Sending Data to the Clipboard Chapter 4. Working With the Clipboard

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Sending Data to the Clipboard

Whenever some other window requests the clipboard's contents (e.g. as a result of a "paste" operation) FOX will send a <code>SEL_CLIPBOARD_REQUEST</code> message to the current clipboard owner. Remember, the clipboard owner is the window that called <code>acquireClipboard()</code>. For our example, the main window is acting as the clipboard owner and so it needs to handle the <code>SEL_CLIPBOARD_REQUEST</code> message:

```
# Handle clipboard request
self.connect(SEL_CLIPBOARD_REQUEST) do
    setDNDData(FROM_CLIPBOARD, FXWindow.stringType, Fox.fxencodeStringData(@clippedCustomer.to_s)
end
```

The <code>setdnddata()</code> method takes three arguments. The first argument tells FOX which kind of data transfer we're trying to accomplish; as it turns out, this method can be used for drag-and-drop (<code>FROM_DRAGNDROP</code>) and X11 selection (<code>FROM_SELECTION</code>) data transfer as well. The second argument to <code>setdnddata()</code> is the drag type for the data and the last argument is the data itself, a binary string.

If you're wondering why we need to call the <code>fxencodestringData()</code> module method to preprocess the string returned by the call to <code>Customer#to_s</code>, that's a reasonable thing to wonder about. In order for FOX to play nice with other clipboard-aware applications, it must be able to store string data on the clipboard in the format expected by those applications. Unfortunately, that expected format is platform-dependent and does not always correspond directly to the format that Ruby uses internally to store its string data. The <code>fxencodeStringData()</code> method (and the corresponding <code>fxdecodeStringData()</code> method) provide you with a platform-independent way of sending (or receiving) string data with the <code>stringType</code> drag type.

If you run the program as it currently stands, you should now be able to select a customer from the list, click the "Copy" button and then paste the selected customer data (as a string) into some other application. For example, if you're trying this tutorial on a Windows machine, try pasting into a copy of Notepad or Microsoft Word. The pasted text should look something like:

```
#<struct Struct::Customer name="Joe Smith", address="123 Maple, Anytown, NC", zip=12345
```

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