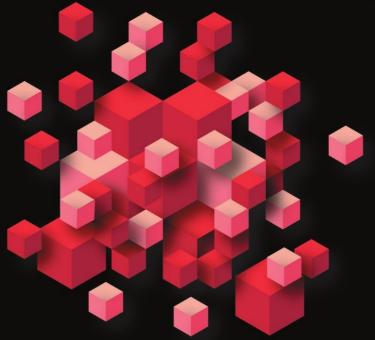
Avoid the common pitfalls of Windows Phone programming with this concise recipe collection written specifically for the busy developer



Windows Phone Recipes

A Problem-Solution Approach **SECOND EDITION**

Fabio Claudio Ferracchiati | Emanuele Garofalo

Windows Phone Recipes

A Problem-Solution Approach

Fabio Claudio Ferracchiati Emanuele Garofalo

Windows Phone Recipes, Second Edition

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To Simona and Claudia, women of mine —Fabio
To my mommy and daddy, my lighthouse in the fog —Emanuele

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About the Authors

- Fabio Claudio Ferracchiati is a prolific writer and technical reviewer on cutting-edge technologies. He has contributed to many books on .NET, C#, Visual Basic, SQL Server, Silverlight, and ASP.NET. He is a .NET Microsoft Certified Solution Developer (MCSD) and lives in Rome, Italy. He is employed by Brain Force.
- Emanuele Garofalo was born at Torre del Greco (Naples), Italy, and now lives in Rome. He is an active member of the DotNetCampania community, and works with Windows Presentation Foundation (WPF), Silverlight, Windows Communication Foundation (WCF), Asp.Net, and Language Integrated Query (LINQ) as principal technologies. He is employed by BCSoft.

About the Technical Reviewer

■ Simona Nasetti is an expert Microsoft Dynamics CRM and Microsoft SQL Server Business Intelligence consultant. She graduated with a mathematics degree and works at Agic Technology (www.agic.it) in Rome, Italy, where she creates vertical solutions and reports for the company's clients.

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-Emanuele Garofalo

About This Book

Are you interested in Windows Phone configuration and development? Learn to build, configure, and distribute your applications through a wide variety of step-by-step recipes. This book contains extensive code samples and detailed walk-throughs. Moreover, the book has been updated for the Windows Phone 7.1 SDK version and the Windows Phone 7.5 operating system.

This second edition covers all the new features—multitasking, networking, creating animated Live Tiles, and much more. Also, the recipes have been updated to show what you have to do to update your applications so that they work on this latest operating system.

Introduction to Windows Phone Application Development

This chapter introduces Windows Phone, including its device hardware characteristics and software development tools. After this introduction, you will learn how to create simple applications and how to deploy them. Finally, you are going to look at the application's distribution via Windows Phone Marketplace. The recipes in this chapter describe how to do the following:

- 1-1: Examine Windows Phone hardware
- 1-2: Examine Windows Phone development tools
- 1-3 and 1-4: Create a simple Windows Phone Silverlight and XNA application
- 1-5: Create a simple Silverlight and XNA mixed application
- 1-6 and 1-7: Deploy a Windows Phone application on both the emulator and device
- 1-8: Put a Windows Phone application into Windows Phone Marketplace
- 1-9: Create a Windows Phone trial application

1-1. Examining Windows Phone

Problem

You have just bought your new Windows Phone 7 device and would like to start developing applications. You need to know the device's hardware characteristics, such as screen resolution and memory capability, but also which sensors and services it provides. Finally, you need to understand what the Windows Phone operating system provides in order to integrate your application in the best way.

Solution

If you have Windows Mobile development experience, please erase it! Joking aside, Microsoft has provided a brand new operating system for its new smartphone: Windows Phone. This operating system has been written from scratch in order to reach—and sometime go beyond—other operating systems' functionalities.

To make an operating system that is reliable and fast and has high performance, Microsoft has dictated hardware requirements. So, every Windows Phone–compatible phone on the market right now and in the future has (or will have) at least minimum common hardware characteristics. For us as developers, this is great news, because we can write code having some certainty of what the smartphone provides.

