

# *Windows Programming*

## *Lecture 15*

# Z-order

- The **Z order** of a window indicates the window's position in a stack of overlapping windows. This window stack is oriented along an imaginary axis, the z-axis, extending outward from the screen.
- The window at the top of the **Z order** overlaps all other windows.
- The window at the bottom of the **Z order** is overlapped by all other windows.

# CreateWindow()

HWND CreateWindow

```
(  
    LPCTSTR lpClassName,    // registered class name  
    LPCTSTR lpWindowName,   // window name  
    DWORD dwStyle,          // window style  
    int x,                  // horizontal position of window  
    int y,                  // vertical position of window  
    int nWidth,             // window width  
    int nHeight,            // window height  
    HWND hWndParent,        // handle to parent or owner window  
    HMENU hMenu,             // menu handle or child identifier  
    HINSTANCE hInstance,    // handle to application instance  
    LPVOID lpParam           // window-creation data  
);
```

# Child Windows

- A child window always appears within the client area of its parent window.
- Child windows are most often as **controls**.
- A child window sends **WM\_COMMAND** notification messages to its parent window.
- When a child window is created a unique identifier for that window is specified in **hMenu** parameter of **CreateWindow()**

# Prototype of window procedure

```
LRESULT CALLBACK WindowProc  
(  
    HWND hwnd,           // handle to window  
    UINT uMsg,           // WM_COMMAND  
    WPARAM wParam,       // notification code and identifier  
    LPARAM lParam        // handle to control (HWND)  
);
```

# WM\_COMMAND

- This message is sent when the user selects a command item from a menu, when a control sends a message to its parent window, or when an accelerator keystroke is translated.

# Notification Codes

- Common controls are child windows that send notification messages to the parent window when events, such as input from the user, occur in the control. The application relies on these notification messages to determine what action the user wants it to take. Except for trackbars, which use the WM\_HSCROLL and WM\_VSCROLL messages to notify their parent of changes, common controls send notification messages as WM\_NOTIFY messages.

# WM\_COMMAND Notifications

The **wParam** parameter of Window Procedure contains the notification code and control identifier.

