
AppleScript Studio Terminology Reference

[Scripting & Automation > Tools](#)



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Introduction to AppleScript Studio Terminology Reference

AppleScript Studio combines an application framework with a development environment, allowing you to provide sophisticated user interfaces for applications that execute AppleScript scripts. Working with features from AppleScript, Xcode, Interface Builder, and the Cocoa application framework, you can quickly create applications that support the Apple human interface guidelines.

This document describes the scripting terminology available through AppleScript Studio version 1.4, which first became available with Mac OS X version 10.4 and AppleScript version 1.10. It flags terminology differences between AppleScript Studio versions by providing Version Notes sections for terminology added or changed after version 1.0. If a class, command, event, or enumeration does not have a Version Notes section, then it has been available, unchanged, since AppleScript Studio version 1.0.

Important: No new terminology was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.5. For version and runtime information, see “[Version Information](#)” (page 13). For information on bugs that were fixed, see *AppleScript Studio Release Notes*.

Most object classes you use in AppleScript Studio scripts (such as the [application](#) (page 28), [view](#) (page 178), [button](#) (page 194), and other classes) are built on corresponding Cocoa classes (`NSApplication`, `NSDocument`, `NSButton`, and so on), although they do not expose all possible functionality from each Cocoa class. This document provides links to the documentation for corresponding Cocoa classes as a source of additional information on the underlying technology.

Who Should Read This Document

AppleScript Studio Terminology Reference assumes that you have some familiarity with AppleScript and know how to write and execute scripts. If not, see the documents in “[See Also](#)” (page 12).

Although this document provides many tips on working with Xcode and Interface Builder to create AppleScript Studio applications, previous knowledge of those tools is helpful.

Organization of This Document

The chapter “[Terminology Fundamentals](#)” (page 13) provides some key information about AppleScript Studio’s scripting terminology.

Enumerations, a form of constant, are available to all suites, and are described in “[Enumerations](#)” (page 136) in the Application suite.

The individual AppleScript Studio script suites (or collections of related terminology) are described in these chapters:

INTRODUCTION

Introduction to AppleScript Studio Terminology Reference

- “Application Suite” (page 27)
- “Container View Suite” (page 153)
- “Control View Suite” (page 193)
- “Data View Suite” (page 269)
- “Document Suite” (page 347)
- “Drag and Drop Suite” (page 359)
- “Menu Suite” (page 369)
- “Panel Suite” (page 379)
- “Plugin Suite” (page 409)
- “Text View Suite” (page 413)

For a history of changes to this document, see “[Document Revision History](#)” (page 423).

See Also

The following documents may be useful in working with AppleScript Studio:

- *Getting Started with AppleScript* and *AppleScript Overview* provide good entry points for learning about AppleScript.
- *AppleScript Studio Programming Guide* introduces the key features of AppleScript Studio and includes detailed tutorials for creating AppleScript Studio applications.
- [AppleScript Language Guide](#) is the primary document for the AppleScript scripting language.
- Technical Note TN2065, [do shell script in AppleScript](#), provides information about using shell script commands in your AppleScript scripts.
- *Apple Human Interface Guidelines* provides guidelines on when to use particular interface items and how to position them. For related information in this document, see “[Panels Versus Dialogs and Windows](#)” (page 25).
- Documentation for Xcode and Interface Builder is available in the Tools documentation.
- For information on Cocoa, see the Cocoa documentation.

Terminology Fundamentals

The terminology described in this document gives AppleScript Studio applications the ability to work with Cocoa user interface objects in scripts. This chapter provides key information for working with AppleScript Studio's scripting terminology. It contains the following sections:

- “[Version Information](#)” (page 13)
- “[Building AppleScript Studio Applications](#)” (page 15)
- “[Sources of AppleScript Studio Terminology](#)” (page 16)
- “[Script Suites, aetes, and Sdefs](#)” (page 16)
- “[How Suite Information Is Organized](#)” (page 17)
- “[Terminology Supplied by the Cocoa Application Framework](#)” (page 18)
- “[Terminology Supplied by AppleScript Studio](#)” (page 18)
- “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)
- “[Naming Conventions for Methods and Handlers](#)” (page 20)
- “[Accessing Properties and Elements](#)” (page 21)
- “[Event Handler Parameters](#)” (page 23)
- “[Connecting Key and Mouse Event Handlers](#)” (page 23)
- “[Scripting Error Messages](#)” (page 24)
- “[Using the Sample Scripts](#)” (page 25)
- “[Panels Versus Dialogs and Windows](#)” (page 25)
- “[A Word on Unicode Text](#)” (page 26)

Version Information

To build AppleScript Studio applications, you must install a version of the Mac OS X Developer Tools that includes AppleScript Studio. To run an AppleScript Studio application, the target machine must have the AppleScript Studio runtime required for the application. An AppleScript Studio runtime is available if `AppleScriptKit.framework` is present in `/System/Library/Frameworks`.

AppleScript Studio attempts to maintain the following:

- An application created and built with an older version of AppleScript Studio can run with a newer runtime.
- An application created and built with a newer version of AppleScript Studio can run with an older runtime, if it doesn't use any features introduced after that runtime.

For example, an application built with AppleScript Studio version 1.1 that uses features added in version 1.1 requires the 1.1 runtime. However, a similar application that doesn't use any features from AppleScript Studio 1.1 can run with the 1.0 runtime. And an application built with AppleScript Studio version 1.0 can run with any runtime, through version 1.4.

Note: An application created with AppleScript Studio version 1.2 does not run with any earlier runtimes, even if it does not use any new features of 1.2. This has been fixed in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.1.

Table 1-1 lists AppleScript Studio versions, the development environment they are part of, and the system software the corresponding runtime is installed with.

Table 1-1 Availability for AppleScript Studio development environment and runtime

AppleScript Studio Version	Distributed with development environment	Runtime installed with
1.0	December 2001 Developer Tools CD	Developer Tools CD (with AppleScript 1.8.2), or Mac OS X version 10.1.2 software update (with AppleScript 1.8.3 or later)
1.1	April 2002 Developer Tools CD	Developer Tools CD (with AppleScript 1.8.2 or later)
1.2	Mac OS X version 10.2 Developer Tools CD	Mac OS X version 10.2, and later (with AppleScript 1.9.0 or later)
1.2.1	December 2002 Developer Tools CD	Developer Tools CD (with AppleScript 1.9.1), or Mac OS X version 10.2.3 software update (with AppleScript 1.9.1 or later)
1.3	Mac OS X version 10.3 Xcode Tools	Mac OS X version 10.3, and later (with AppleScript 1.9.2 or later)
1.4	Mac OS X version 10.4 Xcode Tools	Mac OS X version 10.4, and later (with AppleScript 1.10 or later)
1.5	Mac OS X version 10.5 with Xcode 2.5 and later	Mac OS X version 10.5, and later (with AppleScript 2.0 or later)

For an example of how your application can determine whether the required version of AppleScript Studio is present, see the Examples section for the [will_finish_launching](#) (page 128) event handler.

Starting with the version of Interface Builder released with Mac OS X version 10.2, there is a Nib File Compatibility preference on the General pane of the Interface Builder Preferences window. You should select a nib-file preference that suits your compatibility goals, from the following choices (and restart Interface Builder for the changes to take affect):

- **Pre-10.2 format:** applications will run with earlier versions of Mac OS X, but will not have access to new features (such as the circular [progress_indicator](#) (page 233) or the brushed-metal, textured [window](#) (page 67) appearance)
- **10.2 and later format:** provides access to all new features, but is not guaranteed to run in previous versions of Mac OS X

- **Both Formats:** provides access to new features but will also run in previous versions of Mac OS X (though without the new features)

Important: Starting with Interface Builder 3.0 in Mac OS X version 10.5, there is a new 3.x nib file format. However, nibs previously saved in the 10.2 and later format can still be used. For information on working with nib file formats in Interface Builder 3.0, see *Interface Builder User Guide*.

Building AppleScript Studio Applications

You use Xcode, distributed with the Mac OS X Developer Tools, to create and build AppleScript Studio application projects, using one of the following three templates:

- AppleScript Application: used for applications that don't need to store data in documents
- AppleScript Document-based Application: used for applications that create and manage multiple documents
- AppleScript Droplet: used for creating droplets—script applications that launch when you drag a file or folder icon in the Finder and "drop" it on the droplet's icon

You use Interface Builder, also distributed with the Mac OS X Developer Tools, to create application interfaces for AppleScript Studio applications. Interface Builder provides active support for the Apple human interface guidelines, including feedback lines that show when an object is properly placed. Throughout this document, you will find illustrations of the available Cocoa user interface objects and information on where to find them in Interface builder.

Note: In describing the user interface objects available to your application, this document points out some object properties you can set in Interface Builder, as well as some default property values for user interface objects you instantiate. Keep in mind that property values can vary depending on the settings you choose in Interface Builder and on the interaction of objects in your application.

You can also find illustrations of windows, menus, controls, and many other user interface elements, as well as guidelines for when to use them and how to position them, in *Apple Human Interface Guidelines*. Please use these guidelines to help create applications that take full advantage of the Aqua interface. "See Also" (page 12) describes how to access this document, as well as documentation for Xcode and Interface Builder.

All AppleScript Studio applications are Cocoa applications, built on the Cocoa application framework. As such, they are a mix of Cocoa code and AppleScript scripts, though you can write robust applications that require no additional Cocoa code on your part.

Some Cocoa capabilities are not currently available to AppleScript Studio classes. Where this is true, you have several options:

- You can use the `call method` (page 80) command to call methods of Cocoa classes directly.
- You can write your own Cocoa code as part of your application, and access it through the `call method` command. In fact, your application can access C, C++, Objective-C, Objective-C++, and Java (both directly and through the Mac OS X Java bridge), as demonstrated in the Multi-Language sample application available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio.

- In some cases, the feature may become available in a future version of AppleScript Studio.

Sources of AppleScript Studio Terminology

AppleScript allows you to write scripts that control multiple applications, including many parts of the Mac OS itself. There are a number of tools for writing scripts, including the Script Editor application (distributed with the Mac OS) and various third party products. Most of the power in your scripts comes from the scripting terminology provided by applications and the operating system, not from the relatively small number of terms that are native to AppleScript itself. To take full advantage of the capabilities available, you need to know what terminology you can use in your AppleScript Studio application scripts.

Scripts in AppleScript Studio applications have access to the basic terminology that is available to all scripts, including:

- terminology provided by AppleScript
- terminology from scriptable parts of the Mac OS
- terminology from any available Apple and third party scripting additions (a scripting addition is code, stored in a `SystemAdditions` folder in any of the System, Library, User, or Network domains, that makes additional commands or coercions available to scripts on the same computer)
- terminology from any available scriptable applications (whether Carbon or Cocoa applications)

An AppleScript Studio application also has access to:

- terminology that is available to it as a Cocoa application (all Cocoa applications that turn on scripting support gain access to a certain default terminology; this terminology is described in more detail in ["Script Suites, aetes, and Sdefs"](#) (page 16))
- terminology defined by AppleScript Studio itself in the AppleScriptKit framework (a framework is a type of `bundle` (page 35), or directory in the file system, that packages software with the resources the software requires); this terminology makes it possible to script a wide variety of user interface classes from the Cocoa application framework
- terminology from the script suites (described in ["Script Suites, aetes, and Sdefs"](#) (page 16)) of any scriptable frameworks the application uses, and any scriptable bundles it loads

Note: The name spaces of these various terminologies may conflict, which can result in confusing behavior in scripts.

Script Suites, aetes, and Sdefs

The Cocoa framework provides scripting information in the form of script suites, which are available to any application using the framework. Applications can also define additional suites. A **script suite** consists of at least one suite definition and one suite terminology, contained in external files. A **suite definition** describes scriptable objects in terms of their attributes, relationships, and supported commands. This information is stored as key-value pairs in a property list. A **property list** is a structured, textual representation of data, commonly stored in Extensible Markup Language (XML) format.

A **suite terminology** provides corresponding AppleScript terminology—the English-like words and phrases you can use in a script—for the class and command descriptions in a suite definition. Suite terminologies are also stored as property lists. Frameworks and applications typically place terminology files in a localized resource directory named English.lproj. (English is currently the only supported dialect in AppleScript.)

Carbon applications originally stored their terminology information in a different format—as an 'aete' (Apple event terminology) resource. While this format is still supported, a new scripting definition, called the **sdef** format, was added in Mac OS X version 10.2, though not fully supported until Mac OS X version 10.4. The scripting definition provides a mechanism for defining scripting terminology that can be used by both Carbon and Cocoa applications.

For more information on how Cocoa applications define scripting terminology in different versions of Mac OS X, see *Cocoa Scripting Guide*.

How Suite Information Is Organized

Wherever possible, this document provides connecting links between class, command, event, property, element, and constant definitions. For each AppleScript Studio suite, it provides the following information.

- a brief suite overview
- the terminology for each class
 - plural form, parent class, and Cocoa class the class is based on

Note: Classes that start with “NS” (such as NSButton) are defined in the Cocoa application framework, and include links to Cocoa documentation for the class. Classes that start with “ASK” (such as ASKDataCell) are defined in AppleScript Studio’s own framework, the AppleScriptKit framework, and do not have Cocoa documentation.

- properties, elements, commands supported, events supported
- version notes (if new or changed since version 1.0)
- the terminology for each command and event (if any in the suite)
 - abstract, syntax, parameter descriptions, return value description (if any)
 - examples
 - discussion (if any)
 - version notes (if new or changed since version 1.0)
- the terminology for each enumeration (all enumerations, which are available to every suite, are described in “[Enumerations](#)” (page 136) in the Application suite)
 - a description of the enumeration
 - a description of each constant in the enumeration
 - version notes (if new or changed since version 1.0)

Terminology Supplied by the Cocoa Application Framework

AppleScript Studio applications can take advantage of the built-in Cocoa terminology found in two default suites:

- The Standard suite
 - defines basic classes, including `application` and `window` (though AppleScript Studio defines its own version of these classes in its Application suite).
 - defines terminology for basic events, including `get`, `set`, `count`, `delete`, `print`, `quit`, and others. In Cocoa applications that activate scripting support, objects can support certain important commands, such as `get` and `set`, with little or no special code by the developer. For detailed information, see *Cocoa Scripting Guide*.
- The Text suite defines classes for working with text, including the `character`, `paragraph`, `word`, and `text` classes. For more information on working with text, see the Examples section for the [text view](#) (page 414) class.

To examine the terminology in Cocoa’s default suites, use Script Editor or Xcode to open the dictionary for any scriptable Cocoa application, such as the Sketch sample application distributed with the Xcode developer tools. For more information on examining terminologies, see Support for Scriptable Applications in *AppleScript Overview*.

Important: The Cocoa application framework provides default script suites to support scriptable Cocoa applications. While AppleScript Studio applications have access to this terminology, they will primarily use the terminology described in the next section.

Terminology Supplied by AppleScript Studio

AppleScript Studio defines its own script suites, which add to the scripting terminology defined by Cocoa. These suites provide additional terminology you can use to script objects based on many classes from the Cocoa application framework. This terminology is defined in several suite definition and suite terminology files in AppleScript Studio’s own framework, the AppleScriptKit framework. Each suite can include class definitions (which include elements and properties), command and event definitions (which have an associated syntax), and enumerations (or predefined constants).

Note: AppleScript Studio draws a distinction between a **command**, which is a word or phrase a script can send to an object to request an action, and an **event**, which is an action, typically generated through interaction with an application’s user interface, that causes a handler for the appropriate object to be executed. That is, scripts can send commands to objects, while events, often the result of user actions, generate calls to event handlers in scripts.

There are several ways to display the terminology for AppleScript Studio:

- Use the File > Open Dictionary menu choice in Xcode or Script Editor to open the dictionary for any AppleScript Studio application. The list of applications for which you can display the dictionary may contain AppleScript Studio applications as well as scriptable Carbon and Cocoa applications. (This command is no longer available in more recent versions of Xcode, but you can still open a dictionary by double-clicking the file.)
- Open an AppleScript Studio project in Xcode (such as a project you have created or any of the sample applications located in <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio):
 - In projects created with AppleScript Studio version 1.4 (and Xcode 2.0), you will see (in the Resources group) a file named `AppleScriptKit.sdef`. Double-click that file to display AppleScript Studio terminology.

Important: In some cases, the class for an AppleScript Studio term that should be “Unicode text” is shown as “text” with a link to a text class. Opening the dictionary for a built AppleScript Studio application, either in Xcode or in Script Editor, displays the correct class (Unicode text).

- In projects created with AppleScript Studio version 1.3 (and Xcode 1.5 or earlier), you will see (in the Resources group) a file named `AppleScriptKit.asdictionary`. Double-click that file to display AppleScript Studio terminology.

Note: You cannot display an `sdef` file in Xcode versions prior to 2.0 (except as `xml`), nor can you display a `.asdictionary` file in Xcode 2.0 or later. Similarly, you cannot display an `sdef` file in Script Editor versions prior to 2.1, nor can you display a `.asdictionary` file in Script Editor 2.1 or later.

Important: To move an AppleScript Studio project from version 1.3 to 1.4, you will have to replace the `.asdictionary` file with an `sdef` file, as described in *AppleScript Studio 1.4 Release Notes*.

Each of the following chapters describes the terminology for one AppleScript Studio script suite. Enumerations (a form of constant) are available to all suites, and are described in “[Enumerations](#)” (page 136) in the Application suite:

- “[Application Suite](#)” (page 27)
- “[Container View Suite](#)” (page 153)
- “[Control View Suite](#)” (page 193)
- “[Data View Suite](#)” (page 269)
- “[Document Suite](#)” (page 347)
- “[Drag and Drop Suite](#)” (page 359)
- “[Menu Suite](#)” (page 369)
- “[Panel Suite](#)” (page 379)
- “[Plugin Suite](#)” (page 409)
- “[Text View Suite](#)” (page 413)

Standard Key Forms

To access a property or element of an object, a script can specify the property or element by any key form it supports. Key forms simply indicate how data should be interpreted. For example, if a property supports the absolute position key form, a script can use a statement like the following:

```
set myWindow to the third window
```

Objects in AppleScript Studio applications are based on Cocoa class definitions, and AppleScript Studio's scripting support allows most classes to conveniently support a broad range of key forms. As a result, most objects you work with in AppleScript Studio applications support the following key forms:

- **name**
tell drawer "mydrawer" to open drawer on top edge
- **absolute position (numeric index)**
text field 1 of window 1
- **relative position (before/after)**
window in front of window 3
- **range (as a range of elements)**
name of windows 1 through 3
- **satisfying a test**
the first window whose name is "mainwindow"
- **unique ID**
set windowID to id of window 1

See also “[Accessing Properties and Elements](#)” (page 21).

Naming Conventions for Methods and Handlers

The Cocoa application framework follows a naming convention that helps explain when certain methods are called. This convention, which is reflected in the terminology for AppleScript Studio's event handlers, inserts `should`, `will`, and `did` in method names. Table 1-2 describes the meaning of these terms. Note that to indicate a completed operation, AppleScript Studio uses the past tense, rather than the term `did`.

Table 1-2 Naming conventions in Cocoa and AppleScript Studio

Cocoa phrase	Explanation	AppleScript Studio examples
should	Asks whether an operation should take place. You can cancel the operation by returning <code>false</code> .	should open should close

Cocoa phrase	Explanation	AppleScript Studio examples
will	An operation is about to take place. You can prepare for it, but not prevent it.	will resize will hide will quit
did	An operation has completed. You can perform actions in response to it. AppleScript Studio uses past tense, rather than the term did.	activated launched miniaturized zoomed

So, for example, you can add a [should close](#) (page 121) handler to a [window](#) (page 67) object. When the handler is called, it can determine whether the user has performed some essential task—if not, it can return `false` and refuse to allow the window to close. A [will close](#) (page 128) handler cannot cancel the close operation, but it can perform any necessary tasks to prepare for closing. Finally, a [closed](#) (page 105) handler can perform any tasks required after closing.

At application startup time, handlers connected to the [application](#) (page 28) object are called in this order:

1. [will finish launching](#) (page 128)
2. [awake from nib](#) (page 101)

Important: If you are working with the version of Interface Builder distributed with Mac OS X version 10.2, see “[Version Information](#)” (page 13) for information on setting a Nib File Compatibility preference.

3. [launched](#) (page 110)
4. [will become active](#) (page 127)
5. [activated](#) (page 100)
6. [idle](#) (page 107)

Accessing Properties and Elements

While elements typically have a singular name, such as `document`, `window`, and `pasteboard` for certain elements of the [application](#) (page 28) class, you use the plural form to access these elements in scripts. For example, you could use the following script in Script Editor to get a list of windows from an AppleScript Studio application (and you can use similar terminology within the application, where you won’t need the `tell application` block):

```
tell application "MyApp"
    set windowList to windows
end
```

A class may list properties that you cannot access in a particular application or at a particular time. For example, the `window` class lists a `key window` property that identifies the window that is the current target for keystrokes. But if an application has no windows open, it will not have a key window, and attempting to access the `key window` property will result in a nil value. (For more information on the key window, see the `key` and `main` property descriptions for the `window` (page 67) class.)

Starting with AppleScript Studio 1.2, you can use the `properties` property to access the properties of most AppleScript Studio objects. This feature relies on changes present in the version of Cocoa distributed with Mac OS X version 10.2. The following Script Editor script shows how to display the properties of a button in an AppleScript Studio application:

```
tell application "simple"
    properties of button 1 of window 1
end tell
```

The results of this script might be something like the following, where `missing value` indicates a value couldn't be obtained for a certain property:

```
{visible:true, content:false, double value:0.0, ignores multiple clicks:false,
title:"Button", image:missing value, name:missing value, bordered:true, enabled:true,
window:window id 1 of application "TestingControls", allows mixed state:false,
float value:0.0, image position:no image, string value:"0", id:2, flipped:true,
roll over:false, opaque:false, alternate image:missing value, bounds:{47, 45, 131,
77}, bounds rotation:0.0, tag:0, class:button, alignment:center text alignment,
enclosing scroll view:missing value, can draw:true, menu:missing value,
target:missing value, bezel style:rounded bezel, alternate title:"", needs
display:false, current cell:item id 3 of application "TestingControls", auto
resizes:false, key equivalent modifier:0, position:{47, 45}, formatter:missing
value, continuous:false, size:{84, 32}, cell:item id 3 of application
"TestingControls", state:0, button type:momentary push in button, font:item id 4
of application "TestingControls", sound:missing value, integer value:0, tool
tip:missing value, super view:content view of window id 1 of application
"TestingControls", key equivalent:"", current editor:missing value,
transparent:false, visible rect:{0, 0, 84, 32}, contents:false}
```

If your application accesses a property that may not have a current value, you should enclose statements that use the property in a `try, on error` block. For an example of such a block, see the Examples section for the [path for](#) (page 92) command.

Similarly, an object may have zero or more of each kind of element listed for its class. If you attempt to access an element of a type for which an object currently has no instances, you will get back an empty list. You won't need a `try, on error` block, but depending on the logic in your script, you may need to verify that the list is not empty.

Important: This document points out some properties you can set in Interface Builder, and some default property values, but it does not attempt to be an exhaustive guide to Interface Builder, which includes its own built-in help.

Event Handler Parameters

In an AppleScript Studio application, you use Interface Builder to connect application objects to event handlers in application scripts. For example, if you connect a [clicked](#) (page 262) handler to a button, when a user clicks the button, the handler is called in your application script.

When you first connect a handler in Interface Builder, it installs a template in your script file. Listing 1-1 shows the template for a [clicked](#) handler. The template matches the full syntax for the event handler, which in this case has just one parameter, `theObject`. Nearly every event handler template includes the `theObject` parameter (which is almost always a reference to the object for which the handler is called), though some contain additional parameters as well.

Listing 1-1 A new clicked handler

```
on clicked theObject
    (* Add your script here. *)
end clicked
```

The syntax table for each event handler shows the complete syntax that is used for constructing a template. Once a template has been inserted into your application script, you are free to change the names of the parameters and to delete (or ignore) any parameters that are marked as optional in the syntax table.

One way to help document your scripts is, where possible, to change the name of the `theObject` parameter to reflect knowledge of the object it refers to. For example, if a [clicked](#) handler is only called in response to a click on a Search button, you might change the event handler declaration to `on clicked searchBarButton`. Changing a parameter name has no effect on how the handler operates.

If the handler may be called for one of several objects (say a series of buttons on one pane of a [tab view](#) (page 172)), you can both change the parameter name and add a comment to clarify its usage:

```
on clicked importButton
    (* This handler handles buttons on the Import pane. *)
    -- Your script statements here
end clicked
```

Connecting Key and Mouse Event Handlers

AppleScript Studio provides a number of key and mouse event handlers, such as [keyboard down](#) (page 108), [keyboard up](#) (page 109), [mouse down](#) (page 111), [mouse up](#) (page 114), [mouse dragged](#) (page 112), and so on. For objects of certain types, particularly for [application](#) (page 28) objects, key and mouse event handlers that you connect may never get called because they are handled by other objects before they get to the [application](#) object. If your application really needs to deal with these events, consider connecting them to objects in the user interface that inherit from the [control](#) (page 213) class, such as [button](#) (page 194), [slider](#) (page 239), [stepper](#) (page 243), or [text field](#) (page 246) objects.

Scripting Error Messages

AppleScript Studio applications are Cocoa applications, and when your application gets a script-related error message, that message is generated by Cocoa's scripting support. The following table lists scripting errors, through Mac OS X version 10.2. The table includes the current error number. (For a brief description of some related AppleScript terminology, see *Glossary of AppleScript Terms* in *Cocoa Scripting Guide*.)

These messages may not always provide the detail you'd like for debugging your application, but other options are available. Among the most useful are using Xcode's debugging support to set breakpoints, examine variables, and single-step through scripts; and using AppleScript Studio's [Log](#) (page 92) command to output values and messages from your running application.

Table 1-3 Cocoa scripting error messages

Error constant (value)	Description
NSNoScriptError (0)	no error
NSReceiverEvaluationScriptError (1)	the object or objects specified by the direct parameter to a command could not be found
NSKeySpecifierEvaluationScriptError (2)	the object or objects specified by a key could not be found
NSArgumentEvaluationScriptError (3)	the object specified by an argument to a command could not be found
NSReceiversCan'tHandleCommandScript- Error (4)	the object doesn't support the command that was sent to it
NSRequiredArguments- MissingScriptError (5)	one or more required arguments are missing
NSArgumentsWrongScriptError (6)	an argument (or more than one argument) is of the wrong type or otherwise invalid
NSUnknownKeyScriptError (7)	an unidentified error occurred; indicates an error in the scripting support of your application
NSInternalScriptError (8)	an unidentified error occurred; indicates an error in the scripting support of your application
NSOperationNotSupportedForKey- ScriptError (9)	the implementation of a scripting command signaled an error
NSCannotCreateScriptCommandError (10)	the application received an invalid or unrecognized Apple event

Using the Sample Scripts

This document contains many sample scripts and event handlers, both complete and partial. In some cases, long statements in the samples contain hard carriage returns to make them easier to read. If you cut and paste samples from this document into AppleScript Studio application scripts, or into scripts you use with Script Editor or another script-editing application, you may have to remove the hard carriage returns to compile the sample.

Panels Versus Dialogs and Windows

You'll have to get used to a bit of naming inconsistency regarding the use of panels, dialogs, and windows. For historical reasons, the Cocoa application framework uses "panel" in many cases where *Apple Human Interface Guidelines*, the final arbiter on Mac OS interface issues, would call for "dialog" or "window". The use of "panel" is even embedded in Cocoa class names, such as `NSPanel`, `NSFontPanel`, `NSOpenPanel`, and so on. AppleScript Studio terminology, which is based closely on Cocoa user interface classes, generally adopts similar names, so that it provides the "[Panel Suite](#)" (page 379), which includes the [color-panel](#) (page 380), [font-panel](#) (page 384), [open-panel](#) (page 385), and related classes.

Given that history, it isn't possible for this document to be completely consistent when using these terms. However, the following list shows how some usages of "panel" correspond to terms used by the Apple human interface guidelines. See "[See Also](#)" (page 12) for information on where you can obtain *Apple Human Interface Guidelines*.

- A [panel](#) (page 388) (based on the `NSPanel` class) is a special kind of window that typically serves an auxiliary function in an application, such as providing status to the user. The Apple human interface guidelines refer to these kinds of windows as "dialogs" or "utility windows."
- A [color-panel](#) (page 380) (based on the `NSColorPanel` class) provides a standard user interface for selecting color in an application. The Apple human interface guidelines would call this a "Colors window."
- A [font-panel](#) (page 384) (based on the `NSFontPanel` class) displays a list of available fonts, allowing for preview and selection of the text display font. The Apple guidelines call this a "Fonts window."
- An [open-panel](#) (page 385) (based on the `NSOpenPanel` class) provides a standard mechanism to query a user for the name of a file to open. The Apple guidelines call this an "Open dialog."
- A [save-panel](#) (page 390) (based on the `NSSavePanel` class) allows users to specify the directory and name under which a file is saved. The Apple guidelines call this a "Save dialog."

A dialog can be displayed as a sheet (attached to a window), in which case it is document modal, and a user can work with other windows in the application before dismissing the sheet. For example, you can use the optional `attached to` parameter of the [display](#) (page 395) command to display the [open-panel](#) (page 385) dialog as a sheet.

A Word on Unicode Text

When you get text back from AppleScript Studio, it will almost always be supplied as Unicode text. In some cases you may need to convert from Unicode text to plain text. For a discussion and example of how to convert Unicode text to plain text, see the Discussion section for the [default entry](#) (page 40) class.

In some cases, when you supply text to AppleScript Studio, such as for use with the [localized string](#) (page 90) command, you should ensure that you are working with Unicode text. See the Examples section for [localized string](#) for information on how to specify UTF-8 format for a file in your application project.

Application Suite

This chapter describes the terminology in AppleScript Studio’s Application suite.

The Application suite defines a number of classes that are typically used by or with an application object, including new versions of certain classes that are defined in the Standard suite. Classes that replace Standard suite classes include the [application](#) (page 28) and [window](#) (page 67) classes. The Standard suite is described in “[Script Suites, aetes, and Sdefs](#)” (page 16).

The Application suite also defines the [item](#) (page 50) class, which has `id` and `name` properties, and the [responder](#) (page 56) class, which inherits from the `item` class and serves as a superclass for the [window](#) (page 67), [view](#) (page 178), and [control](#) (page 213) classes. These and other classes that inherit from `responder` can respond to user actions.

To work with the many high-level classes it contains, the Application suite defines a large number of commands and event handlers for working with the application, windows, mouse and keyboard events, and so on.

Terminology

The classes, commands, events, and enumerations in the Application suite are described in the following sections:

- “[Classes](#)” (page 28)
- “[Commands](#)” (page 80)
- “[Events](#)” (page 99)
- “[Enumerations](#)” (page 136)

Classes

The Application suite contains the following classes:

[application](#) (page 28)
[bundle](#) (page 35)
[data](#) (page 40)
[default entry](#) (page 40)
[event](#) (page 43)
[font](#) (page 46)
[formatter](#) (page 47)
[image](#) (page 49)
[item](#) (page 50)
[movie](#) (page 52)
[pasteboard](#) (page 53)
[responder](#) (page 56)
[sound](#) (page 57)
[toolbar](#) (page 59)
[toolbar item](#) (page 62)
[user-defaults](#) (page 64)
[window](#) (page 67)

application

Plural: applications

Inherits from: [responder](#) (page 56)

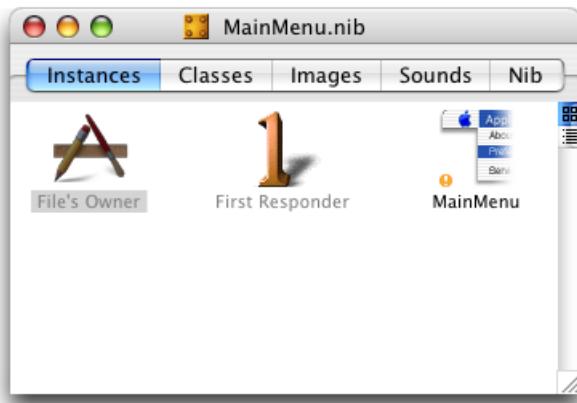
Cocoa Class: NSApplication

Manages an the main event loop of an application object, as well as resources used by all of the application's objects.

The main purpose of an application object is to receive events and distribute them to the appropriate objects that can respond to them (typically view subclasses). For example, all keyboard and mouse events go directly to the [window](#) (page 67) object associated with the event. In an AppleScript Studio application, these events can be dispatched to script event handlers you connect in Interface Builder. See the [responder](#) (page 56) class for more information about how an application handles mouse and key events.

Every AppleScript Studio (and Cocoa) application has exactly one instance of the application object, created automatically as part of the application project in Xcode. Figure 2-1 shows the File's Owner instance in the main nib window. In the main nib file, File's Owner always represents NSApp, a global constant that references the NSApplication object for the application. The application object serves as the master controller for the application. You attach handlers to an application object in Interface Builder through the File's Owner instance. For more information on nibs and File's Owners, see the [awake from nib](#) (page 101) command.

Figure 2-1 File's Owner instance (representing the application object) in an Interface Builder nib window



The application object supplies shared instances of a [color-panel](#) (page 380), [font-panel](#) (page 384), [open-panel](#) (page 385), and [save-panel](#) (page 390) that you can use in your application scripts. For related information, see Choosing Colors With Color Wells and Color Panels. The application object also provides elements for storing items such as [image](#) (page 49), [movie](#) (page 52), and [sound](#) (page 57) objects with the application.

Starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, the application class provides enhanced coordinate system support. In previous versions, all coordinates for windows and views were returned as a list of four numbers, {left, bottom, right, top}. The origin of a window or bounds was in the bottom left corner. This differs from standard AppleScript, which uses a list of four numbers, {left, top, right, bottom}, with the top left of the window as the origin. To supply a backward compatible mechanism that supports the expected AppleScript way of specifying bounds, the application class now has a coordinate system property, which takes one of the enumerated values specified in [Coordinate System](#) (page 142).

The default value for the coordinate system property is classic coordinate system, which defines bounds as {left, bottom, right, top} with the origin in the bottom left; that is, it matches the coordinate system in previous versions of AppleScript Studio. For related information, see the [bounds](#) (page 69) property of the [window](#) (page 67) class.

In addition to specifying the coordinate system in a script, you can add the following entry to your application's Info.plist:

```
<key>ASKCoordinateSystem</key>
<string>ASKClassicCoordinateSystem</string>
```

If a script accesses the bounds and no coordinate system has been specified, AppleScript Studio will look for the ASKCoordinateSystem entry in the main bundle's Info.plist and will use the specified value.

The Coordinate System sample application, available starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, demonstrates this feature.

Properties of application objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [responder](#) (page 56) class, an application object has these properties (see the Version Notes section for this class for the AppleScript Studio version in which a particular property was added):

active

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the application active?

color panel

Access: read/write

Class: [color-panel](#) (page 380)

the color panel for the application; created automatically for every AppleScript Studio application

coordinate system

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant from Coordinate System* (page 142)

specifies how bounding rectangles are defined; default is classic coordinate system, which defines bounds as {left, bottom, right, top} with the origin in the bottom left (that is, it matches the coordinate system in previous versions of AppleScript Studio); see also discussion above for the application class

font panel

Access: read/write

Class: [font-panel](#) (page 384)

the font panel for the application; created automatically for every AppleScript Studio application

hidden

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the application hidden? setting the hidden property to true will set the visible property of all application [window](#) (page 67) objects to false; setting the property back to false will restore the previous visible property settings for the windows

icon image

Access: read/write

Class: [image](#) (page 49)

the icon for the application; the current default icon shows a pencil, brush, and ruler in the shape of a letter "A"; you can change the application icon by specifying an icon file in Xcode—start by selecting the current target in the Groups & Files list; then open an Info window (with Command-I) and choose the Properties tab; there you can enter a file name in the Icon File field

key window

Access: read only

Class: [window](#) (page 67)

the current key window (the current target for keystrokes; see the key and main properties of the [window](#) (page 67) class for more information)

main bundle

Access: read/write

Class: [bundle](#) (page 35)

Application Suite

the main bundle of the application; the main bundle is the default location for all application resources, including compiled scripts; it is created automatically by Xcode

main menu

Access: read/write

Class: [menu](#) (page 370)

the main menu of the application; the menu items on the main menu typically represent other menus; see the Examples section for more information

main window

Access: read only

Class: [window](#) (page 67)

the current main window of the application; the main window is the current focus of user activity; see the `key` and `main` properties of the [window](#) (page 67) class for more information)

name

Access: read only

Class: *Unicode text*

the name of the application

open panel

Access: read/write

Class: [open-panel](#) (page 385)

the open panel for the application; created automatically for every AppleScript Studio application

save panel

Access: read/write

Class: [save-panel](#) (page 390)

the save panel for the application; created automatically for every AppleScript Studio application

services menu

Access: read/write

Class: [menu](#) (page 370)

the services menu of the application; services allow an application to take advantage of features supplied by other applications, such as spell checking or mailing selected text

user defaults

Access: read/write

Class: [user-defaults](#) (page 64)

the user defaults key-value pairs for the application (see also `default entry` (page 40))

version

Access: read only

Class: *Unicode text*

the version of the application, from the short version string; by default, "0"

windows menu

Access: read/write

Class: [menu](#) (page 370)

the Windows menu of the application; by default, the Windows menu in Interface Builder contains Minimize and Bring All to Front items; in the running application, it also lists each open application window

Elements of application objects

An application object can contain the elements listed below. Your script can access most elements with any of the key forms described in “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20). See the Version Notes section for this class for the AppleScript Studio version in which a particular element was added.

[data source](#) (page 288)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the application’s data sources

[document](#) (page 348)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the application’s documents

[drag info](#) (page 361)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

for internal use by AppleScript Studio only

[event](#) (page 43)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the current event—the last event retrieved from the event queue

[image](#) (page 49)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the application’s images; by default an application has access to only one image, the default icon image (described in the Properties section above); you can add images (including additional icon images) to a project in Xcode or Interface Builder, but they aren’t added to the application’s elements until you’ve loaded them with the [load image](#) (page 84) command

[item](#) (page 50)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

for internal use by AppleScript Studio only

[movie](#) (page 52)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the application’s movies; by default an application has no movies; you can add movies to the project in Xcode or Interface Builder, but they aren’t added to the application’s elements until you’ve loaded them with the [load movie](#) (page 87) command

[pasteboard](#) (page 53)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the application’s pasteboards

[sound](#) (page 57)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the application’s sounds; by default an application has access to the sounds shown in [Figure 2-6](#) (page 58) (the available sounds may differ for your system); you can add sounds to the project in Xcode or Interface Builder, but they aren’t added to the application’s elements until you’ve loaded them with the [load sound](#) (page 89) command

[window](#) (page 67)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the application’s windows

Commands supported by application objects

Your script can send the following commands to an application object:

[display dialog](#) (page 399)

[path for](#) (page 92)

[quit](#) (from Cocoa’s Standard suite)

Events supported by application objects

An application object supports handlers that can respond to the following events. Note that Key and Mouse commands may be handled by other objects without ever propagating their way back to the application object.

Application

[activated](#) (page 100)

[idle](#) (page 107)

[launched](#) (page 110)

[open](#) (from Cocoa’s Standard suite)

[open untitled](#) (page 116)

[resigned active](#) (page 117)

[should open untitled](#) (page 122)

[should quit](#) (page 123)

[should quit after last window closed](#) (page 123)

[shown](#) (page 125)

[was hidden](#) (page 126)

[will become active](#) (page 127)

[will finish launching](#) (page 128)

[will hide](#) (page 129)

[will quit](#) (page 131)

[will resign active](#) (page 132)

[will show](#) (page 133)

Document[document nib name](#) (page 106)**Key**[keyboard down](#) (page 108)[keyboard up](#) (page 109)**Mouse**[mouse down](#) (page 111)[mouse dragged](#) (page 112)[mouse entered](#) (page 112)[mouse exited](#) (page 113)[mouse up](#) (page 114)[right mouse down](#) (page 119)[right mouse dragged](#) (page 119)[right mouse up](#) (page 120)[scroll wheel](#) (page 120)**Nib**[awake from nib](#) (page 101)**Examples**

The following [launched](#) (page 110) handler, connected to the `application` object through the File's Owner instance in Interface Builder, sets the color of the application's color panel to red and makes the panel visible when the application is launched. AppleScript Studio script statements can refer to application properties without explicitly targeting the `application` object.

```
on launched theObject
    set color of color panel to {65535, 0, 0}
    set visible of color panel to true
end launched
```

You can use the following script in Script Editor to get the titles of the menu items in the main menu for the Drag Race application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio. Similar statements will work within an AppleScript Studio application script (though you won't need the `tell` statements).

```
tell application "Drag Race"
    title of menu items of main menu
    -- result: {"", "File", "Edit", "Window", "Help"}
end tell
```

Your script can dig down to get information about the menu items of the main menu as well. For example, the following line (inserted in the previous `tell` statement) gets the title of a menu item in the File menu:

```
title of menu item 10 of sub menu of menu item 2 of main menu
-- result: "Page Setup..."
```

It can be convenient to use Script Editor (or a third party script application) to target an AppleScript Studio application, as shown here, to help determine the correct terminology for identifying objects in the application, especially in the case where you haven't given AppleScript names to the objects in Interface Builder. If you did name the menu items, then you could use a line like the following:

title of menu item "page setup" of sub menu item "file" of main menu

Version Notes

The [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property was added in AppleScript studio version 1.4.

The following elements were added to the `application` object in AppleScript Studio version 1.2: drag info, pasteboard.

The following properties were added to the `application` object in AppleScript Studio version 1.1: color panel, font panel, open panel, save panel, user defaults.

The following elements were added to the `application` object in AppleScript Studio version 1.1: data source, item, sound.

bundle

Plural: bundles

Inherits from: [item](#) (page 50)

Cocoa Class: NSBundle

Represents a location in the file system that groups code and resources that can be used in a program.

Every [application](#) (page 28) object has a `main bundle` property that represents the main bundle for that application. Although it is uncommon for AppleScript Studio applications, an application can contain additional bundles.

A `bundle` object corresponds to a directory where related resources—including executable code—are stored. A bundle can find requested resources in the directory and can dynamically load executable code (though that won't be necessary for most AppleScript Studio applications). A `bundle` object has properties that specify its location in the file system, as well as the location of various items within the bundle. You can also use the [path for](#) (page 92) command to obtain the path for items in the application's bundle.

A bundle can contain images, sounds, localized character strings, and plug-ins. It also contains the application's `Info.plist` file, which specifies various information about the application or bundle that can be used at runtime, including document types and version and copyright information. For an example of how to check for the presence of the minimum version of the AppleScript Studio runtime needed by your application, see the Examples section of the [will finish launching](#) (page 128) event handler.

You build a bundle in Xcode using one of these project types: Application, Framework, Loadable Bundle, or Palette. An AppleScript Studio application automatically contains a main application bundle, even if you take no special steps to create one or to specify its contents. Along with an `Info.plist` file, it contains a `Scripts` folder (in the `Resources` folder) that contains the application's compiled script files, each of which ends with the extension `.scpt`. For related information, see the Examples section below.