The Windows Phone device provides a screen resolution of 480×800 pixels in portrait orientation. In the future, mobile vendors plan to release smartphones with smaller screens having a resolution of 320×480 pixels. Having this in mind, you can create a game and draw your sprites knowing that your game will be played on a screen with that resolution—so no scale operations, screen text adaptation, and so forth will be necessary. But even for classic applications showing, for example, text boxes and buttons, this resolution is useful for drawing rich user interfaces.

Every phone provides three hardware buttons, usually at the bottom of the screen, as shown in Figure 1-1. They are the Back button, the Start button, and the Search button. The leftmost button is used to go back to the previous application (just like the Back button on an Internet browser). Moreover, holding the Back button for one second, Windows Phone shows the applications that can be resumed (more on this in Chapter 2). The middle button is used to close the current application and to show the Start menu so that the user can open another application. Holding the Start button you can use the Windows Phone voice recognition to retrieve and call a contact, start an application or dictate an SMS message. The rightmost button is used to access the start screen and start a search. You can do simple text searching using Bing site or search song's information letting Windows Phone hearing the song. Moreover, you can use the Windows Phone camera to retrieve information on items either reading their barcode or letting Windows Phone read text and use Microsoft Tag service.



Figure 1-1. A generic Windows Phone 7 device

From a developer's point of view, it is important to understand the impact that these buttons have on an application. When each button is pressed, the running application is either deactivated or killed. A developer has to provide code that responds to those events, perhaps saving data in isolated storage (an application's disk-dedicated storage). To redisplay the application, perhaps after the user pushes the Back button, code has to have been written in order to re-create the same situation present before the deactivation. You can see more on this in Chapter 2.

Windows Phone devices have a Soft Input Panel (SIP) that enables users to write text into text boxes. A hardware keyboard is optional. In both cases, the application will receive text input in the same manner. The same is true for key pressure events. The SIP is shown automatically by Windows Phone when text input is required by the user.

In Figure 1-1, you can see the Windows Phone starting page and its *Metro* user interface. Microsoft designers, with users' feedback, have preferred to put the accent on content and information instead of eye-catching graphics. So the screen is populated with something similar to either metro or airport banners. Every square and rectangle is called a *live tile* and gives access to the *hub*. Each live tile is updated in real time with information taken from the hub. The hub is a sort of aggregator to group similar information such as group photos taken from the web, from the phone itself, and from social networks. For example, the Office tile will show counter indicating the number of incoming e-mail when a new e-mail arrives. So the hub contains an aggregation of information that is both local (on the phone) and remote (on the cloud and from the Internet). For example, the *Pictures hub* contains photos taken from the internal camera and from social networks such as Facebook. There are six hubs provided with Windows Phone 7:

- People
- Office
- Pictures
- · Music and Videos
- Marketplace
- Games

By the way, the phone is completely customizable, so you can remove live tiles, add your preferred ones, move tiles, and so on. Users can choose between two graphics themes: dark or light. Each presents a different background color (black and white, respectively), which is important to be aware of as you draw your icons, buttons, and images for an application.

The user can interact with Windows Phone by using its multi-touch screen. Using your fingers to perform various gestures such as taps, you can move the tiles, zoom in and zoom out on text and pictures, and so on. Every vendor that produces Windows Phone devices must provide at least a four-point multi-touch capacitive screen so that you can use at least four fingers on the touch screen.

The Windows Phone device ships with 256 MB or more of RAM and with 8 GB or more of flash storage. The CPU depends on vendors but it must provide at least 1 GHz of frequency.

Finally, the Windows Phone device provides sensors and services to bring the user experience to the next level. Here is a list of the most important ones:

A-GPS: This sensor is the Assisted Global Positioning System. It enables users to retrieve their position in the world in terms of longitude and latitude coordinates taken from both satellite services and cell-site triangulation. The latter is less accurate because it represents the nearest radio network from the phone position but it is useful when satellite signals are low or absent.