low word: ID of the control

high word: notification code

	————→	
<b>BUTTON</b>	————→	<b>BN_CLICKED</b>
<b>EDIT</b>		<b>EN_CHANGE etc</b>



# Child windows application

Three push buttons

**"RECTANGLE"**

**"CIRCLE"**

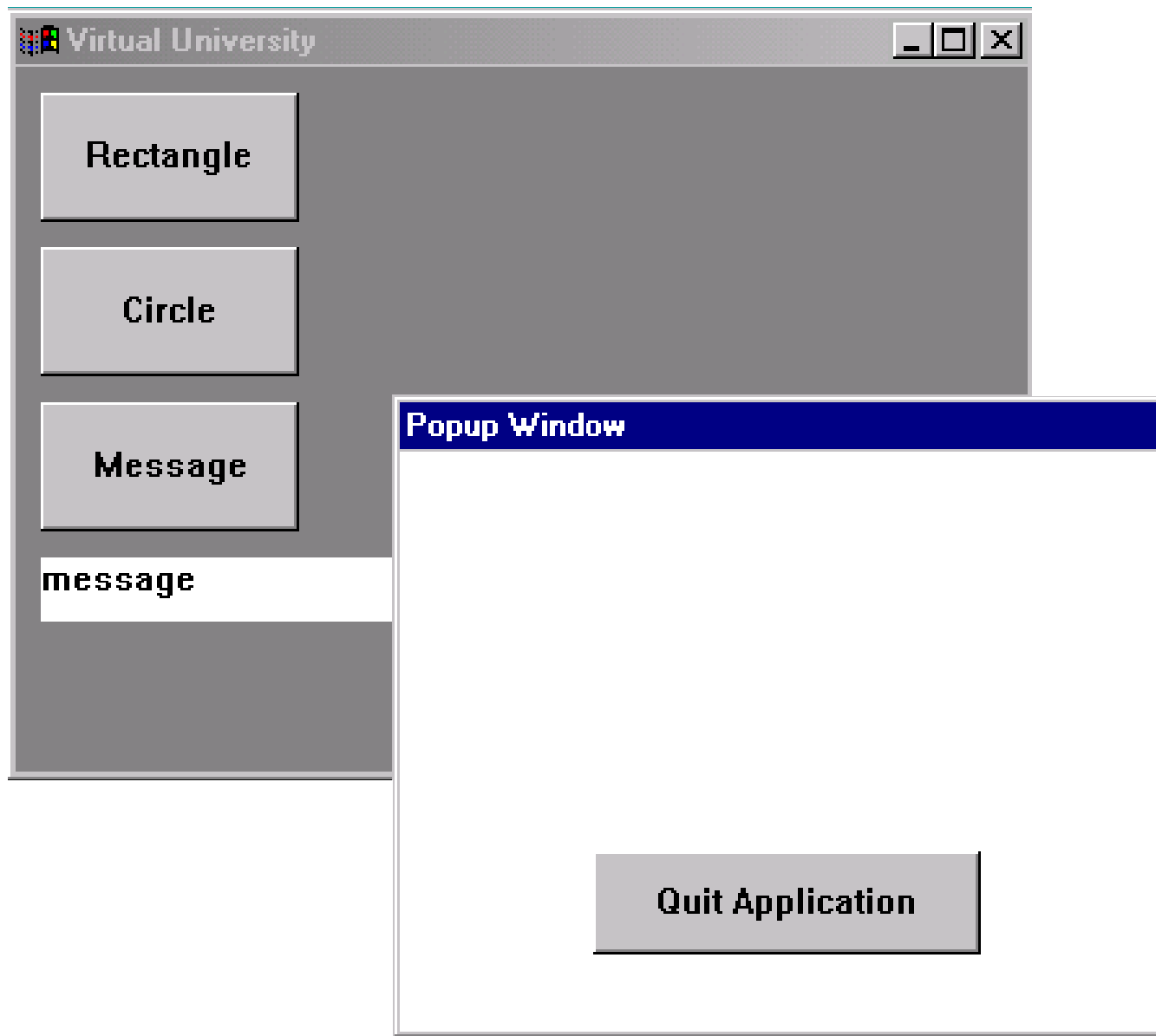
**"MESSAGE"**

One edit child window or edit control in its client area

One floating popup window with caption with 1 push button

**"QUIT APPLICATION"**

# Child windows application



# Objectives of Child windows application

- Parent-child communication
- Message Routing
- Usage of GDI function calls

# Window management functions-I

The GetParent function retrieves a handle to the specified window's parent or owner.

```
HWND GetParent
```

```
(
```

```
    HWND hWnd    // handle to child window
```

```
);
```

# Window management functions-II

```
HWND GetDlgItem
```

```
(  
    HWND hDlg,           // handle to dialog box  
    int nIDDlgItem       // control identifier  
);
```

```
HWND FindWindow
```

```
(  
    LPCTSTR lpClassName, // class name  
    LPCTSTR lpWindowName // window name  
);
```

# Application analysis

Window classes in the child windows application:

- mainWindowClass
- popupWindowClass
- System Window Classes

# MianWindowClass

## Important Parameters

```
wc.lpfnWndProc    = mainWindowProc;  
wc.hInstance      = hAppInstance = hInstance;  
wc.hCursor        = LoadCursor(NULL,  
                                IDC_UPARROW);  
wc.hbrBackground= (HBRUSH) GetStockObject  
                  (GRAY_BRUSH);  
wc.lpszClassName= "MainWindowClass";
```

# PopupWindowClass

```
wc.lpfnWndProc      = popupWindowProc;  
wc.hbrBackground    = (HBRUSH) (COLOR_WINDOW+1);  
wc.hCursor          = LoadCursor(NULL, IDC_HELP);  
wc.lpszClassName    = "PopupWindowClass";
```





