CHAPTER 18: METAFILES

Metafiles vs. Bitmaps: Metafiles are to vector graphics as bitmaps are to raster graphics. Metafiles are constructed by humans, while bitmaps generally originate from real-world images. Metafiles consist of a series of binary records that correspond to graphics function calls, while bitmaps are a collection of pixels.



Creating and Editing: "Paint" programs create bitmaps, while "draw" programs create metafiles. In a well-designed drawing program, you can easily grab and move individual graphical objects because they are stored as separate records. In a paint program, you are generally restricted to moving or removing rectangular chunks of the bitmap.



Scaling: Because metafiles describe an image in terms of graphical drawing commands, the metafile image can be scaled without loss of resolution. Bitmaps, on the other hand, cannot be scaled without losing resolution.



Converting: A metafile can be converted to a bitmap, but with some loss of information. Converting bitmaps to metafiles is much more difficult and usually requires a lot of processing power.

 

Uses: Metafiles are most often used for sharing pictures among programs through the clipboard, although they can also exist on disk as clip art. Because metafiles take up much less space and are more device independent than bitmaps, they are generally the preferred format for sharing and storing images.



Windows Metafile Formats: Microsoft Windows supports two metafile formats: the original metafile format, which has been supported since Windows 1.0, and the enhanced metafile format, which was developed for the 32-bit versions of Windows. The enhanced metafile format has several improvements over the old metafile format and should be used whenever possible.



UNDERSTANDING THE OLD METAFILE FORMAT: A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE

Metafiles: Blueprints for Vector Graphics

In the realm of Windows graphics, metafiles offer a unique approach to image creation and manipulation. Unlike bitmaps, which store pixel-by-pixel representations of images, metafiles act as blueprints, storing a series of drawing commands that can be replayed to recreate the image on various devices. This mechanism offers several advantages, including:

* Device Independence: Metafiles can be rendered consistently across different displays and printers, ensuring graphical fidelity.
* Compactness: Metafiles often require less storage space compared to bitmaps, especially for images with simple shapes and lines.
* Scalability: Metafiles can be scaled without loss of quality, as the drawing commands are recalculated to maintain visual integrity.

Creating and Using Memory Metafiles

Here's a step-by-step guide to working with memory metafiles in Windows:

Metafile Device Context (MDC) Creation:

Initiate the process by calling CreateMetaFile(NULL). This function allocates memory for a metafile and returns a handle to an MDC, which serves as a virtual canvas for your drawing commands.



Drawing on the MDC:

Utilize standard GDI drawing functions like LineTo, Rectangle, TextOut, and others to construct your image on the MDC. However, these calls don't directly render on a physical device; instead, they are meticulously recorded as instructions within the metafile.



Closing the MDC:

Once you've completed your drawing, call CloseMetaFile to finalize the metafile and receive a handle to the encapsulated graphical data.



Playing the Metafile: Rendering the Image

To display the image stored within a metafile, follow these steps:

* Obtain a Real Device Context: Acquire a device context (DC) representing the physical device where you intend to render the image, such as a window's DC.
* Invoke PlayMetaFile: Pass the metafile handle and the real DC to the PlayMetaFile function. This initiates the execution of the recorded GDI commands, resulting in the image being meticulously drawn on the specified device.



Saving as Disk Metafile:

The CreateMetaFile function takes a single argument, which can be either NULL or a filename. If it's NULL, the metafile is stored in memory. If a filename is provided (commonly with the .WMF extension), the metafile is saved as a disk file.



Key Points to Remember:

Windows gracefully handles file operations for disk-based metafiles, alleviating you from file I/O concerns.

While the old metafile format remains functional, the newer Enhanced Metafile (EMF) format is generally recommended due to its advancements in functionality and compatibility.

METAFILE.C PROGRAM

 

Metafile Creation:

The program begins by creating a metafile, which functions like a recording device for graphics commands. It's analogous to recording a song instead of playing individual notes each time.

This metafile is stored in memory, and its handle is kept for later use.

Drawing on the Metafile:

During the WM\_CREATE message, the program draws shapes onto the metafile. It creates a blue brush, draws a rectangle, two diagonal lines forming an X, then uses the blue brush to fill an ellipse within the rectangle.

These drawing commands are recorded within the metafile, not directly rendered onto the screen.

Playing the Metafile:

The WM\_PAINT message triggers the actual rendering of the metafile's contents.

The program obtains the window's device context (DC), which acts as a canvas for drawing.