Accelerometer. This sensor enables programs to understand when the phone has been moved—for example, either because the user has taken it from the desk to respond to a call, or worse, the phone is falling from the user's hands!

Wi-Fi: This sensor enables the phone to connect to a Wi-Fi spot for an Internet connection.

Camera: This sensor enables users to take photos and videos through a 5-megapixel (or more) camera with flash. New Windows Phone models provide a front-camera (usually less powerful) useful to have video calls and video chat.

Office: This service is not so advertised, but every phone has a very usable and powerful version of Microsoft Office with its common applications such as Word, Excel, Outlook, and PowerPoint. The Office Hub is fully integrated with Office 365, and you can also store your documents directly on your SkyDrive cloud hard drive.

Location: Thanks to this service, a user can be located, and that user's position can be represented via Bing Maps.

Push Notifications: This is a great service that prevents phone to polling information from the Internet. The phone waits to receive notifications from programs that live outside the phone avoiding to continually going to search for new information.

Multitasking: Windows Phone implements multitasking allowing developers to create background agents and task scheduling, background file downloading, and background music playing.

Developers can use all these sensors and services together to create innovative applications and sell them on Windows Phone Marketplace. They do not have to worry about hardware differences (for example, whether a certain cell model has the accelerometer) because every Windows Phone has the same minimum features.

1-2. Understanding the Development Tools

Problem

You want to start developing for Windows Phone. You want to know which tools and which languages you have to use to make an application.

Solution

You have to download the Microsoft Windows Phone Developer Tools.

How It Works

We started Recipe 1-1 saying that if you have Windows Mobile development experience, it is better to erase it! This is a joke, of course, but it is not completely false. In Windows Phone development, you don't have the freedom to create low-level applications with C or C++ languages. Using .NET is the only way allowed by Microsoft to develop your applications for Windows Phone. Even if you find a way to go

around this limitation—let's say by injecting some Intermediate Language (IL) code at runtime—you still have to remember that every application will be distributed by Windows Phone Marketplace. And, of course, before users can find your application on Marketplace, that application has to go through different approval steps, and you can be sure that any non-.NET application would not pass the certification process.

You can create three kinds of applications: Silverlight for Windows Phone, XNA for Windows Phone, and combining both technologies together. The first uses a custom Silverlight 4 version in which Microsoft has added some specific features. The second uses XNA libraries and is targeted at creating videogames. The third uses a Silverlight and XNA combination. Usually this is great solution for games where the menu and Internet access for scores sharing is accomplished by Silverlight controls and the game engine with animations, music, etc. is done by XNA.

■ **Note** If you plan to release an application for the old Windows Phone 7 operating system you have to know that you can combine Silverlight and XNA technologies in your application, with the only limitation being the user interface; you can't draw controls by using Silverlight and use XNA to draw sprites at the same time. On the other hand, you can use Silverlight for the user interface and XNA libraries to provide full access to media storage on the phone, to capture audio, and more.

You can use either C# or Visual Basic to write your Windows Phone application.

To start developing, you first have to download the Windows Phone Developer Tools from http://create.msdn.com/en-us/home/getting_started. This setup includes Visual Studio 2010 Express for Windows Phone, Windows Phone Emulator, Silverlight Tools, XNA 4, WCF Data Services Client for Window Phone, Microsoft Advertising SDK for Windows Phone, and Microsoft Expression Blend for Windows Phone. If you already have Visual Studio 2010 installed on your machine, the setup will install only the necessary files and you will see new project templates the next time you start the development tool.

Let's see the necessary steps to install the Microsoft Windows Phone Developer Tools:

- 1. Launch the installer (vm web.exe) after having downloaded it.
- 2. Accept the license agreement.
- 3. Optionally, choose the Customized installation so you can select a folder in which to install the tools.
- 4. Wait for the installer to download all the necessary files from the Internet. The number of files downloaded depends on what the installer finds already in your operating system.
- If you have to install the developer tools on machines not connected to the Internet, you can use the ISO version from http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=223971.