# Creating child windows

```
CreateWindow("BUTTON", "Rectangle",  
            WS_CHILD | WS_VISIBLE,  
            10, 10, 100, 50,  
            hWndMain, 5,  
            hInstance, NULL);
```

```
CreateWindow("EDIT", "Message",  
            WS_CHILD | WS_VISIBLE  
            | ES_LOWERCASE,  
            10, 190, 200, 25,  
            hWndMain, 8,  
            hInstance, NULL);
```

# Main window's WndProc

```
case WM_COMMAND :
    wControlID = LOWORD(wParam) ;
    wNotificationCode = HIWORD(wParam) ;
    if(wNotificationCode == BN_CLICKED)
    {
        switch(wControlID)
        {
            case 5:
                SendMessage(hWndPopup, ?,
                            wParam, ???) ;
                break ;
            . . . . .
        }
    }
}
```

# User defined messages

WINUSER.H contains Window messages

#define	WM_LBUTTONDOWN	0x0201	(513)
#define	WM_DESTROY	0x0002	(2)
#define	WM_QUIT	0x0012	(18)
#define	WM_USER	0x0400	(1024)
#define	WM_DRAW_FIGURE	WM_USER+786	

# User defined messages

```
case WM_COMMAND :
    . . . . .
switch (wControlID)
{
    case 5:
        SendMessage (hWndPopup, WM_DRAW_FIGURE,
                      RECTANGLE, 0);      break;
    case 6:
        SendMessage (hWndPopup, WM_DRAW_FIGURE,
                      CIRCLE, 0);    break;
    case 7:
        SendMessage (hWndPopup, WM_DRAW_FIGURE,
                      TEXT_MESSAGE, 0); break;
}
```

# Using Enumerations

Objects of type `enum` are `int` types, and their size is system-dependent. By default, objects of `enum` types are treated as 16-bit objects of type `unsigned short` when transmitted over a network.

The keyword `enum` identifies an enumerated type.

```
enum FigureType  
{  
    RECTANGLE, CIRCLE, TEXT_MESSAGE  
};
```

# Drawing in Popup window-I

```
case WM_DRAW_FIGURE:
    hDC = GetDC(hWndPopup) ;
    switch(wParam)
    {
        case RECTANGLE:
            SelectObject(hDC, GetStockObject(
                                LTGRAY_BRUSH)) ;
            Rectangle(hDC, 50, 10, 230, 150) ;
            break;
    }
```

# Drawing in Popup window-II

```
case CIRCLE:
```

```
    hBrush = CreateHatchBrush(HS_DIAGCROSS,  
                              RGB(170, 150, 180));
```

```
    SelectObject(hDC, hBrush);
```

```
    Ellipse(hDC, 70, 10, 210, 150);
```

```
    DeleteObject(hBrush);
```