It sets up an anisotropic mapping mode, allowing for flexible scaling of the image.

It then enters a loop, iterating 100 times to create a tiled effect.

In each iteration, it shifts the viewport origin within the logical coordinate system.

It then plays the metafile onto the device context, effectively drawing the recorded shapes multiple times in a grid-like pattern.

Metafile Handling:

After the drawing is complete, the metafile is closed, finalizing its contents.

During the WM\_DESTROY message, the metafile is deleted to release its resources.

Key Points:

* Metafiles offer a way to store and replay graphics commands, providing flexibility in rendering images.
* They can be stored in memory or on disk.
* The program demonstrates a basic usage of metafiles, creating one in memory and replaying it multiple times to create a tiled pattern.
* Old Metafile Format: The program uses the old metafile format (WMF). While functional, the newer Enhanced Metafile (EMF) format offers advantages and is generally recommended.
* Anisotropic Mapping Mode: This mode allows flexible scaling, but requires careful management to ensure consistent results across different window sizes and resolutions.
* Code Structure: The code follows standard WinAPI window procedure patterns, making it approachable for those familiar with WinAPI development.



A program, referred to as "METAFILE," to store metafiles on disk rather than in memory. This approach is particularly advantageous for handling large metafiles due to its reduced memory footprint. However, it comes with the trade-off of requiring disk access each time the metafile is played.

To implement the transition from an in-memory metafile to a disk-based one, the key modification involves replacing the NULL argument in the CreateMetaFile call with a filename during the WM\_CREATE processing.

Subsequently, when the WM\_CREATE message concludes, the program deletes the metafile handle using DeleteMetaFile. Importantly, this deletion only affects the handle, leaving the actual disk file intact.

During the processing of the WM\_PAINT message, the program retrieves a metafile handle to the existing disk file using the GetMetaFile function.

This handle can then be used to play the metafile as before. Upon completion of the WM\_PAINT message, the metafile handle is deleted using DeleteMetaFile.

When handling the WM\_DESTROY message, the program doesn't need to delete the metafile handle explicitly since it was already deleted at the end of both WM\_CREATE and WM\_PAINT messages.

However, it is crucial to delete the disk file associated with the metafile using DeleteFile(szFileName) unless there is a specific intention to retain the file.

To provide an alternative approach, the notes suggest the possibility of treating a metafile as a programmer-defined resource.

In such a scenario, the metafile can be loaded as a data block, and a metafile handle can be created using SetMetaFileBitsEx(iSize, pData).

This function allows the program to define a metafile using a block of data.

A corresponding function, GetMetaFileBitsEx, is available to copy the contents of a metafile to a block of memory.



In this modified version, the filename "example.wmf" is used for illustration purposes. Ensure that the filename aligns with your application's requirements. The DeleteFile function is called during WM\_DESTROY to remove the disk file associated with the metafile, providing a clean and resource-efficient approach.

Challenges with Old Metafiles:

Size Determination: Determining the rendered size of an old metafile from its handle alone is challenging, often requiring internal metafile inspection.

Clipboard Flexibility Limitations: Directly placing metafile handles on the clipboard restricts scaling and mapping control for recipient programs.

The METAFILEPICT Structure:

Purpose: Bridges the gap between old metafiles and clipboard flexibility.

Fields:

* mm: The metafile's intended mapping mode (e.g., MM\_ISOTROPIC, MM\_ANISOTROPIC).
* xExt: The width of the metafile image in logical units.
* yExt: The height of the metafile image in logical units.
* hMF: The handle to the actual metafile.



Declare a variable, fill its fields and then use it for clipboard operations or other purposes.



Clipboard Interaction:

*Copying to Clipboard:*

* Create a METAFILEPICT structure.
* Set the mapping mode, width, and height based on metafile properties.
* Store the metafile handle within the structure.
* Place the METAFILEPICT structure on the clipboard.

*Pasting from Clipboard:*

* Retrieve the METAFILEPICT structure from the clipboard.
* Access the metafile handle, mapping mode, width, and height.
* Adjust viewport extents and mapping mode as needed before playback.
* Play the metafile using PlayMetaFile.

Benefits:

Size Information: Provides recipient programs with metafile dimensions for scaling and layout decisions.

Mapping Mode Flexibility: Allows recipient programs to control scaling and coordinate mapping for optimal rendering.

Enhanced Clipboard Compatibility: Ensures seamless metafile exchange across different applications.