In Mac OS X, you can examine the contents of an application that is built as a bundle by Control-clicking the application icon and choosing Show Package Contents in the resulting contextual menu.

For additional information on working with bundles, see *Resource Programming Guide*, as well as the [path for](#) (page 92) command.

Properties of bundle objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [item](#) (page 50) class, a `bundle` object has these properties:

executable path

Access: read only

Class: *Unicode text*

the path to executables in the bundle (by default an AppleScript Studio application has only one executable)

frameworks path

Access: read only

Class: *Unicode text*

the path to frameworks in the bundle (a framework is itself a type of bundle that packages software with the resources that software requires, including its interface)

identifier

Access: read only

Class: *Unicode text*

the identifier for the bundle, which you can specify in the Identifier field in Xcode's target editor (the details depend on which version of Xcode you are using); typical identifier names look like com.yourcompany.somedirectorylocation.YourAppName; you can see examples in the names of .plist files in ~yourUserName/Library/Preferences

path

Access: read only

Class: *Unicode text*

the path to the bundle; prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.2.1, you could not use this property directly in a script, though you could obtain its value with a `call method "bundlePath"` (page 80) command like the following (which gets the path to the main bundle of the application):

```
set thePath to call method "bundlePath" of object main bundle
```

resource path

Access: read only

Class: *Unicode text*

the path to resources in the bundle; depending on the location of the AppleScript Studio application, the path might be something like

/Users/username/TestApp/build/TestApp.app/Contents/Resources

scripts path

Access: read only

Class: *Unicode text*

the path to the scripts in the bundle; depending on the location of the AppleScript Studio application, the path might be something like

/Users/username/TestApp/build/TestApp.app/Contents/Resources/Scripts

shared frameworks path

Access: read only

Class: *Unicode text*

the path to the shared frameworks in the bundle; depending on the location of the AppleScript Studio application, the path might be something like

/Users/username/TestApp/build/TestApp.app/Contents/SharedFrameworks

shared support path
 Access: read only
 Class: *Unicode text*
 the path to the shared support items in the bundle; depending on the location of the AppleScript Studio application, the path might be something like
 /Users/userName/TestApp/build/TestApp.app/Contents/SharedSupport

Commands supported by bundle objects

Your script can send the following commands to a bundle object:

[path for](#) (page 92)

Events supported by bundle objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

The following [clicked](#) (page 262) handler shows how to use a bundle's scripts path property obtain the path to the scripts directory in an application's main bundle. It uses the [log](#) (page 92) command to display the result.

```
on clicked theObject
    set thePath to scripts path of main bundle
    log thePath
end clicked
```

Depending on the name and location of the project, the results of the previous handler would be something like the following:

```
2002-09-03 19:59:56.032 test project[667] "/Volumes/Projects/test project//build/test project.app/Contents/Resources/Scripts"
```

The Examples section of the [path for](#) (page 92) command shows how to get the full, slash-delimited path of the compiled main script in an AppleScript Studio application, and how to find and load a script from the application's main bundle.

The following [clicked](#) (page 262) handler shows how to use the [call method](#) (page 80) command to access an external bundle, in this case the Terminal application that ships with Mac OS X. It uses the [log](#) (page 92) command to display the result. Once you have a reference to the external bundle, you can get information from it through its properties or with the [path for](#) command.

This example uses the [call method](#) (page 80) command to get the path to the bundle because, as noted in the Properties section above, the [path](#) property wasn't supported before AppleScript Studio version 1.2.1. This handler uses a try, on error block to handle the case where [call method](#) may be unable to return a bundle (if, for example, the Terminal application is not present in the Utilities directory).

```
on clicked theObject
    set theBundle to call method "bundleWithPath:" of class "NSBundle"
        with parameter "/Applications/Utilities/Terminal.app"
    try
        set thePath to call method "bundlePath" of object theBundle
        log thePath
    on error
```

```

        log "Problem getting path to Terminal.app"
    end try
end clicked

```

Note: Starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.2, you can say of theBundle, rather than of object theBundle.

The following example shows how to target a bundle outside the application:

```

on clicked theObject
    set myLibBundle to call method "bundleWithPath:" of class "NSBundle"
        with parameter "/Users/MyUser/MyStudioLib/build/MyStudioLib.app"
    try
        tell myLibBundle
            set scriptPath to path for script "MyStudioLib"
                extension "scpt"
        end tell
        log scriptPath
    on error
        log "Problem getting path to MyStudio.app"
    end try
end clicked

```

Between the examples shown here and the example in the Examples section of the [path for](#) (page 92) command, it is possible to load an external bundle and find and load scripts from the bundle. That means you can package frequently used scripts in a form that is easily accessible to any AppleScript Studio applications you write.

Important: When you load a script, you get a copy of the script, including a new copy of any global properties or variables. AppleScript Studio currently does not provide a convenient way to share data between scripts. You can use files to read and write data, but the overhead is at minimum inconvenient.

The following provides a simple example of how you might do this.

First, create an AppleScript Studio project in Xcode, using the AppleScript Application template. Name the application “MyStudioLib” and, for this example, save it in your user folder (/Users/yourname/). In the main script file for the project, MyStudioLib.applescript, define handlers that return any scripts you want to implement. In this example, there is one handler, named makeLibScript1, which creates a script named acknowledgeReceipt. Although there is no return statement, makeLibScript1 effectively returns the script acknowledgeReceipt.

```

on makeLibScript1()
    script myLibScript1

        -- Handlers
        on acknowledgeReceipt()
            display dialog "The acknowledgeReceipt script greets you."
        end acknowledgeReceipt

    end script
end makeLibScript1

```

Next, build the project, which causes a compiled script named `MyStudioLib.scpt` to be stored in the application bundle. You can define multiple handlers to return any scripts you want to make accessible from your script library, though this example supplies just one script.

Finally, you can add the following script statements to any AppleScript Studio project that needs to use any of the scripts in your `MyStudioLib` project. These statements:

- define properties (initialized to the constant `missing value`) to make scripts accessible throughout the file
- implement a `loadLibraryScripts` handler that loads the script file from the `MyStudioLib` application and extracts a specific script object from the script
- implement a `will finish launching` event handler that simply calls `loadLibraryScripts` when the application is launched
- implement a `clicked` handler to demonstrate how to call a loaded script; your application can make similar calls from throughout its script file

```

property libraryScript : missing value
property libScript1 : missing value

on loadLibraryScripts()
    set scriptPath to missing value
    set myLibBundle to call method "bundleWithPath:" of class "NSBundle" with
parameter "/Users/yourname/MyStudioLib/build/MyStudioLib.app"
    -- Log what we got for the bundle.
    log myLibBundle
    -- Use try, on error block to handle possible errors.
    try
        tell myLibBundle
            set scriptPath to path for script "MyStudioLib" extension "scpt"
        end tell
        -- scriptPath is slash-delimited; use POSIX file from the standard
        -- scripting additions to convert it to a colon-delimited path,
        -- which is expected by load script
        set libraryScript to load script POSIX file (scriptPath)
        set libScript1 to makeLibScript1() of libraryScript
    on error
        log "Problem getting library script."
    end try
end loadLibraryScripts

on will finish launching theObject
    loadLibraryScripts()
end will finish launching

on clicked theObject
    tell libScript1 to acknowledgeReceipt()
end clicked

```

Version Notes

Prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.2.1, you could not use the `path` property directly in a script, though you could obtain its value with a `call method` (page 80) command, as shown above in the description for the `path` property, and also demonstrated in the Examples section above.

data

Plural: data

Inherits from: [item](#) (page 50)

Cocoa Class: NSData

Not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4).

Version Notes

The data class was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2, although it doesn't do anything in that version.

default entry

Plural: default entries

Inherits from: [item](#) (page 50)

Cocoa Class: ASKDefaultEntry

Specifies an entry in the Mac OS X user defaults system (a mechanism for storing default values as key-value pairs, where the key is simply a name string).

You use this class in script statements to get, set, or remove the value for an entry in the application-specific defaults, which are typically used to store user preferences for the application.

For more information on the defaults system, see [user-defaults](#) (page 64), as well as the document *User Defaults Programming Topics for Cocoa*. You can also view man page information about the defaults system, using the Open Man Page menu from the Help menu in Xcode (available starting with Mac OS X version 10.2) to display defaults, or by typing man defaults in a Terminal window (the Terminal application is located in /Applications/Utilities).



Warning: You should not delete entries from the user defaults system in AppleScript Studio version 1.2. Doing so may cause your application to crash. This was fixed in version 1.2.1.

Properties of default entry objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [item](#) (page 50) class, a default entry object has these properties:

content

Access: read/write

Class: [item](#) (page 50)

the value of the entry; nearly synonymous with contents; for related information, see the Version Notes section for this class

contents

Access: read/write

Class: [item](#) (page 50)

the value of the entry; nearly synonymous with content; for related information, see the Version Notes section for this class

Events supported by default entry objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

The [application](#) (page 28) class has a `user defaults` property which you can use to manipulate user defaults entries. For example you could use the following to create a new entry in the user defaults. (An AppleScript Studio application script doesn't need to explicitly target the application—it's assumed within the script.)

```
make new default entry at end of default entries of user defaults with properties
  {name:"defaultName", contents:"Testing"}
```

If you attempt to make a new entry for a key that already exists, no new entry is created and the value for the key is not changed. The assumption is that if the key already exists, it represents a saved value that you may want to preserve. However, you can change the value, if necessary, as shown below.

Defaults information for your application is stored in its plist file. For example, if the identifier for your application (which you set in Xcode) is "com.acme.application", the previous script statement results in a "defaultName" entry with value "Testing" in the file (where "~/ indicates the path to your user directory)

```
~/Library/Preferences/com.acme.application.plist
```



Warning: You can use the Property List Editor application, available in Applications/Utilities/, to examine property list files. However, due to a bug, some versions of Property List Editor may display property list information incorrectly. However, you can also examine a property list's XML in any text editor.

To get the value of any given entry in the user defaults, you simply refer to it by name. For example, given the previous `make new` statement, the following line returns the string value "Testing":

```
set myName to contents of default entry "defaultName" of user defaults
```

Important: The value of a default entry is Unicode text. Through AppleScript Studio version 1.4, you may be able to coerce a value to a number, but you will have to convert a value to plain text if you want to coerce it to a boolean value. See the Discussion section below for more information.

Attempting to access an entry that doesn't exist will return an error, so you should enclose statements that access default entries within a `try`, `on error` block, as shown in the example in the Discussion section below.

To change a value, you use terminology like the following:

```
set contents of default entry "defaultName" of user defaults to "Check"
```

The following [awake from nib](#) (page 101) handler uses the `tell user defaults` to target the `user-defaults` (page 64) property of the [application](#) (page 28) object. After creating a new default entry object, it uses another `tell` statement to log the contents of the entry, change the contents, and log the new contents.

```
on awake from nib theObject
  tell user defaults -- targets property of application
    make new default entry at end of default entries
      with
        properties {name:"test", contents:"testing"}
```

```

tell default entry "test"
    log contents as string
    set contents to "completed"
    log contents as string
end tell
end tell
end awake from nib

```

The previous handler results in log entries like the following:

```

2002-08-12 13:46:32.260 Test3[477] "testing"
2002-08-12 13:46:32.340 Test3[477] "completed"

```

For related examples, see [user-defaults](#) (page 64).

Discussion

The contents of a `default entry` is Unicode text (as is the value returned by the [localized string](#) (page 90) command). You may need to convert the Unicode text to plain text—for example, to use in a command to another application that expects plain text, or to cast a retrieved string (such as “true” or “false”) to a boolean value. The following handler, from the SOAP Talk sample application, available at `<Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio`, shows how to convert Unicode text to plain text. SOAP Talk convert strings to plain text because prior to AppleScript 1.9, Applescript’s `call xmlrpc` command won’t accept Unicode text.

```

on getPlainText(fromUnicodeString)
    set styledText to fromUnicodeString as string
    set styledRecord to styledText as record
    return <class ktxt> of styledRecord
end getPlainText

```

The following fragment shows how to get the contents of a `default entry`, call `getPlainText` to convert it to plain text, and cast the result to a boolean value. You could use similar statements to convert a numeric string to a number. The `try, on error` block deals with possible errors in getting the contents of the entry.

```

set tempString to contents of default entry "openFile" of user defaults
try
    set shouldOpen to getPlainText(tempString) as boolean
    if shouldOpen then
        -- Do whatever is needed to open.
    else
        -- Do what is needed when shouldOpen is false
    end
on error
    display dialog "Error getting should open value."
end

```

As an alternative to converting the Unicode text to plain text, you can compare the text directly, as in this example:

```

set shouldOpen to contents of default entry "openFile" of user defaults
try
    if shouldOpen is equal to "true" then
        -- Do whatever is needed to open.
    else
        -- Do what is needed when shouldOpen is false
    end
on error

```

```
    display dialog "Error getting should open value."
end
```

Version Notes

The default entry class was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.1.

Prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.2.1, deleting a default entry could result in a crash.

The content property was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2. For information on the difference between content and contents, see the Version Notes section for the [control](#) (page 213) class.

The getPlainText handler was added to the SOAP Talk sample application in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

event

Plural: events

Inherits from: [item](#) (page 50)

Cocoa Class: NSEvent

Contains information about an input action, such as a mouse click or a key down.

Each such user action is associated with a [window](#) (page 67), and is reported to the [application](#) (page 28) that created the window. The event object contains pertinent information about each event, such as where the mouse was located or which character was typed.

Several event handlers, such as [keyboard down](#) (page 108), [keyboard up](#) (page 109), [mouse down](#) (page 111), and [mouse up](#) (page 114), include an event parameter that refers to the event object associated with the handler. Within those handlers, you can use that parameter to access the properties described here.

Properties of event objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [item](#) (page 50) class, an event object has these properties:

characters

Access: read only

Class: *Unicode text*

the characters of the event; typically one typed character, such as "a"

click count

Access: read only

Class: *integer*

the click count of the event; one for a single-click, two for a double-click, and so on

command key down

Access: read only

Class: *boolean*

Is the Command key down?

context

Access: read only

Class: [item](#) (page 50)

the display context of the receiver (it is not recommended that you use this property)

control key down

Access: read only

Class: *boolean*

Is the Control key down?

delta x

Access: read only

Class: *real*

the x amount of a scroll wheel event

delta y

Access: read only

Class: *real*

the y amount of a scroll wheel event

delta z

Access: read only

Class: *real*

the z amount of a scroll wheel event; useful only for input devices that generate such a value

event number

Access: read only

Class: *integer*

the number of the event; this is a counter your application is unlikely to use; for more information, see the description for the `eventNumber` method in the `NSEvent` documentation

event type

Access: read only

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Event Type](#) (page 143)

the type of event

key code

Access: read only

Class: *integer*

the hardware-dependent value of the key pressed; you aren't likely to work with the key code and no constants are currently provided to specify key codes; however, you may want to experiment with possible values; (for example, for at least one keyboard, the key code for delete is 51 and for backspace is 117)

location

Access: read only

Class: *point*

the location in the window where the event happened; the location is returned as a two-item list of numbers {left, bottom}, where for example, {0, 0} would indicate the window was positioned at

the bottom left of the display; see the `bounds` property of the [window](#) (page 67) class for more information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the [application](#) (page 28) class, as well as the [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property of that class

`option key down`

Access: read only

Class: *boolean*

Is the Option key down?

`pressure`

Access: read only

Class: *real*

a value between 0.0 and 1.0 representing the pressure of the input device for the event

`repeated`

Access: read only

Class: *boolean*

Is the event repeated?

`shift key down`

Access: read only

Class: *boolean*

Is the Shift key down?

`time stamp`

Access: read only

Class: *real*

the time that the event occurred, in seconds since system startup (for example, 2542.649003); by comparing their time stamp values, you can determine the elapsed time between two events; see also the Examples section

`unmodified characters`

Access: read only

Class: *Unicode text*

the unmodified characters of the event

`window`

Access: read only

Class: [window](#) (page 67)

the window associated with the event

Events supported by event objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

The following `mouse down` (page 111) handler shows how to determine, from the passed event parameter, whether the Option key was pressed during the mouse down. Your handler can use such information to determine which actions to perform.

```
on mouse down theObject event theEvent
    if option key down of theEvent then
        log "the option key was used"
    else
        log "the option key wasn't used"
    end if
end mouse down
```

The following `mouse down` (page 111) handler uses the event's `time stamp` property to determine whether a user double-clicked. Of course, you could just connect a `double clicked` (page 263) handler to an object if you don't need this level of control. On the other hand, you may think of other uses for measuring the time between events.

This handler uses a script-global property to keep track of the previous timestamp, initializing it to the constant `missing value` to indicate that on startup it has not been set. It assumes that two clicks in less than a second constitutes a double click. Because the `time stamp` property is a real, you could measure for time in fractions of a second.

```
property lastTimeStamp : missing value

on mouse down theObject event theEvent
    if lastTimeStamp is missing value then
        set lastTimeStamp to time stamp of theEvent
    else
        if (time stamp of theEvent) - lastTimeStamp < 1 then
            display alert "You double clicked!"
        else
            set lastTimeStamp to time stamp of theEvent
        end if
    end if

end mouse down
```

font

Plural: fonts

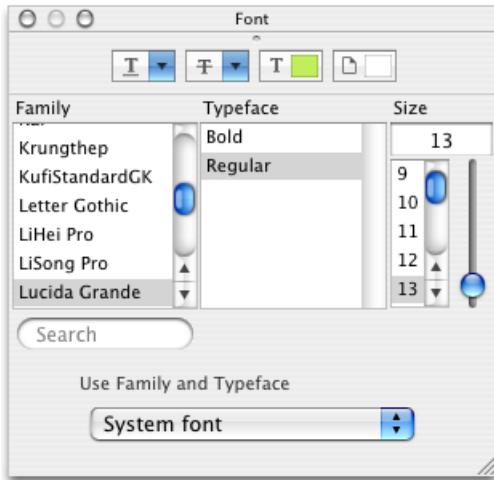
Inherits from: None.

Cocoa Class: NSFont

Not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4). However, see the Examples section for information on setting fonts in Interface Builder.

Examples

You can set the font family, typeface, size, and color for `text field` (page 246), `text view` (page 414), and related classes in Interface Builder with the Font panel, shown in Figure 2-2.

Figure 2-2 The Font panel in Interface Builder

You can use the Extras pop-up to preview fonts, edit font sizes, open a color panel and choose a color for a font, and perform other operations. The Use Family and Typeface pop-up lets you choose from various preconfigured system fonts.

To make changes for a specific object, such as a text field, you select that object, open the Font panel by navigating to it from the Format menu (or by pressing Command-T), then make your choices.

formatter

Plural: formatters

Inherits from: None.

Cocoa Class: NSFormatter

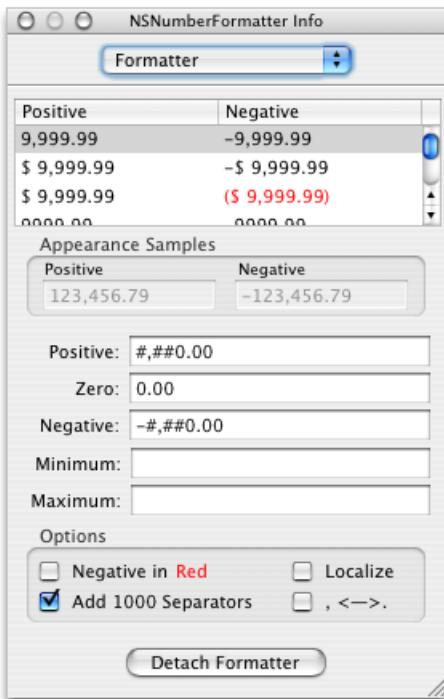
Controls the formatting of numbers or dates.

A number formatter controls number formatting and a date formatters provide a similar function for dates. For information on specific formatter classes in Cocoa, see [NSNumberFormatter](#) and [NSDateFormatter](#).

Figure 2-3 shows a number formatter you can drag from the Cocoa-Text pane of Interface Builder's Palette window. You can drag either a number formatter or a date formatter from the Palette window into a text field in your AppleScript Studio application to format the text in that field.

Figure 2-3 A number formatter in Interface Builder

Figure 2-4 shows the Formatter pane in Interface Builder's Info window, where you can adjust the format for a formatter. When you drag a formatter to a text field, Interface Builder automatically switches the Info window to the formatter pane, where you can adjust the format for that field. (You can open the Info window by typing Command-Shift-I.)

Figure 2-4 Interface Builder's Info window for a number formatter

You can use these steps to connect an event handler to a `formatter` object in Interface builder:

1. put the nib window for the `window` object that contains the formatter into outline mode by clicking the small outline icon (visible in [Figure 2-1](#) (page 29)) above the right scroll bar.
2. Use the disclosure triangles to open the `window` and other objects until the `formatter` object is visible.
3. Select the formatter, then connect the event handler in the AppleScript pane of the Info window.

Events supported by formatter objects

A `formatter` object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

Examples

Through AppleScript Studio version 1.4, `formatter` objects have no scriptable properties or elements. However you can use the [call method](#) (page 80) command to extract information from a formatter. You can also use [call method](#) to get a reference to a formatter from classes, such as [control](#) (page 213) and [cell](#) (page 202), that have a `formatter` property.

The [text field](#) (page 246) class inherits from the `control` class, so assuming you have added a formatter to a text field and given the text field the AppleScript name "formatted", you can use the following call to get a reference to the `formatter` object:

```
set theFormatter to call method "formatter"
of (text field "formatted" of window 1)
```

Suppose the formatted text currently displayed is "\$54.00" and you would like to get that exact string from the text field. The following `clicked` handler first gets a reference to the formatter, then uses `call` method again to call the `stringForObjectValue:` method of Cocoa's `NSFormatter` class to obtain the formatted text from the formatter. The handler uses a `try`, `on error` block to handle errors, and several `log` (page 92) statements to log various steps:

```
on clicked theObject
    tell (window of theObject)
        try
            set theValue to contents of text field "formatted"
            (* get formatter, then formatted text *)
            set theFormatter to call method "formatter"
                of object (text field "formatted")
            log "Got formatter"
            set theString to call method "stringForObjectValue:"
                of object theFormatter with parameter theValue
            log ("Got string: " & theString)
        on error
            log "Error getting formatted text."
        end try
        (* Perform any operations with the formatted text. *)
    end tell
end clicked
```

You can use the `call` method command to make other calls to methods of Cocoa's `NSFormatter` class.

image

Plural: images

Inherits from: item (page 50)

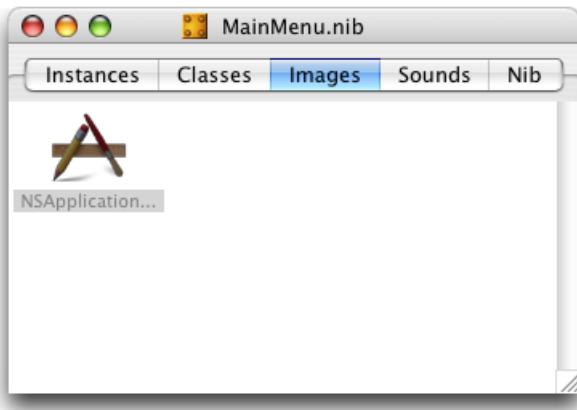
Cocoa Class: NSImage

Represents an image.

You don't typically script an image—instead you work with an `image view` (page 218) that contains the image.

The `application` (page 28) object has an `icon` image property to provide access to the application icon, as well as `image` elements. The `button` (page 194) and `button cell` (page 199) objects have `image` and `alternate image` properties, which can also be used to store icon images, or any other image. For related information, see the document *Cocoa Drawing Guide*.

Figure 2-5 shows the Images tab in the default MainMenu.nib window for a new AppleScript Studio application in Interface Builder. The default application icon image is available automatically. You can insert an `image view` object in an application window by dragging it from the Cocoa-Controls palette. You can then drag an image from the Images tab to the image view. You can also drag an image onto a button.

Figure 2-5 Application icon image in the Images tab in a main nib window in Interface Builder

You can add images to your application by dragging an image file into the Images pane of a nib window in Interface Builder, or by dragging it into the Files list in the Users & Groups pane in the Xcode project for the application. You can then use the [Load image](#) (page 84) command to load an image and the [image view](#) (page 218) class to display it. For information on how to free an [image](#) (page 49), see the Discussion section of the [Load image](#) (page 84) command.

Events supported by image objects

Though you can drag an image into an image view in Interface Builder, you cannot connect any event handlers to an image.

Examples

For examples of working with an [image object](#), see the [image view](#) (page 218) class.

item

Plural: items

Inherits from: None.

Cocoa Class: None.

Provides a parent class, with [name](#) and [ID](#) properties, for many other classes. Starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.3, also provides a [script](#) property.

Because many classes inherit from the [item](#) class, you can attach a script to many types of objects; then, through the [script](#) property, you can access the script's properties, globals, and handlers. There are some current limitations, however—for example, when you access the script of an object, you get a copy of the script object, not a reference to it. As a result, if you need change the value of a property in a script, you will need to get the script, change the property, then set the script back. See the Examples section for an example of how to do this. For an example that uses the [script](#) property to add a script to a [menu item](#) (page 372), see the Examples section for the [menu item](#) (page 370) class.

The majority of AppleScript Studio classes descend from the [item](#) class, either directly, or through the [responder](#) (page 56), [view](#) (page 178), or other subclasses.

The `item` class in AppleScript Studio is different than the `item` element of the AppleScript `list` class. You can use the `item` class to refer generically to an object that you know inherits from `item` or one of its subclasses. Suppose, for example, you have a handler that is always passed an object that is a subclass of `view` or `responder`. If the handler needs only to access the `name` or `ID` property of a passed object, it can treat passed objects as items. You will get an error, however, if you pass the handler an object that does not inherit from the `item` class.

Similarly, you can use the AppleScript `item` element to refer generically to any item in a list, though the list may contain different types of objects.

Properties of item objects

An `item` object has these properties (see the Version Notes section for this class for the AppleScript Studio version in which a particular property was added):

`id`

Access: read only

Class: `integer`

the unique id of the object

`name`

Access: read/write

Class: `Unicode text`

the name of the object; you provide an AppleScript name for an object in Interface Builder, as described in the Examples section

`script`

Access: read/write

Class: `script`

the script associated with the object; available in AppleScript Studio version 1.3; see the Examples section of this class, as well as the Examples section for the `menu` (page 370) class

Commands supported by item objects

Your script can send the following commands to an `item` object:

`log` (page 92)

Events supported by item objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

It is common to refer to objects by name in AppleScript Studio scripts. For example:

```
set userInput to contents of text field "input" of window "main"
```

You provide an AppleScript name for an object in Interface Builder with these steps:

1. With the object selected, open the Info window by choosing Show Info from the Tools menu or by typing Command-Shift-I.

2. Use the pop-up menu at the top of the Info window or (type Command-6) to display the AppleScript pane.
3. Type the name in the Name field.

You can use the following script in Script Editor to get the ids of every view in every open window of a simple document-based application. For testing purposes, each document window contains a number of buttons and text fields. Similar statements will work within an AppleScript Studio application script (though you won't need the `tell application` statement).

```
tell application "SimpleDocTest"
    id of every view of every window
end tell
```

Running this script with three open windows resulted in the following list of lists, containing one list of ids for each window:

```
{ {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11},
{12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22},
{23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33} }
```

You can replace "id" with "name" in the script above to get the AppleScript name of every view (that has a name) in every open window.

For an example that uses `item` to access items in a list, see the sample script in the Discussion section for the [load image](#) (page 84) command.

The following statements demonstrate how to retrieve a script, change a property of the script, and reset the script:

```
-- Get a copy of the script
set buttonScript to script of button 1 of window 1

-- Change the value of the foo property
set foo of buttonScript to "new value of foo"

-- Update the script with the changed script
set script of button 1 of window 1 to buttonScript
```

Note: To get a script property, you may have to explicitly use `get script`.

Version Notes

The `script` property was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.3.

movie

Plural: movies

Inherits from: [item](#) (page 50)

Cocoa Class: NSMovie

Provides a simple interface for loading a QuickTime movie into memory.

You don't typically script a movie object itself. Instead, you work with the [movie view](#) (page 226) class.

Objects such as [application](#) (page 28) and [movie view](#) (page 226) have movie properties, but movie objects themselves currently have no scriptable properties or elements.

You can add a movie to your application by dragging a movie file into the Files list in the Users & Groups pane in the Xcode project for the application. To use a movie, you load it with the [load movie](#) (page 87) command. For information on freeing movie objects, see the Discussion section for the [load image](#) (page 84) command.

Events supported by movie objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

For an example that loads a movie into a movie view, see the Examples section for the [movie view](#) (page 226) class.

pasteboard

Plural: pasteboards

Inherits from: [item](#) (page 50)

Cocoa Class: NSPasteboard

Provides an interface to a pasteboard server that supports data transfer between applications, as in copy, cut, paste, or drag-and-drop operations.

The data can be placed on the pasteboard in a variety of representations. A pasteboard is an element of the [application](#) (page 28) object and is analogous to the clipboard, except that there are multiple pasteboards available:

- general
- font
- ruler
- find
- drag

The font and ruler pasteboards are not used at this time, but may be available in a future release. The general pasteboard is the main pasteboard. To get the contents of the general pasteboard you can use `contents of pasteboard "general"`. You use this same format for the find pasteboard (which is used to set the value for find and replace operations in most applications). The drag pasteboard is used during drag-and-drop event handling.

A given pasteboard can contain a number of format types. The following types are directly supported by AppleScript Studio: "color", "file", "file names", "font", "html", "image", "pdf", "pict image", "postscript", "rich text", "rich text data", "ruler", "string", "tabular text", "url", and "vcard".

You may see additional pasteboard types that are defined by the system or by other applications. You can determine the types available at any given time for a pasteboard by looking at the types property. For example, if you use the phrase types of pasteboard "general" you might get a list result like {"rich text", "string", "NeXT plain ascii pasteboard type", ...}. You might also see other types not defined above (most of which will appear as "CorePasteboardFlavorType 0x54455854").

For related information, see the "[Drag and Drop Suite](#)" (page 359), as well as the documents *Pasteboard Programming Topics for Cocoa*, *Drag and Drop Programming Topics for Cocoa*, and *System Services*.

Properties of pasteboard objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [item](#) (page 50) class, a pasteboard object has these properties:

content

Access: read/write

Class: [item](#) (page 50)

the contents of the pasteboard; see the Discussion section

contents

Access: read/write

Class: [item](#) (page 50)

the contents of the pasteboard; see the Discussion section

name

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the name of the pasteboard; one of the values "general", "font", "ruler", "find", and "drag"

preferred type

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the preferred data type when getting or setting the contents of the pasteboard; one of the type values listed above in the description for this class; starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.3, you can use the preferred type property to set the contents of a pasteboard

types

Access: read

Class: *list*

a list of the data types supported by the pasteboard (consisting of type values listed above in the description for this class)

Events supported by pasteboard objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

To get data from a pasteboard, you should first set the `preferred type` property of the pasteboard (by default the preferred type will be "string", but the preferred type may have been changed). To get the data from the general pasteboard as a string, you can use the following:

```
set preferred type of pasteboard "general" to "string"
set myString to contents of pasteboard "general"
```

To set data for a pasteboard, you should also first set the `preferred type` property of the pasteboard. To set the data for the general pasteboard to a string, you can use the following (but see also the Version Notes section for this class):

```
set preferred type of pasteboard "general" to "string"
set contents of pasteboard "general" to "Testing"
```

You can list the pasteboards for an application with a script such as the following (you can use the same statements within an AppleScript Studio application, but you won't need the `tell` block):

```
tell application "myApp"
    pasteboards
end tell
```

The following will get the types for a pasteboard:

```
tell application "myApp"
    types of pasteboard "general"
end tell
```

The following `awake from nib` (page 101) handler (from the Drag and Drop sample application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio) uses the `register` (page 95) command to register the drag types an object can respond to.

```
on awake from nib theObject
    -- Enable support by registering the appropriate types.
    tell theObject to
        register drag types {"string", "rich text", "file names"}
end awake from nib
```

Starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.3, you can use the `preferred type` property to set the contents of a pasteboard, as shown in the following script statements:

```
-- In case the default wasn't already "string":
set preferred type of pasteboard "general" to "string"
-- Now put a string on the pasteboard:
set contents of pasteboard "general" to "Testing"
```

For additional examples, see the Drag and Drop sample application.

Discussion

You can use the `content` and `contents` properties interchangeably, with one exception. Within an event handler, `contents` of `theObject` returns a reference to an object, rather than the actual contents. To get the actual contents of an object (such as the text contents from a `text field` (page 246)) within an event handler, you can either use `contents` of `contents` of `theObject` or `content` of `theObject`.

For a sample script that shows the difference between `content` and `contents`, see the Version Notes section for the `control` (page 213) class.

Version Notes

Starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.3, you can use the `preferred type` property to set the contents of a pasteboard, as shown in the Examples section for this class.

The `pasteboard` class and the Drag and Drop sample application were added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

Prior to version 1.2.1, you must do some preparation before you can set the contents of a pasteboard directly with new data. To do so, you invoke the `call method` (page 80) command. The parameters to `call method` should be a list of types (described above) and the owner (usually 0 to represent nil), as shown in the following example:

```
call method "declareTypes:owner:" of pasteboard "general"
    with parameters {"string"}, 0
set contents of pasteboard "general" to "Testing"
```

responder

Plural: responders

Inherits from: [item](#) (page 50)

Cocoa Class: NSResponder

Provides the basis for event and command processing.

Any class that handles events must inherit from the `responder` class, as do the [application](#) (page 28), [document](#) (page 348), [window](#) (page 67), and [view](#) (page 178) classes.

Cocoa applications maintain a responder chain, which links together objects that can handle user-generated events and action messages. The first object in the chain is called the first responder. Events include key and mouse events, while action messages specify actions (or calls to methods) to be performed.

In an AppleScript Studio application, Cocoa events and action messages are translated into event handler calls, such as [keyboard down](#) (page 108), [mouse up](#) (page 114), [clicked](#) (page 262), or [should zoom](#) (page 124), to objects in the application. The default operation of the responder chain may be sufficient for many AppleScript Studio applications.

For objects of certain types, such as [application](#) (page 28) and [color well](#) (page 207) objects, key and mouse event handlers that you connect may never get called because they are handled by other objects before they get to the object. If your application really needs to deal with these events, consider connecting them to objects in the user interface that inherit from the [control](#) (page 213) class, such as [button](#) (page 194), [slider](#) (page 239), [stepper](#) (page 243), or [text field](#) (page 246) objects.

For related information, see the document [Introduction to Cocoa Event-Handling Guide](#).

Properties of responder objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [item](#) (page 50) class, a `responder` object has these properties:

menu

Access: read/write

Class: [menu](#) (page 370)

the menu for the responder; for a [window](#) (page 67) object, this is the same as the application's main menu property; for other objects, it will be undefined unless you have added a contextual menu for that object

Events supported by responder objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

The responder class is an abstract class that you don't typically target in your scripts. However, see the Examples section for the [window](#) (page 67) class for one situation where you might script a responder. See also the `first responder`, `key`, and `main` properties of the [window](#) class.

sound

Plural: sounds

Inherits from: [item](#) (page 50)

Cocoa Class: NSSound

Represents a sound that can be loaded and played.

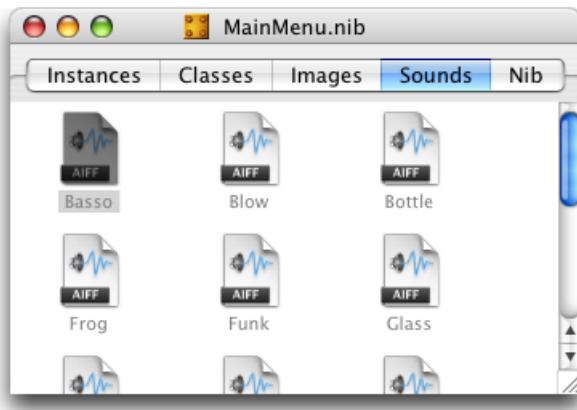
You don't typically script a sound directly, but you can use the `load sound` (page 89) command to load a sound and the `play` (page 255) command to play it. You can play any sound files supported by the NSSound class, including AIFF and WAV files. For related information, see the document *Sound Programming Topics for Cocoa*.

The [application](#) (page 28) object has `sound` elements, while [button](#) (page 194) and [button cell](#) (page 199) objects have `sound` properties.

Figure 2-6 shows sounds in a nib window in Interface Builder. You can drag a sound from the Sounds tab to an object that supports sounds, such as a [button](#) (page 194) object.

You can add sounds to your application by dragging a sound file into the Sounds pane of a nib window in Interface Builder, or by dragging it into the Files list in the Users & Groups pane in the Xcode project for the application. To actually play the sound, you will have to load it with the `load sound` command and play it with the `play` command. For information on freeing `sound` objects, see the Discussion section for the `load image` (page 84) command.

Figure 2-6 Sounds in the Sounds tab in a nib window in Interface Builder



Properties of sound objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [item](#) (page 50) class, a sound object has these properties:

`playing`

Access: read only

Class: *boolean*

Is the sound currently playing?

Commands supported by sound objects

Your script can send the following commands to a sound object:

[pause](#) (page 254)

[play](#) (page 255)

[resume](#) (page 256)

[start](#) (page 257)

[stop](#) (page 258)

Events supported by sound objects

Though you can drag a sound onto an object that supports sounds in Interface Builder, you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

The [load sound](#) (page 89) command provides an example that shows how an application can load and play a sound. The [slider](#) (page 239) class provides an example that uses a slider to let a user set the sound volume.

Version Notes

The `playing` property was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.1.

toolbar**Plural:** toolbars**Inherits from:** [item](#) (page 50)**Cocoa Class:** NSToolbar

Allows a titled window to display a toolbar just below its title bar.

Starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, you can create a toolbar and add it to a window in your application by assigning it to the `toolbar` property of a [window](#) (page 67) object. Figure 2-7 shows such a toolbar, containing several toolbar items. You can only create a toolbar dynamically in your application—you can not currently add a toolbar to a window in Interface Builder.

AppleScript Studio supports various standard toolbar items, such as the print and separator items, listed in the [toolbar item](#) (page 62) class. You can also create custom toolbar items using images you supply.

To respond to user actions involving a toolbar you have created, you use the [clicked toolbar item](#) (page 105) and [update toolbar item](#) (page 126) event handlers in the [window](#) (page 67) class (also added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4).

For related information, see the document *Toolbar Programming Topics for Cocoa*.

Figure 2-7 An AppleScript Studio application window with a simple toolbar

**Properties of toolbar objects**

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [item](#) (page 50) class, a `toolbar` object has these properties:

allowed identifiers

Access: read/write

Class: *list*

a list of item identifiers (strings) that specify each [toolbar item](#) (page 62) allowed in this toolbar; it can include identifiers you have defined

allows customization

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Can the toolbar be customized?

auto saves configuration

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the toolbar automatically save its configuration?

configuration

Access: read/write

Class: *list*

the configuration for the toolbar; contains the values for the other properties of the toolbar

default identifiers

Access: read/write

Class: *list*

a list of item identifiers (text strings) for the default toolbar items for this toolbar; see the [toolbar item](#) (page 62) class for the standard values available

display mode

Access: read only

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Toolbar Display Mode](#) (page 151)

the display mode for the toolbar (what combination of icons and icons labels to display)

identifier

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the identifier for the toolbar

selectable identifiers

Access: read/write

Class: *list*

a list of item identifiers (strings) that identifies the toolbar items that are selectable in the toolbar

selected item identifier

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the identifier of the currently selected toolbar item

size mode

Access: read only

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Toolbar Size Mode](#) (page 151)

the size mode for the toolbar

visible

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the toolbar visible?

Events supported by toolbar objects

You do not connect event handlers to a toolbar. Instead, you use the toolbar handlers supported by the [window](#) (page 67) class, [clicked toolbar item](#) (page 105) and [update toolbar item](#) (page 126).

