

Assignment \Rightarrow ① SDK ② VM-ware ③ VM-paint

① SDK

(Software development kit)

आपण कोणत्याही platform वर किंवा कोणत्या technology वर काम करत असेल्य तर ते कोणत्या कोणत्या SDK मध्ये करत असतो.

आजकाल काहींचा गॅरसमज आहे की SDK हा शब्द फक्त windows चा आहे पण हे चुकीचे आहे.

SDK ही general term असून ती कुठल्याही Hardcoded शि संवर्णीत नाहीये.

~~ex.~~ SDK is general term.

ex. computer is general term

microprocessor is general term

intel चा microprocessor ही specific term.

ज्यामध्ये खात्रीय & गोष्टी आहे त्या SDK ची Analogous आहे.

① compiler, linker, loader / interpreter, assembler, disassembler / debugger.

② header file / namespaces / packages

③ API / library /

API $\begin{cases} \text{procedural} \\ \text{OO (object oriented)} \end{cases}$

④ documentation

⑤ VM/RE

⑥ IDE

वरील ⑥ गोष्टींना SDK बनते पण ① ② ③ ④ हे optional आहे. पहिले ④ compulsory पाते



Explanation:-

① ~~वे~~ Sok चा पहिला part होतो जेथे toolchain
(compiler, linker, loader/interpreter, assembler,
disassembler, debugger)

→ आपका जेव्हा एखादा program लिहिलो तेव्हा आपण एखाद्या language मध्ये तो लिहितो. computer वा direct ती language समजत नाही. मी तो program computer च्या भाषेत convert करतो जो करतो त्यालाच compiler म्हणतात. (i.e. human understandable to machine understandable) (cpu & microprocessor)

linker : ① machine understandable to OS under-standable ② link the library function. those library which is not written by you.

loader = loader is part of OS which is actually execute your program within OS.

interpreter = understanding program line by line

assembler - bare metal ~~How~~ mostly used.

Disassembler = C, C++, मुख्य error checking
जो Reverse engineering करता है
कम्पनी जो आमतौर पर disassembler.

headerfile c, c++	namespace c	packages. java
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API Feature Function

① procedural level

② object oriented.

VM / RE (virtual machine / runtime environment)

IDE (integrated development tool)

example of sok compiler + linker

Win32

- 1) compiler Name = cl.exe
- 2) linker Name = link.exe
- 3) assembler Name = masm (microsoft assembler)
- 4) disassembler = dasm
- 5) debugger = windbg
- Documentation = msdn (microsoft developer loader: os network

.Net

- 1) compiler = cl.exe
- 2) linker = al.exe
- 3) loader = operating system
- 4) assembler = ilasm.exe (Intermediate assembler)
- 5) disassembler = ildasm.exe
- 6) debugger = windbg

namespace

- 1) Object Oriented API (FCI = Framework class library)
- 2) docs :: msdn
- 3) IDE :: visual studio
- 4) vm :: CLR

java

- compiler = javac.exe , interpreter = java.exe
- loader = class loader
- assembly = bytecode
- debugger = jdb
- packages
- API - OO - (JFC)
- docs - java help
- JRE & JVM (virtual machine)
- IDE = Eclipse , Netbeans , Symantec Cafe

② WM_CREATE :-

जैसा `CreateWindow()` call होने. तैसा जो पहिला message sent होतो तो `WM_CREATE` असतो.

- this message is sent only once.

* `WM_CREATE` कैसा used करने.

Window create होनामी कही important वायवायवे असेल किवा कही गोल्दी initialisation करायचा असलीय की त्या throughout the program वापरलीय तैसा `WM_CREATE` वापरते.

- हा message सिर्फ आहे त्याचा `#define macro` ज्ञानीय समाने `Windows.h` मध्ये आहे (`Windows.h`)

`#define WM_CREATE 0x0001` (`msdn`)

* parameter

WPARAM = this parameter is not used.

LPARAM = A pointer to a `CREATESTRUCT` struct. that contains information about the window being created.

ex.

```
LRESULT CALLBACK WndProc(HWND hwnd, UINT msg,  
WPARAM wParam, LPARAM lParam)
```

```
{
```

```
    switch (msg) {
```

```
        case WM_CREATE:
```

```
            MessageBox(hwnd, "WM_CREATE is sent",  
                        "messages", MB_OK);
```

```
            break;
```

```
    }
```

so basically:

`WM_CREATE` is there so you can perform one time operations like you might create an edit control here & give it initial text.

③ WM_PAINT

It is message ~~painting~~ painting either on the screen or on the printer. WM_PAINT message is sent in following eight situations.

- ① When a cursor of the mouse moves across the client area of the window.
- ② When the whole window is moved to other location on the screen.
- ③ When icon is dragged & dropped across the client area.
- ④ When the window is first created & displayed (`UpdateWindow()`).
- ⑤ Whenever menu is dragged & it overlaps the window.
- ⑥ Whenever client area is over-lapped by another window (fully or partially).
- ⑦ Whenever scrolling operation is done.
- ⑧ ~~Whenever menu is dragged & it~~
- ⑧ Resizing the window.

Out of above eight jobs, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are done by operating system. you don't have to worry about its logic & code.

* WM_PAINT मध्ये खासगी गोष्टी करू नये.

- ① message box दाखवू नये
- ② memory allocation करू नये.
- ③ Function ला रूपा करू नये.

* जेव्हा जेव्हा mouse आपण हातवगो तेव्हा WM_PAINT रूपा होतच म्हणून वरील गोष्टी WM_PAINT मध्ये लिहू नये.

* example:

```
LRESULT CALLBACK WndProc (parameter of callback func)
{
    HDC hdc;
    PAINTSTRUCT PS;
    RECT rc; ← TCHAR str[] = TEXT("Hello World");
    switch (msg)
    {
        case WM_PAINT:
            GetClientRect(hwnd, &rc);
            hdc = BeginPaint(hwnd, &PS);
            // set the text colour.
            SetTextColor(hdc, RGB(0, 255, 0));
            // set background colour
            SetBkColor(hdc, RGB(0, 0, 0));
            // draw the actual text
            DrawText(hdc, str, -1, &rc, DT_SINGLELINE
                    | DT_VCENTER);

            EndPaint(hwnd, &PS);

            break;
    }
}
```