Key Considerations:

Enhanced Metafiles (EMF): Modern applications often favor EMFs for expanded features and compatibility.

Performance: Consider alternative clipboard formats (e.g., bitmaps) for large metafiles or performance-critical scenarios.

Compatibility: Be mindful of potential compatibility issues when working with older metafile formats and clipboard operations.

UNDERSTANDING MAPPING MODES AND VIEWPORTS:

Mapping Modes: Define how logical coordinates (used in drawing functions) map to device coordinates (pixels on screen).

Viewport: The rectangular region on a device context where images are displayed.

Window Ext and Viewport Ext: Control the mapping between logical and device coordinates.

METAFILEPICT's Role in Metafile Exchange:

Bridging the Gap: Acts as a container for metafile handles and essential information, facilitating seamless clipboard exchange.

Structure: Contains fields for mapping mode (mm), image dimensions (xExt, yExt), and the metafile handle itself (hMF).

Interpreting xExt and yExt:

Non-Isotropic/Anisotropic Modes: Directly indicate image size in units of the specified mapping mode.

Isotropic/Anisotropic Modes: Serve as guides for recipient programs to set appropriate viewport extents, ensuring proper scaling and aspect ratio preservation.

Recommendations for Metafile Creation:

Favor Isotropic/Anisotropic Modes: Grant recipient programs greater flexibility in adjusting scaling and mapping.

Set Explanatory xExt and yExt Values: Provide informative hints for viewport adjustments.

Avoid Internal SetViewportExtEx Calls: Ensure compatibility and adaptability for recipient programs.

Recipient Program Responsibilities:

Read METAFILEPICT Fields: Extract mapping mode, dimensions, and handle.

Set Mapping Mode and Viewport Extents: Based on display surface and desired rendering behavior.

Play Metafile: Using PlayMetaFile, respecting the communicated mapping and sizing information.

Additional Considerations:

Window Extent: Always stored within metafiles using Isotropic/Anisotropic modes, governing drawing coordinates within the metafile itself.

Alternative Formats: Consider bitmaps or Enhanced Metafiles (EMFs) for large metafiles or frequent clipboard operations, as they may offer performance and compatibility advantages.

Compatibility: Be mindful of potential issues when working with older metafile formats and clipboard operations.

Mapping Modes and Their Nuances:

MM\_TEXT: Ideal for text and simple graphics where precise pixel alignment is crucial.

MM\_LOMETRIC and MM\_HIMETRIC: Well-suited for measurements and technical drawings in centimeters or millimeters.

MM\_TWIPS: Useful for ensuring consistent appearance across devices with different resolutions, often employed in desktop publishing.

MM\_ISOTROPIC: Excels in maintaining aspect ratios for images and graphics that must scale proportionally, preventing distortions.

MM\_ANISOTROPIC: Offers maximum flexibility in scaling, allowing independent control over X and Y dimensions, but requires careful aspect ratio management to avoid unintended distortions.

Image Dimensions and Communicating Intent:

Non-Isotropic/Anisotropic Modes: xExt and yExt directly convey image size in specific units, aiding recipient programs in accurately allocating display space.

MM\_ANISOTROPIC:

* Zero values signal complete freedom for the recipient to determine size and aspect ratio.
* Positive values propose a size in MM\_HIMETRIC units, providing a visual suggestion while allowing for adjustments.

MM\_ISOTROPIC:

* Positive values suggest both size and aspect ratio, promoting consistency in rendering.
* Negative values convey aspect ratio prioritization while leaving size determination to the recipient, fostering adaptability to different display contexts.

Internal Metafile Calls and Recipient Control:

SetWindowExtEx and SetWindowOrgEx: Establish logical coordinates within the metafile for MM\_ISOTROPIC and MM\_ANISOTROPIC, ensuring proper drawing interpretation.

Avoiding SetMapMode, SetViewportExtEx, and SetViewportOrgEx: Grants recipient programs greater flexibility in scaling and mapping decisions, aligning with display capabilities and visual preferences.

Memory-Based Metafiles for Clipboard Efficiency:

Offer superior performance and compatibility for clipboard exchange due to their direct accessibility in memory, minimizing overhead and potential file system issues.

Beyond the Basics:

Enhanced Metafiles (EMFs): Consider using EMFs for more complex drawings, enhanced features, and broader compatibility, especially in modern Windows environments.