Examples

Because a toolbar is associated with a window object, a logical place to create a toolbar and assign it to a window is in the [awake from nib](#) (page 101) event handler for the window. When you create a toolbar in a script, you must supply a unique identifier and specify the configuration for the toolbar, including the allowed and default identifiers. You can do this in several steps. The following script statement shows how you can create a toolbar with the identifier `documentToolbar`.

```
set documentToolbar to make new toolbar at end with properties {name:"document
toolbar", identifier:"document toolbar identifier",
allows customization:true, auto
sizes cells:true, display mode:default display mode, size mode:default
size mode}
```

You can use a statement like the following to set the allowed identifiers for the toolbar. In this example, all likely toolbar item identifiers are allowed.

```
set allowed identifiers of documentToolbar to {"compile item
identifier", "run
item identifier", "stop item identifier", "print
item identifier", "customize
toolbar item identifier", "flexible space item identifier",
"space item identifier",
"separator item identifier"}
```

You can use a statement like the following to set the default toolbar items for the toolbar. In this case, the items are **Compile**, **Run**, and **Stop** items.

```
set default identifiers of documentToolbar to {"compile item identifier", "run
item identifier", "stop item identifier"}
```

You will also need to create the toolbar items themselves, and assign them to the toolbar. You can do that with statements like the following, which supply the name, label, tooltip text, and other information for the toolbar item:

```
make new toolbar item at end of toolbar items of documentToolbar
with properties
{identifier:"compile item identifier", name:"compile
item", label:"Compile",
palette label:"Compile", tool tip:"Compile",
image name:"CompileScript"}
```

```
make new toolbar item at end of toolbar items of documentToolbar
with properties
{identifier:"run item identifier", name:"run item",
label:"Run", palette
label:"Run", tool tip:"Run", image name:"RunScript"}
```

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```
make new toolbar item at end of toolbar items of documentToolbar
with properties
{identifier:"stop item identifier", name:"stop item",
label:"Stop", palette
label:"Stop", tool tip:"Stop", image name:"StopScript"}
```

Finally, you must assign the toolbar you have created to the window. Assuming you have placed this code in the `awake from nib` (page 101) handler for the window, you can use a statement like the following:

```
set toolbar of theObject to documentToolbar
```

These examples are taken from the Simple Toolbar sample application, available in AppleScript Studio version 1.4. For related examples, see the [clicked toolbar item](#) (page 105) and [update toolbar item](#) (page 126) event handlers.

Version Notes

The `toolbar` class was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

toolbar item

Plural: toolbar items

Inherits from: [item](#) (page 50)

Cocoa Class: NSToolbar

Defines the standard items that can appear in a toolbar.

Support for toolbars was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4. Figure 2-7 shows a `toolbar` (page 59) in a window from the Simple Toolbar sample application. The toolbar items shown are defined by the application. You can only create a toolbar item dynamically in your application—you can not currently add toolbar items to a toolbar in Interface Builder.

When you create a toolbar item, you specify an identifier string for it. In addition to defining toolbar items, your application can use the standard toolbar items specified by these identifiers: “print item identifier”, “customize toolbar item identifier”, “flexible space item identifier”, “space item identifier”, and “separator item identifier”.

For more information, see the document *Toolbar Programming Topics for Cocoa*.

Properties of toolbar item objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [item](#) (page 50) class, a `toolbar item` object has these properties:

`action` method

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the action method for the toolbar item—a string representation of a Cocoa method selector

`enabled`

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the toolbar item enabled?

identifier
Access: read/write
Class: *Unicode text*
the identifier for the toolbar item

image
Access: read/write
Class: [image](#) (page 49)
the image for the toolbar item

image name
Access: read/write
Class: *Unicode text*
the name of the image to use for the toolbar item

label
Access: read/write
Class: *Unicode text*
the label for the toolbar item

maximum size
Access: read/write
Class: *point*
the maximum size of the toolbar item; returned as a two-item list of numbers {width, height}

menu form representation
Access: read/write
Class: [menu item](#) (page 372)
the menu that represents the toolbar item

minimum size
Access: read/write
Class: *point*
the minimum size of the toolbar item; returned as a two-item list of numbers {width, height}

palette label
Access: read/write
Class: *Unicode text*
the label of the toolbar item shown in the customization panel

tag
Access: read/write
Class: *integer*
the tag for the toolbar item

target
 Access: read/write
 Class: *anything*
 the target of the action for the toolbar item

tool tip
 Access: read/write
 Class: *Unicode text*
 the tooltip text to display for the toolbar item

toolbar
 Access: read/write
 Class: [toolbar](#) (page 59)
 the toolbar that the toolbar item is in

view
 Access: read/write
 Class: [view](#) (page 178)
 the view of a custom toolbar item

Events supported by toolbar item objects

You do not connect event handlers to a toolbar item. Instead, you use the toolbar handlers supported by the [window](#) (page 67) class, [clicked toolbar item](#) (page 105) and [update toolbar item](#) (page 126).

Examples

You can dynamically change the target and action of a toolbar item in your application or change the Cocoa method that is executed when the action is triggered, as shown in the following example:

```
set toolbarItem to toolbar item 1 of toolbar of window 1
set target of toolbarItem to view "webview" of scroll view 1 of window 1
set action method of toolbarItem to "stopLoading:"
```

After executing these statements, when you click on the toolbar item, it sends the Cocoa method `stopLoading:` to the target, which in this case is a web view.

For an example that shows how to create a toolbar, how to add toolbar items to it, and how to respond to actions involving the toolbar items, see the Examples section for the [toolbar](#) (page 59) class. The examples are based on the Simple Toolbar sample application, available in AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

Version Notes

The `toolbar item` class was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

user-defaults

Plural: user-defaults

Inherits from: [item](#) (page 50)

Cocoa Class: NSUserDefaults

Application Suite

Provides access to the application's user defaults values (commonly used to store user preferences for the application).

The user defaults system in Mac OS X stores default values as key-value pairs, where the key is simply a name string. There are several domains for default values. Default values in the global domain are accessible to any application. For example, during development, an application can set a user default value that a debugger checks to determine whether to display certain debug information. Default values in the application domain are commonly used to store preferences information for applications.

When an AppleScript Studio application is launched, it populates the application-specific defaults with all the defaults values it can obtain from both the application domain and the global domain, which contains defaults that apply to all of a user's applications. So an application can not only add its own defaults entries, it can make changes that override the loaded global defaults within its own domain. For example, the application could change the default date format (see the Examples section for more information). Such changes will not change global defaults for other applications.

Changes to the defaults system are automatically registered periodically, so that the next time the application is launched, the new values will be present.

To access user defaults definitions in your AppleScript Studio scripts, you can use the `user_defaults` property that is associated with every [application](#) (page 28) object. Note that `user-defaults` is the class name, while `user_defaults` specifies an object of that class.



Warning: You should not delete entries from the user defaults system in AppleScript Studio version 1.2. Doing so may cause your application to crash. This was fixed in version 1.2.1.

For more information on the defaults system, see [default entry](#) (page 40), as well as the document *User Defaults Programming Topics for Cocoa*. You can also view man page information about the defaults system, using the Open Man Page menu from the Help menu in Xcode (available starting with Mac OS X version 10.2) to display `defaults`, or by typing `man defaults` in a Terminal window (the Terminal application is located in /Applications/Utilities).

Elements of user-defaults objects

An `user-defaults` object can contain the elements listed below. Your script can access most elements with any of the key forms described in ["Standard Key Forms"](#) (page 20).

- [default entry](#) (page 40)
- Specify by: ["Standard Key Forms"](#) (page 20)
- the stored default value entries (key-value pairs)

Events supported by user-defaults objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

You can get a list of all of the named default entries with the following script statement. The list includes any entries you've added, as well as those provided by the Mac OS, such as "AppleKeyboardUIMode" and "NSDateFormatString":

```
set defaultsNames to name of every default entry of user defaults
```

Similarly, you can get the values for the entries with the following statement:

```
set defaultsContents to contents of every default entry of user defaults
```

The previous script statements access the `user defaults` property of the [application](#) (page 28) object. For related information, see the Examples section for the [default entry](#) (page 40) class.

To use the user defaults system to store and retrieve preferences, your application should follow these guidelines:

1. Attempt to make new default entries for all preferences before attempting to retrieve the user's current settings from the defaults system. You make a default entry with a statement like the following:

```
make new default entry at end of default entries
of user defaults with properties
{name:"defaultName", contents:"Testing"}
```

You don't have to worry that this will replace any existing user preferences, because if you attempt to make a new entry for a key that already exists, no new entry is created and the value for the key is not changed. (See the [default entry](#) (page 40) class for information on how to change an entry when you need to.)

A good place to perform this step is in a [will finish launching](#) (page 128) event handler connected to your `application` object. The `application` object is represented in Interface Builder by the File's Owner instance in the Instances pane of the MainMenu.nib window. This handler is called just before the application is launched. See the Discussion section for the [awake from nib](#) (page 101) event handler for information on the order in which event handlers are called on application start up.

2. Once you have set default values for preferences, you should attempt to read any existing user preferences from the user defaults system. You do so with statements like the following:

```
set myName to contents of default entry "defaultName" of user defaults
```

Note that the returned value is Unicode text and you cannot simply cast a returned value to a boolean. For information on how to obtain a boolean value, see the Discussion section of the [default entry](#) (page 40) class.

3. Your application can make new defaults entries or change existing ones as the user changes their preference settings.
4. Cocoa applications can call a method, `synchronize`, to specifically cause changes to be written out to the user defaults system. AppleScript Studio's [register](#) (page 95) command was originally intended to serve that purpose, but through AppleScript Studio version 1.4, the command does nothing to register defaults (although it is used as part of drag-and-drop support). However, the Cocoa framework periodically calls the `synchronize` method, so user defaults in AppleScript Studio applications do get registered.

You can also use the [call method](#) (page 80) command to call Cocoa's `synchronize` method directly, as follows:

```
call method "synchronize" of object user defaults
```

5. The application should update its state to reflect any preference changes made by the user.

The Archive Maker application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.1, provides a detailed example of how to use the user defaults system to work with user preferences.

Version Notes

The `user-defaults` class was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.1.

Starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.2, you can successfully use lists as a data type with default entries. In AppleScript Studio version 1.1, you could initially assign the contents of a default entry to a list and read it back, but trying to assign a new list to the contents of the default entry would not provide the correct result.

The Archive Maker application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio, was first distributed with AppleScript Studio version 1.1.

Prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.2, this document listed `register` (page 95) as a command supported by the `user-defaults` class. In fact, using the `register` command with a `user-defaults` object does nothing.

window

Plural: windows

Inherits from: [responder](#) (page 56)

Cocoa Class: NSWindow

Represents a window on screen.

A `window` object manages an on-screen window, coordinating the display and event handling for its views. You can create and set up windows in Interface Builder, but you can also control many window properties directly in scripts. Figure 2-8 shows a simple window.

Figure 2-8 A simple window



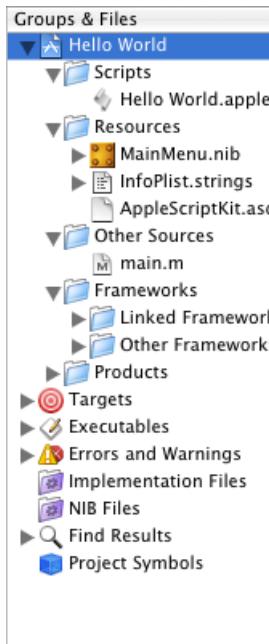
When you create an AppleScript Studio application from the AppleScript Application template in Xcode, the application automatically contains a default window instance, stored in the `MainMenu.nib` nib file in the project's Resources group (shown in Figure 2-9). You use this application template for applications that don't need documents.

When you create an application from the AppleScript Document-based Application template, the application automatically contains a default window instance, stored in the `Document.nib` nib file. Document-based applications are set up to allow the user to create windows for multiple document instances.

Any application is free to define additional window nibs and to use them to create one or more window instances. You will find several predefined `window` objects (for windows, panels, and drawers) in the Cocoa-Windows pane of Interface Builder's Palette window, shown in [Figure 3-3](#) (page 160).

In Interface Builder's Info window, you can set many attributes for windows, such as the kind of button controls it contains (Minimize, Close, and Resize), its size and resizing properties, and whether it is visible at launch time. To make a floating window (or utility window), for example, you use the window instance labeled "Panel" in [Figure 3-3](#) (page 160), then open the Attributes pane of the Info window and select the "Utility window" checkbox. In the version of Interface Builder distributed with Mac OS X version 10.2, you can even set the Textured Window attribute to specify the brushed-metal look for a window.

Figure 2-9 The Files list in the Groups & Files list in a non-document AppleScript Studio project



In some cases, such as for a progress panel, you may only instantiate the window once, then show and hide it as needed (using either the `show` (page 96) and `hide` (page 84) commands, or by directly setting the window's `visible` property).

In other cases, you may want to instantiate a new window repeatedly and free it when the user is done with it (which you can do by setting the window's `released` when `closed` property in Interface Builder). The Mail Search application, available at `<Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio`, provides nibs and code for creating a one-time status panel, as well as a message window that is instantiated multiple times. (Prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.1, Mail Search was named Watson.)

For more information, see the document *Window Programming Guide for Cocoa*.

Properties of window objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the `responder` (page 56) class, a `window` object has these properties (see the Version Notes section for this class for the AppleScript Studio version in which a particular property was added):

alpha value

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the alpha value of the window; a value of 1.0 (the default) indicates the window is completely opaque, while 0.0 indicates the window is completely transparent; the following statement sets a value in the middle:

```
set alpha value of window "main" to 0.5
```

associated file name

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the file name associated with the window; for a new, unsaved window, returns an empty string; for a window with an associated file, returns the full, POSIX-style (slash-delimited) path

auto display

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Automatically display the window? prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.2.1, you could not use this property in a script

background color

Access: read/write

Class: *RGB color*

the background color of the window; by default, {65535, 65535, 65535}, or white; not supported prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.2; after setting the background color, the new color will not become visible until the window is updated (via script or user interaction); see the Examples section for an example

bounds

Access: read/write

Class: *bounding rectangle*

the position and size of the window; the bounds property is returned as a four-item list of numbers, {left, bottom, right, top}; for example, {0, 0, 500, 250} would indicate the window has its origin at the bottom left of the display, with a top right corner of 500, 250;

you can set a location or a bounds with real numbers (for example, {0.5, 0.5, 501.75, 250.1}), but the values returned from AppleScript Studio will always be rounded to whole numbers;

in this coordinate system, the origin is at the left, bottom and x, y values increase to the right and up, respectively; note that this is different than the Finder, which returns bounds as {left, top, right, bottom}, with the origin in the left, top and values increasing to the right and down

for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the [application](#) (page 28) class, as well as the [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property of that class

can hide

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Can the window be hidden? default is true; overrides the visible property (that is, if can hide is false, setting the visible property to false will not hide the window)

content view

Access: read/write

Class: *anything*

the content view of the window; the superview of all other views in the window; the content view is inserted automatically; you don't typically interact with it in your scripts; you may be able to switch out the entire contents of a view by changing its content view—however, this is not recommended, and you can get a similar result by working with the [tab view](#) (page 172) and [tab view item](#) (page 176) classes

current text editor

Access: read only

Class: [text view](#) (page 414)

the current field editor of the window; see the `field editor` property of the [text](#) (page 414) class for a description of an editor

document edited

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Has the document associated with the window been edited? (starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.2, the `window` class has a [document](#) (page 348) element); defaults to `false` if the window doesn't have an associated document; equivalent to the `modified` property of the `document` class

excluded from windows menu

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the window excluded from the Windows menu? default is `false`

first responder

Access: read/write

Class: [responder](#) (page 56)

the first responder for the window (the first object in the responder chain to respond to user keystrokes or other actions); see also the Examples section for this class; through AppleScript Studio version 1.2, you could effectively only set this property—getting it would not return a useful object; starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.3, typically returns a value such as `current field editor` of `window 1`; see the `field editor` property of the [text](#) (page 414) class for a description of an editor

has resize indicator

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the window have a resize indicator? default is `true`; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

has shadow

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the window have a shadow?

hides when deactivated

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the window be hidden when it is deactivated? if so, switching to another application will cause the window to be hidden; default is `false`; commonly used with utility windows (a special type of window described in the main description for this class); you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

key

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the window the key window? the key window is the current target for keystrokes; compare to the `first responder` and `main` properties

level

Access: read/write

Class: *integer*

the window's level; by default, set to 0; for more information, see the Discussion section for this class

main

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the window the main window? the main window is the current focus of user activity; a window is often both key and main, but need not be; for example, a document window in a text editor may be the main window and key window, but when a user opens a find dialog, that dialog becomes the key window; after the user enters text and initiates a successful search, the document window again becomes both the main and key window; compare to the `key` property

maximum size

Access: read/write

Class: *point*

the maximum size of the window as a two-item list of numbers {max width, max height}; prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.2.1, you could not use this property in a script

miniaturized

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); Is the window miniaturized? (synonymous with minimized—reduced to an icon in the Dock)

minimized image

Access: read/write

Class: [image](#) (page 49)

the image for the window when it is minimized; window objects may not have a minimized image, so you may get `missing` value if you attempt to get this property; see the Examples section for an example of how to set the property

minimized title

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the title of the window when it is minimized; this title shows up when you move the cursor over the minimized window icon in the Dock; by default, the same as the `title` property

minimum size

Access: read/write

Class: *point*

the minimum size of the window as a two-item list of numbers {min width, min height}; prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.2.1, you could not use this property in a script

needs display

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the window be displayed? setting this property to `true` causes the window to be redrawn; you can also use the `update` (page 97) command to update a view; see also the `update display` property of the `data source` (page 288) class

prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.2.1, you could not use this window property in a script, but you could use the `needs display` property of the `view` (page 178) class

opaque

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the window opaque? default is `true`; Cocoa considers opacity when drawing a window and its views (see the document *Cocoa Drawing Guide* for more information), but most applications won't need to use this property; to make a window transparent, you use the `alpha value` property

position

Access: read/write

Class: *point*

the position of the window; the position is returned as a two-item list of numbers {left, bottom}; for example, {0, 0} would indicate the bottom-left corner of the window was positioned at the bottom-left of the display; see the `bounds` property for more information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the `application` (page 28) class, as well as the `coordinate system` (page 30) property of that class

released when closed

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the window be released (equivalent to freed) when it is closed? default is `false`; you can set this value in Interface Builder; in some circumstances, you may prefer not to release a window but to hide it (with the `hide` (page 84) command or by setting its `visible` property to `false`), then show it again (with the `show` (page 96) command or by setting its `visible` property to `true`) when needed; once a window is released, you will have to create another instance from its nib file to use it again—if you intend to do this, you may want to store that window in a separate nib, then load the nib with `Load nib` (page 88) when you want to open a new copy of the window

sheet

Access: read only

Class: *boolean*

Is the window a sheet? (that is, attached to another window)

size

Access: read/write

Class: *point*

the size of the window; the size is returned as a two-item list of numbers {horizontal, vertical}; for example, {200, 100} would indicate a width of 200 and a height of 100; see the `bounds` property for information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the [application](#) (page 28) class, as well as the [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property of that class

title

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the title of the window

toolbar

Access: read/write

Class: [toolbar](#) (page 59)

the toolbar for the window; window objects may not have a toolbar, so you may get `missing value` if you attempt to get this property; see the Examples section of the [toolbar](#) (page 59) class for an example of how to set the property

visible

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the window visible? default is `true` for the main window, but `false` for additional windows you add in Interface Builder; you can set this value in Interface Builder; see `released` when `closed` property for related information; setting the `hidden` property of an [application](#) (page 28) to `true` will set the `visible` property of all application windows to `false`, unless the `can hide` property is `false`, in which case it will have no effect

zoomed

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the window zoomed?

Elements of window objects

A window object can contain the elements listed below. Your script can access most elements with any of the key forms described in “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20).

[box](#) (page 154)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the window’s boxes

[browser](#) (page 271)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the window’s browsers

[button](#) (page 194)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the window’s buttons

[clip view](#) (page 157)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the window’s clip views; not supported for windows (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); a [scroll view](#) (page 166) uses a clip view, but typically without intervention by your application

[color well](#) (page 207)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the window’s color wells

[combo box](#) (page 209)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the window’s combo boxes

[control](#) (page 213)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the window’s controls

[document](#) (page 348)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the window’s document; provides access to a document from within the application’s user interface

[drawer](#) (page 159)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the window’s drawers

[image view](#) (page 218)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the window’s image views

[matrix](#) (page 220)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the window’s matrixes

[movie view](#) (page 226)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the window’s movie views

[popup button](#) (page 229)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the window’s popup buttons

[progress indicator](#) (page 233)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the window’s progress indicators

[scroll view](#) (page 166)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the window’s scroll views

[secure text field](#) (page 237)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the window’s secure text fields

[slider](#) (page 239)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the window’s sliders

[split view](#) (page 170)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the window’s split views

[stepper](#) (page 243)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the window’s steppers

[tab view](#) (page 172)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the window’s tab views

[table header view](#) (page 301)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the window’s table header views

[table view](#) (page 302)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the window’s table views

[text field](#) (page 246)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the window’s text fields

[text view](#) (page 414)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the window’s text views

[view](#) (page 178)
Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)
the window’s views

Commands supported by window objects

Your script can send the following commands to a `window` object:

[center](#) (page 83)
[close](#) (from Cocoa’s Standard suite)
[hide](#) (page 84)
[print](#) (from Cocoa’s Standard suite)
[register](#) (page 95)
[save](#) (from Cocoa’s Standard suite)
[show](#) (page 96)
[update](#) (page 97)

Events supported by window objects

A window object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

Panel

[alert ended](#) (page 405)
[dialog ended](#) (page 405)
[panel ended](#) (page 406)

Window

[became key](#) (page 103)
[became main](#) (page 104)
[clicked toolbar item](#) (page 105)
[deminiaturized](#) (page 106)
[exposed](#) (page 107)
[miniaturized](#) (page 110)
[moved](#) (page 115)
[opened](#) (page 115)
[resigned key](#) (page 117)
[resigned main](#) (page 118)
[resized](#) (page 118)
[should close](#) (page 121)
[should zoom](#) (page 124)
[update toolbar item](#) (page 126)
[will close](#) (page 128)
[will miniaturize](#) (page 130)
[will move](#) (page 130)
[will open](#) (page 131)

[will resize](#) (page 132)
[will zoom](#) (page 134)

Examples

Applications may need to perform additional initialization before showing the main window. One place you can do so is in the [launched](#) (page 110) event handler, which is called when the application is finished launching (and after the [awake from nib](#) (page 101) handler—another possible choice for performing additional initialization).

You can set a window's `visible` property to `false` in Interface Builder, then set it to `true` in the [launched](#) handler (as shown here) to show the window. For a more complete example, see the Assistant sample application, available at `<Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio` (starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.1). The startup-time calling order for application event handlers, including the [launched](#) handler, is listed in the description for the [awake from nib](#) (page 101) event handler.

This script assumes the window has the AppleScript name “main,” which you set in the AppleScript pane of Interface Builder’s Info window.

```
on launched theObject
    -- Perform any initialization before making window visible
    --
    set visible of window "main" to true
end launched
```

Many common user interface classes (including subclasses of the `control` class) inherit from the [view](#) (page 178) class, which has a `window` element that identifies the window that contains the view. AppleScript Studio event handlers typically have a parameter that specifies the object for which the handler is called. If the object is an instance of a class that inherits from `view` (as it generally is), you can conveniently do the following, shown in a [clicked](#) (page 262) handler, to get access to the current window:

```
on clicked theObject
    set theWindow to window of theObject
    --Use the reference to the enclosing window as needed in the handler.
end clicked
```

To give the keyboard focus to an object such as a [text field](#) (page 246), you set the `first responder` property of its window to the object; for example, you could use the following line to give keyboard focus to a named text field:

```
set first responder of window 1 to text field "myText" of window 1
```

The following script statements set a window’s background color to green and make the new color visible:

```
set background color of window "main" to {0, 65535, 0}
tell window "main" to update
```

The following script shows how to set a window’s minimized image. The script first chooses an image file, then loads the image and sets the minimized image for the window.

```
tell application "StudioTest"
    set imagePath to POSIX path of (choose file)
    set minImage to load image imagePath
    set minimized image of window 1 to minImage
end tell
```

Discussion

The stacking of windows depends on window level— windows at a higher level are shown in front of those at a lower level; windows at the same level can be displayed in front of or behind each other, but they cannot be displayed behind a window at a lower level.

Through version 1.3 AppleScript Studio does not define enumerated constants for setting window level, but as a convenience, Table 2-1 shows the current values for Cocoa's window level constants. You can use the values, but not the constants, in your scripts. Be aware that using these hard-coded values is not guaranteed to work in future versions of AppleScript Studio.

Table 2-1 Cocoa window-level constants

Cocoa window-level constant	Value
NSNormalWindowLevel	0
NSFloatingWindowLevel	3
NSSubmenuWindowLevel	3
NSTornOffMenuWindowLevel	3
NSModalPanelWindowLevel	8
NSDockWindowLevel	20
NSMainMenuWindowLevel	24
NSPopUpMenuWindowLevel	101
NSScreenSaverWindowLevel	1001

Version Notes

The [toolbar](#) (page 73) property and the [clicked toolbar item](#) (page 105) and [update toolbar item](#) (page 126) events were added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

Starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.3, you can access many of the properties that are defined for the `window` class in Cocoa's Standard suite, such as `title`.

Starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.3, the `first responder` property returns an object such as `current field editor` of `window 1`. Previously, it did not return any useful object.

The `miniaturized` property is not supported, through AppleScript Studio version 1.4:

The `clip view` element is not supported, through AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

Support for the `current field editor` property was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.1.

Support for the following properties was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.1 (you could not use them in version 1.2):

- `auto display`
- `maximum size`
- `minimum size`

- needs display

Support for the `background_color` property was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

Support for the `center` (page 83), `hide` (page 84), and `show` (page 96) commands was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

Support for the `will_open` (page 131) and `will_zoom` (page 134) event handlers was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

Support for the Textured Window attribute, which you can use to specify the brushed-metal look, was added to the version of Interface Builder distributed with Mac OS X version 10.2.

Commands

Objects based on classes in the Application suite support the following commands. (A command is a word or phrase a script can use to request an action.) To determine which classes support which commands, see the individual class descriptions.

- [call method](#) (page 80)
- [center](#) (page 83)
- [hide](#) (page 84)
- [load image](#) (page 84)
- [load movie](#) (page 87)
- [load nib](#) (page 88)
- [load sound](#) (page 89)
- [localized string](#) (page 90)
- [log](#) (page 92)
- [path for](#) (page 92)
- [register](#) (page 95)
- [select](#) (page 95)
- [select all](#) (page 96)
- [show](#) (page 96)
- [size to fit](#) (page 97)
- [update](#) (page 97)

call method

Provides a mechanism for calling methods of Objective-C objects from an application script.

With the `call` method command, you can easily access Objective-C code you have written, or use Cocoa features that aren't currently exposed through AppleScript Studio's scripting terminology.

See the description for the [document](#) (page 348) class for details on how to use Xcode (and an AppleScript Studio project) to find Cocoa class, method, and constant information you can use with the `call` method command.

Syntax

<code>call method</code>	<i>string</i>	required
<code>of</code>	<i>item</i>	optional
<code>of class</code>	<i>Unicode text</i>	optional
<code>of object</code>	<i>item</i>	optional

with parameter	<i>item</i>	optional
with parameters	<i>list</i>	optional

Parameters*string*

The name of the method to call.

of *item* (page 50)

The object to send the method to. The *of* parameter was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2, and can be used instead of the *of object* parameter if your application does not need to run with earlier versions.

You never use both *of* (or *of object*) and *of class*. If you don't specify either, the call goes to a method of the application's delegate object or, if the delegate doesn't support it, to the [application](#) (page 28) object itself.

Several classes in Cocoa use delegates, or helper objects, which can step in and perform operations for the class that uses the delegate. Delegates provide a convenient way to customize the behavior of a class without creating a new subclass. If you're not writing Cocoa code, you probably don't need to know anything more about delegates, but if you're interested, you will find more information in [Using Window Notifications and Delegate Methods](#).

of class *Unicode text*

The class to send the method to. You never use both *of* (or *of object*) and *of class*.

of object *item* (page 50)

The object to call the method of. If your application needs to run with versions earlier than AppleScript Studio version 1.2, use *of object* instead of *of*.

with parameter *item* (page 50)

Specifies a parameter to be passed to the called method. Use this parameter for a method that takes a single parameter. You can use the parameter to pass an object or a simple value such as an integer. You can also pass a single list, which can contain multiple items, but only if the called method expects a single parameter that encompasses multiple values, such as an array or dictionary. (Arrays and dictionaries are Cocoa types, based on the [NSArray](#) and [NSDictionary](#) classes.)

with parameters *list*

Specifies a list of parameters to be passed to the called method. Intended for use with methods that have more than one parameter, though you can also use it for a method with a single parameter. You specify a list with one item for each parameter of the specified method. An item within the list of parameters can be a list, if the called method expects a single parameter that encompasses multiple values in that position.

You never use both *with parameter* and *with parameters*. If you don't use either, it is assumed the method has no parameters.

You must use the *with parameters* parameter to pass a boolean value, even though it is a single parameter. You pass the boolean value as a single-item list. For example, to set the scrollable property of a matrix, you could use this statement:

```
call method "setScrollable:" of matrix 1 of window 1 with parameters {true}
```

Result*anything*

The return value depends on the method that is called. The *call* method command can return the Cocoa types [NSRect](#), [NSPoint](#), [NSSize](#), and [NSRange](#), in addition to primitive types such as [int](#), [double](#),

`char *`, as well as pointers to Cocoa objects and so on. Table 2-2 lists Cocoa types typically returned by the `call` method command and their AppleScript equivalents. You should use a `try`, `on error` block when working with the result (as shown in the Examples section for the `path for` (page 92) command).

Table 2-2 Cocoa types and their AppleScript equivalents

Cocoa type	AppleScript equivalent
NSArray	list
NSDate	date
NSDictionary	record
NSPoint	list of two numbers: {x, y}
NSRange	list of two numbers: {begin offset, end offset}
NSRect	list of four numbers: {left, bottom, right, top}
NSSize	list of two numbers: {width, height}
NSString	string

Examples

The following is a method declaration from Cocoa's `NSDocument` class:

```
- (Bool) readFromFile: (NSString *)  
    fileName ofType: (NSString *) docType
```

This method has two parameters, so to call it with the `call` method command, you use the `with` parameters option. In the following example, the list consists of the two string variables (whose values you have set prior to the call) enclosed in curly brackets: `{myFilenameString, myDocTypeString}`.

```
call method "readFromFile:ofType:" of (document 1 of window 1)  
    with parameters {myFilenameString, myDocTypeString}
```

The following example calls the `performClick:` method of a button object, passing as a parameter another button object (enclosed in parentheses because it is a multi-term reference).

```
call method "performClick:" of (button 1 of window 1)  
    with parameter (button 2 of window 2)
```

If your application will run with versions of AppleScript Studio before version 1.2, you should use the `of` object parameter. Here is how you would do so for the previous example.

```
call method "performClick:" of object (button 1 of window 1)  
    with parameter (button 2 of window 2)
```

The following example calls a class method of `NSNumber` to get back a number object initialized with an integer value. It passes a single value (the number 10) for its one parameter. In this case, the parameter is unambiguous, and does not require parentheses

```
set theResult to call method "numberWithInt:" of class "NSNumber"
    with parameter 10
```

To call the `NSView` method `- (void) setFrame: (NSRect) frameRect`, you use a script statement similar to the following (where the single parameter is a list that specifies the frame):

```
call method "setFrame:" of (view 1 of window 1)
    with parameter {20, 20, 120, 120}
```

For more examples that use the `call` method command, see the Examples sections of the [bundle](#) (page 35) class and the [will finish launching](#) (page 128) event handler.

Version Notes

The `of` parameter was added in AppleScript Studio in version 1.2 to take the place of the `of` object parameter. Both are supported, but `of` is preferred. This can lead to clearer scripts. For example, instead of `call method "title" of object (window 1)` you can now use `call method "title" of window 1`. However, if your application must run with versions of AppleScript Studio prior to version 1.2, you will have to use the `of` object form.

Starting with AppleScript Studio in version 1.2, the `call` method command supports the double data type. In previous versions a double would be interpreted as an integer.

The `call` method command had severe limitations in AppleScript Studio version 1.0, including misinterpreting objects specified in the `with` parameter and `with parameters` parameters, and an inability to correctly return Cocoa class objects.

`center`

Centers a window on screen.

For more information on windows, see the document *Window Programming Guide for Cocoa*.

Syntax

<code>center</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
---------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the `window` (page 67) object that receives the `center` command

Examples

The following `clicked` (page 262) handler for a `button` (page 194) object centers the `window` (page 67) on which the button resides. The window is centered with respect to the device on which it is currently displayed.

```
on clicked theObject
    tell window of theObject to center
end clicked
```

Version Notes

The `center` command was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.1.

hide

Hides the object, if it is visible.

Only `window` (page 67) objects can hide. Hiding a window has the same effect as setting its `visible` property to `false`, unless the window's `can_hide` property is set to `false`, in which case the `hide` command will have no effect.

You cannot connect the `was_hidden` (page 126) or `will_hide` (page 129) event handlers to a `window` (page 67) object. Those event handlers apply only to the `application` (page 28) object and are called only when the application is hidden as a result of a user choosing Hide from the application menu or pressing Command-h.

For more information on windows, see the document *Window Programming Guide for Cocoa*.

Syntax

hide	<i>reference</i>	required
------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the `window` (page 67) object that receives the `hide` command

Examples

The following `clicked` (page 262) handler shows how to hide a window, specifying the window in one of two ways.

```
on clicked theObject
    --Next line hides the window that contains the clicked object.
    --If you hide the current window, be sure you have a reference
    -- to it so you can make it visible again!
    tell window of theObject to hide

    --Next line would hide a window specified by name.
    -- tell window "second" to hide
end clicked
```

Hiding a window is equivalent to setting its `visible` property to `false`. The following statement has the same result as telling the window to hide (unless the window's `can_hide` property is set to `false`, in which case the `hide` command will have no effect):

```
set visible of window "second" to false
```

load image

Loads the specified image.

You typically load an image as an [image](#) (page 49) object and display it in an [image view](#) (page 218). The [application](#) (page 28) object can contain image elements. Classes such as [button](#) (page 194), [cell](#) (page 202), [drag info](#) (page 361), [menu item](#) (page 372), and [slider](#) (page 239) can have associated images.

You can load images of any type supported by Cocoa's NSBitmapImageRep class. That includes JPEG, PNG, GIF, TIFF, BMP, PICT, EPS, and PDF. You can store images in your AppleScript Studio project with the Add Files... command from the Project menu. You can also drag image files from the Finder into one of the groups (typically the Resources group) in the Files list in Xcode's Groups & Files list. You can also drag images into the Images pane of a nib window in Interface Builder.

For related information, see the documents *Cocoa Drawing Guide* and *Image Views*.

Syntax

load image	<i>string</i>	required
------------	---------------	----------

Parameters

string
specifies the image to be loaded; see Examples for more information

Examples

If an image is part of your project, you can load it by specifying its name, excluding the file extension. For example, if the file `starryNights.tiff` is stored in your project and you have an image view with the AppleScript name "artImages" in a window with the name "artWindow", you can load the image and make it the current image with the following statements:

```
set artImage to load image "starryNights"
set image of image view "artImages" of window "artWindow" to artImage
```

You could also perform this operation in one statement:

```
set image of image view "artImages" of window "artWindow" to load image
"starryNights"
```

Note that (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4) to load a TIFF image from the project without specifying the extension, the extension must be "tiff" not "tif".

If an image is not part of your project, you can load it by specifying a POSIX (slash-delimited) path to the image file. For example, if `sunFlowers.png` is stored on disk in `/User/Me/Images`, you could load the image with the following statement:

```
set image of image view "artImages" of window "artWindow" to load image "/User/
Me/Images/sunFlowers.png"
```

For an example that deletes an image, see the following Discussion section.

Discussion

The `image` object returned by the `load image` command is retained. In Cocoa, all objects have a retain count. Retaining increases the count; releasing decreases it. When the count reaches 0, the object is disposed of. An object returned by one of the load commands has a retain count of 1.

For most objects you use in an AppleScript Studio application, you don't need to worry about retaining or releasing the object. However, if you make multiple calls to `load image` (or `load movie` (page 87) or `load sound` (page 89)) and don't release the image (or `movie` (page 52), or `sound` (page 57)), your application memory usage will increase. To avoid this problem, you can explicitly delete an image (or movie or sound if it isn't a system sound) when you are finished with it. Deleting an image (or movie or sound) deletes it from the list of images (and so on) kept by the application and releases it, so that when the retain count reaches 0 the object will be released. Note that if you delete an image that is currently displayed in an image view, it will not actually be freed until the image view is done with it.

The following script sample shows how an application could find all the images of a certain type stored in the application, then use an `idle` handler to switch the image in an image view every two seconds. Each time an image is loaded, the previous image is deleted to free the memory it uses.

The `launched` handler uses the `call method` (page 80) command to call a method of the application's main `bundle` (page 35) and obtain a list (stored as a property) of all the JPEG images in the application bundle. The first parameter specifies the file extension to look for; the second parameter specifies the bundle directory to search—passing an empty string specifies a search of all directories. The handler stores the count of found images as a property.

If there are any images, the `idle` handler loads the next image (possibly the first), saves a reference to the old image, sets the new image in the image view (to display it), and frees the old image. If there is only one image, the `idle` handler doesn't bother to keep reloading it.

```

property imagePaths : {}
property imageCount : 0
property imageIndex : 0

on launched theObject
    -- Get the path to all of the JPEG images in the application
    set imagePaths to call method "pathsForResourcesOfType:inDirectory:"
        of main bundle with parameters {"JPG", ""}
    try
        set imageCount to count of imagePaths
        log imageCount
    end try
end launched

on idle theObject
    -- If we have some images
    if imageCount > 0 then
        -- Only load an image if this is the first,
        -- or if we have more than one to cycle through.
        if (imageCount > 1) or (imageIndex is equal to 0) then
            -- Adjust the count
            set imageIndex to imageIndex + 1
            if imageIndex > imageCount then
                set imageIndex to 1
            end if

            -- Load the new image
            set newImage to load image (item imageIndex of imagePaths)

            -- Get a reference to the old image, if there is one
            set oldImage to image of image view "image" of window "main"

            -- Set the new image
            set image of image view "image" of window "main" to newImage
    end if
end idle

```

```

-- Delete the old image (use try block in case no image)
try
    delete oldImage
end try
end if
end if

-- Return 2 to call idle routine again in 2 seconds.
return 2
end idle

```

Version Notes

In AppleScript Studio version 1.0, the `load image` command would not load an image that was not part of the Xcode project for the application. Starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.1, `load image` will load such an image, given a POSIX style (slash-delimited) path to the image. Paths that you obtain from the [bundle](#) (page 35) class are in this format.

You can obtain a POSIX style path to a file or alias object using the `path to` command and the `POSIX path` property, both of which are provided by AppleScript's Standard Additions. For example:

```

set thePath to path to desktop
--result: alias "MacOSX:Users:BigCat:Desktop:"
set POSIXpath to POSIX path of thePath
--result: "/Users/BigCat/Desktop/"

```

You can examine the terminology for AppleScript's Standard Additions by opening the file `/System/Library/ScriptingAdditions/StandardAdditions.osax` with Xcode, Script Editor, or another application that can display scripting dictionaries.

load movie

Loads the specified QuickTime movie.

You typically load a movie as a [movie](#) (page 52) object and display it in a movie view. The [application](#) (page 28) object can contain movie elements.

See the [movie view](#) (page 226) class for a list of the commands you can use to control a movie. For information on how to free a [movie](#) (page 52), see the Discussion section of the [load image](#) (page 84) command.

Syntax

<code>load movie</code>	<i>string</i>	required
-------------------------	---------------	----------

Parameters

string
specifies the movie to be loaded

Examples

If a movie is part of your project, you can load it by specifying its name, excluding the file extension. For example, if the file `bdayparty4.mov` is stored in your project and you have a movie view with the AppleScript name “movies” in a window with the name “homeMovies”, you can load the movie and make it the current movie with the following statements:

```
set currentMovie to load movie "bdayparty4"
set movie of movie view "movies" of window "homeMovies" to currentMovie
```

You could also perform this operation in one statement:

```
set movie of movie view "movies" of window "homeMovies" to load movie
"bdayparty4"
```

If a movie is not part of your project, you can load it by specifying a POSIX path to the movie file. For example, if bdayparty4.mov is stored on disk in /User/Me/Movies, you could load the movie with the following statement, instead of the one shown above:

```
set movie of movie view "movies" of window "homeMovies" to load movie "/User/Me/
Movies/bdayparty4.mov"
```

Version Notes

In AppleScript Studio version 1.0, the `load movie` command would not load a movie that was not part of the Xcode project for the application. Starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.1, `load movie` will load such a movie, given a POSIX style path to the movie.

`load nib`

Loads the specified nib (or user interface resource file).

Starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.1, you should use the `load nib` command instead of the [Load panel](#) (page 403) command to load a panel (as shown in the Examples section below).

You create nib files in Interface Builder. For more information on nib files, see [awake from nib](#) (page 101).

Syntax

<code>load nib</code>	<i>string</i>	required
-----------------------	---------------	----------

Parameters

string specifies the nib file to be loaded, without the .nib extension

Examples

A nib file stores a description of one or more user-interface objects, including their sizes, locations, and connections to other objects. Loading a nib file unarchives (or creates instances of) the user-interface objects described in the nib. For example, the Mail Search sample application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio, defines a separate nib for a window to display a found mail message. To create a new message window, it makes the following call:

```
set messageWindow to makeMessageWindow()
```

The `makeMessageWindow` handler contains the following code to load the nib file. Loading the nib file creates a message window. The handler then sets the name of the window. This handler results in windows titled "message1", "message2", and so on.

```
on makeMessageWindow()
    load nib "Message"
    set windowCount to windowCount + 1
```

```

set windowName to "message " & windowCount
set name of window "message" to windowName
return window windowName
end makeMessageWindow

```

The following statements are from the [clicked](#) (page 262) handler in the Display Panel sample application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio. The property definition occurs outside the handler.

This script shows how to load a panel with the `load nib` command. If the settings panel window doesn't exist yet, as determined by checking the global property, the script creates it by calling `load nib`, passing the name of the nib file (`Settings.nib`). The script then gets a reference to the settings panel, using its AppleScript name "`settings`", set in Interface Builder when the nib was built.

```

property panelWindow : missing value

-- Following is extracted from clicked handler:

if not (exists panelWindow) then
    load nib "SettingsPanel"
    set panelWindow to window "settings"
end if

```

Version Notes

Prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.1, the Mail Search sample application was named Watson.

Prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.1, the Display Panel sample application used the `load panel` command. That command is not recommended starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.1—use the `load nib` command instead, as shown in the Examples section above.

`load sound`

Loads the specified sound.

You typically load a sound as a [sound](#) (page 57) object, and play it with the [play](#) (page 255) command. The [application](#) (page 28) object can contain `sound` elements, while the [button](#) (page 194) and [button cell](#) (page 199) classes have `sound` properties.

You can play any sound files supported by the `NSSound` class, including AIFF and WAV files. For information on how to free a [sound](#) (page 57), see the Discussion section of the [load image](#) (page 84) command.

Syntax

<code>load sound</code>	<i>string</i>	required
-------------------------	---------------	----------

Parameters

string

specifies the sound to be loaded; the string can name a sound in the application's project or provide a POSIX (slash-delimited) path to a sound file; for more detail, see the Examples section

Examples

By default, an AppleScript Studio project provides access to a number of system sounds. You can view these sounds in the Sounds pane of Interface Builder's MainMenu.nib window, shown in [Figure 2-6](#) (page 58).

To load a sound that is part of your project, the sound file must have the extension of a supported sound file format, such as `aif`, `aiff`, or `wav`, but you don't specify the extension (see example below). You can load a sound located outside of your project by specifying a full POSIX-style (slash-delimited) path; in that case you do need to include the extension of the sound file.

The following `clicked` (page 262) handler uses the scripting addition `set volume` to set a low volume level, then loads and plays a sound from the file `Sosumi.aiff` in `/System/Library/Sounds`. In this case, you shouldn't have to specify the full path because Interface Builder provides access to the sound in the Sounds tab of the nib window.

```
on clicked theObject
    set volume 1 -- volume level goes from 0 (silent) to 7 (full volume)
    set theSound to load sound "Sosumi"
    play theSound
end clicked
```

If you do want to specify the full path to a sound, you could use the following statement to specify the same sound file:

```
set theSound to load sound "/System/Library/Sounds/Sosumi.aiff"
```

This `clicked` handler doesn't free the sound it loads. For information about freeing loaded objects, see the Discussion section of the `load image` (page 84) command.

Version Notes

The `load sound` command was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.1.

Prior to Mac OS X version 10.2 and AppleScript Studio version 1.2, you could only play a 16-bit sound, not an 8-bit sound, and could only specify sound files that had the extension `aiff`.

localized string

Loads the string for the specified key from a project strings file (a file with the extension `".strings"`).

Syntax

<code>localized string</code>	<i>string</i>	required
<code>from table</code>	<i>Unicode text</i>	optional
<code>in bundle</code>	<i>bundle</i>	optional
<code>in bundle with identifier</code>	<i>Unicode text</i>	optional

Parameters

string

the name of the key that specifies the localized string to get

`from table` *Unicode text*

the name of the strings file (each strings file is represented by a separate table); if you do not specify a strings file, the default is the project's `Localizable.strings` file

in bundle *bundle* (page 35)
 the bundle that contains the strings table; if you do not specify a bundle, the default is the application bundle

in bundle with identifier *Unicode text*
 the bundle identifier for the bundle containing the strings file; available starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.4

Result

Unicode text

The localized string for the specified key. If the command is unsuccessful, the result is undefined, so you should use a try, on error block when working with the result, as shown in the Discussion section below.

Examples

Assume you have two localized string files (stored in UTF-8 format) in your project, one for English and one for French. You can set the format for a strings file to UTF-8 by following these steps:

1. select the file in the Files list in Xcode's Groups and Files pane
2. open the Info window by typing Command-I or choosing Show Info in the Projects menu
3. with the Text Settings pane visible, choose UTF-8 in the File Encoding pop-up

Assume the localized string files are organized as follows:

English.lproj/Localizable.strings:

```
/* Text for the Open button */
"OPEN_KEY" = "Open";
/* Text for the Close button */
"CLOSE_KEY" = "Close";
```

French.lproj/Localizable.strings:

```
/* Text for the Open button */
"OPEN_KEY" = "ouvrez-vous";
/* Text for the Close button */
"CLOSE_KEY" = "étroit";
```

You might then use the localized string command as follows:

```
set theString to localized string "OPEN_KEY" from table "Localizable"
```

This script statement will obtain the appropriate string based on the application's current locale.

A string returned from a call to `localized string` is Unicode text. You may need to convert the string value to plain text—for example, to use in a command to another application that expects plain text, or to cast a retrieved string (such as “true” or “false”) as a boolean value. For an example that shows how to do that, see the Discussion section for the [default entry](#) (page 40) class.

Version Notes

The `in bundle with identifier` parameter was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4

The `localized string` command was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.1.

log

Logs the specified object.

The `log` command outputs a value to the Console pane of the Run tab if you run the application in Xcode or to the Console application (in /Applications/Utilities) if you run it from the Finder.

The `log` command can be extremely useful in debugging scripts or just studying how AppleScript Studio works.

Syntax

<code>log</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object to log; you can optionally supply a string instead of a reference

Examples

The following sample statements show how to log a string and an object. The text after the comment delimiters (--) shows the result of the statements, when inserted at the beginning of the `clicked` handler in the Drawer sample application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio (though logging a string will produce the same result in any application).

