



Programming - Practice 09

- **console cursor manipulation**

Console cursor manipulation

- 콘솔 화면의 출력 위치 조절: SetConsoleCursorPosition()

```
#include <windows.h>
```

```
...
```

```
COORD coord = { 10, 10 };
```

```
SetConsoleCursorPosition(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE), coord);
```

```
printf("Hello, world\n");
```

```
...
```

Console cursor manipulation

- 콘솔 크기 알아내기: GetConsoleScreenBufferInfo()

```
CONSOLE_SCREEN_BUFFER_INFO csbi;  
int columns, rows;
```

```
GetConsoleScreenBufferInfo(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE), &csbi);  
columns = csbi.srwindow.Right - csbi.srwindow.Left + 1;  
rows = csbi.srwindow.Bottom - csbi.srwindow.Top + 1;
```

Console cursor manipulation

■ 콘솔 폰트 색 바꾸기: SetConsoleTextAttribute()

* Attributes

FOREGROUND_BLUE	0x0001	Text color contains blue.
FOREGROUND_GREEN	0x0002	Text color contains green.
FOREGROUND_RED	0x0004	Text color contains red.
FOREGROUND_INTENSITY	0x0008	Text color is intensified.
BACKGROUND_BLUE	0x0010	Background color contains blue.
BACKGROUND_GREEN	0x0020	Background color contains green.
BACKGROUND_RED	0x0040	Background color contains red.
BACKGROUND_INTENSITY	0x0080	Background color is intensified.

■ Bitwise operation 이용하여 여러 개의 옵션 설정 가능

- 각각의 속성이 다른 비트로 할당되어 bit-or(|)로 설정 가능
- `FOREGROUND_BLUE | FOREGROUND_RED = Purple`

```
FOREGROUND_BLUE 0x0001 = 0000000000000001
FOREGROUND_RED   0x0004 = 0000000000000010
Bitwise OR      = 0000000000000011
```

Console cursor manipulation

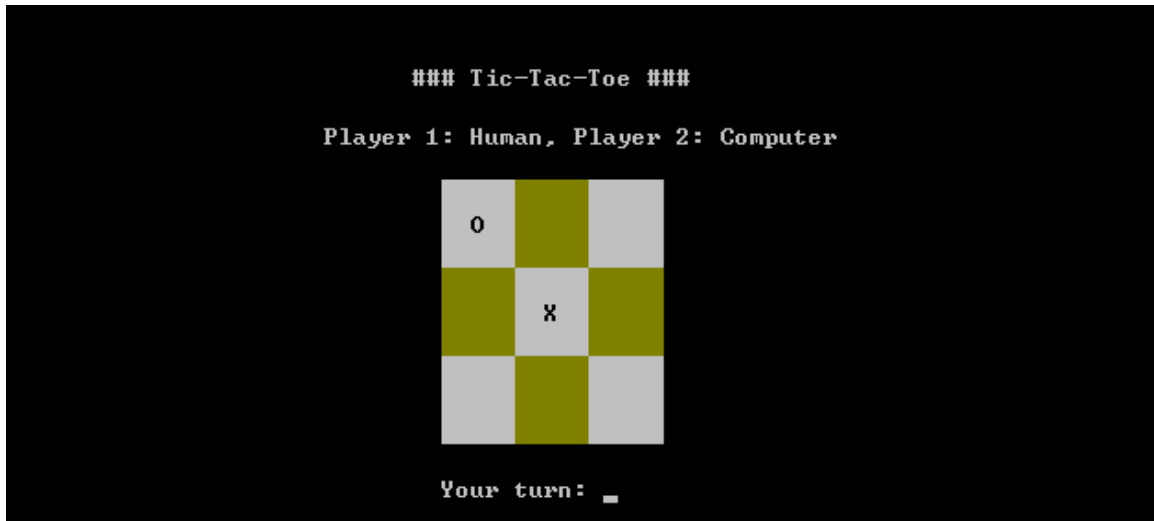
■ 콘솔 폰트 색 바꾸기 예

```
SetConsoleTextAttribute(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE),  
    FOREGROUND_RED | FOREGROUND_GREEN | FOREGROUND_BLUE);  
SetConsoleTextAttribute(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE),  
    BACKGROUND_RED | BACKGROUND_GREEN | BACKGROUND_BLUE);  
SetConsoleTextAttribute(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE),  
    FOREGROUND_RED | FOREGROUND_GREEN | FOREGROUND_INTENSITY);  
SetConsoleTextAttribute(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE),  
    FOREGROUND_RED | BACKGROUND_BLUE);  
SetConsoleTextAttribute(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE),  
    FOREGROUND_GREEN | BACKGROUND_BLUE | BACKGROUND_INTENSITY);
```

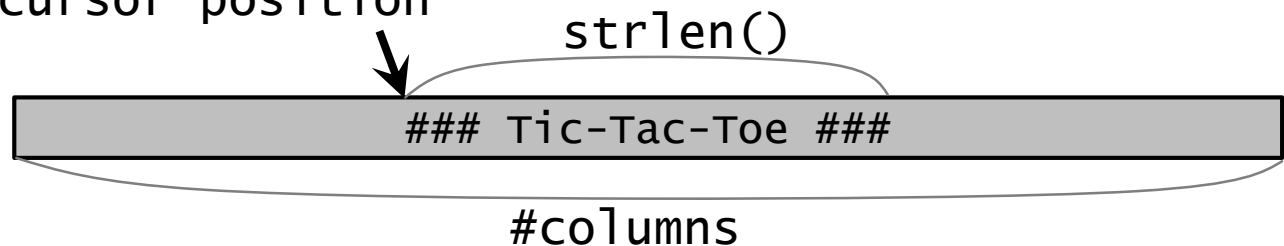
```
SetConsoleTextAttribute(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE), FOREGROUND_GREEN | FOREGROUND_RED | FOREGROUND_BLUE);  
SetConsoleTextAttribute(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE), BACKGROUND_GREEN | BACKGROUND_RED | BACKGROUND_BLUE);  
SetConsoleTextAttribute(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE), FOREGROUND_GREEN | FOREGROUND_RED | FOREGROUND_INTENSITY);  
SetConsoleTextAttribute(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE), FOREGROUND_RED | BACKGROUND_BLUE);  
SetConsoleTextAttribute(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE), FOREGROUND_GREEN | BACKGROUND_BLUE | BACKGROUND_INTENSITY);
```

▶ Tic-Tac-Toe 화면

- Tic-Tac-Toe 화면을 그려보자
 - 3x3보드는 배열로 저장 (1차원 또는 2차원)
 - 각각은 세가지 상태가 있음 (비어있음, X, O)



- 가운데 정렬 cursor position



▶ Challenge problem

- 값을 입력 받아 보드를 업데이트하여 그려보자
 - 9개의 값을 입력 받는다
 - 입력 값은 1~9 값으로 /, % 연산으로 행과 열을 알 수 있다.
 - 유효한 값을 얻을 때까지 반복하여 입력
 - 유효한 값: 1~9 && 비어 있는 곳

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