Bitmaps: Alternatively, use bitmaps for scenarios where absolute pixel accuracy is paramount, or when dealing with raster-based images that cannot be adequately represented as vector graphics.

Compatibility Testing: When working with older metafile formats or clipboard operations, conduct thorough testing to ensure consistent behavior across different platforms and applications.

Creating the Metafile:



Explanation:

* CreateMetaFile(NULL) generates a memory-based metafile, suitable for clipboard operations.
* SetWindowExtEx establishes logical coordinates within the metafile for MM\_ISOTROPIC and MM\_ANISOTROPIC, ensuring proper drawing interpretation.
* SetWindowOrgEx optionally sets the origin of the drawing space for all mapping modes.
* GDI drawing calls are performed on the metafile's device context (hdcMeta), recording drawing commands.
* CloseMetaFile finalizes the metafile and returns its handle (hmf).

Preparing the METAFILEPICT Structure:



Explanation:

* GlobalAlloc reserves memory accessible to other processes for clipboard exchange.
* GlobalLock obtains a pointer to the allocated memory.
* The METAFILEPICT structure is populated with:
* mm: The mapping mode used within the metafile.
* xExt: Suggested width (interpreted based on mapping mode).
* yExt: Suggested height (interpreted based on mapping mode).
* hMF: The handle to the created metafile.

Copying to Clipboard:



Explanation:

* OpenClipboard grants clipboard access.
* EmptyClipboard clears previous clipboard contents.
* SetClipboardData places the METAFILEPICT structure (and its associated metafile) on the clipboard.
* CloseClipboard releases clipboard access.

Additional Considerations:

Error Handling: Implement robust error checking for functions like CreateMetaFile, GlobalAlloc, and clipboard operations to ensure program stability.

Compatibility: Be mindful of potential compatibility issues when working with older metafile formats and clipboard operations.

Alternative Formats: Consider Enhanced Metafiles (EMFs) for more complex scenarios and broader compatibility.

Retrieving the Metafile from the Clipboard:

Open the Clipboard: Access clipboard contents using OpenClipboard.

Retrieve METAFILEPICT Structure: Obtain a pointer to the METAFILEPICT structure using GetClipboardData(CF\_METAFILEPICT).

Extract Information: Extract the following information from the structure:

* mm: The mapping mode used within the metafile.
* xExt: Suggested width (interpreted based on mapping mode).
* yExt: Suggested height (interpreted based on mapping mode).
* hMF: The handle to the metafile itself.

Playing the Metafile:

1.

Set Mapping Mode:

To set the appropriate mapping mode based on the mm value retrieved from the METAFILEPICT structure, you can use the SetMapMode function.

The mm value represents the desired mapping mode, such as MM\_TEXT, MM\_LOMETRIC, MM\_HIMETRIC, MM\_LOENGLISH, MM\_HIENGLISH, MM\_TWIPS, MM\_ISOTROPIC, or MM\_ANISOTROPIC.

By calling SetMapMode with the appropriate mapping mode value, you can configure the device context for the desired coordinate system and scaling.

2.

Handle Size and Viewport Extents:



When working with non-isotropic or anisotropic mapping modes, the xExt and yExt values from the METAFILEPICT structure can be utilized in different ways:

* Clipping Rectangle: You can use the xExt and yExt values to define a clipping rectangle that limits the drawing area within the metafile. By setting the clipping region using the coordinates (0, 0, xExt, yExt), you can ensure that any drawing operations stay within the specified bounds.
* Image Size and Layout: Alternatively, the xExt and yExt values can be used to determine the overall size of the image contained in the metafile. This information can be useful for layout purposes, allowing you to position and align the metafile image correctly within your application's interface.

By leveraging the xExt and yExt values, you can adapt the drawing environment to the specific requirements of the metafile, ensuring proper mapping and handling of its contents. This flexibility enables you to create accurate and visually appealing representations of the metafile when playing it back or incorporating it into your application.

3.

Play the Metafile:

Use PlayMetaFile to execute the drawing commands stored within the metafile:



4.

Release Resources:

To properly release resources related to the metafile and clipboard, you can follow these steps:

Close Metafile: After you have finished working with the metafile, it is important to finalize it by calling the CloseMetaFile function. This action ensures that any pending operations or modifications to the metafile are completed and that the resources associated with it are properly released.

Close Clipboard: Once you have finished using the clipboard to copy or paste the metafile, it is essential to release access to the clipboard by calling the CloseClipboard function. This action ensures that other programs can access and modify the clipboard contents as needed.