```
on clicked theObject
log "just testing"
-- result: "just testing"
log theObject
-- result: 2002-07-23 11:42:09.274 Drawer(488) button id 2 of window id 1
-- Rest of handler not shown.
```

You can also log variables or properties, as in the following:

```
log someCountProperty
-- result: 2002-09-17 17:04:45.596 AppName[488] 7
--      (if the value of someCountProperty is 7)
```

To use the `log` command within a `tell` statement that targets an application, you can use syntax like this:

```
tell application "Finder"
    tell me to log "Entered Finder tell block."
end
```

Version Notes

The `log` command was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.1.

path for

Returns the full path for the specified resource in the targeted bundle, or if no bundle is targeted, in the application's main bundle.

For related information on bundles, including examples that target external bundles, see [bundle](#) (page 35).

Syntax

path for	<i>reference</i>	required
column	<i>integer</i>	optional
directory	<i>Unicode text</i>	optional
extension	<i>Unicode text</i>	optional
localization	<i>Unicode text</i>	optional
resource	<i>Unicode text</i>	optional
script	<i>Unicode text</i>	optional

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [bundle](#) (page 35) from which to get the path; if no bundle is specified, the main bundle of the [application](#) (page 28) object is used

column integer

the zero-based column index of the browser view; when using a browser to display a file system, you can use `path for` to get a path to the directory that contains the files in that column

directory Unicode text

specifies a directory to search in within the bundle

extension Unicode text

the extension of the object to search for

localization Unicode text

the locale for the resource to search for

resource Unicode text

the type of resource to search for

script Unicode text

the script to search for

Result*Unicode text*

The path to the specified resource. If the command is unsuccessful, the result is undefined, so you should use a `try, on error` block when working with the result (as shown in the example below.)

Examples

You can use the following script in Script Editor to get the full, slash-delimited path of the compiled main script in an AppleScript Studio application (in this case named “tester”). Similar statements will work within an AppleScript Studio application script (though you won’t need the `tell application` block). The script specifies the `main bundle` property of the [application](#) (page 28) object as the target for the `path for` (page 92) command.

```
tell application "tester"
    tell main bundle
        set scriptPath to path for script "tester" extension "scpt"
```

```
    end tell
end tell
```

Depending on the location of the project, the results of the previous script would be something like the following:

```
"//Volumes/Projects/tester/build/tester.app/Contents/Resources/Scripts/
tester.scpt"
```

Because both `bundle` and `application` objects understand the `path for command`, you can simplify this script to the following. When no bundle is specified, the application automatically looks in the main bundle.

```
tell application "tester"
    set scriptPath to path for script "tester" extension "scpt"
end tell
```

The following `clicked` handler uses the `path for command` to get the path to a compiled script `Application.scpt` in an AppleScript Studio application. Because no bundle is specifically targeted, the `command` looks in the main bundle of the `application` (page 28) object. It stores the path in a global property and uses a `try, on error` block to handle the case where the `path for command` doesn't return a valid path.

If `path for` is successful, the script uses the `log` (page 92) command to show the path. It then uses `POSIX file` to get the file for the path and `load script` to load the script, then assigns the script to a global `script` property. At that point, scripts in the application can call handlers in the loaded script.

Note: The `POSIX file` class and the `load script` command are part of AppleScript's Standard Additions scripting addition, located in `/System/Library/ScriptingAdditions`.

If the script is unsuccessful, it displays the returned error number and error message. AppleScript supplies the `missing value` constant as a placeholder for missing information.

```
property mainScriptPath : missing value
property theScript : missing value

on clicked theObject
    set mainScriptPath to path for script "Application" extension "scpt"
    try
        log mainScriptPath -- log the result
        set theScript to load script POSIX file (mainScriptPath)
        -- Other statements here to work with the script.

    on error errMsg number errNum
        -- Deal with any error in getting path--first log to console:
        log "Error loading script. " & "Error: " & errNum & " Msg: " & errMsg

        -- For user-related error, can display a dialog:
        display dialog "Error: " & errNum & ". " & errMsg
    end try
end clicked
```

The following is a possible log message generated when an error occurs (in this case, the script file did not exist, so the variable `mainScriptPath` did not get set):

```
2002-10-30 16:56:44.697 on error test[512] "Error loading script. Error: -2753
Msg: The variable mainScriptPath is not defined."
```

If you are not interested in the error number or error message, or are not expecting values to be returned for them, you can just use `on error`.

For related examples, see the Examples section for the [bundle](#) (page 35) class.

register

Registers the specified object to receive drag operations.

For an object to respond to any of the drag-and-drop event handlers (described in “[Events](#)” (page 363)), you must register the drag types that the object can accept. You do this with the `register` command, using the `drag type` parameter to supply a list of the pasteboard drag types desired. Possible pasteboard types are listed with the [pasteboard](#) (page 53) class.

Syntax

<code>register</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>drag type</code>	<i>list</i>	optional

Parameters

reference

a reference to the object that is registered to receive drag operations

`drag type` *list*

the pasteboard drag types that the object will accept; must be present to register for drag operations; registering an empty list will clear the pasteboard and prevent drag operations

Examples

The following `awake from nib` (page 101) handler registers two drag types (“string” and “file names”) for the object it is connected to. You could, for example, use this handler to register these drag types for a [text field](#) (page 246) object.

```
on awake from nib theObject
    tell theObject to register drag types {"string", "file names"}
end awake from nib
```

For more examples, see the Drag and Drop sample application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio (starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.2).

Version Notes

The `register` command was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.1, but didn’t do anything. The command was made useful for drag and drop with the addition of the `drag type` parameter in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

The Drag and Drop sample application is first available with AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

select

Not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4). Selects the specified object or objects.

Syntax

select	<i>reference</i>	required
at index	<i>integer</i>	optional
item	<i>item</i>	optional

Parameters

reference
 a reference to the object or objects to select

at index *integer*
 the index of the object to select

item [item](#) (page 50)
 the object to select;

select all

Not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4). Selects all of the contained objects within the specified object.

Syntax

select all	<i>reference</i>	required
------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference
 a reference to the object whose handler is called

show

Shows the specified object, such as a window or a panel, by making it the main and also the key window.

Showing a window has the same effect as setting its `visible` property to `true`. A common tactic is to deselect a window’s “Visible at launch time” property in Interface Builder, then use the `show` command to show the window after performing any special set up. See the Examples section for related information.

The `show` command has two mutually exclusive optional parameters, `behind` and `in front of`. This gives you some control as to the front to back order of the windows. For more information on ordering, see the `level` property and the Discussion section for the [window](#) (page 67) class. For additional information on windows, see the document *Window Programming Guide for Cocoa*.

Syntax

show	<i>reference</i>	required
behind	<i>window</i>	optional
in front of	<i>window</i>	optional

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object to show

behind [window](#) (page 67)

the window to show behind (do not use with in front of)

in front of [window](#) (page 67)

the window to show in front of (do not use with behind)

Examples

The following [launched](#) (page 110) handler is from the XMethods Service Finder sample application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio (starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.2). The [launched](#) handler is called near the end of the launch sequence, after objects in the application's main nib file have been created and initialized. That's a good time to make the application's main window visible, which the handler does by calling the [show](#) command. In this application, the main window has the AppleScript name of "main".

```
on launched theObject
    show window "main"
end launched
```

To specify window ordering, you use a statement like the following.

```
show window "main" in front of window "settings"
```

size to fit

Not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4). Adjusts the size of the specified object to fit within its container.

Syntax

size to fit	<i>reference</i>	required
-------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object to size

update

Updates display of the specified [window](#) or [view](#) object, causing it to be redrawn immediately.

Syntax

update	<i>reference</i>	required
--------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [window](#) (page 67) or [view](#) (page 178) object to update

Examples

The following is the launched handler, from the Browser sample application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio. This handler uses the Finder application to get a list of disk names for a browser object, sets a path separator for the browser, then uses the update command to update the browser's display.

```
on launched theObject
    tell application "Finder"
        set diskNames to name of every disk
    end tell

    set path separator of browser "browser" of window "main" to ":"

    tell browser "browser" of window "main" to update
end launched
```

Events

Objects based on classes in the Application suite support handlers for the following events (an event is an action, typically generated through interaction with an application's user interface, that causes a handler for the appropriate object to be executed). To determine which classes support which events, see the individual class descriptions.

- [activated \(page 100\)](#)
- [awake from nib \(page 101\)](#)
- [became key \(page 103\)](#)
- [became main \(page 104\)](#)
- [clicked toolbar item \(page 105\)](#)
- [closed \(page 105\)](#)
- [deminiaturized \(page 106\)](#)
- [document nib name \(page 106\)](#)
- [exposed \(page 107\)](#)
- [idle \(page 107\)](#)
- [keyboard down \(page 108\)](#)
- [keyboard up \(page 109\)](#)
- [launched \(page 110\)](#)
- [miniaturized \(page 110\)](#)
- [mouse down \(page 111\)](#)
- [mouse dragged \(page 112\)](#)
- [mouse entered \(page 112\)](#)
- [mouse exited \(page 113\)](#)
- [mouse moved \(page 113\)](#)
- [mouse up \(page 114\)](#)
- [moved \(page 115\)](#)
- [opened \(page 115\)](#)
- [open untitled \(page 116\)](#)
- [resigned active \(page 117\)](#)
- [resigned key \(page 117\)](#)
- [resigned main \(page 118\)](#)
- [resized \(page 118\)](#)
- [right mouse down \(page 119\)](#)
- [right mouse dragged \(page 119\)](#)
- [right mouse up \(page 120\)](#)
- [scroll wheel \(page 120\)](#)

- [should close](#) (page 121)
- [should open](#) (page 122)
- [should open untitled](#) (page 122)
- [should quit](#) (page 123)
- [should quit after last window closed](#) (page 123)
- [should zoom](#) (page 124)
- [shown](#) (page 125)
- [update toolbar item](#) (page 126)
- [was hidden](#) (page 126)
- [was miniaturized](#) (page 127)
- [will become active](#) (page 127)
- [will close](#) (page 128)
- [will finish launching](#) (page 128)
- [will hide](#) (page 129)
- [will miniaturize](#) (page 130)
- [will move](#) (page 130)
- [will open](#) (page 131)
- [will quit](#) (page 131)
- [will resign active](#) (page 132)
- [will resize](#) (page 132)
- [will show](#) (page 133)
- [will zoom](#) (page 134)
- [zoomed](#) (page 135)

activated

Called after an application object has been activated.

The handler can perform any operations needed on activation.

The startup-time calling order for application event handlers, including the `activated` handler, is listed in the description for the [awake from nib](#) (page 101) event handler.

Starting with Mac OS X version 10.4 and AppleScript Studio version 1.4, the `activated` handler is called when an Automator action's workflow is activated. For additional information, see [Implementing an AppleScript Action](#) in [Introduction to Automator Programming Guide](#).

Syntax

<code>activated</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
------------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [application](#) (page 28) object that was activated

Examples

When you connect an `activated` handler to an `application` object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use this handler to perform any actions needed on activation, such as checking the state of items displayed in application windows.

```
on activated theObject
    (* Add script statements here to handle activation. *)
end activated
```

Version Notes

The `activated` handler is used with AppleScript-based Automator actions starting with Mac OS X version 10.4 and AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

`awake from nib`

Called after an object is unarchived from its nib, which includes instantiating the object and restoring its values, including relationships to other objects in the nib.

Archiving is the process of creating a detailed record of a collection of interrelated objects and values, from which you can recreate the original collection (by unarchiving). For more information on archiving, see the document *Archives and Serializations Programming Guide for Cocoa*.

A nib file is an archive of objects and connections created in Interface Builder. In the `awake from nib` handler, an object can perform any custom initialization, at a point when all objects in the nib have been unarchived and connected, but before the interface is visible to the user. When a nib object is loaded, AppleScript Studio calls the `awake from nib` handler for every object in the nib that attaches that handler.

Many AppleScript Studio classes inherit from [responder](#) (page 56) and theoretically support the `awake from nib` handler. However, in practice, `awake from nib` is only supported for a class if you can access that class in Interface Builder and connect the handler. To examine (or connect) the available handlers for a class in Interface builder, select an instance of an object of that type in the Instances pane of the nib window, then open the AppleScript pane of the Info window.

Figure 2-10 shows the AppleScript pane for a File's Owner that represents an [application](#) (page 28) object. (See the Discussion section below for more information on File's Owner objects.) This instance has one handler connected, the `should quit after last window closed` handler. The actual handler is in the project file Application.applescript.

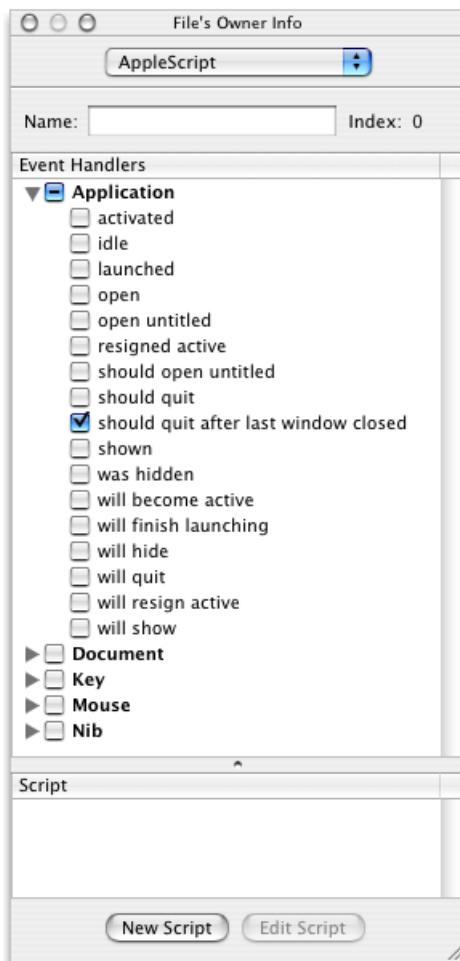
At startup, event handlers attached to the `application` object are called in this order:

1. [will finish launching](#) (page 128)
2. [awake from nib](#) (page 101)
3. [launched](#) (page 110)
4. [will become active](#) (page 127)
5. [activated](#) (page 100)

6. [idle](#) (page 107)

Before any handlers are called for the application object (with the exception of the will finish launching handler, which is always called first, if present), the application's main nib file is loaded, all its objects unarchived, and awake from nib called for any objects that have that handler connected. So an awake from nib handler connected to an object in the application's main nib file, such as the application's main window, will be called before any handlers connected to the application object itself.

Figure 2-10 The Info window in Interface Builder, showing information for an application's File's Owner instance



Syntax

awake from nib	<i>reference</i>	required
----------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the object that was unarchived

Examples

When you connect an `awake from nib` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following.

```
on awake from nib theObject
    (* Perform operations here after awaking from nib. *)
end awake from nib
```

You might connect the `awake from nib` handler to a window object and use it to make the window visible:

```
on awake from nib theObject
    set visible of theObject to true
end awake from nib
```

See the Examples section for the [default entry](#) (page 40) class for an `awake from nib` handler that creates a default entry.

Discussion

Interface Builder is Apple's graphical interface design tool for Mac OS X. You use Interface Builder to lay out interface objects (including windows, controls, menus, and so on), resize them, set their attributes, and make connections to other objects. The resulting information is stored (or archived) in user interface resources, called nibs, which in turn are stored in nib files that become part of your application. (A nib file is an Interface Builder file—the “ib” in “nib” stands for Interface Builder.)

When the application is opened, it creates an interface containing the windows, buttons, and other user interface objects specified in its main nib file. An application contains a main nib file that is opened when the application is launched. It can also contain additional nib files and load them when needed, such as to create instances of windows. For related information, see [Load nib](#) (page 88), and also the nib information in the description for the [document](#) (page 348) class.

When a nib is unarchived, it can restore connections among objects that were archived in the nib, but not to objects outside the archive. For that reason, an application must supply a File's Owner object in Interface Builder for each nib. For the main nib, shown in [Figure 2-1](#) (page 29), the File's Owner is created automatically and refers to the [application](#) (page 28) object. In a document-based AppleScript Studio application, the File's Owner for the Document.nib file is also created automatically, and refers to the [document](#) (page 348) object.

In Interface Builder, you can examine the class for a File's Owner object by selecting the object instance in the Instances pane of the nib window, opening the Info window, and using the pop-up menu to display the Custom Class pane. For example, you'll see that the class of File's Owner is `NSApplication` for an application object, but `NSDocument` for a document object. You can set the class of the File's Owner to another Cocoa class or to a custom class you have created, though most AppleScript Studio applications will not need to do so.

Version Notes

The `awake from nib` event handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.1.

See “[Version Information](#)” (page 13) for information on setting a Nib File Compatibility preference in Interface Builder.

became key

Called after a window object has become the key window (or first recipient for keystrokes).

See also [became main](#) (page 104) and [resigned key](#) (page 117), as well as the `key` and `main` properties of the [window](#) (page 67) class. For related information, see the document [Introduction to Cocoa Event-Handling Guide](#).

Syntax

became key	<i>reference</i>	required
------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the [window](#) (page 67) object that became key

Examples

When you connect a `became key` handler to a `window` object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to perform any operations necessary when the window becomes key (or first recipient for keystrokes).

```
on became key theObject
    (* Perform operations here after becoming key. *)
end became key
```

became main

Called when a `window` object has just become the main window—that is, the front window and principal focus of user action.

The main window is not necessarily the key window. See also [became key](#) (page 103) and [resigned main](#) (page 118), as well as the `key` and `main` properties of the [window](#) (page 67) class. For related information, see the document [Introduction to Cocoa Event-Handling Guide](#).

Syntax

became main	<i>reference</i>	required
-------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the [window](#) (page 67) object that became main

Examples

When you connect a `became main` handler to a `window` (page 67) object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to perform any operations necessary upon becoming main.

```
on became main theObject
    (* Perform operations here after becoming main. *)
end became main
```

clicked toolbar item

Called when a toolbar item in a toolbar is clicked.

At this point the handler can perform any operations that should take place after the user clicks a particular [toolbar item](#) (page 62) in a [toolbar](#) (page 59).

For related information, see [update toolbar item](#) (page 126).

Syntax

clicked toolbar item	<i>reference</i>	required
----------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the [toolbar item](#) (page 62) object that was clicked

Examples

The following example of a `clicked toolbar item` handler is from the Simple Toolbar sample application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio.

```
on clicked toolbar item theObject
    if identifier of theObject is "compile item identifier" then
        display dialog "It's time to compile" attached to the front window
    end if
end clicked toolbar item
```

This handler simply checks to see if the clicked toolbar item was the compile button, and item added to the toolbar by the application. In this case, the handler just displays a dialog, rather than actually compiling anything.

Version Notes

The `clicked toolbar item` event handler and the Simple Toolbar sample application were added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

closed

Called after a `drawer` object closes.

At this point the handler can perform any operations that should take place after the [drawer](#) (page 159) is closed.

Syntax

closed	<i>reference</i>	required
--------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the `drawer` object that was closed

Examples

The following example of a closed handler is from the Drawer sample application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio.

```
on closed theObject
    set contents of text field "Date Field" of drawer "Drawer"
        of window "main" to "closed"
end closed
```

Because theObject is a reference to the object that was closed (the drawer), the following script statement is equivalent to the one shown above:

```
set contents of text field "Date Field" of theObject to "closed"
```

deminiaturized

Called after a window has been restored from its miniaturized state.

The handler can perform any operations needed on deminiaturization (synonymous with minimization, or being put in the Dock) of the [window](#) (page 67).

Syntax

deminiaturized	<i>reference</i>	required
----------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference
a reference to the [window](#) object that was deminiaturized

Examples

When you connect a deminiaturized handler to a [window](#) (page 67) object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to perform any operations necessary upon becoming deminiaturized, such as setting the minimized title property of the window.

```
on deminiaturized theObject
    (* Add script statements here to handle deminiaturizing. *)
end deminiaturized
```

document nib name

Returns the name of the document nib file.

Your application doesn't need to attach this handler if its document nib is named `document.nib`. If you change the name of your document nib, you should add this handler to the application object and return the name of the document nib, without the ".nib" extension.

Syntax

document nib name	<i>reference</i>	required
-------------------	------------------	----------

for document	<i>document</i>	required
--------------	-----------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the [application](#) (page 28) object

for document *document* (page 348)

the document to obtain the nib file name for

Examples

When you connect a `document nib name` handler to an application object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template. See the description for the [application](#) (page 28) class for information on how to connect an application handler.

You can use the `theObject` parameter to access properties or elements of the application and the `theDocument` parameter to access properties or elements of the document. Your handler should return the name for your document nib. For example, if your document nib file is named "MyDocument.nib", your handler might look something like the following:

```
on document nib name theObject for document theDocument
    (* If necessary, statements to determine name of document nib file. *)
    return "MyDocument"
end document nib name
```

Version Notes

The `document nib name` event handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

exposed

Not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4). Called after a window object has been exposed to view.

The handler can perform any operations needed when the [window](#) (page 67) is exposed.

Syntax

exposed	<i>reference</i>	required
---------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the [window](#) object that was exposed

idle

Called at specific intervals, as requested by the application.

You typically use an `idle` handler to perform lengthy or recurring operations that take place outside the main flow of your application.

You connect an `idle` handler to the application object. See the description for the [application](#) (page 28) class for information on how to connect an application handler. The startup-time calling order for application event handlers, including the `idle` handler, is listed in the description for the [awake from nib](#) (page 101) event handler. That order specifies when the `idle` handler is first called. The `idle` handler returns the number of seconds the application should wait before calling the handler again.

Syntax

<code>idle</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
-------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the [application](#) (page 28) object whose `idle` handler is called

Result

integer

the number of seconds to delay before the next call to `idle`; to ensure that `idle` will be called again, always return a value of 1 or greater

Examples

When you connect an `idle` handler to an application object Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template. You can use the handler to perform any required idle-time operations. Your handler should return the number of seconds to wait before calling the `idle` handler again.

```
on idle theObject
    (* Add script statements here to perform idle operations. *)
    return 1 -- call handler again in one second
end idle
```

AppleScript provides constants for the number of seconds in a minute, minutes in an hour, and so on. So to cause the handler to be called every five minutes, you can use `return 5 * minutes`. The constants `minutes`, `hours`, `days`, and `weeks` are described in [AppleScript Language Guide](#).

Discussion

At application startup time, an `idle` handler will not be called for the first time until after certain other application handlers have been called, as listed in the description for the [awake from nib](#) (page 101) event handler.

keyboard down

Called when a key is pressed.

See “[Connecting Key and Mouse Event Handlers](#)” (page 23) for information about how an application handles mouse and key events (and why, in some cases, a `keyboard down` handler may never get called).

Syntax

<code>keyboard down</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>event</code>	<i>event</i>	optional

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object whose keyboard down handler is called

event *event* (page 43)

the event information for the key down event

Examples

When you connect a keyboard down handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following.

```
on keyboard down theObject event theEvent
    (* Add script statements here to handle the key down event. *)
end keyboard down
```

You can use the theEvent parameter to get information about the keyboard down event, such as the character(s), and whether the Command, Option, Shift, or Control keys were pressed. See the [event](#) (page 43) class for examples.

Note: In some cases, implementing the keyboard down handler may not be the easiest way to get the result you want. For example, say you are implementing a calculator and want to provide keystroke equivalents for the various operations (rather than requiring a user to click a button to perform an operation). You can assign a key equivalent to a button in Interface Builder by selecting the button, opening the Info window to the Attributes pane, and specifying the key (possibly including modifier keys).

keyboard up

Called when a key is released.

See “[Connecting Key and Mouse Event Handlers](#)” (page 23) for information about how an application handles mouse and key events (and why, in some cases, a keyboard up handler may never get called).

Syntax

keyboard up	<i>reference</i>	required
event	<i>event</i>	optional

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object whose keyboard up handler is called

event *event* (page 43)

the event information for the key up event

Examples

When you connect a keyboard up handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following.

```
on keyboard up theObject event theEvent
```

```
(* Add script statements here to handle the key up event. *)
end keyboard up
```

You can use the `theEvent` parameter to get information about the `keyboard up` event, such as the character(s), and whether the Command, Option, Shift, or Control keys were pressed. See the [event](#) (page 43) class for examples.

Discussion

Due to terminology conflicts, this handler could not be named `key up`.

`launched`

Called after the application has been launched.

You can only connect a `launched` handler to the [application](#) (page 28) object. The handler can perform any operations needed on launch.

The startup-time calling order for application handlers, including the `launched` handler, is listed in the description for the [awake from nib](#) (page 101) event handler.

Syntax

launched	<i>reference</i>	required
----------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the [application](#) object that was launched

Examples

When you connect a `launched` handler to an [application](#) object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to perform any operations necessary after being launched. For example, the `Drawer` sample application, available at `<Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio`, uses a `launched` handler to show its main window:

```
on launched theObject
    show window "main"
end launched
```

The `Drawer` application sets the `visible` property of its main [window](#) (page 67) to `false` in Interface Builder (in the Attributes pane of the Info window). It then sets up its user interface in an [awake from nib](#) (page 101) event handler, and finally shows the window in the `launched` handler. See the Discussion section for the [awake from nib](#) handler for information on the order in which event handlers are called on application start up.

For another example of a `launched` handler, see the Examples section for the [application](#) (page 28) class.

`miniaturized`

Called after a window has been changed to its miniaturized state.

The handler can perform any operations needed when the object is miniaturized.

You should use `miniaturized`, rather than [was miniaturized](#) (page 127).

Syntax

<code>miniaturized</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
---------------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the [window](#) (page 67) object that was miniaturized

Examples

When you connect a `miniaturized` handler to a `window` object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to perform any operations necessary after being miniaturized.

```
on miniaturized theObject
    (* Add script statements here to deal with miniaturizing. *)
end miniaturized
```

`mouse down`

Called when a mouse down event occurs.

See “[Connecting Key and Mouse Event Handlers](#)” (page 23) for information about how an application handles mouse and key events (and why, in some cases, a `mouse down` handler may never get called).

Syntax

<code>mouse down</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>event</code>	<i>event</i>	optional

Parameters

reference

a reference to the object whose `mouse down` handler is called

`event` [event](#) (page 43)

the event information for the mouse down event

Examples

When you connect a `mouse down` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following.

```
on mouse down theObject event theEvent
    (* Add script statements here to handle the mouse down event. *)
end mouse down
```

You can use the `theEvent` parameter to get information about the `mouse down` event, such as the cursor location, click count, and whether the Command, Option, Shift, or Control keys were pressed. See the [event](#) (page 43) class for examples.

mouse dragged

Called when a mouse dragged event occurs.

Syntax

mouse dragged	<i>reference</i>	required
event	<i>event</i>	optional

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object whose `mouse dragged` handler is called

event [event](#) (page 43)
the event information for the mouse dragged event

Examples

When you connect a `mouse dragged` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following.

```
on mouse dragged theObject event theEvent
    (* Add script statements here to handle the mouse dragged event. *)
end mouse dragged
```

You can use the `theEvent` parameter to get information about the `mouse dragged` event, such as the cursor location, and whether the Command, Option, Shift, or Control keys were pressed. See the [event](#) (page 43) class for examples.

mouse entered

Called when a mouse entered event occurs.

That is, the cursor has entered the bounds of the object that is connected to the event handler. The many classes that inherit from the [control](#) (page 213) and [view](#) (page 178) classes support the `mouse entered` handler.

Syntax

mouse entered	<i>reference</i>	required
event	<i>event</i>	optional

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object whose `mouse entered` handler is called

event [event](#) (page 43)
the event information for the mouse entered event

Examples

When you connect a `mouse entered` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following.

```
on mouse entered theObject event theEvent
    (* Add script statements here to handle the mouse entered event. *)
end mouse entered
```

You can use the `theEvent` parameter to get information about the `mouse entered` event, such as the cursor location, and whether the Command, Option, Shift, or Control keys were pressed. See the [event](#) (page 43) class for examples.

`mouse exited`

Called when a mouse exited event occurs.

That is, the cursor has exited the bounds of the object that is connected to the event handler. The many classes that inherit from the [control](#) (page 213) and [view](#) (page 178) classes support the `mouse exited` handler.

Syntax

<code>mouse exited</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>event</code>	<i>event</i>	optional

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object whose `mouse exited` handler is called

`event` [\(page 43\)](#)

the event information for the mouse exited event

Examples

When you connect a `mouse exited` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the `theEvent` parameter to get information about the `mouse exited` event, such as the location, and whether the Command, Option, Shift, or Control keys were pressed.

```
on mouse exited theObject event theEvent
    (* Add script statements here to handle the mouse exited event. *)
end mouse exited
```

You can use the `theEvent` parameter to get information about the `mouse exited` event, such as the cursor location, and whether the Command, Option, Shift, or Control keys were pressed. See the [event](#) (page 43) class for examples.

`mouse moved`

Called when a mouse moved inside the bounds of the object.

That is, the cursor has moved within the bounds of the object that is connected to the event handler. The many classes that inherit from the [control](#) (page 213) and [view](#) (page 178) classes support the `mouse moved` handler.

Syntax

<code>mouse moved</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>event</code>	<i>event</i>	optional

Parameters

reference

a reference to the object whose `mouse moved` handler is called

`event` [event](#) (page 43)
the event information for the mouse moved event

Examples

When you connect a `mouse moved` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following.

```
on mouse moved theObject event theEvent
    (* Add script statements here to handle the mouse moved event. *)
end mouse moved
```

You can use the `theEvent` parameter to get information about the `mouse moved` event, such as the cursor location, and whether the Command, Option, Shift, or Control keys were pressed. See the [event](#) (page 43) class for examples.

`mouse up`

Called when a mouse up event occurs.

See “[Connecting Key and Mouse Event Handlers](#)” (page 23) for information about how an application handles mouse and key events (and why, in some cases, a `mouse down` handler may never get called).

Syntax

<code>mouse up</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>event</code>	<i>event</i>	optional

Parameters

reference

a reference to the object whose `mouse up` handler is called

`event` [event](#) (page 43)
the event information for the mouse up event

Examples

When you connect a `mouse up` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following.

```
on mouse up theObject event theEvent
    (* Add script statements here to handle the mouse up event. *)
end mouse up
```

You can use the `theEvent` parameter to get information about the `mouse up` event, such as the cursor location, click count, and whether the Command, Option, Shift, or Control keys were pressed. See the [event](#) (page 43) class for examples.

moved

Called after the object is moved.

Syntax

<code>moved</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
--------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference
a reference to the object that moved

Examples

When you connect a `moved` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. The `theObject` parameter refers to the object that moved, typically a [view](#) (page 178) or subclass of a view. You can use the handler to perform any operations necessary after being moved. To determine how much the object has moved, you will have to store the old location of the object and compare it to the current location.

```
on moved theObject
    (* Add script statements here to handle operations after a move. *)
end moved
```

opened

Called after an object that supports this handler (such as a window, panel, or document) opens.

At this point the handler can perform any operations that should take place after the object is open.

Starting with Mac OS X version 10.4 and AppleScript Studio version 1.4, the `opened` handler is called when the user adds an action to the workflow (and the handler is attached to the action's view). For additional information, see [Implementing an AppleScript Action](#) in [Introduction to Automator Programming Guide](#).

Syntax

<code>opened</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
---------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object that was opened

Examples

The following example of an `opened` handler is from the Drawer sample application, available at `<Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio`.

```
on opened theObject
    set contents of text field "Date Field" of drawer "Drawer"
        of window "main" to "opened"
end opened
```

Because `theObject` is a reference to the object that was opened (the drawer), the following script statement is equivalent to the one shown above:

```
set contents of text field "Date Field" of theObject to "opened"
```

Version Notes

The `opened` handler is used with AppleScript-based Automator actions starting with Mac OS X version 10.4 and AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

`open untitled`

Called when the application is about to open an untitled document.

This handler is called only for a document-based application and only for the first document when the application is launched. It is called after `should open untitled` (page 122), and can prepare for the untitled window to be opened.

Syntax

<code>open untitled</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
----------------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [application](#) (page 28) that is opening an untitled [document](#) (page 348)

Examples

You install an `open untitled` handler in Interface Builder by selecting the File's Owner instance in the application's `MainMenu.nib` window, then selecting `open untitled` in the Application handlers in the Info window. When you select a project script file, AppleScript Studio inserts a handler template like the one shown below.

The File's Owner instance in the main nib window represents `NSApp`, a global constant that references the `NSApplication` object for the application. (In a document nib file, the File's Owner instance typically represents the document.)

The `theObject` parameter of the `open untitled` handler refers to the application object for which an untitled document is about to be opened. You can use the parameter to access properties or elements of the application to prepare for opening the document.

```
on open untitled theObject
    (* Perform operations here before opening an untitled document. *)
end open untitled
```

resigned active

Called after the application object has resigned its active state.

There is currently no event handler that allows the application to refuse to resign its active state. See also [will resign active](#) (page 132).

Syntax

resigned active	<i>reference</i>	required
-----------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the [application](#) (page 28) object that resigned its active state

Examples

When you connect a `resigned active` handler to an `application` object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to perform any operations necessary upon resigning as the active object.

```
on resigned active theObject
    (* Perform operations here after resigning active state. *)
end resigned active
```

resigned key

Called after a window object has resigned its key state (as first recipient for keystrokes).

See also [became key](#) (page 103) and [will resign active](#) (page 132).

Syntax

resigned key	<i>reference</i>	required
--------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the [window](#) (page 67) object that resigned its key state

Examples

When you connect a `resigned key` handler to a `window` object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to perform any operations necessary upon resigning as the key window.

```
on resigned key theObject
    (* Perform operations here after resigning key state. *)
```

```
end resigned key
```

```
resigned main
```

Called after a window object has resigned its main state (as the front window and principal focus of user action).

An [window](#) (page 67) object may be main without being key (the first recipient for keystrokes). See also [became main](#) (page 104), [became key](#) (page 103), and [resigned key](#) (page 117).

Syntax

resigned main	<i>reference</i>	required
---------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the [window](#) object that resigned its main state

Examples

When you connect a `resigned main` handler to a [window](#) object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to perform any operations necessary upon resigning as the main window.

```
on resigned main theObject
    (* Perform operations here after resigning main. *)
end resigned main
```

```
resized
```

Called after an object is resized.

Syntax

resized	<i>reference</i>	required
---------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the object that was resized

Examples

When you connect a `resized` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to perform any operations necessary after being resized. To determine the change in size, you will have to store the old size of the object and compare it to the current size. To do that, you might save the size in a [will resize](#) (page 132) handler, which is called before the `resized` handler.

```
on resized theObject
    (* Perform operations here after resizing the object. *)
end resized
```

right mouse down

Called when a right mouse down event occurs.

Syntax

right mouse down	<i>reference</i>	required
event	<i>event</i>	optional

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object whose right mouse down handler is called

event [event](#) (page 43)

the event information for the right mouse down event

Examples

When you connect a right mouse down handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following.

```
on right mouse down theObject event theEvent
    (* Add script statements here to handle the right mouse down event. *)
end right mouse down
```

You can use the theEvent parameter to get information about the right mouse down event, such as the cursor location, click count, and whether the Command, Option, Shift, or Control keys were pressed. See the [event](#) (page 43) class for examples.

right mouse dragged

Called when a right mouse dragged event occurs.

Syntax

right mouse dragged	<i>reference</i>	required
event	<i>event</i>	optional

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object whose right mouse dragged handler is called

event [event](#) (page 43)

the event information for the right mouse dragged event

Examples

When you connect a right mouse dragged handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following.

```
on right mouse dragged theObject event theEvent
    (* Add script statements here to handle the right mouse dragged event. *)
end right mouse dragged
```

You can use the `theEvent` parameter to get information about the right mouse dragged event, such as the cursor location, and whether the Command, Option, Shift, or Control keys were pressed. See the [event](#) (page 43) class for examples.

right mouse up

Called when a right mouse up event occurs.

Syntax

<code>right mouse up</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>event</code>	<i>event</i>	optional

Parameters

reference

a reference to the object whose right mouse up handler is called

`event` [event](#) (page 43)

the event information for the right mouse up event

Examples

When you connect a right mouse up handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following.

```
on right mouse up theObject event theEvent
    (* Add script statements here to handle the right mouse up event. *)
end right mouse up
```

You can use the `theEvent` parameter to get information about the right mouse up event, such as the cursor location, and whether the Command, Option, Shift, or Control keys were pressed. See the [event](#) (page 43) class for examples.

scroll wheel

Called when the scroll wheel moves.

Syntax

<code>scroll wheel</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>event</code>	<i>event</i>	optional

Parameters

reference

a reference to the object whose scroll wheel handler is called

event [event](#) (page 43)
the event information for the scroll wheel event

Examples

The following scroll wheel handler responds to a scroll wheel by incrementing or decrementing a value in a [text field](#) (page 246) based on the passed [event](#) (page 43) parameter. The [awake from nib](#) (page 101) handler initializes the text field to a starting value of 100.

```
on scroll wheel theObject event theEvent
    set theValue to content of theObject as number
    set theValue to theValue + (delta y of theEvent)
    set content of theObject to theValue
end scroll wheel

on awake from nib theObject
    set content of theObject to 100
end awake from nib
```

should close

Called when an object that supports this handler is about to close.

This handler is supported by classes such as [window](#) (page 67), [panel](#) (page 388), and [drawer](#) (page 159). The handler can return `false` to cancel the close operation.

Syntax

should close	<i>reference</i>	required
--------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [window](#) (page 67) or [panel](#) (page 388) object that may close

Result**boolean**

Return `true` to allow closing; `false` to disallow it

Examples

When you connect a `should close` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template. Your handler should determine whether to allow the object to close, then return the appropriate value.

```
on should close theObject
    set allowClose to false
    --Check variable, perform test, or call handler to see if OK to close
    -- If so, set allowClose to true
    return allowClose
end should close
```

should open

Called when an object that supports this handler (such as a window, panel, or document) is about to open.

The handler can return `false` to cancel the open operation.

Syntax

should open	<i>reference</i>	required
-------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object that may open

Result

boolean

Return `true` to allow opening; `false` to disallow it

Examples

When you connect a `should open` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template. Your handler should determine whether to allow the object to open, then return the appropriate value.

```
on should open theObject
    set allowOpen to false
    --Check variable, perform test, or call handler to see if OK to open
    -- If so, set allowOpen to true
    return allowOpen
end should open
```

should open untitled

Called before an object that supports this handler (typically the application object) opens an untitled window or document.

The handler can return `false` to cancel the operation.

Syntax

should open untitled	<i>reference</i>	required
----------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object (typically the [application](#) (page 28)) that has the option of opening an untitled document or window

Result

boolean

Return `true` to allow opening an untitled document; `false` to disallow it

Examples

The following example of a `should open untitled` handler checks a global property `allowUntitled`, which is set elsewhere in the application, to determine whether to allow the object to open as untitled. You might instead call a separate handler you've written to determine whether to allow opening.

```
on should open untitled theObject
    if allowUntitled is equal to true then
        return true
    else
        return false
    end if
end should open untitled
```

`should quit`

Called to determine if the application should quit.

The handler can return `false` to refuse to quit.

Syntax

<code>should quit</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
--------------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [application](#) (page 28) object that may quit

Result`boolean`

Return `true` to allow quitting; `false` to disallow it

Examples

The following example of a `should quit` handler calls an application handler `allowQuitting`, written by you, to determine whether to allow the application to quit, then returns the appropriate value. You might instead perform validation in the handler itself or check some global property.

```
on should quit theObject
    --Check property, perform test, or call handler to see if OK
    --to quit
    set allowQuit to allowQuitting(theObject)
    return allowQuit
end should quit
```

`should quit after last window closed`

Called to determine whether the application should quit when its last window is closed. The handler can return `false` to refuse to quit.

Syntax

should quit after last window closed	<i>reference</i>	required
--------------------------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [application](#) (page 28) object that may quit when its last window is closed

Result

boolean

Return `true` to quit after last window is closed; `false` to disallow quitting

Examples

The following example of a `should quit after last window closed` handler calls an application handler `shouldQuit`, written by you, to determine whether to allow the application to quit, then returns the appropriate value. You might instead perform validation in the handler itself or check some global property.

```
on should quit after last window closed theObject
    --Check property, perform test, or call handler to see if OK
    --to quit after last window closed
    set allowQuit to shouldQuit(theObject)
    return allowQuit
end should quit after last window closed
```

should zoom

Called to determine if a window should be zoomed.

The handler can examine the proposed bounds of the zoom, and can return `false` to refuse to zoom or `true` to allow the zoom. If you do not supply a handler, or if you supply a handler but do not return a value, by default zooming will be allowed.

If you wish to have control over the bounding rectangle for the zoom operation, use the [will zoom](#) (page 134) event handler. If you want access to the proposed bounds in the `will zoom` handler, you will have to implement `should zoom` and save the value of the `proposed bounds` parameter for later use by the `will zoom` handler.

Syntax

should zoom	<i>reference</i>	required
proposed bounds	<i>bounding rectangle</i>	optional

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [window](#) (page 67) object that may zoom

`proposed bounds bounding rectangle`

the proposed bounds of the object to be zoomed; a list of four numbers {left, bottom, right, top}; see the `bounds` property of the [window](#) (page 67) class for information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the [application](#) (page 28) class, as well as the `coordinate system` (page 30) property of that class

Result

`boolean`

Return `false` to refuse to zoom or `true` to allow the zoom. If you implement this handler, you should always return a boolean value.

Examples

The following example of a `should zoom` event handler calls an application handler `isZoomable`, written by you, to determine whether to allow zooming, then returns the appropriate value. You might instead perform some kind of test in the `should zoom` handler itself, or check a global property. If you want access to the proposed bounds in the `will zoom` (page 134) handler, you should use this handler to save the value of the `proposed bounds` parameter for later use.