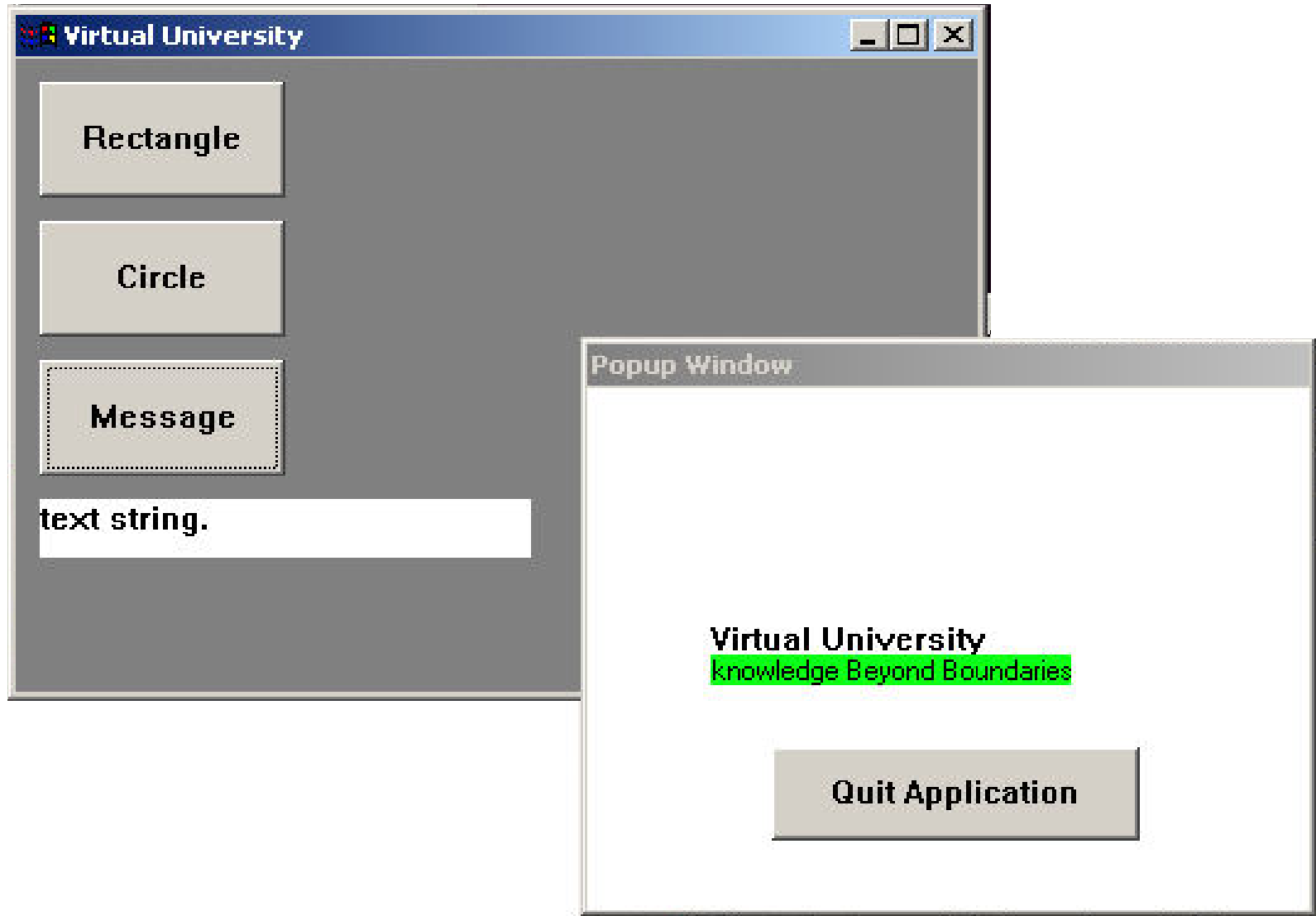
```
break;
```



# Drawing in Popup window-III

```
{ ... ..  
case TEXT_MESSAGE:  
    TextOut(hDC, 50, 100, "Virtual  
        University", 18);  
    SelectObject(hDC, GetStockObject(  
        ANSI_VAR_FONT));  
    SetBkColor(hDC, RGB(10, 255, 20));  
    TextOut(hDC, 50, 115, "knowledge Beyond  
        Boundaries", 27);  
break;  
}  
ReleaseDC(hWndPopup, hDC); break;
```

# Application Output





# Quit application via a control in the popup window

`WM_CREATE:`

```
CreateWindow("BUTTON",  
"Quit Application",  
WS_CHILD | WS_VISIBLE,  
75, 155, 150, 40, hWnd, 1234,  
hAppInstance, NULL);  
break;
```

# Quit app. via a ctrl in the popup window

```
case WM_COMMAND:
    wControlID = LOWORD(wParam) ;
    wNotificationCode = HIWORD(wParam) ;
    if(wNotificationCode == BN_CLICKED)
    {
        switch(wControlID)
        {
            case 1234:
                DestroyWindow(GetParent(hWnd)) ;
                break;
        }
    }
}
```

# Erase it clean, then draw!

```
case TEXT_MESSAGE:
```

```
SendMessage(hWndPopup,  
WM_ERASEBKGND, (WPARAM)hDC, 0);
```

```
TextOut(hDC, 50, 100, "Virtual  
University", 18);
```

```
SelectObject(hDC,  
GetStockObject(ANSI_VAR_FONT));
```

```
SetBkColor(hDC, RGB(10, 255, 20));
```

```
TextOut(...)
```

*..... other code .....*