```
on should zoom theObject
    --Check property, perform test, or call handler to see if OK to edit
    set allowZooming to isZoomable(theObject)
    return allowZooming
end should zoom
```

Version Notes

The `proposed bounds` parameter was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

In the dictionary file (`AppleScriptKit.asdictionary`) for AppleScript Studio version 1.3, the parameter type for the `proposed bounds` parameter is shown as `point`. The correct type is `bounding rectangle`, a list of four integer values {left, bottom, right, top}.

`shown`

Called after an application object is shown.

Syntax

<code>shown</code>	<code>reference</code>	<code>required</code>
--------------------	------------------------	-----------------------

Parameters

`reference`

a reference to the [application](#) (page 28) object that was shown

Examples

When you connect a `shown` handler to an application object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to perform any operations necessary after being shown.

```
on shown theObject
    (* Perform operations here after the object is shown. *)
```

end shown

update toolbar item

Called when the enabled state of a toolbar item needs to be updated.

This handler is called for each toolbar item in a toolbar. The handler returns a value of `true` if the item should be enabled, `false` otherwise. It can also perform any operations associated with enabling or disabling a [toolbar item](#) (page 62).

Syntax

update toolbar item	<i>reference</i>	required
---------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the [toolbar item](#) (page 62) object that was clicked

Examples

The following example of a `update toolbar item` handler is from the Simple Toolbar sample application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/Applescript Studio.

```
on update toolbar item theObject
    -- Return true to enable the toolbar item (return false to disable it)
    return true
end update toolbar item
```

This handler simply returns `true` to indicate the toolbar item should be enabled. In this sample application, all the toolbar items are always enabled. However, your application can return `false` if a toolbar item should be disabled.

Version Notes

The `update toolbar item` event handler and the Simple Toolbar sample application were added in Applescript Studio version 1.4.

was hidden

Called after the application object is hidden as a result of a user choosing Hide from the application menu or pressing Command-h.

You cannot connect this event handler to a [window](#) (page 67) object, though you can use the [hide](#) (page 84) command to hide a window. (Your application can call commands such as `hide` explicitly, but when you connect event handlers such as `was hidden` to objects in Interface Builder, the handlers are called by Applescript Studio at the appropriate times.)

Syntax

was hidden	<i>reference</i>	required
------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [application](#) (page 28) object that was hidden

Examples

When you connect a `was hidden` handler to the `application` object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to perform any operations necessary after being hidden.

```
on was hidden theObject
    (* Perform operations here after the object was hidden. *)
end was hidden
```

was miniaturized

Called after a window has been changed to its miniaturized state.

The handler can perform any operations needed on miniaturization.

You should use [miniaturized](#) (page 110), rather than `was miniaturized`.

Syntax

<code>was miniaturized</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
-------------------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object that was miniaturized

will become active

Called when the object is about to become active.

The handler cannot cancel activation, but can prepare for it.

The startup-time calling order for application event handlers, including the `will become active` handler, is listed in the description for the [awake from nib](#) (page 101) event handler.

Syntax

<code>will become active</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
---------------------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object that will become active

Examples

When you connect a `will become active` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to prepare for activation.

```
on will become active theObject
    (* Perform operations here before becoming active. *)
end will become active
```

will close

Called when the object is about to close.

The handler cannot cancel the close operation, but can prepare for it. Classes such as [window](#) (page 67), [panel](#) (page 388), and [drawer](#) (page 159) support the `will close` handler.

Syntax

will close	<i>reference</i>	required
------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [window](#), [drawer](#), or other object that is about to close

Examples

When you connect a `will close` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to prepare for closing. For example, you might want to update a controller object with the current information from a window's [text field](#) (page 246) objects. Note that you should perform text field validation earlier, in the [should close](#) (page 121) handler, where the window can refuse to close if a field contains invalid data.

```
on will close theObject
    (* Perform operations here before closing. *)
end will close
```

will finish launching

Called when the application object is about to finish launching.

The handler cannot cancel launching, but can prepare for it.

The startup-time calling order for application event handlers, including the `will finish launching` handler, is listed in the description for the [awake from nib](#) (page 101) event handler.

Syntax

will finish launching	<i>reference</i>	required
-----------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [application](#) (page 28) object that will finish launching

Examples

When you connect a `will finish launching` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template. You can use the handler to perform operations after your main nib file has been loaded, but before the application finishes launching. For example, the following script makes the window from the main nib visible.

```
on will finish launching theObject
    (* Perform operations here before completion of launching. *)
    set visible of (window of theObject) to true
end will finish launching
```

The next listing shows a simple example of how the handler might check for the minimum required version of AppleScript Studio. (For information on runtime versions, see “[Version Information](#)” (page 13).) If the version is available, the handler registers a drag type, which is only supported starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.2. If version 1.2 is not available, the application puts up a message and then quits. Note that the handler doesn’t check AppleScript Studio’s version number directly. Instead, it checks for the corresponding AppleScript version (“1.9”), as shown in [Table 1-1](#) (page 14). If the script required a feature of AppleScript Studio version 1.3, it could check that the AppleScript version is greater than or equal to “1.9.2”. Enclosing the test in a `considering numeric strings` block ensures that the comparison works with higher versions of AppleScript, such as version 1.10.1.

```
on will finish launching theObject
    considering numeric strings
        if AppleScript's version as string ≥ "1.9" then
            tell window 1 to register drag types {"file names"}
        else
            display dialog "This application requires AppleScript Studio 1.2 or later."
            quit
        end if
    end considering
end will finish launching
```

`will hide`

Called when the `application` object is about to be hidden as a result of a user choosing Hide from the application menu or pressing Command-h.

The handler cannot cancel hiding, but can prepare for it.

You cannot connect this event handler to a `window` (page 67) object, though you can use the `hide` (page 84) command to hide a window. (Your application can call commands such as `hide` explicitly, but when you connect event handlers such as `will hide` to objects, the handlers are called by AppleScript Studio at the appropriate times.)

Syntax

<code>will hide</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
------------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the `application` (page 28) object

Examples

When you connect a `will hide` handler to an application object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to prepare for being hidden.

```
on will hide theObject
    (* Perform operations here before the application hides. *)
end will hide
```

will miniaturize

Called when an object that supports this handler (such as a window or panel) is about to miniaturize.

The handler cannot cancel miniaturizing, but it can prepare for it.

Syntax

<code>will miniaturize</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
-------------------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference
a reference to the object that will miniaturize

Examples

When you connect a `will miniaturize` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to prepare for being miniaturized.

```
on will miniaturize theObject
    (* Perform operations here before the object miniaturizes. *)
end will miniaturize
```

will move

Called when an object is about to move.

The handler cannot cancel the move operation, but can prepare for it.

Syntax

<code>will move</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
------------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference
a reference to the object that will move

Examples

When you connect a `will move` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to prepare for being moved.

```
on will move theObject
    (* Perform operations here before the object moves. *)
end will move
```

will open

Called when an object that supports this handler (such as a window or panel) is about to open.

The handler cannot cancel the open operation, but can prepare for it.

Syntax

will open	<i>reference</i>	required
-----------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the object that will open, such as a [window](#) (page 67) or [panel](#) (page 388)

Examples

When you connect a `will open` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to prepare for being opened.

```
on will open theObject
    (* Perform operations here before the object opens. *)
end will open
```

Version Notes

Prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.2, you could connect a `will open` handler to a [document](#) (page 348) object.

Prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.2, a `will open` handler was called only once, when a window was loaded from its nib, not when it was actually opened. To simulate that behavior in version 1.2, you can replace calls to `will open` with calls to [awake from nib](#) (page 101).

will quit

Called when the application object is about to quit.

The handler cannot cancel quitting, but can prepare for it.

Syntax

will quit	<i>reference</i>	required
-----------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the [application](#) (page 28) object

Examples

When you connect a `will quit` handler to an `application` object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to prepare for quitting.

```
on will quit theObject
    (* Perform operations here before the application quits. *)
end will quit

will resign active
```

Called when an object is about to resign its active state.

The handler cannot cancel resigning its active state, but can prepare for it. There is currently no event handler that allows the application to refuse to resign its active state.

Syntax

<code>will resign active</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
---------------------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [application](#) (page 28) object that will resign its active state

Examples

When you connect a `will resign active` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to prepare for resigning active state.

```
on will resign active theObject
    (* Perform operations before the object resigns its active state. *)
end will resign active
```

will resize

Called when a window object is about to be resized.

The handler cannot cancel the resize operation, but can prepare for it, and can return a different size to specify the new size.

Syntax

<code>will resize</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>proposed size</code>	<i>point</i>	optional

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [window](#) (page 67) object that will be resized

`proposed size point`

the proposed size of the window, consisting of a two-item list of numbers {horizontal, vertical}; see the `bounds` property of the `window` (page 67) class for information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the `application` (page 28) class, as well as the `coordinate system` (page 30) property of that class

Result

`point`

You can return a different point to specify the size the window will be resized to. If you do not return a point, the value that was passed in the `proposed size` parameter is used.

Examples

When you connect a `will resize` handler to a window object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template. You can use the handler to prepare for resizing, and can return a size value to specify the new size. If you need to know the previous size in a `resized` (page 118) handler (which is called after resizing takes place), you can use your `will resize` handler to save the current size.

```
on will resize theObject
    (* Perform operations here before the object resizes.
       Return a point to specify a different size.
       For example: *)
    return {200, 560}
end will resize
```

Version Notes

The `proposed size` parameter was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

`will show`

Called when an object is about to be shown.

The handler cannot cancel being shown, but can prepare for it.

Syntax

<code>will show</code>	<code>reference</code>	required
------------------------	------------------------	----------

Parameters

`reference`

a reference to the object to be shown

Examples

When you connect a `will show` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to prepare for being shown.

```
on will show theObject
    (* Perform operations here before the object is shown. *)
end will show
```

will zoom

Called when a [window](#) object is about to be zoomed.

The handler cannot cancel being zoomed, but can prepare for it.

Syntax

<code>will zoom</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>screen bounds</code>	<i>bounding rectangle</i>	optional

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [window](#) (page 67) object that will be zoomed

screen bounds

a list of four numbers {left, bottom, right, top} that specifies the bounds of the screen that contains the largest part of the window (minus dock and menu bar, if any); note that this is not the proposed bounds (or bounds the window will be zoomed to)—see the [should zoom](#) (page 124) event handler for how to obtain that information; see the `bounds` property of the [window](#) (page 67) class for information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the [application](#) (page 28) class, as well as the [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property of that class

Result*bounding rectangle*

You can return a bounding rectangle (a list of four numbers {left, bottom, right, top}) to specify the bounds of the zoomed window. If you do not return a rectangle, the value that was originally passed to the [should zoom](#) (page 124) event handler is used.

Examples

When you connect a `will zoom` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template. The `theObject` parameter refers to the object that will be zoomed. You can use the `screenBounds` parameter, as well as the `bounds` of the window itself, and possibly the proposed bounds for the zoom operation (if you saved them in the [should zoom](#) (page 124) event handler) to determine whether to modify the bounds to which the window will be zoomed.

The following handler changes the bounds for the zoomed window to 70 pixels from the left side of the screen. It does so by getting the current bounds of the window, setting its `left` item value to 70, and returning those bounds for the zoom.

```
on will zoom theObject screen bounds screenBounds
    (* Perform operations here before the object is zoomed. *)
    set theBounds to bounds of theObject
    set item 1 of theBounds to 70
    return theBounds
end will zoom
```

Version Notes

The `will zoom` event was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

zoomed

Called after an object (typically a window or panel) was zoomed.

The handler can perform any operations needed after zooming.

Syntax

zoomed	<i>reference</i>	required
--------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the object that was zoomed

Examples

When you connect a **zoomed** handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to prepare for being zoomed.

```
on zoomed theObject
    (* Perform operations here after the object zooms. *)
end zoomed
```

Enumerations

The Application suite provides the following enumerations, which define named constants you can use in AppleScript Studio applications.

Important: These enumerations are available to classes in all AppleScript Studio suites.

- [Alert Return Values](#) (page 137)
- [Alert Type](#) (page 137)
- [Bezel Style](#) (page 137)
- [Border Type](#) (page 138)
- [Box Type](#) (page 138)
- [Button Type](#) (page 139)
- [Cell Image Position](#) (page 139)
- [Cell State Value](#) (page 140)
- [Cell Type](#) (page 140)
- [Color Panel Mode](#) (page 140)
- [Control Size](#) (page 141)
- [Control Tint](#) (page 141)
- [Drag Operation](#) (page 142)
- [Drawer State](#) (page 143)
- [Event Type](#) (page 143)
- [Go To](#) (page 144)
- [Image Alignment](#) (page 145)
- [Image Frame Style](#) (page 145)
- [Image Scaling](#) (page 146)
- [Matrix Mode](#) (page 146)
- [QuickTime Movie Loop Mode](#) (page 146)
- [Rectangle Edge](#) (page 147)
- [Scroll To Location](#) (page 147)
- [Sort Case Sensitivity](#) (page 147)
- [Sort Order](#) (page 148)
- [Sort Type](#) (page 148)
- [Tab State](#) (page 148)
- [Tab View Type](#) (page 149)
- [Table View Drop Operation](#) (page 149)
- [Text Alignment](#) (page 149)

- [Tick Mark Position](#) (page 150)
- [Title Position](#) (page 150)
- [Toolbar Display Mode](#) (page 151)
- [Toolbar Size Mode](#) (page 151)

Alert Return Values

Not used (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4).

Enumerated Values

alternate return
The alternate button was returned
default return
The default button was returned
error return
An error was returned
other return
The other button was returned

Alert Type

Specifies a type of alert.

You pass one of these values to the [display alert](#) (page 397) command. To see the result of using each of these alert types, build and run the Display Alert example application (in Developer/Examples/AppleScript Studio).

Enumerated Values

critical
Critical alert
informational
Informational alert
warning
Warning alert

Bezel Style

Specifies the appearance of a border.

The bezel style property for a [button](#) (page 194) has a value equal to one of these constants.

Enumerated Values

- circular bezel
 - Circular bezel** (for a round button)
- regular square bezel
 - Regular square bezel** (for a square button)
- rounded bezel
 - Rounded bezel** (for a rounded-edge button)
- shadowless square bezel
 - Square bezel without a shadow** (square, non-rounded button)
- thick square bezel
 - Thick square bezel** (square button)
- thicker square bezel
 - Square bezel with a thicker border** (square button)

Border Type

Specifies a border type.

Objects such as [box](#) (page 154) and [scroll view](#) (page 166) objects have border properties. Border type can interact with [Box Type](#) (page 138).

Enumerated Values

- bezel border
 - Bezel border**
- groove border
 - Groove border** (when combined with separator box type, provides a separator line)
- line border
 - Line border** (depending on box type, causes border on various sides)
- no border
 - No border**

Box Type

Specifies the type of a box.

The box property for a [box](#) (page 154) has a value equal to one of these constants. The box type can interact with [Border Type](#) (page 138). You can find illustrations of many types of controls, including group boxes, in *Apple Human Interface Guidelines*, available in the Documentation Window in Xcode's Help menu.

Enumerated Values

- old style type
 - Old style box** (if border type is `bezel border`, shaded, with border on top and left; if border type is `line border`, not shaded, with border on all sides)
- primary type
 - Primary box** (terminology for a type of group box described in older guidelines; the Apple human interface guidelines discourage the use of group boxes)

secondary type

Secondary box (terminology for a type of group box described in older guidelines; the Apple human interface guidelines discourage the use of group boxes)

separator type

Separator box (when combined with groove border border type, provides a separator line)

Button Type

Specifies the type of button, which can affect both how the button looks and how it behaves.

The button type property for a [button](#) (page 194) has a value equal to one of these constants.

Enumerated Values

momentary change button

Momentary change button

momentary light button

Button that is momentarily lighted

momentary push in button

Momentary push in button

on off button

On off button

push on off button

Button that is pushed on and then pushed off

radio button

Radio button

switch button

Checkbox button

toggle button

Button that toggles its state

Cell Image Position

Specifies the position for an image.

Objects such as [button](#) (page 194) and [cell](#) (page 202) have both image and image position properties.

Enumerated Values

image above

Image above

image below

Image below

image left

Image to the left

image only
Only show the image
image overlaps
Image overlaps
image right
Image to the right
no image
No image

Cell State Value

Specifies a cell's state.

The [cell](#) (page 202) class provides both a state property and a “supports mixed state” property. Subclasses can support either two states (on state and off state) or three states (on state, off state, and mixed state). A mixed state is useful for a checkbox or radio button that reflects the status of a feature that's true only for some items. For example, an italic checkbox would be on if all text in the current selection is italic, off if none is, and mixed if only certain characters are italic.

Enumerated Values

mixed state
Mixed state
off state
Off state
on state
On state

Cell Type

Specifies a cell type.

The [cell](#) (page 202) class provides cell type property that has a different value for subclasses such as [image cell](#) (page 217) and [text field cell](#) (page 250).

Enumerated Values

image cell type
Cell that contains image
null cell type
Cell that is empty
text cell type
Cell that contains text

Color Panel Mode

Specifies how a user can select a color in a color-panel.

This mask is set before you initialize a new instance of [color-panel](#) (page 380). You can set the color mode property of a color panel object to any of the values in this enumeration.

Although color panels can support many color modes, when you get or set a color property of an AppleScript Studio object, the color is represented as an RGB value. The RGB value is accessible as a three-item list that contains the values for each component of the color. For example, blue can be represented as {0,0,65535}.

Enumerated Values

cmyk mode
 CMYK color mode
color list mode
 Color list color mode
color wheel mode
 Color wheel mode
custom palette mode
 Custom palette color mode
gray mode
 Gray color mode
hsb mode
 HSB color mode
rgb mode
 RGB color mode

Control Size

Specifies the control size.

Classes such as [cell](#) (page 202), [progress indicator](#) (page 233), and [tab view](#) (page 172) include a control size property that has a value equal to one of these constants. The small size, which you can set in Interface Builder, provides smaller versions of these user-interface items, suitable for smaller windows or panels.

Enumerated Values

regular size
 Regular size
small size
 Small size
mini size
 Mini size

Version Notes

The mini size enumerated value was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

Control Tint

Specifies the control tint.

Classes such as [cell](#) (page 202), [progress indicator](#) (page 233), and [tab view](#) (page 172) include a control tint property that has a value equal to one of these constants. For example, the current tab is aqua when the tint is default tint, but clear for clear tint.

Enumerated Values

clear tint

 Clear tint

default tint

 Default tint

Coordinate System

Specifies the coordinate system, which determines how bounding rectangles are defined. For more information, see the [application](#) (page 28) class and its [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property.

Enumerated Values

AppleScript coordinate system

 Defines bounds as {left, top, right, bottom} with the origin in the top left

classic coordinate system

 Defines bounds as {left, bottom, right, top} with the origin in the bottom left; this is the default coordinate system in AppleScript Studio version 1.4 (in which the coordinate system mechanism was introduced), and specifies the same coordinate system used in previous versions of AppleScript Studio

Cocoa coordinate system

 Defines bounds as {x, y, width, height} with the origin in the bottom left

Version Notes

This enumeration was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

Drag Operation

Specifies the type of a drag operation.

For related information, see the [drag info](#) (page 361) class and the [prepare outline drop](#) (page 334) and [prepare table drop](#) (page 336) event handlers.

Enumerated Values

copy drag operation

 The drag is a copy operation

delete drag operation

 The drag is a delete operation

every drag operation

 Designates all possible drag operations

generic drag operation

 The drag is a generic operation

link drag operation
The drag is a link operation

move drag operation
The drag is a move operation

no drag operation
No drag operation

private drag operation
The drag is a copy operation

Version Notes

This enumeration was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

Drawer State

Specifies the state of a drawer.

For more information, see the [drawer](#) (page 159) class.

Enumerated Values

drawer closed
Drawer is closed

drawer closing
Drawer is closing

drawer opened
Drawer is opened

drawer opening
Drawer is opening

Event Type

Specifies an event type.

For more information, see the [event](#) (page 43) class.

Enumerated Values

appkit defined type
An event defined by the AppKit (Cocoa is made up of two frameworks, the AppKit and the Foundation frameworks)

application defined type
An event defined by the [application](#) (page 28)

cursor update type
Cursor update event

flags changed type
Modifier keys changed event

```
key down type
    Key pressed event
key up type
    Key released event
left mouse down type
    Left mouse button pressed event
left mouse dragged type
    Left mouse button dragged event
left mouse up type
    Left mouse button released event
mouse entered type
    Mouse entered event
mouse exited type
    Mouse exited event
mouse moved type
    Mouse moved event
other mouse down type
    Other mouse button pressed event
other mouse dragged type
    Other mouse button dragged event
other mouse up type
    Other mouse button released event
periodic type
    Periodic event, such as an idle event or timer event
right mouse down type
    Right mouse button pressed event
right mouse dragged type
    Right mouse button dragged event
right mouse up type
    Right mouse button released event
scroll wheel type
    Scroll wheel event
system defined type
    An event defined by the System
```

Go To

Specifies a movie location.

You pass one of the values defined in this enumeration with the [go](#) (page 253) command. For related information, see the [movie view](#) (page 226) class.

Enumerated Values

beginning frame
Beginning
end frame
End
poster frame
Poster frame (a frame that represents the movie's content)

Image Alignment

Specifies the alignment for an image.

Classes such as [image cell](#) (page 217) and [image view](#) (page 218) include an image alignment property.

Enumerated Values

bottom alignment
Align to the bottom
bottom left alignment
Align to the bottom left
bottom right alignment
Align to the bottom right
center alignment
Align to the center
left alignment
Align to the left
right alignment
Align to the right
top alignment
Align to the top
top left alignment
Align to the top left
top right alignment
Align to the top right

Image Frame Style

Specifies the frame style for an image.

Classes such as [image cell](#) (page 217) and [image view](#) (page 218) include a frame style property.

Enumerated Values

button frame
Button frame
gray bezel frame
Gray bezel frame

groove frame
Grooved frame
no frame
No frame
photo frame
Photo frame

Image Scaling

Specifies the scaling for an image.

Classes such as [image cell](#) (page 217) and [image view](#) (page 218) include a scaling property.

Enumerated Values

no scaling
No scaling
scale proportionally
Scale proportionally
scale to fit
Scale to fit

Matrix Mode

Specifies the mode for a matrix.

A matrix is a group of cells that work together in various ways, such as a group of radio buttons.

Enumerated Values

highlight mode
A cell is highlighted before it is asked to track the mouse, then unhighlighted when it is done tracking.
list mode
Cells are highlighted, but don't track the mouse.
radio mode
Selects no more than one cell at a time. When a cell is selected, the previous cell is deselected.
track mode
Cells are asked to track the mouse whenever the mouse is inside their bounds. No highlighting is performed.

QuickTime Movie Loop Mode

Specifies the playback behavior for a movie.

You can get or set the loop mode property of a [movie view](#) (page 226).

Enumerated Values

looping back and forth playback

Loop the movie from front to back (playback runs forwards and backwards between both end points)

looping playback

Loop the movie (restart playback at beginning when end is reached)

normal playback

Normal playback (playback stops when end is reached)

Rectangle Edge

Specifies the edge a drawer should open on or that or a pop-up menu should open on if space is restricted.

You can use these enumerated values to set the edge property of a [drawer](#) (page 159), or the preferred edge property of a [popup button](#) (page 229).

Enumerated Values

bottom edge

Bottom edge

left edge

Left edge

right edge

Right edge

top edge

Top edge

Scroll To Location

Specifies location to scroll to.

Intended for use with [scroll](#) (page 256) command. However, that command is not supported, through AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

Enumerated Values

bottom

Scroll to the bottom

top

Scroll to the top

visible

Scroll the selection into view

Sort Case Sensitivity

Specifies whether a sort should consider case, as when sorting columns in a data source.

Enumerated Values

case insensitive
Sort the data using case insensitivity

case sensitive
Sort the data using case sensitivity

Version Notes

The sort case sensitivity enumeration was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

Sort Order

Specifies the order in which to sort, as when sorting columns in a data source.

Enumerated Values

ascending
Sort the data in an ascending fashion

descending
Sort the data in a descending fashion

Version Notes

The sort order enumeration was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

Sort Type

Specifies a sort type, as when sorting columns in a data source .

Enumerated Values

alphabetical
Sort the data alphabetically

numerical
Sort the data numerically

Version Notes

The sort type enumeration was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

Tab State

Specifies the current tab state of a tab view item.

The tab state property of a [tab view item](#) (page 176) is read only.

Enumerated Values

background
Background tab

pressed
Pressed tab

selected

Selected tab

Tab View Type

Specifies the tab view type, by the position and format of the tab view.

Enumerated Values

bottom tabs bezel border

Tabs along the bottom with a bezel border

left tabs bezel border

Tabs along the left with a bezel border

no tabs bezel border

A bezel border without any tabs

no tabs line border

A line border without any tabs

no tabs no border

No border without any tabs

right tabs bezel border

Tabs along the right with a bezel border

top tabs bezel border

Tabs along the top with a bezel border

Version Notes

The constants for bottom tabs bezel border, left tabs bezel border, and right tabs bezel border work only with the version of Cocoa that became available with Mac OS X version 10.2.

Table View Drop Operation

Specifies drop operation.

Enumerated Values

drop above operation

Drop above the current location (in the table)

drop on operation

Drop on the current location

Version Notes

This enumeration was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

Text Alignment

Specifies text alignment.

See the `alignment` property of the [text](#) (page 414) class.

Enumerated Values

center text alignment
Align text to the center

justified text alignment
Justify the text to the left and right

left text alignment
Align text to the left

natural text alignment
Align text to the default alignment for the script

right text alignment
Align text to the right

Tick Mark Position

Specifies tick mark position.

See the tick mark position property of the [slider](#) (page 239) class.

Enumerated Values

tick mark above
Tick mark above

tick mark below
Tick mark below

tick mark left
Tick mark to the left

tick mark right
Tick mark to the right

Title Position

Specifies title position.

See the title position property of the [box](#) (page 154) class.

Enumerated Values

above bottom
Title at the bottom above the line

above top
Title at the top above the line

at bottom
Title at the bottom

at top
Title at the top

below bottom
 Title at the bottom below the line
below top
 Title at the top below the line
no title
 No title

Toolbar Display Mode

Specifies the display mode for a toolbar.

The [toolbar](#) (page 59) class has a `display_mode` property that has a value equal to one of these constants.

Enumerated Values

default display mode
 display each toolbar item in the default mode (which is icon and label display mode); if the default is ever changed, and you're using this mode, you'll get the correct display mode by default
icon and label display mode
 display both the icon and label for each toolbar item
icon only display mode
 display only the icon for each toolbar item
label only display mode
 display only the label for each toolbar item

Version Notes

The toolbar display mode enumeration was added in Mac OS X version 10.4.

Toolbar Size Mode

Specifies the size mode for a toolbar.

The [toolbar](#) (page 59) class has a `display_size` property that has a value equal to one of these constants.

Enumerated Values

default size mode
 display each toolbar item in the system-defined default size (which is regular size mode); if the default is ever changed, and you're using this mode, you'll get the correct size mode by default
regular size mode
 display each toolbar item in the regular size (regular-sized controls and 32 by 32 pixel icons)
small size mode
 display each toolbar item in the small size (small-sized controls and 24 by 24 pixel icons)

Version Notes

The toolbar size mode enumeration was added in Mac OS X version 10.4.

CHAPTER 2

Application Suite

Container View Suite

This chapter describes the terminology in AppleScript Studio’s Container View suite.

The Container View suite defines the `view` class, as well as additional classes whose primary purpose is to contain other views. Most of the classes in the Container View suite inherit from the `responder` (page 56) class, either directly or through the `view` (page 178) class, so they are able to respond to keystrokes and mouse actions. The Container View suite also defines events for working with container views and the views they contain.

Terminology

The classes, commands, and events in the Container View suite are described in the following sections:

- “[Classes](#)” (page 154)
- “[Commands](#)” (page 185)
- “[Events](#)” (page 187)

For enumerated constants, see “[Enumerations](#)” (page 136).

Classes

The Container View suite contains the following classes:

[box](#) (page 154)
[clip view](#) (page 157)
[drawer](#) (page 159)
[scroll view](#) (page 166)
[split view](#) (page 170)
[tab view](#) (page 172)
[tab view item](#) (page 176)
[view](#) (page 178)

box

Plural: boxes

Inherits from: [view](#) (page 178)

Cocoa Class: NSBox

A simple view that can draw a border around itself and can title itself.

You can use a box to visually group other views or to serve as simple separators.

Figure 3-1 shows several boxes, including an empty box, a box that contains two radio buttons, and boxes used as horizontal and vertical separators. In Interface Builder, you will find separator boxes on the Cocoa Views palette (along with various buttons and text views), while container boxes are on the Container Views palette (along with tab and custom views).

See the [scroll view](#) (page 166) class for information on how to make objects into subviews of a box or other view in Interface Builder.

Figure 3-1 Boxes, including horizontal and vertical separators



Properties of box objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [view](#) (page 178) class, a `box` object has these properties:

border rect

Access: read only

Class: *bounding rectangle*

the bounds of the border; a four-item list of numbers, {left, bottom, right, top}; the box has its own coordinate system, so that the {left, bottom} value is always {0, 0}; see the bounds property of the [window](#) (page 67) class for more information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the [application](#) (page 28) class, as well as the [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property of that class

border type

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant from Border Type* (page 138)

the border type

box type

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant from Box Type* (page 138)

the box type

content view

Access: read/write

Class: *view*

the content view of the box, which contains all of its subviews; for related information, see the content view property of the [window](#) (page 67) class

content view margins

Access: read/write

Class: *point*

the margins of the content view, offset from the border of the box; a two item list of numbers {left, bottom}; default is {5.0, 5.0}; in order to see any change from setting this property, you will have to use the [call method](#) (page 80) command, as in the following example:

```
tell box 1
set content view margins to {2.5, 2.5}
call method "sizeToFit"
end tell
```

title

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the title of the box

title cell

Access: read only

Class: [cell](#) (page 202)

the cell of the title

title font

Access: read only

Class: [font](#) (page 46)

not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); the font for the cell title

title position

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Title Position](#) (page 150)

the position of the title

title rect

Access: read only

Class: *bounding rectangle*

the bounds of the title

the bounds of the border; a four-item list of numbers, {left, bottom, right, top}; offset within the coordinate system of the box; see the [bounds](#) property of the [window](#) (page 67) class for more information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the [application](#) (page 28) class, as well as the [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property of that class

Elements of box objects

A [box](#) object can contain only the elements it inherits from [view](#) (page 178).

Events supported by box objects

A [box](#) object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Drag and Drop

[conclude drop](#) (page 363)
[drag](#) (page 364)
[drag entered](#) (page 364)
[drag exited](#) (page 365)
[drag updated](#) (page 366)
[drop](#) (page 366)
[prepare drop](#) (page 368)

Key

[keyboard down](#) (page 108)
[keyboard up](#) (page 109)

Mouse

[mouse down](#) (page 111)
[mouse dragged](#) (page 112)
[mouse entered](#) (page 112)
[mouse exited](#) (page 113)
[mouse up](#) (page 114)
[right mouse down](#) (page 119)

[right mouse dragged](#) (page 119)
[right mouse up](#) (page 120)
[scroll wheel](#) (page 120)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

View

[bounds changed](#) (page 187)

Examples

For a window "main" that contains a box with several text fields, you could set the text of one of the fields with the following statement:

```
set contents of text field "company" of box "info" of window "main" to "Acme
Nuts and Bolts, Ltd."
```

To access various properties of the same box, you could do the following:

```
tell window "main"
    tell box "info"
        set boxTitle to title
        set boxType to type
        -- and so on
    end tell
end tell
```

Version Notes

Support for drag-and-drop commands was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

The title font property in this class is not supported, through AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

clip view

Plural: clip views

Inherits from: [view](#) (page 178)

Cocoa Class: NSClipView

A view that contains and scrolls the document view displayed by a scroll view.

You normally don't need to script a clip view, as the [scroll view](#) (page 166) class handles most of the details of scrolling when changes in the document view's size or position require it. The scroll view class also provides access to many of the same properties listed for the clip view class.

Properties of clip view objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [view](#) (page 178) class, a clip view object has these properties:

background color

Access: read/write

Class: *RGB color*

the background color of the clip view; a three-item integer list that contains the values for each component of the color; for example, blue can be represented as {0,0,65535}; by default, {65535, 65535, 65535}, or white

content view

Access: read/write

Class: [view](#) (page 178)

the content view of the clip view, which contains all of its subviews; for related information, see the [content view](#) property of the [window](#) (page 67) class

copies on scroll

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the contents of the view be copied when scrolled?

document rect

Access: read only

Class: *bounding rectangle*

the bounds of the document view in the clip view; a four-item list of numbers, {left, bottom, right, top}; offset within the coordinate system of the clip view; see the [bounds](#) property of the [window](#) (page 67) class for more information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the [application](#) (page 28) class, as well as the [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property of that class

document view

Access: read/write

Class: [view](#)

the main subview of the clip view; for example, a [table view](#) (page 302) or [text view](#) (page 414)

draws background

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the clip view draw its background?

visible document rect

Access: read only

Class: *bounding rectangle*

the visible bounds of the document view; a four-item list of numbers, {left, bottom, right, top}; offset within the coordinate system of the clip view; see the [bounds](#) property of the [window](#) (page 67) class for more information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the [application](#) (page 28) class, as well as the [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property of that class

Elements of clip view objects

A [clip view](#) object can contain only the elements it inherits from [view](#) (page 178).

Events supported by clip view objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

drawer

Plural: drawers

Inherits from: [responder](#) (page 56)

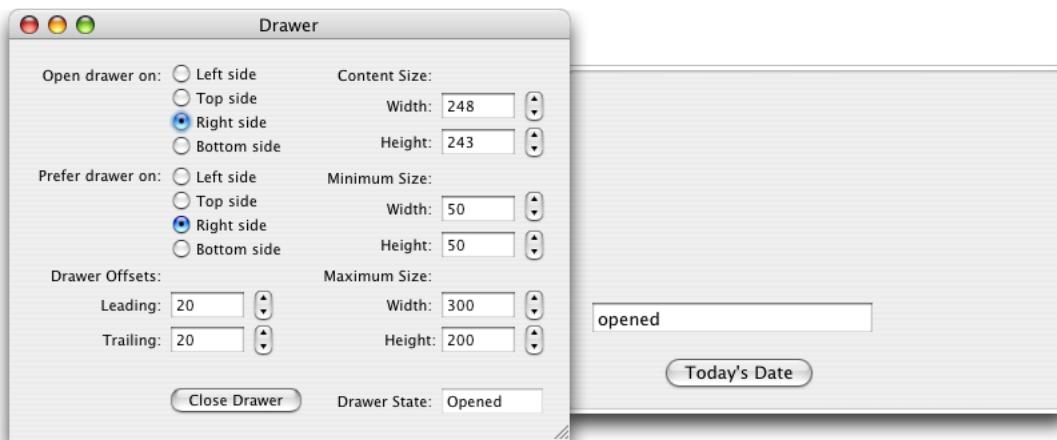
Cocoa Class: NSDrawer

A user interface element that contains and displays view objects.

Drawers typically contain [text field](#) (page 246), [scroll view](#) (page 166), [browser](#) (page 271), and other objects based on classes that inherit from the [view](#) (page 178) class. Figure 3-2 shows a drawer that contains many user interface objects.

A drawer is associated with a [window](#) (page 67), called its parent, and can only appear while its parent is visible on screen. A drawer cannot be moved or ordered independently of a window, but is instead attached to one edge of its parent and moves along with it.

Figure 3-2 A window with an open drawer (from the Drawer sample application)

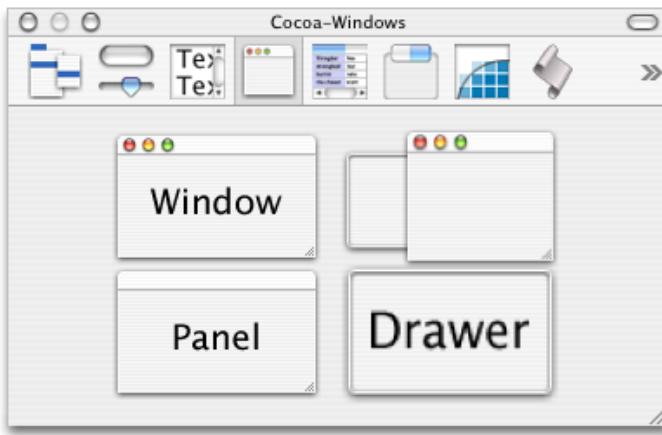


To add a drawer to your AppleScript Studio application, you drag it from the Cocoa-Windows palette, shown in Figure 3-3. You typically use the window item shown with an open drawer on the left. That's a convenience object that takes care of the overhead of creating and connecting a window, its drawer, and the content view for the drawer. If you drag that window to your main nib window, you will see the three instances visible in the bottom row in Figure 3-4. You use them as follows:

- **NSDrawer instance:** To connect event handlers for the drawer object, select the NSDrawer instance and open the Info window to the AppleScript pane.
- **ParentWindow instance:** To add interface items to the window that owns the drawer, double-click the ParentWindow instance to open the window. You can also use the Info window to connect event handlers for the window.
- **DrawContentView instance:** To add interface items to the drawer, double-click the DrawContent... instance to open a window (shown in Figure 3-5). You can also use the Info window to connect event handlers for the window. You will see that the Info window identifies the instance as "NSView (Custom)".

Once you have added a window and drawer in Interface Builder, you will have to take steps to show the window in your application, and to allow a user to open and close the drawer. You can show the window by connecting a [launched](#) (page 110) handler to the File's Owner object (which represents the application) in the main nib window. See the [application](#) (page 28) class for more information about the File's Owner.

Figure 3-3 Interface Builder's Cocoa-Windows palette, with drawers



If you give your drawer window the AppleScript name “main” (in the AppleScript pane in the Info window in Interface Builder), your [launched](#) handler might look something like this one, from the Drawer sample application, available at `<Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio`:

```
on launched theObject
    show window "main"
end launched
```

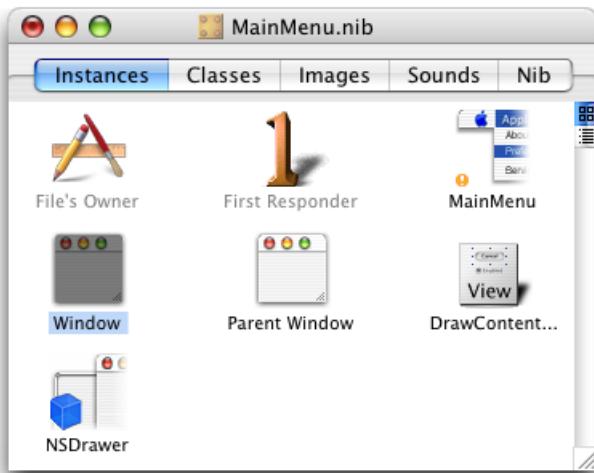
To allow a user to open and close the drawer, you might add a button with the title “Open Drawer.” You could then connect a [clicked](#) (page 262) handler to the button that

- opens or closes the drawer according to the current state of the drawer
- sets the button title to reflect the state of the drawer (such as “Open Drawer” when the drawer is closed and “Close Drawer” when the drawer is open)

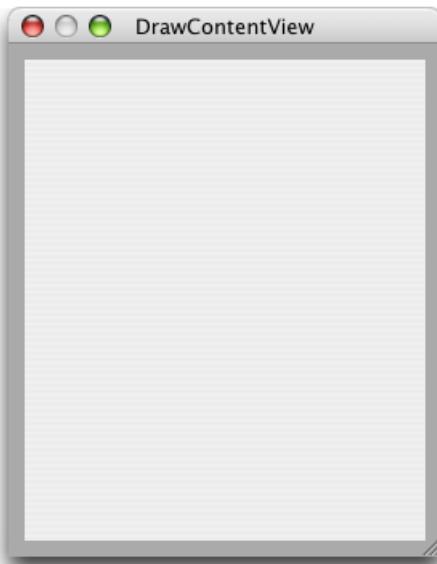
You can use the [open drawer](#) (page 185) command to open or close a drawer. For example, the following statement opens a drawer named “drawer”:

```
tell drawer "drawer" to open drawer
```

It is also possible to instantiate a drawer by itself (without a parent window or content view) by dragging the object labeled “Drawer” in Interface Builder’s Cocoa-Windows palette to a nib window. In that case, you will get just the NSDrawer instance, and you will have to hook it up to a window and content view yourself (the details of which are beyond the scope of this reference).

Figure 3-4 MainMenu.nib window after adding a window and drawer combination

For more information, see the document *Drawers*.

Figure 3-5 The content view for a drawer

Properties of drawer objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [responder](#) (page 56) class, a drawer object has these properties:

content size

Access: read/write

Class: *point*

the size of the content view of the drawer; the size is returned as a two-item list of numbers {horizontal, vertical}; for example, {200, 100} would indicate a width of 200 and a height of 100; see the bounds

property of the [window](#) (page 67) class for more information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the [application](#) (page 28) class, as well as the [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property of that class

content view

Access: read/write

Class: [view](#) (page 178)

the content view of the drawer (described above), which contains all of its subviews; for related information, see the [content view](#) property of the [window](#) (page 67) class

edge

Access: read only

Class: *enumerated constant from Rectangle Edge* (page 147)

the edge of the window that the drawer is on

leading offset

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

for a drawer that opens on the left or right side, the distance from the top edge of the window to the top edge of the drawer

for a drawer that opens on the top or bottom side, the distance from the left edge of the window to the left edge of the drawer

if the leading offset is 0, the leading edge of the drawer is flush with the edge of the window; if you run the Drawer sample application (shown in [Figure 3-2](#) (page 159)) you can adjust the leading offset to see how the drawer moves in relation to the window

maximum content size

Access: read/write

Class: *point*

the maximum size of the content view of the drawer; the size is returned as a two-item list of numbers {horizontal, vertical}, similar to the [content size](#) property above

minimum content size

Access: read/write

Class: *point*

the minimum size of the content of the drawer; the size is returned as a two-item list of numbers {horizontal, vertical}, similar to the [maximum content size](#) property above

parent window

Access: read/write

Class: [window](#) (page 67)

the window that the drawer belongs to

preferred edge

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant from Rectangle Edge* (page 147)

the preferred edge (or side) on which to open the drawer; default is `left` edge; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder; note that the preferred edge may be ignored if there is not room to open the drawer in that direction

`state`

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Drawer State](#) (page 143)

the open/closed state of the drawer

`trailing_offset`

Access: read only

Class: *real*

for a drawer that opens on the left or right side, the distance from the bottom edge of the window to the bottom edge of the drawer

for a drawer that opens on the top or bottom side, the distance from the right edge of the window to the right edge of the drawer

if the trailing offset is 0, the trailing edge of the drawer is flush with the edge of the window; if you run the Drawer sample application (shown in [Figure 3-2](#) (page 159)) you can adjust the trailing offset to see how the drawer moves in relation to the window

Elements of drawer objects

A drawer object can contain the elements listed below. Your script can access most elements with any of the key forms described in [“Standard Key Forms”](#) (page 20).

[box](#) (page 154)

Specify by: [“Standard Key Forms”](#) (page 20)

the drawer’s boxes

[browser](#) (page 271)

Specify by: [“Standard Key Forms”](#) (page 20)

the drawer’s browsers

[button](#) (page 194)

Specify by: [“Standard Key Forms”](#) (page 20)

the drawer’s buttons

[clip_view](#) (page 157)

Specify by: [“Standard Key Forms”](#) (page 20)

the drawer’s clip views

[color_well](#) (page 207)

Specify by: [“Standard Key Forms”](#) (page 20)

the drawer’s color wells

[combo box](#) (page 209)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the drawer’s combo boxes

[control](#) (page 213)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the drawer’s controls

[image view](#) (page 218)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the drawer’s image views

[matrix](#) (page 220)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the drawer’s matrixes

[movie view](#) (page 226)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the drawer’s movie views

[outline view](#) (page 294)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the drawer’s outline views

[popup button](#) (page 229)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the drawer’s popup buttons

[progress indicator](#) (page 233)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the drawer’s progress indicators

[scroll view](#) (page 166)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the drawer’s scroll views

[secure text field](#) (page 237)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the drawer’s secure text fields

[slider](#) (page 239)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the drawer’s sliders

[split view](#) (page 170)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the drawer’s split views

[stepper](#) (page 243)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the drawer’s steppers

[tab view](#) (page 172)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the drawer’s tab views

[table header view](#) (page 301)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the drawer’s table header views

[table view](#) (page 302)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the drawer’s table views

[text field](#) (page 246)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the drawer’s text fields

[text view](#) (page 414)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the drawer’s text views

[view](#) (page 178)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the drawer’s views

Commands supported by drawer objects

Your script can send the following commands to a `drawer` object:

[close drawer](#) (page 185)

[open drawer](#) (page 185)

Events supported by drawer objects

A drawer object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Drawer

[closed](#) (page 105)

[opened](#) (page 115)

[should close](#) (page 121)

[should open](#) (page 122)

[will close](#) (page 128)

[will open](#) (page 131)

[will resize](#) (page 132)

Key

[keyboard down](#) (page 108)
[keyboard up](#) (page 109)

Mouse

[mouse down](#) (page 111)
[mouse dragged](#) (page 112)
[mouse entered](#) (page 112)
[mouse exited](#) (page 113)
[mouse up](#) (page 114)
[right mouse down](#) (page 119)
[right mouse dragged](#) (page 119)
[right mouse up](#) (page 120)
[scroll wheel](#) (page 120)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

Examples

For an overview of working with drawers, see the description above for this class. For a detailed programming example of working with drawers, see the *Drawer* sample application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio.

scroll view

Plural: scroll views

Inherits from: [view](#) (page 178)

Cocoa Class: NSScrollView

Provides the ability to scroll a document view that's too large to display in its entirety.

In addition to handling scrolling of the view, a scroll view can display horizontal and vertical scrollers and rulers (depending on how it is configured). Most scrolling is handled automatically by the scroll view, but see the [scroll](#) (page 256) command for a mechanism you can use to scroll in a text view.

A number of AppleScript Studio classes automatically include a scroll view, including the [outline view](#) (page 294), [table view](#) (page 302), and [text view](#) (page 414) classes. In Interface Builder, you can enclose any interface objects in a scroller by selecting the objects, choosing “Make subviews of” from the Layout menu, and then choosing Scroll View. You can use the same mechanism to make views be subviews of a [box](#) (page 154), a [split view](#) (page 170), or a [tab view](#) (page 172).

You can also use this mechanism to group objects on a custom view (defined by you) or some other kind of built-in view (such as a [matrix](#) (page 220)). To do so, follow these steps:

1. Select the objects to be grouped.
2. Choose “Make subviews of” from the Layout menu and choose “Custom View.”
3. Select the resulting custom view. By default, it will be a [view](#) object (of class NSView).

4. In the Custom Class pane of the Info window, select the desired class type.

For related information, see the document *Cocoa Drawing Guide*.

Properties of scroll view objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [view](#) (page 178) class, a scroll view object has these properties:

background color

Access: read/write

Class: *RGB color*

the color of the background; a three-item integer list that contains the values for each component of the color; for example, blue can be represented as {0,0,65535}; default is {65535, 65535, 65535} (or white)

border type

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Border Type](#) (page 138)

the type of border for the scroll view

content size

Access: read only

Class: *point*

the size of the content view of the scroll view; the size is returned as a two-item list of numbers {horizontal, vertical}; for example, {200, 100} would indicate a width of 200 and a height of 100; see the bounds property of the [window](#) (page 67) class for more information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the [application](#) (page 28) class, as well as the [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property of that class

content view

Access: read/write

Class: [view](#)

the content view; a [clip view](#) (page 157) that clips the document view; for related information, see the content view property of the [window](#) (page 67) class

document view

Access: read/write

Class: [view](#) (page 178)

the document view that the scroller scrolls;

draws background

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the scroll view draw the background? default is true;

dynamically scrolls

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*
Should the view scroll dynamically? default is true;

has horizontal ruler

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Does the scroll view have a horizontal ruler?

has horizontal scroller

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Does the scroll view have a horizontal scroller?

has vertical ruler

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Does the scroll view have a vertical ruler?

has vertical scroller

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Does the scroll view have a vertical scroller?

horizontal line scroll

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the horizontal amount to line scroll

horizontal page scroll

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the horizontal amount to page scroll

horizontal ruler view

Access: read/write

Class: *anything*

the horizontal ruler view

horizontal scroller

Access: read/write

Class: *anything*

the horizontal scroller

line scroll

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the amount to line scroll

page scroll

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the amount to page scroll

rulers visible

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Are the rulers visible?

vertical line scroll

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the vertical amount to line scroll

vertical page scroll

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the vertical amount to page scroll

vertical ruler view

Access: read/write

Class: *anything*

the vertical ruler view

vertical scroller

Access: read/write

Class: *anything*

the vertical scroller

visible document rect

Access: read only

Class: *bounding rectangle*

the visible bounds of the document

Elements of scroll view objects

A scroll view object can contain only the elements it inherits from [view](#) (page 178).

Events supported by scroll view objects

A scroll view object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Key

[keyboard down](#) (page 108)

[keyboard up](#) (page 109)

Mouse

[mouse down](#) (page 111)
[mouse dragged](#) (page 112)
[mouse entered](#) (page 112)
[mouse exited](#) (page 113)
[mouse up](#) (page 114)
[right mouse down](#) (page 119)
[right mouse dragged](#) (page 119)
[right mouse up](#) (page 120)
[scroll wheel](#) (page 120)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

View

[bounds changed](#) (page 187)

Examples

Because several kinds of objects, including outline, table, and text views automatically reside on a scroll view, AppleScript Studio applications often need to include a scroll view in specifying an object. The following line is from the Table sample application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio.

```
tell table view "contacts" of scroll view "contacts"
    of window of theObject to update
```

You can access properties of a scroll view with statements like the following, which sets a boolean variable based on whether the scroll view has a vertical scroller:

```
set hasVertScroller to has vertical scroller of scroll view "contacts" of window
    of theObject
```

Version Notes

Support for drag-and-drop commands was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

split view

Plural: split views

Inherits from: [view](#) (page 178)

Cocoa Class: NSSplitView

Stacks several subviews within one view to coordinate changes in their relative sizes.

The pane splitter bars between the views can be horizontal or vertical, depending on whether the views are arranged vertically or side by side. In Figure 3-6, an outline view appears above a table view.

See the [scroll view](#) (page 166) class for information on how to make objects into subviews of a split view or other view in Interface Builder.

Figure 3-6 A split view that contains an outline view and a table view**Properties of split view objects**

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [view](#) (page 178) class, a split view object has these properties:

`pane splitter`

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is there a pane splitter? (see the horizontal bars in the middle of Figure 3-6)

`vertical`

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the splitter vertical?

Elements of split view objects

A split view object can contain only the elements it inherits from [view](#) (page 178).

Events supported by split view objects

A split view object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Drag and Drop

[conclude drop](#) (page 363)

[drag](#) (page 364)

[drag entered](#) (page 364)

[drag exited](#) (page 365)

[drag updated](#) (page 366)

[drop](#) (page 366)

[prepare drop](#) (page 368)

Key

[keyboard down](#) (page 108)

[keyboard up](#) (page 109)

Mouse

[mouse down](#) (page 111)
[mouse dragged](#) (page 112)
[mouse entered](#) (page 112)
[mouse exited](#) (page 113)
[mouse up](#) (page 114)
[right mouse down](#) (page 119)
[right mouse dragged](#) (page 119)
[right mouse up](#) (page 120)
[scroll wheel](#) (page 120)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

Split View

[resized sub views](#) (page 187)
[will resize sub views](#) (page 190)

View

[bounds changed](#) (page 187)

Examples

The following script gets the `vertical` property of a split view in the Mail Search sample application, available at `<Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio`. This script is not part of the application, but you can run it from Script Editor to access the property in the Mail Search application. Similar statements will work within an AppleScript Studio application script (though you won't need the `tell application` statement).

```
tell application "Mail Search"
    tell front window
        set isVertical to vertical of first split view
        -- Do something based on result
    end tell
end tell
```

You may also need to refer to a split view to access another view in your application. The following fragment from Mail Search specifies a scroll view on a split view of a window:

```
tell scroll view "mailboxes" of split view 1 of theWindow
    -- Access properties or subviews of the scroll view.
end tell
```

Version Notes

Support for drag-and-drop commands was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

Prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.1, the Mail Search sample application was named Watson.

tab view

Plural: tab views

Inherits from: [view](#) (page 178)

Cocoa Class: NSTabView

Provides a convenient way to present information in multiple pages.

The view contains a row of tabs that select different panes, as shown in Figure 3-7. The user selects the desired page by clicking the appropriate tab or using the arrow keys to move between pages. Each page displays a view hierarchy provided by your application. Each tab, and its associated view hierarchy, is represented by a [tab view item](#) (page 176).

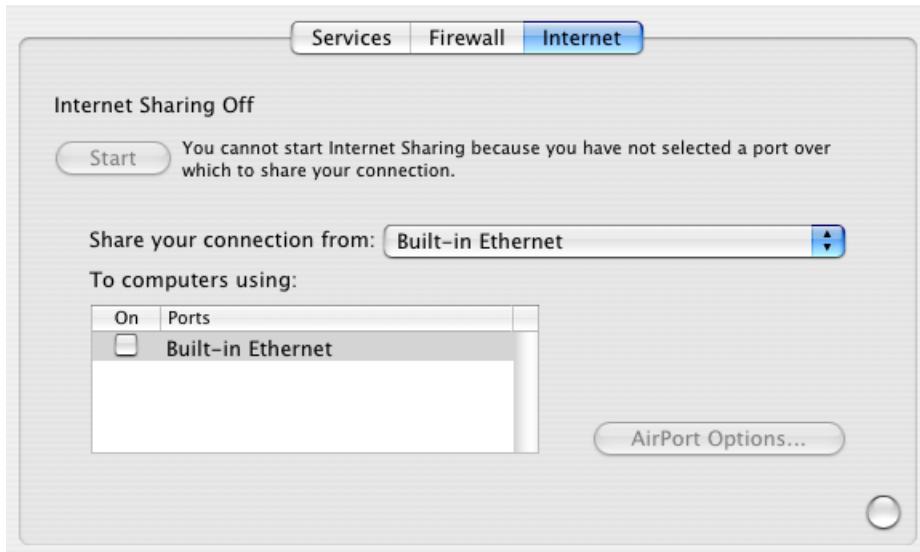
The Examples section describes how to use a tab view to give the appearance of switching out the entire contents of a view.

Important: You cannot access user interface elements of a tab view item unless it is the current tab view item. A tab view switches tabs by removing the view for one tab view item and adding the view for another to the view hierarchy. AppleScript must walk the view hierarchy to get access to the user interface elements in its subviews.

Your application that uses a tab view can perform any necessary validation on the user interface elements on a tab view item before the item is switched out. You can do this in the [should select tab view item](#) (page 189) event handler, which is called when the tab view is about to switch tab view items. If the tab view item is valid, you should save any required information from its user interface elements and allow it to be switched out. Your application can do any necessary work to prepare the user interface elements on a tab view item when it is switched in. You can do this in the [selected tab view item](#) (page 188) event handler, which is called when the current tab view item has been changed. The Assistant sample application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio, shows one way to perform these operations.

See the [scroll view](#) (page 166) class for information on how to make objects into subviews of a tab view or other view in Interface Builder.

Figure 3-7 A tab view with three panes



Properties of tab view objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [view](#) (page 178) class, a tab view object has these properties:

content rect

Access: read only

Class: *bounding rectangle*

the bounds for contents of the tab view; a four-item list of numbers, {left, bottom, right, top}; the bounding rectangle is offset within the tab view's coordinate system; see the bounds property of the [window](#) (page 67) class for more information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the [application](#) (page 28) class, as well as the [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property of that class

control size

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant from Control Size* (page 141)

the size of the tabs; default is regular size; you can set this property in Interface Builder (with the Small Tabs checkbox in the Attributes pane of the Info window)

control tint

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant from Control Tint* (page 141)

the tint of the tabs; default is default tint

current tab view item

Access: read/write

Class: [tab view item](#) (page 176)

the current tab view item

draws background

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the tab view draw its background? default is true; see the description above for information on when you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

tab type

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant from Tab View Type* (page 149)

the type of tab (such as a bezeled tab on the top of the tab view); you can set tab direction (Top, Left, Bottom, or Right) in Interface Builder, though Left, Bottom, and Right work only with the version of Cocoa that became available with Mac OS X version 10.2.

truncated labels

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the labels be truncated, if necessary? you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

Elements of tab view objects

In addition to the elements it inherits from the [view](#) (page 178) class, a `tab view` object can contain the elements listed below. Your script can access most elements with any of the key forms described in “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20).

[tab view item](#) (page 176)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s tab view items, one per tab in the view

Events supported by tab view objects

A tab view object supports handlers that can respond to the following events.

Drag and Drop

[conclude drop](#) (page 363)

[drag](#) (page 364)

[drag entered](#) (page 364)

[drag exited](#) (page 365)

[drag updated](#) (page 366)

[drop](#) (page 366)

[prepare drop](#) (page 368)

Key

[keyboard down](#) (page 108)

[keyboard up](#) (page 109)

Mouse

[mouse down](#) (page 111)

[mouse dragged](#) (page 112)

[mouse entered](#) (page 112)

[mouse exited](#) (page 113)

[mouse up](#) (page 114)

[right mouse down](#) (page 119)

[right mouse dragged](#) (page 119)

[right mouse up](#) (page 120)

[scroll wheel](#) (page 120)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

Tab View

[selected tab view item](#) (page 188)

[update parameters](#) (page 190)

[will select tab view item](#) (page 191)

View

[bounds changed](#) (page 187)

Examples

Given appropriately-named objects, you can use terminology like the following to set the text in a text field on a tab view:

```
set contents of text field "textFieldName" of view of tab view item
"tabViewItemName" of tab view "tabViewName" of window "windowname"
```

Items on a tab view item are actually on a view that's on the tab view item, which accounts for the `view` in the phrase `of view of tab view item` in this example. However, starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.2, you no longer need to specify the view, and can use the following, slightly simpler form:

```
set contents of text field "textFieldName" of tab view item "tabViewItemName"
of tab view "tabViewName" of window "windowname"
```

You can use a tab view to give the appearance of switching out the entire contents of a view. In Interface Builder, drag a tab view from the Cocoa-Containers pane of the Palette window to the target window. With the tab view selected, select the Tableless radio button. You can then choose styles between having a drop shadow or having no visible frame at all. If you choose no visible frame, you can also choose whether the tab view should draw its background.

You will still be able to put whatever user interface items you want on each tab view item. Because there are no tabs to select, the Info window provides a stepper control to navigate between tab view items. Since a user won't be able to select among tabs (presumably that's your goal), you will have to change the currently displayed tab view item programmatically, with statements like the following (if you've given the first tab view item the name "tabViewItem1"):

```
tell tab view "tabview" of window "main"
    set the current tab view item to tab view item "tabViewItem1"
end
```

The Assistant sample application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio, shows how to use a tab view and separate tab view items to represent an information panel.

Version Notes

Support for drag-and-drop commands was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

Tab views in AppleScript Studio are implemented by Cocoa's `NSTabView` class. Prior to Mac OS X version 10.2, `NSTabView` only supported tab views with the tabs on the top.

Starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.2, a script can say `button 1 of tab view item 1 of tab view 1 instead of button 1 of view of tab view item 1 of tab view 1`, though the longer version still works (and will run with any version of AppleScript Studio, not just version 1.2). See the Examples section above for another example.

tab view item

Plural: tab view items

Inherits from: None.

Cocoa Class: `NSTabViewItem`

Represents one tab in a tab view.

When a user clicks on a tab, the [tab view](#) (page 172) displays a view page provided by your application. A tab view keeps a one-based array of tab view items, one for each tab in the view. The tab view in [Figure 3-7](#) (page 173) has four tab view items.

When you drag a tab view from the Cocoa-Containers pane of Interface Builder's Palette window, it contains two tab view items. You can set the number of tab view items in Interface Builder's Info window.

Properties of tab view item objects

A tab view item has these properties:

`color`

Access: read/write

Class: *RGB color*

the RGB color of the tab view item; a three-item integer list that contains the values for each component of the color; for example, blue can be represented as {0,0,65535}; default is {65535, 65535, 65535} (or white)

`label`

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the label of the tab view item; you can set the label in Interface Builder

`tab state`

Access: read only

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Tab State](#) (page 148)

the state of the tab view item

`tab view`

Access: read only

Class: [tab view](#) (page 172)

the tab view that contains this tab view item

`view`

Access: read/write

Class: [view](#) (page 178)

the view of the tab view item (on which you place the user-interface objects for the tab view item)

Events supported by tab view item objects

A tab view item supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

Examples

The following handler is from the sample application Assistant, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio (starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.1). This handler is called when the script's properties need to be updated from the contents of user interface objects associated with a tab view item. As the first line

of the `tell` statement shows, the terminology to access a tab view can be quite complex. A common error prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.2 was to omit `view of` at the beginning of the statement. Starting with version 1.2, the `view of` is optional.

Within the `tell` block, the statements to gather information from individual text field objects are more straightforward. Each statement assigns a value to a property of the script.

```
on updateValues(theWindow)
    tell view of tab view item infoPanelName of tab view "info panels"
        of box "border" of theWindow
            set my company to contents of text field "company"
            set my name to contents of text field "name"
            set my address to contents of text field "address"
            set my city to contents of text field "city"
            set my state to contents of text field "state"
            set my zip to contents of text field "zip"
            set my email to contents of text field "email"
    end tell
end updateValues
```

The Examples section for the [tab view](#) (page 172) class describes how to use a tab view to give the appearance of switching out the entire contents of a view by switching tab view items.

view

Plural: views

Inherits from: [responder](#) (page 56)

Cocoa Class: NSView

An abstract class that defines the basic drawing, event-handling, and printing architecture of an application.

Your scripts typically don't interact with `view` objects directly; rather, they interact with the many user interface classes that inherit from the `view` class.

You can create and access a `view` object in Interface Builder with the following step:

- Drag a CustomView instance from the Cocoa-Containers pane of the Palette window to the target window. This view is by default a `view` object of class NSView.

To change the class to a custom view class you have defined, or to another built-in class type, use these steps:

1. Select the custom view.
2. In the Custom Class pane of the Info window, select the new class type.

Properties of view objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [responder](#) (page 56) class, a `view` object has these properties:

auto resizes

Access: read/write

Class: boolean

Should the view auto resize?

bounds

Access: read/write

Class: *bounding rectangle*

the position and size of the view (within its superview); the bounds are returned as a four-item list of numbers {left, bottom, right, top}; the bounding rectangle is offset from {0, 0} in the superview; see the [bounds](#) property of the [window](#) (page 67) class for more information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the [application](#) (page 28) class, as well as the [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property of that class

bounds rotation

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the rotation of the bounds rectangle, in degrees; default is 0.0; positive values indicate counterclockwise rotation, negative clockwise; rotation is performed around the coordinate system origin, (0.0, 0.0), which need not coincide with that of the frame rectangle or the bounds rectangle; changing this value does not redisplay the view or mark it as needing display; you can do that by setting the `needs display` property to `true`, or by using the [update](#) (page 97) command

can draw

Access: read only

Class: *boolean*

Can the view be drawn? `true` if drawing commands will produce any result, `false` otherwise; this property is used when invoking drawing directly, along with the [lock focus](#) (page 185) and [unlock focus](#) (page 186) commands; however, those commands are not supported through AppleScript Studio version 1.4; in addition, AppleScript Studio doesn't currently provide fine control over drawing, and most applications will not need to invoke drawing directly; if your application is an exception, see [NSView](#), as well as the documents pointed to in the documentation for that class

enclosing scroll view

Access: read/write

Class: [scroll view](#) (page 166)

the scroll view of the view (if any); see the description of the [scroll view](#) class for how to enclose a view in a scroll view in Interface Builder

flipped

Access: read only

Class: *boolean*

Is the coordinate system of the view flipped? by default the origin of a view's coordinate system is in the lower left; however, for some views, the default for this property is `true`, meaning the origin is in the top left; this is a read-only property, and it's unlikely your application will be concerned with it; see the [bounds](#) property of the [window](#) (page 67) class for more information on the coordinate system, which is different than that used by the Mac OS Finder application; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the [application](#) (page 28) class, as well as the [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property of that class

needs display

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Does the view need to be displayed? setting this property to true will cause the view to be redrawn at the next opportunity; to cause an immediate redraw, use the [update](#) (page 97) command; note that through AppleScript Studio version 1.4, the `needs_display` property is not supported for the [window](#) (page 67) class, but is supported for the `view` class

`opaque`

Access: read only

Class: *boolean*

Is the view opaque? see the description for the `opaque` property in the [window](#) (page 67) class

`position`

Access: read/write

Class: *point*

position of the view within its superview as a two-item list of numbers {`left`, `bottom`}; each view has its own coordinate system, with the origin in the lower left corner; see the `bounds` property of the [window](#) (page 67) class for more information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the [application](#) (page 28) class, as well as the [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property of that class

`size`

Access: read/write

Class: *point*

the size of the view; the size is returned as a two-item list of numbers {horizontal, vertical}; for example, {200, 100} would indicate a width of 200 and a height of 100; see the `bounds` property of the [window](#) (page 67) class for more information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the [application](#) (page 28) class, as well as the [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property of that class

`super view`

Access: read/write

Class: [view](#) (page 178)

the view that contains this view

`tag`

Access: read/write

Class: *integer*

the tag for the view; you can set the tag for some views, such as [text field](#) (page 246) views, in the Info window in Interface Builder

`tool tip`

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the tooltip text for the view (text to be displayed if the user lets the cursor hover over the view)

`visible`

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the view visible?

`visible rect`

Access: read only

Class: *bounding rectangle*

the visible area of the view; a four-item list of numbers, {left, bottom, right, top}; the view has its own coordinate system; see the `bounds` property of the `window` (page 67) class for more information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the `application` (page 28) class, as well as the `coordinate system` (page 30) property of that class

`window`

Access: read/write

Class: `window` (page 67)

the window that contains this view

Elements of view objects

A `view` object can contain the elements listed below. Your script can access most elements with any of the key forms described in “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20).

`box` (page 154)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s boxes

`browser` (page 271)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s browsers

`button` (page 194)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s buttons

`clip view` (page 157)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s clip views

`color well` (page 207)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s color wells

`combo box` (page 209)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s combo boxes

`control` (page 213)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s controls

[image view](#) (page 218)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s image views

[matrix](#) (page 220)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s matrixes

[movie view](#) (page 226)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s movie views

[outline view](#) (page 294)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s outline views

[popup button](#) (page 229)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s popup buttons

[progress indicator](#) (page 233)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s progress indicators

[scroll view](#) (page 166)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s scroll views

[secure text field](#) (page 237)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s secure text fields

[slider](#) (page 239)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s sliders

[split view](#) (page 170)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s split views

[stepper](#) (page 243)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s steppers

[tab view](#) (page 172)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s tab views

[table header view](#) (page 301)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s table header views

[table view](#) (page 302)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s table views

[text field](#) (page 246)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s text fields

[text view](#) (page 414)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s text views

[view](#) (page 178)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the view’s views

Commands supported by view objects

Your script can send the following commands to a `view` object:

[lock focus](#) (page 185) (not supported through AppleScript Studio version 1.4)

[register](#) (page 95)

[unlock focus](#) (page 186) (not supported through AppleScript Studio version 1.4)

Events supported by view objects

A `view` object view supports handlers that can respond to the following events. To connect an event handler to a `view` object in Interface builder, put the nib window for the `window` object that contains the view into outline mode by clicking the small outline icon above the right scroll bar; use the disclosure triangles to open the `window` and other enclosed objects until the `view` object is visible; select it, then connect the event handler in the AppleScript pane of the Info window.

Drag and Drop

[conclude drop](#) (page 363)

[drag](#) (page 364)

[drag entered](#) (page 364)

[drag exited](#) (page 365)

[drag updated](#) (page 366)

[drop](#) (page 366)

[prepare drop](#) (page 368)

Key

[keyboard down](#) (page 108)

[keyboard up](#) (page 109)

Mouse

[mouse down](#) (page 111)
[mouse dragged](#) (page 112)
[mouse entered](#) (page 112)
[mouse exited](#) (page 113)
[mouse up](#) (page 114)
[right mouse down](#) (page 119)
[right mouse dragged](#) (page 119)
[right mouse up](#) (page 120)
[scroll wheel](#) (page 120)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

View

[bounds changed](#) (page 187)

Examples

The `view` class is an abstract class that you don't typically target in your scripts. More often you target subclasses, such as `box` (page 154) or `scroll view` (page 166) or `tab view` (page 172). The `control` (page 213) class also inherits from the `view` class, so all subclasses of control inherit view properties and elements (though view elements such as a movie view or progress indicator are not of much use to a control such as a button).

You can use the following script in Script Editor to rotates the text in a `text view` (page 414) by 50 degrees. Similar statements will work within an AppleScript Studio application script (though you won't need the `tell application` statement).

```
tell application "rotate"
    tell window 1
        tell scroll view 1
            tell text view 1
                set bounds rotation to 50.0
                set needs display to true
            end tell
        end tell
    end tell
end tell
```

Version Notes

Through AppleScript Studio version 1.4, the `needs display` property is not supported for the `window` (page 67) class, but is supported for the `view` class.

The `lock focus` (page 185) and `unlock focus` (page 186) commands are not supported through AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

Commands

Objects based on classes in the Container View suite support the following commands. (A command is a word or phrase a script can use to request an action.) To determine which classes support which commands, see the individual class descriptions.

- [close drawer](#) (page 185)
- [lock focus](#) (page 185)
- [open drawer](#) (page 185)
- [unlock focus](#) (page 186)

close drawer

Closes the specified drawer.

Syntax

close drawer	<i>reference</i>	required
--------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference
a reference to the [drawer](#) (page 159) to close

Examples

For a window with AppleScript name “main” that contains a drawer named “drawer” you can close the drawer with a `tell` statement like the following:

```
tell window "main"
    tell drawer "drawer" to close
end tell
```

lock focus

Not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4). Locks the focus on a view to prepare it for drawing.

Syntax

lock focus	<i>reference</i>	required
------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference
a reference to the view object for which to lock focus

open drawer

Opens the specified drawer.

Syntax

open drawer	<i>reference</i>	required
on	<i>enumerated constant</i>	optional

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [drawer](#) (page 159) to open

on *enumerated constant* from [Rectangle Edge](#) (page 147)
 the edge of the window to open the drawer on

Examples

For a window with AppleScript name “main” that contains a drawer named “drawer” you can open the drawer on the left side of the window with a tell statement like the following:

```
tell window "main"
  tell drawer "drawer" to open drawer on left edge
end tell
```

unlock focus

Not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4). Unlocks the focus on a view after drawing is complete.

Syntax

unlock focus	<i>reference</i>	required
--------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the view object for which to unlock focus

Events

Objects based on classes in the Container View suite support handlers for the following events (an event is an action, typically generated through interaction with an application's user interface, that causes a handler for the appropriate object to be executed). To determine which classes support which events, see the individual class descriptions.

- [bounds changed \(page 187\)](#)
- [resized sub views \(page 187\)](#)
- [parameters updated \(page 188\)](#)
- [selected tab view item \(page 188\)](#)
- [should select tab view item \(page 189\)](#)
- [update parameters \(page 190\)](#)
- [will resize sub views \(page 190\)](#)
- [will select tab view item \(page 191\)](#)

bounds changed

Called after a `view` object's bounds are changed.

Syntax

bounds changed	<i>reference</i>	required
----------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference
a reference to the `view` (page 178) whose bounds changed

Examples

When you connect a `bounds changed` handler to a `view` object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to react to a change in bounds. To determine the change in bounds, you will have to store the old bounds of the view and compare it to the current bounds.

```
on bounds changed theObject
    (* Perform operations here after bounds changed. *)
end bounds changed
```

resized sub views

Called after a `view` object's subviews are resized.

Syntax

resized sub views	<i>reference</i>	required
-------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object whose subviews were resized

Examples

When you connect a `resized sub views` handler to a `view` object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. To determine the change in the view's size, you will have to save the old size of the view (which you might do in a `will resize sub views` (page 190) handler) and compare it to the current size. You can use the handler to perform any operations necessary after subviews are resized.

```
on resized sub views theObject
    (* Perform operations here after sub views resized. *)
end resized sub views
```

parameters updated

Attached to an Automator action view and called after Automator calls the `update parameters` handler.

For additional information, see [Implementing an AppleScript Action in Introduction to Automator Programming Guide](#).

Syntax

parameters updated	<i>reference</i>	required
parameters	<i>record</i>	required

Parameters*reference*

the view for which the Automator action is run

parameters record

a record containing values reflecting the settings users have made in the action's user interface (after they were updated)

Examples

For additional information, see [update parameters](#) (page 190) and [Introduction to Automator Programming Guide](#). In addition, see the sample Automator action templates in <Xcode>/Examples/Automator.

Version Notes

The `parameters updated` handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

selected tab view item

Called after a tab view item is selected, indicating the current tab view item has changed.

A tab view item represents one tab on a [tab view](#) (page 172).

Syntax

selected tab view item	<i>tab view</i>	required
tab view item	<i>tab view item</i>	optional

Parameters

- tab view*** (page 172)
 the tab view whose tab view item was selected
- tab view item ***tab view item*** (page 176)
 the tab view item that was selected

Examples

The following selected tab view item handler is from the Assistant sample application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio (starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.1). This handler is called when the current tab view item has been changed. That's a good place to perform any preparation before showing the contents of the tab.

```
on selected tab view item theObject tab view item tabViewItem
    -- We will give the new info panel a chance to
    -- prepare it's data values
    prepareValues(window of theObject)
        of infoPanelWithName(name of tabViewItem)
end selected tab view item
```

should select tab view item

Called to determine whether the object's tab view item should be selected, most likely because a user has clicked the associated tab.

The handler can return `false` to refuse to allow the item to be selected (so there will be no switch of tab items) or `true` to allow selection. A tab view item represents one tab on a ***tab view*** (page 172).

Syntax

should select tab view item <i>tab view</i>	required
tab view item	<i>tab view item</i>

Parameters

- tab view*** (page 172)
 the tab view whose tab view item may be selected
- tab view item ***tab view item*** (page 176)
 the tab view item

Result

boolean

Return `true` to allow selection; `false` to disallow it. If you implement this handler, you should always return a boolean value.

Examples

The following example of a `should select tab view item` handler calls an application handler `shouldSelectTabViewItem`, written by you, to determine whether to allow the item to be selected, then returns the appropriate value. You might instead perform validation in the handler itself or check some global property.

```
on should select tab view item theObject
    --Check property, perform test, or call handler to see if OK
    -- to select tab view item specified by theObject
    set allowSelection to shouldSelectTabViewItem(theObject)
    return allowSelection
end should select tab view item
```

The Assistant sample application, available starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.2, includes a `should select tab view item` handler that examines each panel before making a decision on whether to allow a change in the selected tab.

update parameters

Attached to an Automator action view and called just before Automator runs the action.

For additional information, see [Implementing an AppleScript Action](#) in [Introduction to Automator Programming Guide](#).

Syntax

<code>update parameters</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>parameters</code>	<i>record</i>	required

Parameters

<code>reference</code>	the view for which the Automator action is run
<code>parameters record</code>	a record containing values reflecting the settings users have made in the action's user interface

Result

<code>record</code>	Return the (possibly updated) record that was passed to the handler.
---------------------	--

Examples

For additional information, see [parameters updated](#) (page 188) and [Introduction to Automator Programming Guide](#). In addition, see the sample Automator action templates in `<Xcode>/Examples/Automator`.

Version Notes

The `update parameters` handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

will resize sub views

Called when a view object's subviews are about to be resized.

The handler cannot cancel the resizing, but can prepare for it.

Syntax

will resize sub views	<i>reference</i>	required
-----------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the object whose subviews are about to be resized

Examples

When you connect a `will resize sub views` handler to a view object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to prepare for subviews being resized. For example, you might save the current size of the subviews

```
on will resize sub views theObject
    (* Perform any operations to prepare for resizing of subviews. *)
end will resize sub views
```

will select tab view item

Called when a tab view item is about to be selected.

A tab view item represents one tab on a [tab view](#) (page 172). The handler cannot cancel the selection, but can prepare for it.

Syntax

will select tab view item	<i>tab view</i>	required
tab view item	<i>tab view item</i>	optional

Parameters

tab view (page 172)

the tab view whose tab view item is about to be selected

tab view item *tab view item* (page 176)

the tab view item that is about to be selected

Examples

When you connect a `will select tab view item` handler to a tab view object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to prepare for the tab view item being selected.

```
on will select tab view item theObject
    (* Perform any operations to prepare for selection of the item. *)
end will select tab view item
```

CHAPTER 3

Container View Suite

Control View Suite

This chapter describes the terminology in AppleScript Studio’s Control View suite, which defines classes for implementing or working with controls. Controls are graphic objects that cause instant actions or visible results when a user manipulates them with the mouse.

Most classes in this suite inherit from the [view](#) (page 178) class, either directly or through the [control](#) (page 213) class.

Terminology

The classes, commands, and events in the Control View suite are described in the following sections:

- “[Classes](#)” (page 194)
- “[Commands](#)” (page 252)
- “[Events](#)” (page 260)

For enumerated constants, see “[Enumerations](#)” (page 136).

Classes

The Control View suite contains the following classes:

[action cell](#) (page 194)
[button](#) (page 194)
[button cell](#) (page 199)
[cell](#) (page 202)
[color well](#) (page 207)
[combo box](#) (page 209)
[combo box item](#) (page 213)
[control](#) (page 213)
[image cell](#) (page 217)
[image view](#) (page 218)
[matrix](#) (page 220)
[movie view](#) (page 226)
[popup button](#) (page 229)
[progress indicator](#) (page 233)
[secure text field](#) (page 237)
[secure text field cell](#) (page 238)
[slider](#) (page 239)
[stepper](#) (page 243)
[text field](#) (page 246)
[text field cell](#) (page 250)

action cell

Plural: action cells

Inherits from: [cell](#) (page 202)

Cocoa Class: NSActionCell

Defines an active area inside a control or one of its subclasses.

As the active area of a [control](#) (page 213), an [action cell](#) does three things: it usually performs display of text or an icon; it provides the control with a target and an action; and it handles mouse (cursor) tracking by properly highlighting its area and sending action messages to its target based on cursor movement.

Events supported by action cell objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

See the examples for [cell](#) (page 202).

button

Plural: buttons

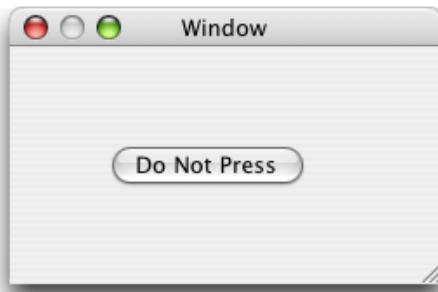
Inherits from: [control](#) (page 213)

Cocoa Class: NSButton

Control subclass that intercepts mouse-down events and initiates a handler call when it is clicked or pressed.

A button contains a single [button cell](#) (page 199). Figure 4-1 shows a simple button.

Figure 4-1 A button



You will find an assortment of buttons on the Cocoa-Controls pane of Interface Builder's Palette window. You can set many attributes for buttons in Interface Builder's Info window. You can also change button types in your scripts, using the constants defined in [Button Type](#) (page 139).

Properties of button objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [control](#) (page 213) class, a button object has these properties:

`allows mixed state`

Access: read/write

Class: boolean

Does the button allow a mixed state? (see also the `state` property); some buttons may reflect only two states, such as on or off; a mixed state reflects more than two states; suppose, for a simple-minded example, that a checkbox makes selected text bold; if all the selected text is bold, the checkbox is on; if none of the selected text is bold, it's off; if the selected text has a combination of bold and plain text, the state is mixed

`alternate image`

Access: read/write

Class: image (page 49)

the image for the button when it is in its alternate state; see the Discussion section

`alternate title`

Access: read/write

Class: Unicode text

the title of the button when it is in its alternate state; see the Discussion section

`bezel style`

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Bezel Style](#) (page 137)
the bezel style of the button

bordered

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Does the button have a border?

button type

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Button Type](#) (page 139)

the type of button

image

Access: read/write

Class: [image](#) (page 49)

the image of the button; see the Discussion section

image position

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Cell Image Position](#) (page 139)

the position of the image in the button, as a two-item list of numbers {left, bottom}; every window and view has its own coordinate system, with the origin in the lower left corner; see the bounds property of the [window](#) (page 67) class for more information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the [application](#) (page 28) class, as well as the [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property of that class

key equivalent

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the key equivalent to clicking on the button; for example, the key equivalent might be the letter "U" or the combination Command-U; you can set this property on the attributes pane in the Info window in Interface Builder, where, for example, you can set a button to be the default button by choosing "Return" on the pop-up menu for the "Equiv." field; the default button automatically pulses and takes on the default color

key equivalent modifier

Access: read/write

Class: *number*

the modifier key for the key equivalent; you can set this property to either or both the Command and Option keys in the Info window in Interface Builder; however, the value returned by this property is a number; default is 0 (or no modifier)

roll over

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Does the button act like a roll over?

sound

Access: read/write

Class: [sound](#) (page 57)

the sound of the button when it is clicked

state

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant from Cell State Value* (page 140)

the state of the button; (see also the `allows mixed state` property)

title

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the title of the button; see the Discussion section

transparent

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the button transparent?

Elements of button objects

A button object can contain only the elements it inherits from [control](#) (page 213).

Commands supported by button objects

Your script can send the following command to a button object:

[highlight](#) (page 253)

Events supported by button objects

A button object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Action

[clicked](#) (page 262)

Drag and Drop

[conclude drop](#) (page 363)

[drag](#) (page 364)

[drag entered](#) (page 364)

[drag exited](#) (page 365)

[drag updated](#) (page 366)

[drop](#) (page 366)

[prepare drop](#) (page 368)

Key

[keyboard down](#) (page 108)

[keyboard up](#) (page 109)

Mouse

[mouse down](#) (page 111)
[mouse dragged](#) (page 112)
[mouse entered](#) (page 112)
[mouse exited](#) (page 113)
[mouse up](#) (page 114)
[right mouse down](#) (page 119)
[right mouse dragged](#) (page 119)
[right mouse up](#) (page 120)
[scroll wheel](#) (page 120)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

View

[bounds changed](#) (page 187)

Examples

AppleScript Studio provides access to many types of button objects and the sample applications distributed with AppleScript Studio include many examples of working with buttons. The following script statements demonstrate some of the basic terminology for using buttons.

In the most common case, you use a button to trigger an action in a [clicked](#) (page 262) handler. The following `clicked` handler, from the Currency Converter sample application, just performs the currency conversion, based on the values the user has supplied, and displays the result. The `clicked` handler's `theObject` parameter refers to the button. In this case, the handler uses the window of the button to get at other objects.

```
on clicked theObject
    tell window of theObject
        try
            set theRate to contents of text field "rate"
            set theAmount to contents of text field "amount" as number

            set contents of text field "total" to theRate * theAmount
        on error
            set contents of text field "total" to 0
        end try
    end tell
end clicked
```

The following statement disables a button with AppleScript name "someButton".

```
set enabled of button "someButton" to false
```

You implement radio buttons with a [matrix](#) (page 220) object. See that class for examples.

The following statements, from the `clicked` handler of the Unit Converter sample application, show how to determine if a particular button was the target for a view that has more than one button that may need to respond. In this case, the button of interest (the Convert button) is part of a box object.

```
on clicked theObject
    tell window "Main"
        if theObject is equal to button "Convert" of box 1 then
```

```

        my convert()
else if ...
...
end tell
end clicked

```

Discussion

Buttons provide a simple mechanism for switching the button title or image as a user toggles the button state. For example, to create a button in Interface Builder that toggles its text between “Start” and “Stop”, you use these steps:

1. Drag a button object from the Cocoa-Controls pane of the Palette window to the target window. You can use any button that shows “NSButton” when you rest the cursor over it in the Palette window.
2. With the button selected in the target window, open the Info window by choosing Show Info from the Tools menu or by typing Command-Shift-I.
3. If the Behavior pop-up on the attributes pane of the Info window isn’t enabled, choose a button type in the Type pop-up that causes the Behavior pop-up to be enabled. For example, you might set the button type to Rounded Bevel Button, Square Button, or Round Button.
4. Set the Behavior pop-up to Toggle.
5. Type “Start” in the Title field and “Stop” in the Alt. Title field.
6. To test the button, choose Test Interface from the File menu (or type Command-R). You should be able to click the button and toggle its title between “Start” and “Stop”.

The Attributes pane provides other button settings, including fields for setting an icon and an alternate icon for buttons that show an icon. Note that you can display any image in the button, not just an icon.

button cell

Plural: button cells

Inherits from: [cell](#) (page 202)

Cocoa Class: NSButtonCell

Subclass of [cell](#) that implements the user interface for push buttons, switches, and radio buttons.

You don’t typically need to access the properties of a button cell, as you can access the same properties through the [button](#) (page 194) class.

In Cocoa, a button cell can be used for any region of a view that is designed to send a message to a target when clicked, although again, this isn’t a typical use for most AppleScript Studio applications. For related information, see the [action cell](#) (page 194), [cell](#) (page 202), and [button](#) (page 194) class descriptions.

You can create and access a button cell in Interface Builder with the following steps:

1. Drag a button from the Cocoa-Controls pane of the Palette window to the target window.
2. Select the button.
3. Option-drag a resize handle of the button. As you drag, Interface Builder creates a [matrix](#) (page 220) containing multiple button cells.

4. Clicking once selects the matrix; double-clicking selects a button cell within the matrix.

Properties of button cell objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [cell](#) (page 202) class, a button cell object has these properties:

alternate image

Access: read/write

Class: [image](#) (page 49)

the image for the cell when it is in its alternate state; see the Discussion section of the [button](#) (page 194) class

alternate title

Access: read/write

Class: [Unicode text](#)

the title of the cell when it is in its alternate state see the Discussion section of the [button](#) (page 194) class

bezel style

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant from Bezel Style* (page 137)

the bezel style of the cell

button type

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant from Button Type* (page 139)

the button type of the cell

highlights by

Access: read/write

Class: *integer (enumeration; equivalent of Behavior for a button in IB*

the mechanism by which the button is highlighted; most applications shouldn't need to work with this property in their scripts and there are currently (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4) no AppleScript Studio enumerated constants defined for evaluating it; however, you can read about the Cocoa constants in the description for the [NSCell](#) class; you can set button behavior in Interface Builder using the Type and Behavior pop-ups in the Attributes pane of the Info window

image dims when disabled

Access: read/write

Class: [boolean](#)

Does the image dim when the button is disabled?

key equivalent modifier

Access: read/write

Class: [integer](#)

the modifier key for the key equivalent; see the description for this property in the [button](#) (page 194) class

roll over

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Does the button cell act like a roll over?

shows state by

Access: read/write

Class: *integer*

not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); the way the button cell shows its state

sound

Access: read/write

Class: [sound](#) (page 57)

the sound played by the button cell when it is clicked

transparent

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the button cell transparent?

Events supported by button cell objects

A button cell object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Action

[clicked](#) (page 262)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

Examples

AppleScript Studio applications typically script buttons, rather than scripting a button cell directly, and the `button` class has some of the same properties as the `button cell` class. In addition, the `button` (page 194) class inherits from the `control` (page 213) class, which has a `current cell` property, through which you can access properties of the button's button cell, if necessary. For example, you can use the following script in Script Editor to access the button cell of a push button in the main window of an AppleScript Studio application. Similar statements will work within an AppleScript Studio application script (though you won't need the `tell application` statement).

```
tell application "testApplication"
    -- check the "image dims when disabled" property:
    image dims when disabled of (current cell of first button of window 1)
        -- result: 1
    -- check transparency:
    transparent of (current cell of first button of window 1)
        -- result: 0
end tell
```

Version Notes

The `shows state by` property in this class is not supported, through AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

cell

Plural: cells

Inherits from: None.

Cocoa Class: NSCell

Provides a mechanism for displaying text or images in a view without the overhead of a full NSView subclass.

Used by most [control](#) (page 213) classes to implement their internal workings. Cell subclasses include [action cell](#) (page 194), [button cell](#) (page 199), [image cell](#) (page 217), and [text field cell](#) (page 250).

For more information, see the document *Control and Cell Programming Topics for Cocoa*.

Properties of cell objects

A cell object has these properties:

action method

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the action method for the cell—a string representation of a Cocoa method selector

alignment

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant from Text Alignment* (page 149)

the text alignment of the cell

allows editing text attributes

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Can the text attributes be edited?

allows mixed state

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Does the cell allow a mixed state? see the description for this property in the [button](#) (page 194) class

associated object

Access: read/write

Class: [item](#) (page 50)

the object associated with the cell

bezeled

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Does the cell have a bezel?

bordered

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the cell bordered?

cell size

Access: read only

Class: *point*

the size of the cell; the size is returned as a two-item list of numbers {horizontal, vertical}; for example, {75, 19} would indicate a width of 75 and a height of 19; see the `bounds` property of the [window](#) (page 67) class for information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the [application](#) (page 28) class, as well as the [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property of that class

cell type

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Cell Type](#) (page 140)

the type of cell

content

Access: read/write

Class: [item](#) (page 50)

the contents of the cell; nearly synonymous with `contents`; for related information, see the Version Notes section for this class

contents

Access: read/write

Class: [item](#) (page 50)

the contents of the cell; nearly synonymous with `content`; for related information, see the Version Notes section for this class

continuous

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Does the cell generate actions as it is pressed?

control size

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Control Size](#) (page 141)

the size of the control for the cell

control tint

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Control Tint](#) (page 141)

the color of the control for the cell

Control View Suite

control view

Access: read only

Class: [control](#) (page 213)

the control that the cell belongs to

double value

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the value of the contents as a double; 0.0 if the contents cannot be interpreted as a double

editable

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the cell editable?

enabled

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the cell enabled?

entry type

Access: read/write

Class: *integer*

the entry type; the entry type is deprecated in Cocoa, so you should not use it in your scripts

float value

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the value of the contents as a float; 0.0 if the contents cannot be interpreted as a float

font

Access: read/write

Class: [font](#) (page 46)

the font of the cell

formatter

Access: read/write

Class: [formatter](#) (page 47)

the formatter for the cell; this property is not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); however, see the Examples section of the [formatter](#) (page 47) class for a description of how to use the [call method](#) (page 80) command to get the formatter and extract information from it

has valid object value

Access: read only

Class: *boolean*

Does the cell contain a valid value? a valid object value is one that the cell's formatter (if one is present) can “understand”

highlighted

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the cell highlighted?

image

Access: read/write

Class: [image](#) (page 49)

the image of the cell

image position

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Cell Image Position](#) (page 139)

the position of the image in the cell

imports graphics

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should graphics be imported?

integer value

Access: read/write

Class: *integer*

the value of the contents of the cell as an integer; 0 if the contents cannot be interpreted as an integer

key equivalent

Access: read only

Class: *Unicode text*

the key equivalent for the cell; see the description for this property in the [button](#) (page 194) class

menu

Access: read/write

Class: [menu](#) (page 370)

the context menu for the cell, if any

mouse down state

Access: read only

Class: *integer*

the state of the mouse when it was clicked in the cell

next state

Access: read/write

Class: *integer*

the next state of the cell

opaque

Access: read only

Class: *boolean*

Is the cell opaque?

scrollable

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Can the cell be scrolled?

selectable

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the cell selectable?

sends action when done editing

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the cell send its action when it is done editing? Cocoa applications typically connect user interface objects to action methods of a target object, but AppleScript Studio applications connect them to event handlers in a script; however, you cannot connect any event handlers to a `cell` object

state

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant from Cell State Value* (page 140)

the state of the cell

string value

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the value of the contents of the cell as text

tag

Access: read/write

Class: *integer*

the tag of the cell

target

Access: read/write

Class: *item* (page 50)

the target for the action of the cell; Cocoa applications typically connect user interface objects to action methods of a target object, but AppleScript Studio applications connect them to event handlers in a script; however, you cannot connect any event handlers to a `cell` object

title

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the title of the cell

wraps

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Does the cell wrap?

Commands supported by cell objects

Your script can send the following commands to a `cell` object:

[perform action](#) (page 254)

Events supported by cell objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

You typically script a subclass of `control` (page 213) or `view` (page 178) that contains a cell (or a subclass of `cell`), not the cell itself. One situation where you might access a cell itself is when working with a `matrix` (page 220). A matrix is used to create groups of cell objects, such as radio buttons.

The Assistant application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio (starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.2) uses a matrix of radio buttons to specify the severity of a problem. It uses the following statement in its `updateValues` handler to get the title property of the currently selected radio button. This statement sets a property `severity` to the title of the current cell of the matrix (the matrix is also named "severity"):

```
set my severity to title of current cell of matrix "severity"
```

Version Notes

The `action method` (page 202) property was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4. As a result, you can dynamically change the target of an action in your application or change the Cocoa method that is executed when the action is triggered. For an example of how to do this, see the `toolbar item` (page 62) class.

The `content` (page 203) property was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2. You can use `content` and `contents` interchangeably, with one exception. Within an event handler, `contents` of `theObject` returns a reference to an object, rather than the actual contents. To get the actual `contents` of an object (such as the text `contents` from a `text field` (page 246)) within an event handler, you can either use `contents` of `contents` of `theObject` or `content` of `theObject`.

The `formatter` property in this class is not supported, through AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

For a sample script that shows the difference between `content` and `contents`, see the Version Notes section for the `control` (page 213) class.

color well

Plural: color wells

Inherits from: `control` (page 213)

Cocoa Class: NSColorWell

Supports selecting and displaying a single color value.

A [color-panel](#) (page 380) uses a color well to display the current color selection. You typically work with colors through the `colorPanel` property of the [application](#) (page 28) class, not by working directly with a color well.

Figure 4-2 shows a color well in a window. Clicking the color well opens a color panel; choosing a color in the color panel sets the color in the color well.

Figure 4-2 A color well in a window



You will find the `colorWell` object on the Cocoa-Controls pane of Interface Builder's Palette window. You can set attributes for color wells in Interface Builder's Info window.

For related information, see the document *Color Programming Topics for Cocoa*.

Properties of color well objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [control](#) (page 213) class, a color well object has these properties:

`active`

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the color well active?

`bordered`

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Does the color well have a border?

`color`

Access: read/write

Class: *RGB color*

the color in the well; a three-item integer list that contains the values for each component of the color; for example, red can be represented as {65535,0,0}

Events supported by color well objects

A color well object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Action

[clicked](#) (page 262)

Clicking a color well automatically opens a [color-panel](#) (page 380), and your `clicked` handler will only be called the first time the color well is clicked.

Drag and Drop

[conclude drop](#) (page 363)

[drag](#) (page 364)

[drag entered](#) (page 364)

[drag exited](#) (page 365)

[drag updated](#) (page 366)

[drop](#) (page 366)

[prepare drop](#) (page 368)

Key

[keyboard down](#) (page 108)

[keyboard up](#) (page 109)

Mouse

[mouse down](#) (page 111)

[mouse dragged](#) (page 112)

[mouse entered](#) (page 112)

[mouse exited](#) (page 113)

[mouse up](#) (page 114)

[right mouse down](#) (page 119)

[right mouse dragged](#) (page 119)

[right mouse up](#) (page 120)

[scroll wheel](#) (page 120)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

View

[bounds changed](#) (page 187)

Examples

You typically work with colors through the `color_panel` property of the [application](#) (page 28) class, not by working directly with a color well. For examples, see [color-panel](#) (page 380).

Version Notes

Support for drag-and-drop commands was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

combo box

Plural: combo boxes

Inherits from: [text field](#) (page 246)

Cocoa Class: NSComboBox

A control that provides two ways to enter a value: through direct text entry (as with a text field), or by choosing from a pop-up list of pre-selected values.

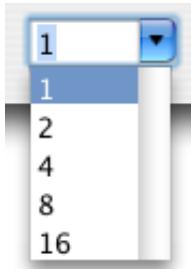
Figure 4-3 shows a combo box with its pop-up list hidden.

Figure 4-3 A combo box, with no pop-up list showing



Figure 4-4 shows the same combo box with its pop-up list displayed.

Figure 4-4 A combo box, with the pop-up list displayed



You will find the `combo box` object on the Cocoa-Text pane of Interface Builder's Palette window. You can set many attributes for combo boxes in Interface Builder's Info window. Note that through AppleScript Studio version 1.4, you cannot use a `data source` (page 288) object with a combo box.

For more information, see the document *Combo Box Programming Topics*.

Properties of combo box objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the `text field` (page 246) class, a combo box object has these properties:

`auto completes`

Access: read/write

Class: `boolean`

Does the combo box use auto completion when typing? default is `false`; can be set in Info window in Interface Builder

`current item`

Access: read/write

Class: `integer`

the index of the current item, base 0

`data source`

Access: read/write

Class: `data source` (page 288)

not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); the data source for the combo box; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

has vertical scroller

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Does the combo box have a vertical scroll bar? default is `true`; can set Scrollable in Info window in Interface Builder

intercell spacing

Access: read/write

Class: *list*

the horizontal and vertical spacing between cells in the combo box's list; represented as a two-item list of numbers; default is {3,2}

item height

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the height of an item

uses data source

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); Does the combo box use a data source for its items? you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

Elements of combo box objects

In addition to the elements it inherits from the [text field](#) (page 246) class, a `combo_box` object can contain the elements listed below. Your script can access most elements with any of the key forms described in “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20).

[combo_box item](#) (page 213)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

represent items in the combo box's pop-up list; stored as a simple list of text items

Commands supported by combo box objects

Your script can send the following commands to a `combo_box` class object:

[scroll](#) (page 256)

Events supported by combo box objects

An object of class `combo_box` supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Action

[action](#) (page 260)

Combo Box

CHAPTER 4

Control View Suite

[selection changed](#) (page 264)
[selection changing](#) (page 265)
[will dismiss](#) (page 267)
[will pop up](#) (page 267)

Drag and Drop

[conclude drop](#) (page 363)
[drag](#) (page 364)
[drag entered](#) (page 364)
[drag exited](#) (page 365)
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[prepare drop](#) (page 368)

Editing

[begin editing](#) (page 261)
[changed](#) (page 261)
[end editing](#) (page 263)
[should begin editing](#) (page 265)
[should end editing](#) (page 266)

Key

[keyboard up](#) (page 109)

Mouse

[mouse entered](#) (page 112)
[mouse exited](#) (page 113)
[scroll wheel](#) (page 120)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

View

[bounds changed](#) (page 187)

Examples

You can access the items in the pop-up list of a combo box through its `combo box item` property. Given a combo box with AppleScript name "combo" in the window "main", the following statement will return a simple list of text items, each representing one item in the pop-up list of the combo box:

```
every combo box item of combo box "combo" of window "main"
```

The following lines will delete all the items in the combo box and add one new item:

```
delete every combo box item of combo box "combo" of window "main"  
make new combo box item at end of combo box items of combo box "combo" of  
window "main" with data "Test Item"
```

You can delete a combo box item by index with a statement like the following:

Control View Suite

```
delete combo box item 2 of combo box 1 of window 1
```

To get the contents of a combo box (the value in the text field part of the combo box), you can use a statement like the following:

```
set comboContents to contents of combo box "combo" of window "main"
```

See also the Examples section for the [combo box item](#) (page 213) class.

Version Notes

The following properties in this class are not supported, through AppleScript Studio version 1.4:

- data source
- uses data source

Support for drag-and-drop commands was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

combo box item

Plural: combo box items

Inherits from: None.

Cocoa Class: ASKComboBoxItem

Represents one item in the pop-up list of a combo box.

For related information, see [combo box](#) (page 209).

Events supported by combo box item objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

Given a [combo box](#) with AppleScript name “combo” in the front window, the following statement will return a simple list of text items, each representing one item in the pop-up list of the [combo box](#):

```
every combo box item of combo box "combo" of window 1
```

See the Examples section for the [combo box](#) (page 209) class for information on creating and deleting [combo box](#) items.

Version Notes

The [combo box item](#) class was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.1.

control

Plural: controls

Inherits from: [view](#) (page 178)

Cocoa Class: NSControl

An abstract superclass that provides three fundamental features for implementing user-interface devices (such as buttons, scrollers, sliders, text fields, and so on): drawing devices onscreen, responding to user events, and sending action messages.

Works closely with [cell](#) (page 202) objects. Most applications won't often need to script a control directly—rather they script subclasses, such as [button](#) (page 194) or [text field](#) (page 246).

For more information, see the document *Control and Cell Programming Topics for Cocoa*.

Properties of control objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [view](#) (page 178) class, a [control](#) object has these properties:

action method

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the action method for the control—a string representation of a Cocoa method selector

alignment

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Text Alignment](#) (page 149)

the text alignment of the control

cell

Access: read/write

Class: [cell](#) (page 202)

the cell of the control

content

Access: read/write

Class: [item](#) (page 50)

the value of the control; nearly synonymous with contents; for related information, see the Version Notes section for this class

contents

Access: read/write

Class: [item](#) (page 50)

the value of the control; nearly synonymous with content; for related information, see the Version Notes section for this class

continuous

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Does the control continuously generate actions?

current cell

Access: read only

Class: [cell](#) (page 202)

the current cell of the control

current editor

Access: read/write

Class: [text](#) (page 414) or [text view](#) (page 414)

the current editor, if the control is being edited; if not, returns nil; typically returns a value such as current field editor of window id 1 of application "StudioTest"; see the field editor property of the [text](#) (page 414) class for a description of an editor

double value

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the value of the control as a double; 0.0 if the contents cannot be interpreted as a double

enabled

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the control enabled?

float value

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the value of the control as a float; 0.0 if the contents cannot be interpreted as a float

font

Access: read/write

Class: [font](#) (page 46)

the font of the control

formatter

Access: read/write

Class: [formatter](#) (page 47)

the formatter of the control; this property is not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); however, see the Examples section of the [formatter](#) (page 47) class for a description of how to use the [call](#) method (page 80) command to get the formatter and extract information from it

ignores multiple clicks

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Does the control ignore multiple clicks?

integer value

Access: read/write

Class: *integer*

the value of the control as an integer; 0 if the contents cannot be interpreted as an integer

string value

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the value of the control as text

`target`

Access: `read/write`

Class: [item](#) (page 50)

the target of the control's action

Elements of control objects

A `control` object can contain only the elements it inherits from [view](#) (page 178).

Commands supported by control objects

Your script can send the following commands to a `control` object:

[perform action](#) (page 254)

Events supported by control objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

The `control` class is an abstract class that you don't typically target in your scripts. More often you target subclasses, such as [button](#) (page 194) or [slider](#) (page 239).

Version Notes

The [action method](#) (page 214) property was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4. As a result, you can dynamically change the target of an action in your application or change the Cocoa method that is executed when the action is triggered. For an example of how to do this, see the [toolbar item](#) (page 62) class.

The [content](#) (page 214) property was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2. You can use `content` and `contents` (page 214) interchangeably, with one exception. Within an event handler, `contents` of `theObject` returns a reference to an object, rather than the actual contents. To get the actual contents of an object (such as the text contents from a [text field](#) (page 246)) within an event handler, you can either use `contents` of `contents` of `theObject` or `content` of `theObject`.

The `formatter` property in this class is not supported, through AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

The following listing of an action handler uses the `log` command to show the result of using `content` and `contents` on a text field that contains the text "Some text".

```
on action theObject
    log theObject -- result: text field 1 of window 1
    log contents of theObject -- result: text field 1 of window 1
    log contents of contents of theObject as string
        -- result: "Some text"
    log content of theObject as string
        -- result: "Some text"
end action
```

image cell

Plural: image cells

Inherits from: [cell](#) (page 202)

Cocoa Class: NSImageCell

Displays a single image in a frame.

Provides properties for specifying the frame style and aligning and scaling the image. An image cell is usually associated with some kind of [control](#) (page 213) class, such as [image view](#) (page 218), [matrix](#) (page 220), or [table view](#) (page 302).

You can create and access an image cell in Interface Builder with the following steps:

1. Drag an image view from the Cocoa-Controls pane of the Palette window to the target window.
2. Select the image view.
3. Option-drag a resize handle of the image view. As you drag, Interface Builder creates a [matrix](#) (page 220) containing multiple image cells.
4. Clicking once selects the matrix; double-clicking selects an image cell within the matrix.

For more information, see [image](#) (page 49), as well as the Cocoa topics *Image Views*, *Matrix Programming Guide for Cocoa*, and *Table View Programming Guide*.

Properties of image cell objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [cell](#) (page 202) class, an image cell object has these properties:

image alignment

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Image Alignment](#) (page 145)
the alignment of the image for the cell

image frame style

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Image Frame Style](#) (page 145)
the frame style of the image

image scaling

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Image Scaling](#) (page 146)
the scaling of the image

Events supported by image cell objects

An image cell object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Action

[clicked](#) (page 262)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

Examples

You don't typically script an image cell. You can script similar properties (`frame style`, `alignment`, `scaling`) of an [image view](#) (page 218) instead.

`image view`

Plural: image views

Inherits from: [control](#) (page 213)

Cocoa Class: NSImageView

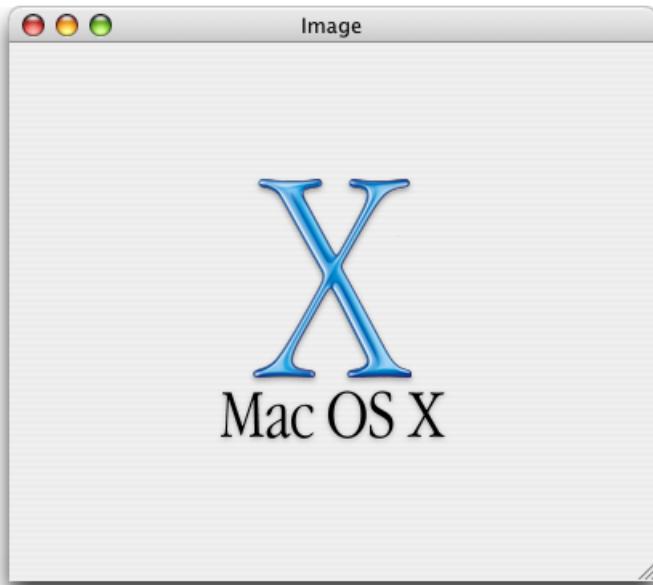
Displays a single image in a frame, and can optionally allow a user to drag an image to it.

Figure 4-5 shows an image displayed in an image view by the Image sample application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio.

You can store an image in your AppleScript Studio project by dragging an image file from the Finder into one of the groups in the Files list in Xcode's Groups & Files list, or by using the Add Files... command from the Project menu. You can also drag images into the Images pane of a nib window in Interface Builder. You can display an image in an image view by loading it with [load image](#) (page 84) command. For related information, see [image](#) (page 49), as well as the document *Image Views*.

If you continually load images and don't free them, your application memory usage will increase. For information on how to free an [image](#), [movie](#) (page 52), or [sound](#) (page 57), see the Discussion section of the [load image](#) (page 84) command.

Figure 4-5 A window displaying an image in an image view (from the Image sample application)



Properties of image view objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [control](#) (page 213) class, an `image view` object has these properties:

`editable`

Access: read/write

Class: `boolean`

Is the image view editable? default is `false`; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

`image`

Access: read/write

Class: [image](#) (page 49)

the image for the view; you can set this property in Interface Builder by dragging an image onto the image view

`image alignment`

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Image Alignment](#) (page 145)

the alignment for the image; default is `center` alignment; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

`image frame style`

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Image Frame Style](#) (page 145)

the frame style of the image; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

`image scaling`

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Image Scaling](#) (page 146)

the scaling of the image; default is `scale proportionally`; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

Elements of image view objects

An `image view` object can contain only the elements it inherits from [control](#) (page 213).

Events supported by image view objects

An `image view` object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Action

[clicked](#) (page 262)

Drag and Drop

[conclude drop](#) (page 363)

[drag](#) (page 364)

[drag entered](#) (page 364)

CHAPTER 4

Control View Suite

[drag exited](#) (page 365)
[drag updated](#) (page 366)
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Key

[keyboard down](#) (page 108)
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Mouse

[mouse down](#) (page 111)
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[scroll wheel](#) (page 120)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

View

[bounds changed](#) (page 187)

Examples

The following `awake from nib` (page 101) handler is from the Image sample application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio. The handler simply uses the [Load image](#) (page 84) command to load an image from the project. (The image is stored in the project's Resources group and is named `AboutBox.tiff`.)

```
on awake from nib theObject
    set image of image view "image" of window "main" to load image "AboutBox"
end awake from nib
```

If you continually load images and don't free them, your application memory usage will increase. For information on how to free an [image](#) (page 49), [movie](#) (page 52), or [sound](#) (page 57), see the Discussion section of the [load image](#) (page 84) command.

matrix

Plural: matrices

Inherits from: [control](#) (page 213)

Cocoa Class: NSMatrix

Used to create groups of cell objects, such as radio buttons, that work together in various ways.

Figure 4-6 shows a matrix that contains three radio buttons.

Figure 4-6 A matrix with three radio buttons

You will find the `matrix` object (containing radio buttons) on the Cocoa-Controls pane of Interface Builder's Palette window. You can set many attributes for `matrix` objects in Interface Builder's Info window. For information on creating `matrix` objects that contain other kinds of objects, see the [scroll view](#) (page 166) class, as well as the [button cell](#) (page 199), [image cell](#) (page 217), [secure text field cell](#) (page 238), and [text field cell](#) (page 250) classes.

For more information, see the document *Matrix Programming Guide for Cocoa*.

Properties of matrix objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [control](#) (page 213) class, a `matrix` object has these properties:

`allows empty selection`

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Does the matrix allow an empty selection? default is `false`, for example, for a matrix of radio buttons; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

`auto scroll`

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the matrix automatically scroll?

`auto sizes cells`

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the matrix auto size its cells? default is `false` for a matrix of radio buttons; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

`background color`

Access: read/write

Class: *RGB color*

the background color of the matrix; a three-item integer list that contains the values for each component of the color; for example, red can be represented as {65535,0,0}; by default, {65535, 65535, 65535}, or white; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

cell background color

Access: read/write

Class: *RGB color*

the background color of the cells in the matrix; a three-item integer list that contains the values for each component of the color; by default, {65535, 65535, 65535}, or white

cell size

Access: read/write

Class: *point*

the size of each cell in the matrix; the size is returned as a two-item list of numbers {horizontal, vertical}; see the `bounds` property of the [window](#) (page 67) class for information on the coordinate system; not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); however, there is a workaround that uses the [call method](#) (page 80) command to get or set this property; the first statement below gets the size—the second statement sets it:

```
set cellSize to call method "cellSize" of matrix 1 of window 1
```

```
call method "setCellSize:" of matrix 1 of window 1 with parameter {200, 20}
```

current cell

Access: read/write

Class: [cell](#) (page 202)

the current cell

current column

Access: read/write

Class: *integer*

the one-based current column of the matrix

current row

Access: read/write

Class: *integer*

the one-based current row of the matrix

draws background

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the matrix draw its background? default is `false` for a matrix of radio buttons; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

draws cell background

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the cells of the matrix draw their background?

intercell spacing

Access: read/write

Class: *list*

the vertical and horizontal spacing between cells in the matrix; by default, both values are 1.0 in the coordinate system of the matrix (see the `bounds` property of the `window` (page 67) class for information on the coordinate system); not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); however, there is a workaround that uses the `call method` (page 80) command to get or set this property; the first statement below gets the spacing—the second statement sets it:

```
set spacing to call method "intercellSpacing" of matrix 1 of window 1
call method "setIntercellSpacing:" of matrix 1 of window 1 with parameter {2.0,
    2.0}
```

`key cell`

Access: read/write

Class: `cell` (page 202)

the key cell of the matrix

`matrix mode`

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant from Matrix Mode* (page 146)

the mode of the matrix (for example, `radio mode`)

`next text`

Access: read/write

Class: *anything*

not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); use of the method in Cocoa's `NSMatrix` class that this property is based on is no longer encouraged, so this property is not likely to ever be supported; the next editor of the matrix; see the `field editor` property of the `text` (page 414) class for a description of an editor

`previous text`

Access: read/write

Class: *anything*

not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); use of the method in Cocoa's `NSMatrix` class that this property is based on is no longer encouraged, so this property is not likely to ever be supported; the previous editor of the matrix

`prototype cell`

Access: read/write

Class: `cell` (page 202)

the prototype cell of the matrix

`scrollable`

Access: read/write

Class: `boolean`

Is the matrix scrollable? not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); however, there is a workaround that uses the `call method` (page 80) command to set this property (though not to get it); note that you must pass a boolean value to the `call method` command as a one-item list:

```
call method "setScrollable:" of matrix 1 of window 1 with parameters {true}
```

selection by rect

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Can cells be selected by rect? you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

tab key traverses cells

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Does the tab key traverse cells?

Elements of matrix objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [control](#) (page 213), a `matrix` object can contain the elements listed below. Your script can access most elements with any of the key forms described in “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20).

[cell](#) (page 202)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the matrix’s cells

Events supported by matrix objects

A `matrix` object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Action

[clicked](#) (page 262)

Drag and Drop

[conclude drop](#) (page 363)

[drag](#) (page 364)

[drag entered](#) (page 364)

[drag exited](#) (page 365)

[drag updated](#) (page 366)

[drop](#) (page 366)

[prepare drop](#) (page 368)

Key

[keyboard down](#) (page 108)

[keyboard up](#) (page 109)

Mouse

[mouse down](#) (page 111)

[mouse dragged](#) (page 112)

[mouse entered](#) (page 112)

[mouse exited](#) (page 113)

[mouse up](#) (page 114)

[right mouse down](#) (page 119)

[right mouse dragged](#) (page 119)

[right mouse up](#) (page 120)

[scroll wheel](#) (page 120)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

View

[bounds changed](#) (page 187)

Examples

The Drawer sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio uses a matrix that contains four radio buttons to specify the side on which its drawer should open (left, top, right, or bottom). The following statements, from the application's [awake from nib](#) (page 101) handler, set the current row of the matrix to indicate the currently selected radio button, based on edge information from the drawer.

```
on awake from nib theObject
    tell theObject
        set openOnEdge to edge of drawer "drawer"
        ...
        if openOnEdge is left edge then
            set current row of matrix "open on" to 1
        else if openOnEdge is top edge then
            set current row of matrix "open on" to 2
        else if openOnEdge is right edge then
            set current row of matrix "open on" to 3
        else if openOnEdge is bottom edge then
            set current row of matrix "open on" to 4
        end if
        ...
    end tell
end awake from nib
```

The following statements, from the same application's [clicked](#) (page 262) handler, show how to extract row information from the matrix, so that when the "drawer" button is clicked, the application knows on which side to open the drawer.

```
on clicked theObject
    tell window "main"
        if theObject is equal to button "drawer" then
            ...
            set openOnSide to current row of matrix "open on"
        ...
    end tell
```

Version Notes

The following properties in this class are not supported, through AppleScript Studio version 1.4:

- cell size
- intercell spacing
- next text
- previous text
- scrollable

Support for drag-and-drop commands was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

movie view**Plural:** movie views**Inherits from:** [view](#) (page 178)**Cocoa Class:** NSMovieView

Displays a movie in a frame and provides properties associated with playing and editing the movie.

You use the [load movie](#) (page 87) command to load a [movie](#) (page 52) for the movie view. For playing, stepping through, or jumping to a location in the movie, you use commands such as [start](#) (page 257), [stop](#) (page 258), [play](#) (page 255), [step forward](#) (page 258), [step back](#) (page 257), and [go](#) (page 253) (to jump to a specified location).

Figure 4-7 shows a movie displayed in a movie view in the Talking Head sample application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio.

You can store a movie in your AppleScript Studio project by dragging a movie file from the Finder into one of the groups in the Files list in Xcode's Groups & Files list, or by using the Add Files... command from the Project menu. You can display a movie in a movie view by loading it with [load movie](#) (page 87) command.

You can insert a [movie view](#) object into a nib file in Interface Builder by dragging the object represented by the QuickTime symbol from the Cocoa-GraphicsViews pane of the Palette window to the target window.

Figure 4-7 A movie view (from the Talking Head sample application)

**Properties of movie view objects**

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [view](#) (page 178) class, a [movie view](#) object has these properties:

controller visible

Access: read/write

Class: boolean

Is the controller visible? default is true; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

editable

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the movie editable? default is true; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

loop mode

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant* from [QuickTime Movie Loop Mode](#) (page 146)

the loop mode of the player; default is normal; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

movie

Access: read/write

Class: [movie](#) (page 52)

the movie for the view to play; you load the movie in your script with the [Load movie](#) (page 87) command

movie controller

Access: read only

Class: [item](#) (page 50)

the QuickTime movie controller

movie file

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the POSIX-style (slash-delimited) path to the movie file for the movie view; see the class description above for information on adding movies to your AppleScript Studio project

movie rect

Access: read/write

Class: *bounding rectangle*

the bounds of the movie in the view; a list of four numbers {left, bottom, right, top}; see the bounds property of the [window](#) (page 67) class for information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the [application](#) (page 28) class, as well as the [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property of that class

muted

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the movie muted? default is false

playing

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the movie playing?

Control View Suite

plays every frame

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the movie play every frame? default is `false`; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

plays selection only

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the player only play the selected portions of the movie? default is `false`; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

rate

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the rate at which to play the movie

volume

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the volume of the movie; for more information on volume, see the Examples section for the [slider](#) (page 239) class

Commands supported by movie view objects

Your script can send the following commands to a *movie view* object:

[copy](#) (from Cocoa's Standard suite)

[go](#) (page 253)

[play](#) (page 255)

[pause](#) (page 254)

[start](#) (page 257)

[step back](#) (page 257)

[step forward](#) (page 258)

[stop](#) (page 258)

Events supported by movie view objects

A *movie view* object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Drag and Drop

[conclude drop](#) (page 363)

[drag](#) (page 364)

[drag entered](#) (page 364)

[drag exited](#) (page 365)

[drag updated](#) (page 366)

[drop](#) (page 366)

[prepare drop](#) (page 368)

Key

[keyboard down](#) (page 108)
[keyboard up](#) (page 109)

Mouse

[mouse down](#) (page 111)
[mouse dragged](#) (page 112)
[mouse entered](#) (page 112)
[mouse exited](#) (page 113)
[mouse up](#) (page 114)
[right mouse down](#) (page 119)
[right mouse dragged](#) (page 119)
[right mouse up](#) (page 120)
[scroll wheel](#) (page 120)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

View

[bounds changed](#) (page 187)

Examples

The following [will open](#) (page 131) handler is from the Talking Head sample application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio. The handler simply uses the [load movie](#) (page 87) command to load a movie from the project when the window that contains a movie view is opened. (The image is stored in the project's Resources group and is named jumps.mov.)

```
on will open theObject
    set movie of movie view "movie" of window "main" to load movie "jumps"
end will open
```

If you continually load movies and don't free them, your application memory usage will increase. For information on how to free an [image](#) (page 49), [movie](#) (page 52), or [sound](#) (page 57), see the Discussion section of the [load image](#) (page 84) command.

Version Notes

Support for drag-and-drop commands was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

[popup button](#)

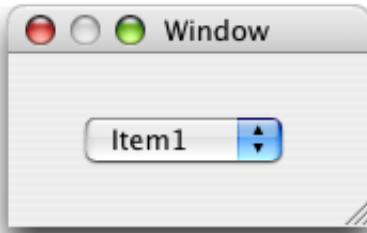
Plural: popup buttons

Inherits from: [button](#) (page 194)

Cocoa Class: NSPopUpButton

Provides access to a pop-up menu or a pull-down menu, from which a user can choose an item.

Figure 4-8 shows a [popup button](#) displaying the first menu item in the pop-up menu.

Figure 4-8 A popup button

You will find the `popup_button` object on the Cocoa-Controls pane of Interface Builder's Palette window. You can set attributes for `popup_button` objects in Interface Builder's Info window.

For related information, see the document *Application Menu and Pop-up List Programming Topics for Cocoa*.

Properties of `popup_button` objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [button](#) (page 194) class, a `popup_button` object has these properties:

`auto_enables_items`

Access: read/write

Class: `boolean`

Should the items in the menu be automatically enabled? default is `true`; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

`current_menu_item`

Access: read/write

Class: [menu_item](#) (page 372)

the currently chosen menu item

`preferred_edge`

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Rectangle Edge](#) (page 147)

the preferred edge to present the menu under severe screen position restrictions; note that the preferred edge will be ignored if there is not enough room to pop up the menu in that direction

`pulls_down`

Access: read/write

Class: `boolean`

Does the menu pull down? default is `false`; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

Elements of `popup_button` objects

In addition to the elements it inherits from the [button](#) (page 194) class, a `popup_button` object can contain the elements listed below. Your script can access most elements with any of the key forms described in ["Standard Key Forms"](#) (page 20).

[menu](#) (page 370)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the popup button’s submenus

[menu item](#) (page 372)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the popup button’s menu items

Commands supported by popup button objects

Your script can send the following commands to a popup button:

[synchronize](#) (page 259)

Events supported by popup button objects

An popup button supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Action

[action](#) (page 260)

Drag and Drop

[conclude drop](#) (page 363)

[drag](#) (page 364)

[drag entered](#) (page 364)

[drag exited](#) (page 365)

[drag updated](#) (page 366)

[drop](#) (page 366)

[prepare drop](#) (page 368)

Key

[keyboard down](#) (page 108)

[keyboard up](#) (page 109)

Menu

[choose menu item](#) (page 377)

[will pop up](#) (page 267)

Mouse

[mouse entered](#) (page 112)

[mouse exited](#) (page 113)

[right mouse down](#) (page 119)

[right mouse dragged](#) (page 119)

[right mouse up](#) (page 120)

[scroll wheel](#) (page 120)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

View

[bounds changed](#) (page 187)

Examples

For examples that show how to work with a popup button and respond to user changes, see the sample applications Coordinate System, Task List, and Unit Converter, available at `<Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio`.

The following statement, from the `awake from nib` (page 101) handler of the Task List sample application (available starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.2) sets the title of a popup button with AppleScript name "priority" to "3".

```
set title of popup button "priority" to "3"
```

You remove menu items from a popup button with the `delete` command and insert them with the `make` command. For example, in the file `Converter.applescript` of the Unit Converter sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio, you'll find the `updateUnitTypes` handler. This handler shows how to delete all the items in the pop-up menu associated with a popup button and replace them with new items when you need to update the items in the menu.

```
on updateUnitTypes()
    tell box 1 of window "Main"
        -- Delete all of the menu items from the pop-ups
        delete every menu item of menu of popup button "From"
        delete every menu item of menu of popup button "To"

        -- Add each of the unit types as menu items to both of the pop-ups
        repeat with i in my unitTypes
            make new menu item at the end of menu items of menu of
                popup button "From"
                with properties {title:i, enabled:true}
            make new menu item at the end of menu items of menu of
                popup button "To"
                with properties {title:i, enabled:true}
        end repeat
    end tell
end updateUnitTypes
```

You can get the current menu item in a popup button with a statement like the following:

```
current menu item of popup button 1 of window 1
```

You can set the current menu item in a popup button with a statement like the following:

```
set current menu item of popup button 1 of window 1 to menu item 2 of menu of
    popup button 1 of window 1
```

You can get the zero-based index of the currently selected menu item in a popup button with a statement like the following:

```
set currentIndex to contents of popup button 1 of window 1
```

You can get the value of the currently selected menu item in a popup button with a statement like the following:

```
set currentValue to title of popup button 1 of window 1
```

You can delete a named menu item from a named popup button with a statement like the following:

```
delete menu item "Shrink It" of menu of popup button "Do Laundry" of window
"Laundromat"
```

Version Notes

Support for drag-and-drop commands was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

Starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.2, when referring to the menu of a popup button, a script can say menu item 1 of popup button 1 instead of the longer menu item 1 of menu of popup button 1, although the longer form still works.

progress indicator

Plural: progress indicators

Inherits from: [view](#) (page 178)

Cocoa Class: NSProgressIndicator

A progress indicator (also known as a progress bar) provides a standard mechanism for user feedback. Combined with a [text field](#) (page 246), it can provide both determinate (the total time is known and the bar moves from left to right proportional to the percentage of the task completed) and indeterminate (the total time is not known, and a striped cylinder or circular image spins continually) progress bars, as well as text messages.

Figure 4-9 shows an indeterminate progress indicator.

Figure 4-9 An indeterminate progress indicator



You will find the progress indicator on the Cocoa-Controls pane of Interface Builder's Palette window. Starting with the version of Interface Builder released with Mac OS X version 10.2, you can also choose the circular indeterminate progress indicator shown in Figure 4-10. This type of progress indicator is often used for activity such as connecting to a network.

You can set attributes for progress indicators in Interface Builder's Info window.

Figure 4-10 A circular indeterminate progress indicator



Properties of progress indicator objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [view](#) (page 178) class, a progress indicator object has these properties:

animation delay

Access: read/write

Class: *integer*

the amount to delay between animations; default is 0

bezeled

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the progress indicator bezeled? default is `false`

content

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the value of the progress indicator; nearly synonymous with `contents`; for related information, see the Version Notes section for this class

contents

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the value of the progress indicator; nearly synonymous with `content`; for related information, see the Version Notes section for this class

control size

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Control Size](#) (page 141)

the size of the progress indicator; default is `regular_size`; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

control tint

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Control Tint](#) (page 141)

the tint of the progress indicator; default is `default_tint`

indeterminate

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the value of the progress indicator indeterminate? (an indeterminate progress indicator spins; a determinate progress indicator shows the percentage completed for the task); you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

maximum value

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the maximum value of the progress indicator; default is 100.0; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

minimum value

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the minimum value of the progress indicator; default is 0.0; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

uses threaded animation

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should animation of this progress indicator be performed in a separate thread? If the application becomes multithreaded as a result of an invocation of this, the application's performance could become noticeably slower; default is *false*

Commands supported by progress indicator objects

Your script can send the following commands to a progress indicator object:

[animate](#) (page 252)

[increment](#) (page 254)

[start](#) (page 257)

[stop](#) (page 258)

Events supported by progress indicator objects

A progress indicator object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Drag and Drop

[conclude drop](#) (page 363)

[drag](#) (page 364)

[drag entered](#) (page 364)

[drag exited](#) (page 365)

[drag updated](#) (page 366)

[drop](#) (page 366)

[prepare drop](#) (page 368)

Mouse

[mouse down](#) (page 111)

[mouse dragged](#) (page 112)

[mouse entered](#) (page 112)

[mouse exited](#) (page 113)

[mouse up](#) (page 114)

[right mouse down](#) (page 119)

[right mouse dragged](#) (page 119)

[right mouse up](#) (page 120)

[scroll wheel](#) (page 120)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

View

[bounds changed](#) (page 187)

Examples

For brief examples of commands you use with progress indicators, see the [animate](#) (page 252), [increment](#) (page 254), [start](#) (page 257), and [stop](#) (page 258) commands.

The following `openPanel` handler is from the Mail Search sample application, available at `<Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio`. (Prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.1, Mail Search was named Watson.) This handler is one of several handlers that are part of a script object defined in the Mail Search application to control the status panel window.

The handler has one parameter, `statusMessage`, which supplies a message to display in the status panel. It also relies on global and script properties, including `initialized` and `statusPanelNibLoaded`.

If the status panel window hasn't already been loaded, the handler loads it, sets the state of the window's progress indicator, tells the indicator to start, and sets a text message for the status panel. It then uses the [display](#) (page 395) command to display the status panel (and its progress indicator) attached to another window.

```
on openPanel(statusMessage)
    if initialized is false then
        if not statusPanelNibLoaded then
            load nib "StatusPanel"
            set statusPanelNibLoaded to true
        end if
        tell window "status"
            set indeterminate of progress indicator "progress"
            to true
            tell progress indicator "progress" to start
            set contents of text field "statusMessage"
            to statusMessage
        end tell
        set initialized to true
    end if
    display window "status" attached to theWindow
end openPanel
```

The Mail Search application also demonstrates a determinate progress indicator. Look for the `makeStatusPanel` handler, which creates and returns a script object with handlers to load a status panel containing the progress indicator, set its minimum and maximum values, and tell it to increment. The Mail Search Application is described in detail in *AppleScript Studio Programming Guide* (see ["See Also"](#) (page 12) for information on that document).

Version Notes

Support for drag-and-drop commands was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

The `content` property was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2. You can use `content` and `contents` interchangeably, with one exception. Within an event handler, `contents` of `theObject` returns a reference to an object, rather than the actual contents. To get the actual contents of an object (such as the text contents from a [text field](#) (page 246)) within an event handler, you can either use `contents` or `contents of` `theObject`.

For a sample script that shows the difference between `content` and `contents`, see the Version Notes section for the [control](#) (page 213) class.

Starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.2, the `display` command is preferred over the `display panel` command.

Starting with the version of Interface Builder released with Mac OS X version 10.2, you can use the circular indeterminate progress indicator shown in Figure 4-10.

Prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.1, the Mail Search sample application was named Watson.

secure text field

Plural: secure text fields

Inherits from: [text field](#) (page 246)

Cocoa Class: NSSecureTextField

Hides its text from display or other access via the user interface, and is thus suitable for use as a password-entry object, or for any item in which a secure value must be kept.

A user can drop text into a secure text field, but it will be displayed according to the current settings of the field—either as bullets as blank characters. The default is to display text as bullets. For information on how to specify blanks, see the Examples section of the [secure text field cell](#) (page 238) class.

Figure 4-11 shows a secure text field with several bullets visible. You can create a secure text field in Interface Builder with the following steps:

1. Drag a text field from the Cocoa-Text pane of the Palette window to the target window.
2. Select the text field.
3. In the Custom Class pane of the Info window, select NSSecureTextField as the class type.

Figure 4-11 A secure text field showing several bullets



For more information, see the class descriptions for [text field cell](#) (page 250) and [secure text field cell](#) (page 238), as well as the document *Text Fields*.

Properties of secure text field objects

A secure text field object has only the properties it inherits from [text field](#) (page 246).

Elements of secure text field objects

A secure text field object can contain only the elements it inherits from [text field](#) (page 246).

Events supported by secure text field objects

A secure text field object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Action

[action](#) (page 260)

Drag and Drop

[conclude drop](#) (page 363)
[drag](#) (page 364)
[drag entered](#) (page 364)
[drag exited](#) (page 365)
[drag updated](#) (page 366)
[drop](#) (page 366)
[prepare drop](#) (page 368)

Editing

[begin editing](#) (page 261)
[changed](#) (page 261)
[end editing](#) (page 263)
[should begin editing](#) (page 265)
[should end editing](#) (page 266)

Key

[keyboard up](#) (page 109)

Mouse

[mouse entered](#) (page 112)
[mouse exited](#) (page 113)
[scroll wheel](#) (page 120)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

View

[bounds changed](#) (page 187)

Examples

A secure text field has no scriptable properties or elements of its own. However, it inherits all of the properties and elements of [text field](#) (page 246). See also [secure text field cell](#) (page 238).

Version Notes

Support for drag-and-drop commands was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

[secure text field cell](#)

Plural: [secure text field cells](#)

Inherits from: [text field cell](#) (page 250)

Cocoa Class: NSSecureTextFieldCell

Works with a secure text field object to provide a text field whose value is guarded from user examination.

Provides its own field editor, which doesn't display text or allow a user to Cut, Copy, or Paste its value. However, you can drag and drop text into a secure text field.

For more information, see [secure text field](#) (page 237), as well as the document *Text Fields*.

You can create and access a secure text field cell in Interface Builder by the following steps:

1. Use the steps described in the [secure text field](#) (page 237) class to create a secure text field.
2. Select the secure text field.
3. Option-drag a resize handle of the secure text field. As you drag, Interface Builder creates a [matrix](#) (page 220) containing multiple text field cells.
4. Clicking once selects the matrix; double-clicking selects a text field cell within the matrix. For each cell:
 - a. select the cell
 - b. open the Info window and use the pop-up menu to display the Custom Class pane
 - c. change the class of the cell to NSSecureTextFieldCell

Properties of secure text field cell objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [text field cell](#) (page 250) class, a secure text field cell object has these properties:

`echos_bullets`

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the characters be echoed as bullets? default is true; if set to false, shows blank characters

Elements of secure text field cell objects

A secure text field cell object can contain only the elements it inherits from [text field cell](#) (page 250).

Examples

The following script statement changes the `echos_bullets` property of a secure text field cell. By default, text characters are displayed as bullets. When bullets are turned off, characters are displayed as blanks.

```
set echos_bullets of cell of secure text field 1 of window 1 to false
```

slider

Plural: sliders

Inherits from: [control](#) (page 213)

Cocoa Class: NSSlider

Displays a range of values and has an indicator, or knob, which indicates the current setting.

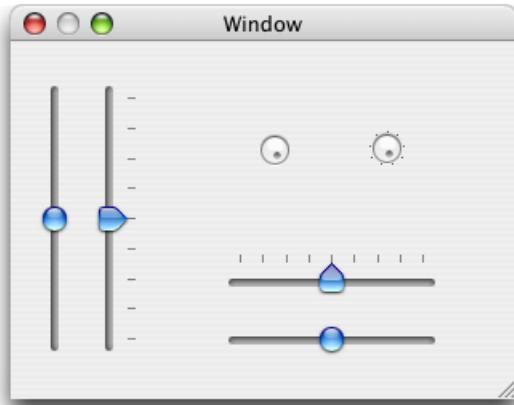
A slider can optionally have tick marks at regularly spaced intervals. The user moves the knob along the slider's bar to change the setting.

The slider automatically determines whether it's horizontal or vertical by its size. If the slider is wider than it is tall, it's horizontal. Otherwise, it's vertical. A vertical slider has its minimum on the bottom; a horizontal slider has its minimum on the left.

You will find the several kinds of `slider` objects on the Cocoa-Controls pane of Interface Builder's Palette window. You can set many attributes for sliders in Interface Builder's Info window.

Figure 4-12 shows vertical and horizontal sliders with different kinds of knobs, and with and without tick marks. You will find these types of sliders on the Cocoa-Controls pane in Interface Builder's Palette window.

Figure 4-12 Horizontal, vertical, and circular sliders, with and without tick marks



For more information, see the document *Slider Programming Topics for Cocoa*.

Properties of slider objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [control](#) (page 213) class, a `slider` object has these properties:

`alternate increment value`

Access: read/write

Class: `real`

the alternate increment value is the amount the slider will change its value when the user drags the knob with the Option key held down (or Alt key on some keyboards)

`image`

Access: read/write

Class: `image` (page 49)

the image for the slider; setting a slider's image in Cocoa is deprecated, so you shouldn't set the image in a script either

knob thickness

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the thickness of the knob

maximum value

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the maximum value of the slider; default is 100.0; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

minimum value

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the minimum value of the slider; default is 0.0; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

number of tick marks

Access: read/write

Class: *integer*

the number of tick marks for the slider; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder; some sliders have no tick marks; for others, the default number is 11

only tick mark values

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should only values be allowed that correspond to the tick marks? you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder; for sliders that have no tick marks, the default value is `false`; for sliders with tick marks, the default value is `true`

tick mark position

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant from Tick Mark Position* (page 150)

the position of the tick marks (above or below a horizontal slider, to the left or right of a vertical slider); you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

title

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the title of the slider; setting a slider's title in Cocoa is deprecated, so you shouldn't set the title in a script either

title cell

Access: read/write

Class: *text field cell* (page 250)

the cell of the title; as with the `title` property, you should not use this property in your scripts

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Control View Suite

`title color`

Access: read/write

Class: *RGB color*

the color of the title; as with the `title` property, you should not use this property in your scripts

`title font`

Access: read/write

Class: [font](#) (page 46)

the font of the title; as with the `title` property, you should not use this property in your scripts

`vertical`

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the slider vertically oriented? you can choose vertical or horizontal sliders in Interface Builder

Elements of slider objects

A `slider` object can contain only the elements it inherits from [control](#) (page 213).

Events supported by slider objects

A `slider` object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Action

[action](#) (page 260)

Drag and Drop

[conclude drop](#) (page 363)

[drag](#) (page 364)

[drag entered](#) (page 364)

[drag exited](#) (page 365)

[drag updated](#) (page 366)

[drop](#) (page 366)

[prepare drop](#) (page 368)

Key

[keyboard down](#) (page 108)

[keyboard up](#) (page 109)

Mouse

[mouse down](#) (page 111)

[mouse dragged](#) (page 112)

[mouse entered](#) (page 112)

[mouse exited](#) (page 113)

[mouse up](#) (page 114)

[right mouse down](#) (page 119)

[right mouse dragged](#) (page 119)

[right mouse up](#) (page 120)

[scroll wheel](#) (page 120)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

View

[bounds changed](#) (page 187)

Examples

When you add a `slider` object to a window in Interface Builder, you can set various attributes of the slider, such as its minimum, maximum, and current (or start) values, and its number of markers (or tick marks). The following `action` (page 260) handler is from the Language Translator application distributed with AppleScript Studio. For that application, the slider is set to allow a range of 0.0 to 7.0, which corresponds to the volume level range you can set with the `set volume` scripting addition (where 0.0 is silent and 7.0 is full volume).

This action handler, which is called whenever a user changes the slider setting, gets the slider from the window of the passed `theObject` parameter. It then gets a volume value based on the current slider setting and calls the `set volume` scripting addition to adjust the volume at which translated text will be spoken.

```
on action theObject
    set enabled of slider of window "Language Translator" to true
    set volumevalue to contents of slider "volumeslider"
        of window "Language Translator" as integer
    set volume volumevalue
end action
```

Version Notes

Support for drag-and-drop commands was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

stepper

Plural: steppers

Inherits from: [control](#) (page 213)

Cocoa Class: NSStepper

A control consisting of two small arrows that can increment and decrement a value that appears beside it, such as a date or time.

Figure 4-13 shows a stepper to the right of a text field to display the stepper's value.

Figure 4-13 A stepper



You will find the `stepper` object on the Cocoa-Controls pane in Interface Builder's Palette window. You can set many attributes for steppers in Interface Builder's Info window.

For more information, see the document *Steppers*.

Properties of stepper objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [control](#) (page 213) class, a stepper object has these properties:

auto repeat

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the stepper auto repeat when clicked? default is true; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

increment value

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the amount to increment the stepper by; default is 1.0; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

maximum value

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the maximum value of the stepper; default is 59.0; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

minimum value

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the minimum value of the stepper; default is 0.0; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

value wraps

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Does the value of the stepper wrap? if true, then when incrementing or decrementing, the value will wrap around to the minimum or maximum value; if false, the value will stay pinned at the minimum or maximum; default is true; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

Elements of stepper objects

A stepper object can contain only the elements it inherits from [control](#) (page 213).

Events supported by stepper objects

A stepper object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Action

[clicked](#) (page 262)

Drag and Drop

[conclude drop](#) (page 363)

[drag](#) (page 364)

[drag entered](#) (page 364)
[drag exited](#) (page 365)
[drag updated](#) (page 366)
[drop](#) (page 366)
[prepare drop](#) (page 368)

Key

[keyboard down](#) (page 108)
[keyboard up](#) (page 109)

Mouse

[mouse down](#) (page 111)
[mouse dragged](#) (page 112)
[mouse entered](#) (page 112)
[mouse exited](#) (page 113)
[mouse up](#) (page 114)
[right mouse down](#) (page 119)
[right mouse dragged](#) (page 119)
[right mouse up](#) (page 120)
[scroll wheel](#) (page 120)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

View

[bounds changed](#) (page 187)

Examples

When you add a stepper object to a window in Interface Builder, you can set various attributes of the stepper, such as its minimum, maximum, current (or start), and increment amount values. The following [clicked](#) (page 262) handler is from the Drawer application distributed with AppleScript Studio. For that application, the stepper that controls leading offset for the drawer is set to allow a range of 0.0 to 1000.0, with an increment amount of 1.0.

This [clicked](#) handler, which is called whenever a user clicks the stepper, checks the passed `theObject` parameter to determine which object it was called for. If it was the leading offset stepper, it gets a leading value based on the current stepper setting and sets the leading offset property of the drawer object. Finally, it sets the value displayed in its associated text field (note that it doesn't have to convert the value to a string to set the contents of the text field).

```
on clicked theObject
    tell window "main"
        if theObject is equal to button "drawer" then
            ...
            else if theObject is equal to stepper "leading offset" then
                set theValue to (contents of stepper "leading offset")
                as integer
                set leading offset of drawer "drawer" to theValue
                set contents of text field "leading offset" to theValue
            ...
        end if
    end tell
end clicked
```

The following script statements, from the `action` (page 260) handler of the Drawer application, show how to set the value of the stepper from a value entered in its associated text field.

```
on action theObject
    set textView to contents of theObject
    ...
    if theObject is equal to text field "leading offset" then
        set leading offset of drawer "drawer" to textView
        set contents of stepper "leading offset" to textView
    ...

```

To set a stepper's value, and to display the same value in an accompanying text field, you can use statements like the following:

```
tell window "main"
    set contents of stepper "stepperName" to myNumber
    set contents of text field "textFieldName" to myNumber
end tell
```

To get the value, use a statement like the following, which returns a real number:

```
tell window "main"
    set currentStepperValue to contents of stepper "stepperName"
end tell
```

Version Notes

Support for drag-and-drop commands was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

text field

Plural: text fields

Inherits from: [control](#) (page 213)

Cocoa Class: NSTextField

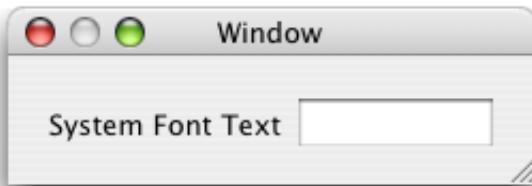
Provides the ability to input, display, and edit text, as well as to display non-editable text that can be used for labels.

You will find the `text field` object on the Cocoa-Text pane in Interface Builder's Palette window. You can set many attributes for text fields in Interface Builder's Info window. For information on setting font, color, and other attributes for a text field, see the Examples section for the [font](#) (page 46) class.

You can connect an `action` handler to a `text field` object in Interface Builder to gain control when a user finishes editing (either by tabbing to another field or by pressing the Enter key). In Interface Builder, you can also optionally set the text field to only call its `action` handler when the Enter key is pressed (and not when a user tabs out of the field).

AppleScript Studio applications automatically support tabbing between any text fields you add to a window. By default, tab order goes from left to right and down across the window, and is independent of the order in which you insert the text fields. See “Enabling Tabbing Between Objects” in Interface Builder help for a description of how to set tab order between text fields and other objects; you can specify the first object to receive keyboard events (or initial first responder), and each successive object in the responder chain.

Figure 4-14 shows a text field label (“System Font Text”) and an input text field. For more information, see the document *Text Fields*.

Figure 4-14 Text fields used as labels and input fields**Properties of text field objects**

In addition to the properties it inherits from the `control` (page 213) class, a `text field` object has these properties:

`allows editing text attributes`

`Access:` `read/write`

`Class:` `boolean`

Can the user edit the font attributes of the text field? default is `false`

`background color`

`Access:` `read/write`

`Class:` `RGB color`

the background color of the text field; a three-item integer list that contains the values for each component of the color; by default, {65535, 65535, 65535}, or white; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder; for example, red can be represented as {65535,0,0}

`bezeled`

`Access:` `read/write`

`Class:` `boolean`

Is the text field bezeled? default is `true`

`bordered`

`Access:` `read/write`

`Class:` `boolean`

Is the text field bordered? default is `true`; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

`draws background`

`Access:` `read/write`

`Class:` `boolean`

Should the text field draw its background color behind the text? default is `true`; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder, though you will first have to set the border type to no border

`editable`

`Access:` `read/write`

`Class:` `boolean`

Is the text field editable? default is `true`; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

imports graphics

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the text field support dropping dragged images? default is false

next text

Access: read/write

Class: [text field](#) (page 246)

not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); use of the method in Cocoa's NSMatrix class that this property is based on is no longer encouraged, so this property is not likely to ever be supported; the next text editor

previous text

Access: read/write

Class: [text field](#) (page 246)

not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); use of the method in Cocoa's NSMatrix class that this property is based on is no longer encouraged, so this property is not likely to ever be supported; the previous text editor

selectable

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Can the contents of the text field be selected? default is true; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

text color

Access: read/write

Class: *RGB color*

the color of the text; a three-item integer list that contains the values for each component of the color; for example, red can be represented as {65535,0,0}; by default, {0, 0, 0}, or black; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder; see the Examples section for this class for a script statement that sets the text color of a text field

Elements of text field objects

A text field object can contain only the elements it inherits from [control](#) (page 213).

Events supported by text field objects

A text field object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Action

[action](#) (page 260)

Drag and Drop

[conclude drop](#) (page 363)

[drag](#) (page 364)

[drag entered](#) (page 364)

[drag exited](#) (page 365)

[drag updated](#) (page 366)
[drop](#) (page 366)
[prepare drop](#) (page 368)

Editing

[begin editing](#) (page 261)
[changed](#) (page 261)
[end editing](#) (page 263)
[should begin editing](#) (page 265)
[should end editing](#) (page 266)

Key

[keyboard up](#) (page 109)

Mouse

[mouse entered](#) (page 112)
[mouse exited](#) (page 113)
[scroll wheel](#) (page 120)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

View

[bounds changed](#) (page 187)

Examples

Many of the sample applications distributed with AppleScript Studio show how to work with text fields. For example, the Currency Converter application (available starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.1) uses the following statement to get text from a text field. In this statement, the text is stored in the variable `theRate`, while "rate" specifies the AppleScript name for the text field. (You supply the AppleScript name in the Name field on the AppleScript pane of the Info window in Interface Builder.)

```
set theRate to contents of text field "rate"
```

The same application uses the following statement to set the text in another text field to show the result of the currency conversion:

```
set contents of text field "total" to theRate * theAmount
```

Note that the text field automatically displays the result as text.

You can use a statement like the following to set the color of text in a text field to red:

```
set the text color of text field "text1" of window 1 to {65535, 0, 0}
```

Version Notes

Support for drag-and-drop commands was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2. See the ["Terminology"](#) (page 360) for details. In particular, the description for the [conclude drop](#) (page 363) event handler provides information on supporting drag and drop for [text view](#) (page 414) and [text field](#) (page 246) objects.

The next `text` and `previousText` properties in this class are not supported, through AppleScript Studio version 1.4. Support for these properties is not likely to be added.

text field cell

Plural: text field cells

Inherits from: [cell](#) (page 202)

Cocoa Class: NSTextFieldCell

Adds to text-display capabilities of a cell object by providing ability to set the color of both the text and its background, as well as to specify whether the cell draws its background at all.

For related information, see [cell](#) (page 202), as well as the document *Text Fields*.

You can create and access a text field cell in Interface Builder by the following steps:

1. Drag a text field from the Cocoa-Text pane of the Palette window to the target window.
2. Select the text field.
3. Option-drag a resize handle of the text field. As you drag, Interface Builder creates a [matrix](#) (page 220) containing multiple text field cells.
4. Clicking once selects the matrix; double-clicking selects a text field cell within the matrix.

Properties of text field cell objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [cell](#) (page 202) class, a `text field cell` object has these properties:

`backgroundColor`

Access: read/write

Class: *RGB color*

the background color of the cell; a three-item integer list that contains the values for each component of the color; for example, red can be represented as {65535,0,0}; by default, {65535, 65535, 65535}, or white; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

`drawsBackground`

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the cell draw its background? you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder, though you will first have to set the border type to no border

`textColor`

Access: read/write

Class: *RGB color*

the color of the text; a three-item integer list that contains the values for each component of the color; by default, {0, 0, 0}, or black; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

Events supported by text field cell objects

A `text field cell` object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Action

[clicked](#) (page 262)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

Examples

You don't typically script a `text field cell`. You can script similar properties (background color, draws background, text color) of a `text field` (page 246) instead. However, if you do need to access the properties of a `text field cell`, you can do so with statements like the following:

```
set textFieldCell to cell 1 of matrix 1  
set myColor to background color of textFieldCell  
set draws background of textFieldCell to true
```

Commands

Objects based on classes in the Control View suite support the following commands. (A command is a word or phrase a script can use to request an action.) To determine which classes support which commands, see the individual class descriptions.

- [animate](#) (page 252)
- [go](#) (page 253)
- [highlight](#) (page 253)
- [increment](#) (page 254)
- [pause](#) (page 254)
- [perform action](#) (page 254)
- [play](#) (page 255)
- [resume](#) (page 256)
- [scroll](#) (page 256)
- [start](#) (page 257)
- [step back](#) (page 257)
- [step forward](#) (page 258)
- [stop](#) (page 258)
- [synchronize](#) (page 259)

animate

Advances the progress animation of an indeterminate progress indicator by one step.

Syntax

animate	<i>reference</i>	required
---------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference
a reference to the progress indicator to animate

Examples

Given a [window](#) (page 67) "main" with a [progress indicator](#) (page 233) "barber pole" the following statement causes the progress indicator to advance by one step. To animate the progress bar continually, you can either use this statement repeatedly in a loop, or use [start](#) (page 257).

```
tell progress indicator "barber pole" of window "main" to animate
```

The following statement is equivalent:

```
animate progress indicator "barber pole" of window "main"
```

go

Jumps to the specified location in a movie (the direct object).

For related information, see the [movie view](#) (page 226) class.

Syntax

go	<i>reference</i>	required
to	<i>enumerated constant</i>	optional

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the movie in which the jump takes place

to *enumerated constant* from [Go To](#) (page 144)

the place in the movie to jump to

Examples

The following [choose menu item](#) (page 377) handler is from the Talking Head sample application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio. The handler uses the tag value from the chosen [menu item](#) (page 372) in the Movie menu to determine which command to execute.

For the Go to Beginning menu item, the handler uses the go to command to jump to the beginning frame. You can set the tag value for a menu item in Interface Builder in the Attributes pane of the Info window. The tag values in this example are from the Talking Head application.

```
on choose menu item theMenuItem
    tell window "main"
        set theCommand to tag of theMenuItem
        if theCommand is equal to 1001 then
            ...
        else if theCommand is equal to 1006 then
            tell movie view "movie" to go to beginning frame
            ...
    end tell
```

highlight

Not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4).

Do not use this command.

Syntax

highlight	<i>reference</i>	required
-----------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object to highlight

increment

Increments the specified object by the specified amount, or by one if no amount is specified.

Syntax

increment	<i>reference</i>	required
by	<i>real</i>	optional

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object to increment

by *real*

the amount to increment by

Examples

The following script statements are from the `incrementPanel` handler of the Mail Search sample application, available at `<Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio`. This handler is one of several handlers that are part of a script object defined in the Mail Search application to control the status panel window.

```
...
    tell window "status"
        tell progress indicator "progress" to increment by 1
    ...
end tell
...
```

These script statements target a determinate progress indicator in a window and use the `increment by` command to increment the progress indicator.

Version Notes

Prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.1, the Mail Search sample application was named Watson.

pause

Not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4). Pauses the current activity.

Syntax

pause	<i>reference</i>	required
-------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object to pause

perform action

Tells the receiving object to perform its action (causes a handler to be executed).

For example, you can tell an interface object, such as a [button](#) (page 194), to perform its [clicked](#) (page 262) handler, thus providing a way to directly script the user interface. Note, however, that calling the [clicked](#) handler will not provide the visual feedback a user would see if they actually clicked the button. For other limitations on scripting the user interface, see *AppleScript Studio Programming Guide*.

Syntax

perform action	<i>reference</i>	required
----------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference
a reference to the object that should perform its action

Examples

You can use the following script statements in Script Editor to cause the “Drawer” button in the Drawer application (an AppleScript Studio sample application) to perform its [clicked](#) handler, which will either open or close the drawer, depending on its current state. Similar statements will work within an AppleScript Studio application script (though you won’t need the `tell application` statement).

```
tell application "Drawer"
    set theButton to button "Drawer" of window "main"
    tell theButton to perform action
end tell
```

Discussion

The `perform action` command typically does nothing unless the specified object has an action handler—a handler such as a [clicked](#) or [double-clicked](#) handler in the Action group in the Interface Builder Info window for the object. You can, however, use the `perform action` command with menu items, using syntax such as the following:

```
tell menu item 1 of menu 1 of main menu to perform action
```

play

Plays the object.

The `play` command is supported by the [movie view](#) (page 226) class.

Syntax

play	<i>reference</i>	required
------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference
a reference to the movie to play

Examples

You can tell a movie view to play with statements like the following:

```
tell window "main"
```

```
tell movie view "movie" to play
```

For a complete example of working with movies, see the Talking Head application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio.

resume

Not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4). Resumes the previous activity.

Syntax

resume	<i>reference</i>	required
--------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference
a reference to the object that should resume its previous activity

scroll

Scrolls the specified object.

Not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4). However, see the Examples section below for information about how to scroll text in a text view.

Syntax

scroll	<i>reference</i>	required
item at index	<i>integer</i>	optional
to	<i>enumerated constant</i>	optional

Parameters

reference
a reference to the object that should be scrolled

item at index *integer*
the index of the item to scroll to

to *enumerated constant* from [Scroll To Location](#) (page 147)
the location to scroll to

Examples

Although the `scroll` command is not supported through AppleScript Studio version 1.4, you can use the [call method](#) (page 80) command to scroll. For a text view, for example, you can use `call method with` the `scrollRangeToVisible:` method of the `NSText` class (the `text view` (page 414) class inherits from `text` (page 414), as `NSTextView` inherits from `NSText`).

For a simple `window` (page 67) “main” with a `text view` (page 414) “myText,” in a `scroll view` (page 166) “scroller,” the following statements will scroll to the bottom of the text view.

```
tell text view "myText" of scroll view "scroller" of window "main"
    set theText to contents
    set theLength to (length of theText)
    call method "scrollRangeToVisible:" of object it
        with parameter {theLength, theLength}
end tell
```

Substituting the following version of the `call` method statement would instead scroll to the top of the view:

```
call method "scrollRangeToVisible:" of object it with parameter {0, 0}
```

start

Starts an object.

Various classes support the `start` command. For example, you can use it to start the animation of an indeterminate [progress indicator](#) (page 233), which causes the barber pole to start spinning. The `start` command does nothing for a determinate progress indicator.

You can also use the `start` command to play a movie in a [movie view](#) (page 226).

Syntax

<code>start</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
--------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the object to start

Examples

Given a [window](#) (page 67) "main" with an indeterminate progress indicator "barber pole" the following statement causes the progress indicator to start its animation.

```
tell progress indicator "barber pole" of window "main" to start
```

The following statement is equivalent:

```
start progress indicator "barber pole" of window "main"
```

step back

Repositions the movie's play position to one frame before the current frame.

If the movie is playing, it will stop at the new frame.

Syntax

<code>step back</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
------------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*a reference to the [movie view](#) (page 226) object that receives the `step back` command**Examples**

You can tell a movie view to step back with statements like the following:

```
tell window "main"
    tell movie view "movie" to step back
```

For a complete example of working with movies, see the Talking Head application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio.

step forward

Repositions the movie's play position to one frame after the current frame.

If the movie is playing, it will stop at the new frame.

Syntax

step forward	<i>reference</i>	required
--------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*a reference to the [movie view](#) (page 226) object that receives the `step forward` command**Examples**

You can tell a movie view to step forward with statements like the following:

```
tell window "main"
    tell movie view "movie" to step forward
```

For a complete example of working with movies, see the Talking Head application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio.

stop

Stops an object.

Various classes support the `stop` command. For example, you can use it to stop the animation of an indeterminate [progress indicator](#) (page 233), which causes the barber pole to stop spinning. The `stop` command does nothing for a determinate progress indicator.You can also use the `stop` command to stop playing a movie in a [movie view](#) (page 226).**Syntax**

stop	<i>reference</i>	required
------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the progress indicator

Examples

Given a [window](#) (page 67) "main" with an indeterminate progress indicator "barber pole" the following statement causes the progress indicator to stop its animation.

```
tell progress indicator "barber pole" of window "main" to stop
```

You can tell a movie view to stop with statements like the following:

```
tell window "main"
    tell movie view "movie" to stop
```

For a complete example of working with movies, see the Talking Head application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio.

synchronize

Saves to disk any modifications that have been made to user defaults and updates any unmodified values to what is on disk.

Not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4), but see Examples section for a workaround.

Syntax

synchronize	<i>reference</i>	required
-------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*a reference to the [user-defaults](#) (page 64) that should be synchronized**Result****boolean**Returns **false** if it could not save data to disk; **true** otherwise.**Examples**

You can use the [call method](#) (page 80) command to call synchronize, as follows. These calls return **false** if the data could not be saved to disk and **true** otherwise.

```
-- Works in Mac OS X version 10.2 as well as in earlier versions:
set succeeded to call method "synchronize" of object user defaults

-- Works in Mac OS X version 10.2 and later
set succeeded to call method "synchronize" of user defaults
```

Events

Objects based on classes in the Control View suite support handlers for the following events (an event is an action, typically generated through interaction with an application's user interface, that causes a handler for the appropriate object to be executed). To determine which classes support which events, see the individual class descriptions.

- [action](#) (page 260)
- [begin editing](#) (page 261)
- [changed](#) (page 261)
- [clicked](#) (page 262)
- [double clicked](#) (page 263)
- [end editing](#) (page 263)
- [selection changed](#) (page 264)
- [selection changing](#) (page 265)
- [should begin editing](#) (page 265)
- [should end editing](#) (page 266)
- [will dismiss](#) (page 267)
- [will pop up](#) (page 267)

action

Called when an action occurs for the object.

This handler gets its name from the Cocoa concept of an action—a method that can be triggered by user interface objects. In AppleScript Studio, action handlers include [action](#), [clicked](#) (page 262), and [double clicked](#) (page 263).

The `action` event handler itself is supported by classes such as [combo box](#) (page 209), [popup button](#) (page 229), [secure text field](#) (page 237), [slider](#) (page 239), [stepper](#) (page 243), [text field](#) (page 246), and [text field cell](#) (page 250). For example, the action handler for a text field is typically triggered when a user attempts to tab out of the field or presses the Return key. (You can set a Send Action radio for a text field in the Attributes pane of the Info window in Interface builder.)

You can use the [perform action](#) (page 254) command to cause an `action` event handler to be called.

Syntax

<code>action</code>	<code>reference</code>	required
---------------------	------------------------	----------

Parameters

`reference`

a reference to the object that received the action

Examples

The following action handler is from the file Application.applescript in the Unit Converter sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio. This handler just checks whether the object for which the handler was called is a particular text field. If so, it calls another handler to perform the unit conversion (such as converting a value from yards to meters).

```
on action theObject
    if theObject is equal to text field "Value" of box 1 of window "Main" then
        my convert()
    end if
end action
```

begin editing

Called before editing begins.

You typically use this handler with a [text field](#) (page 246), [text view](#) (page 414), or related object. The handler cannot cancel the editing operation, but can prepare for it.

For example, when a user first presses a key to enter a character into a text field, AppleScript Studio calls the [should begin editing](#) (page 265) handler (if one is installed), which can refuse to allow editing. Then, if editing is allowed, the [begin editing](#) handler (if installed). The character is not entered into the field until the application returns from the [begin editing](#) handler.

Continuing with this example, AppleScript Studio calls the [changed](#) (page 261) handler (if installed) after the character is entered. When the user presses the Tab key or otherwise attempts to complete editing in that field, AppleScript Studio calls the [should end editing](#) (page 266) handler, which can refuse to allow editing to end (if, for example, the field contains an invalid entry). Then, if editing is allowed to end, AppleScript Studio calls the [end editing](#) (page 263) handler (if installed), where the application can perform any preparation for editing to be completed.

Syntax

begin editing	<i>reference</i>	required
---------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [text field](#) (page 246), [text view](#) (page 414), or related object for which editing will begin

Examples

When you connect a [begin editing](#) handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to prepare for editing.

```
on begin editing theObject
    (* Perform operations here before editing. *)
end begin editing
```

changed

Called after the contents of an object change.

Typically used to indicate editing has caused a change in the text in a [text field](#) (page 246), [text view](#) (page 414), or related object. It is too late to do validation when this handler is called—use [should end editing](#) (page 266) instead. See also [begin editing](#) (page 261), [should begin editing](#) (page 265), and [end editing](#) (page 263).

Syntax

changed	<i>reference</i>	required
---------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to object in which editing caused a change

Examples

When you connect a `changed` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to respond to any changes due to editing.

```
on changed theObject
    (* Perform operations here after object changed due to editing. *)
end changed
```

clicked

Called when a user clicks the object.

Nearly all subclasses of [control](#) (page 213) support the `clicked` handler.

Syntax

clicked	<i>reference</i>	required
---------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the object that was clicked

Examples

The following `clicked` handler is for the “Convert” button in the Currency Converter application distributed with AppleScript Studio. Currency Converter provides text fields for entering an amount and a conversion rate, a field for displaying the result, as well as the “Convert” button for initiating the conversion.

```
on clicked theObject
    tell window of theObject
        try
            set theRate to contents of text field "rate"
            set theAmount to contents of text field "amount" as number
            set contents of text field "total" to theRate * theAmount
        on error
            set contents of text field "total" to 0
        end try
    end tell
```

```
end clicked
```

Only one object (the “Convert” button) in the Currency Converter application supports the `clicked` handler, so in that handler the application knows the `theObject` parameter is a reference to the button. The handler gets the window of that object so it can access text fields in the same window.

```
double clicked
```

Called when a user double-clicks the object.

Subclasses of [control](#) (page 213) such as [outline view](#) (page 294) and [table view](#) (page 302) support the `double clicked` handler.

Syntax

double clicked	<i>reference</i>	required
----------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the object that was double-clicked

Examples

The following `double clicked` handler is for the “messages” table view in the Mail Search application distributed with AppleScript Studio. The table view displays email messages that were found in a search. Double-clicking a selected message should result in opening the message in a document window.

```
on double clicked theObject
    set theController to controllerForWindow(window of theObject)
    if theController is not equal to null then
        tell theController to openMessages()
    end if
end double clicked
```

This handler uses the `theObject` parameter to get the window of the table object so it can access the controller for that window. The controller is responsible for carrying out operations for the window. If the handler can successfully get the controller, it calls the `openMessages` handler of the controller to actually open the selected message (or messages).

Version Notes

Prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.1, the Mail Search sample application was named Watson.

```
end editing
```

Called before editing ends.

You typically use this handler with a [text field](#) (page 246), [text view](#) (page 414), or related object. The handler cannot cancel the end of editing, but can prepare for it.

For additional information, see [begin editing](#) (page 261).

Syntax

end editing	<i>reference</i>	required
-------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [text field](#) (page 246), text view, or related object for which editing will end

Examples

When you connect a `end editing` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to prepare for editing ending.

```
on end editing theObject
    (* Perform operations here before editing stops. *)
end end editing
```

selection changed

Called after the selection of an object changes.

The handler can perform actions in response to the selection change. It is supported by classes such as [combo box](#) (page 209), [outline view](#) (page 294), and [table view](#) (page 302). For example, when a user clicks to select a new row in an outline view, the `selection changed` handler is called (if one is connected).

Syntax

selection changed	<i>reference</i>	required
-------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object whose `selection changed` handler is called

Examples

The following `selection changed` handler is from the file `Application.applescript` in the Task List sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio (starting with version 1.2). This event handler is called whenever the selection in a table view changes. If there are any currently selected rows, this handler calls the `setUIValuesWithTaskValues` handler to update the user interface based on the selected row. If no row is selected (selection changed to no selection), the handler calls the `setDefaultUIValues` handler to update the user interface to its default values.

```
on selection changed theObject
    if name of theObject is "tasks" then
        -- If there is a selection then we'll update the UI;
        -- otherwise we set the UI to default values
        if (count of selected rows of theObject) > 0 then
            -- Get the selected data row of the table view
            set theTask to selected data row of theObject

            -- Update the UI using the selected task
            setUIValuesWithTaskValues(window of theObject, theTask)
        else
            -- Set the UI to default values
```

```

        setDefaultUIValues(window of theObject)
    end if
end if
end selection changed

```

selection changing

Called repeatedly during a drag select operation (such as dragging to select multiple rows in a table or outline view) as items are added or removed from the selection.

The handler can perform actions in response to the changing selection, though it should not perform lengthy operations. When the user concludes the selection (by releasing the mouse), the [selection changed](#) (page 264) handler is called (if one is connected).

Syntax

selection changing	<i>reference</i>	required
--------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the object whose selection changing handler is called

Examples

When you connect a selection changing handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. The `theObject` parameter refers to the object, such as a [browser](#) (page 271), [outline view](#) (page 294), or [table view](#) (page 302), for which selection is changing. You can use the handler to perform actions in response to the changing selection.

```

on selection changing theObject
    -- Perform operations here in response to changing selection.
end selection changing

```

should begin editing

Called before editing starts.

The handler can return `false` to cancel editing. Classes such as [text field](#) (page 246) and [text view](#) (page 414) support this handler.

See also [begin editing](#) (page 261) and [should end editing](#) (page 266).

Syntax

should begin editing	<i>reference</i>	required
object	<i>anything</i>	optional

Parameters

reference

a reference to the object whose should begin editing handler is called

object *anything*
 the text view that will do the editing

Result

boolean
 Return `true` to allow editing to begin; `false` to prevent editing

Examples

The following example of a `should begin editing` handler calls an application handler `isItemEditable`, written by you, to determine whether to allow editing to begin, then returns the appropriate value. You might instead perform some kind of test in the handler itself or check some global property.

```
on should begin editing theObject
    --Check property, perform test, or call handler to see if OK to edit
    set allowEditing to isItemEditable(theObject)
    return allowEditing
end should begin editing
```

should end editing

Called before editing ends.

The handler can return `false` to cancel ending. Classes such as [text field](#) (page 246) and [text view](#) (page 414) support this handler. A common use is to not allow editing to end if the current text is invalid.

See also [end editing](#) (page 263) and [should begin editing](#) (page 265).

Syntax

<code>should end editing</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>object</code>	<i>anything</i>	optional

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object whose `should end editing` handler is called

`object` *anything*

the text view that is doing the editing

Result

boolean
 Return `true` to allow editing to end; `false` to continue editing

Examples

The following example of a `should end editing` handler calls an application handler `isValid`, written by you, to determine whether to allow editing to end (if the edited item is valid), then returns the appropriate value. You might instead perform validation in the handler itself or check some global property.

```
on should end editing theObject
    --Check property, perform test, or call handler to see if OK
```

```
--to stop editing (if edited item is valid)
set allowStopEditing to isItemValid(theObject)
return allowStopEditing
end should end editing
```

will dismiss

Called before the object is dismissed.

This command is supported by [combo box](#) (page 209) objects. The handler cannot cancel dismissing, but can prepare for it.

Syntax

will dismiss	<i>reference</i>	required
--------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [combo box](#) (page 209) object whose will dismiss handler is called

Examples

When you connect a will dismiss handler to a combo box object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. You can use the handler to prepare for being dismissed.

```
on will dismiss theObject
    (* Perform any operations to prepare for being dismissed. *)
end will dismiss
```

will pop up

Called before a pop-up menu pops up.

This command is supported by [combo box](#) (page 209) and [popup button](#) (page 229) objects. The handler cannot cancel popping up, but can prepare for it.

Syntax

will pop up	<i>reference</i>	required
-------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [combo box](#) (page 209) or [popup button](#) (page 229) object whose will pop up handler is called

Examples

When you connect a will pop up handler to a combo box object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. The theObject parameter refers to the combo box or popup button that is about to pop up. You can use the handler to prepare for popping up (such as checking the items in the combo box or popup button).

CHAPTER 4

Control View Suite

```
on will pop up theObject
    (* Perform any operations to prepare for popping up. *)
end will pop up
```

Data View Suite

This chapter describes the terminology in AppleScript Studio's Data View suite.

The Data View suite defines classes whose primary purpose is to display rows and columns of data. Many classes in the Data View suite inherit from the [view](#) (page 178) class or the [cell](#) (page 202) class. The Data View suite defines events for working with the items, cells, rows, and columns found in table and outline views.

The following features became available in the Data View suite in AppleScript Studio version 1.4. Many of these features are demonstrated in the Simple Table and Simple Outline sample applications.

- The `content` property now supports both setting and getting data for both the [table view](#) (page 302) and [outline view](#) (page 294) classes. The format of the data is very flexible. You can set the `content` as a list of strings, a list of lists, or a list of records. The `content` property is available for table views, outline views, data sources, data rows, data items, and data cells. See these classes for examples of how to work with the `content` property in your scripts.
 - You can now get data from a data source as either a list of lists or a list of records. The [data source](#) (page 288) class has a boolean `property returns records` that determines the form in which the `content` property returns results. The default setting for this property is `true`, which returns records.
 - The [append](#) (page 313) command now supports outline views. It uses the same data formats as the `content` property. You can append a list of strings to a table view, or a list of lists, or a list of records.
 - In previous versions of AppleScript Studio, table views could be scripted either by using a data source or by using various event handlers. If you used the event handlers, you couldn't use the data source. In AppleScript Studio version 1.4, you can mix and match data sources and specific event handlers, providing a balance of performance and flexibility.
 - In previous versions of AppleScript Studio, you could assign the `change cell value` handler, but it wasn't called. Starting in Studio version 1.4, it is called.
 - There are several new event handlers that provide access to important events in a data view: [cell value changed](#) (page 321), [item value changed](#) (page 329), [items changed](#) (page 330), and [rows changed](#) (page 337).
- With these new event handlers, you can use a data source to populate your table view and use the [cell value changed](#) (page 321) event handler to inspect or override the value a user types into a cell.
- Additional support for reordering and drag and drop in [table view](#) (page 302) and [outline view](#) (page 294) classes is summarized in the introduction to the "[Drag and Drop Suite](#)" (page 359).

Terminology

The classes, commands, and events in the Data View suite are described in the following sections:

["Classes"](#) (page 271)

CHAPTER 5

Data View Suite

[“Commands” \(page 313\)](#)

[“Events” \(page 317\)](#)

For enumerated constants, see [“Enumerations” \(page 136\)](#).

Classes

The Data View suite contains the following classes:

[browser](#) (page 271)
[browser cell](#) (page 276)
[data cell](#) (page 278)
[data column](#) (page 280)
[data item](#) (page 283)
[data row](#) (page 286)
[data source](#) (page 288)
[outline view](#) (page 294)
[table column](#) (page 298)
[table header cell](#) (page 301)
[table header view](#) (page 301)
[table view](#) (page 302)

browser

Plural: browsers

Inherits from: [control](#) (page 213)

Cocoa Class: NSBrowser

Provides a user interface for displaying and selecting items from a list of data, or from hierarchically organized lists of data such as directory paths.

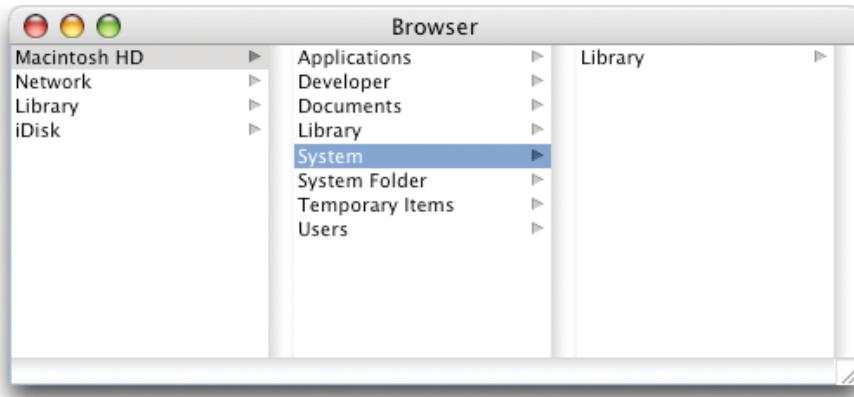
When working with a hierarchy of data, the levels are displayed in columns, which are numbered from left to right. Column numbers are zero-based.

You will find the `browser` object on the Cocoa-Data pane in Interface Builder's Palette window. You can set many attributes for browsers in Interface Builder's Info window.

Figure 5-1 shows a browser displaying files on a hard drive. For more information, see [browser cell](#) (page 276) and [update](#) (page 97), as well as the document *Browsers*.

Note: Unlike other data views such as [outline view](#) (page 294) and [table view](#) (page 302), you cannot supply data to a browser view with a [data source](#) (page 288). As a result, performance may be inadequate for browser views that display more than a small number of items, and you should consider using one of the other data views, if suitable for your purpose.

Figure 5-1 A browser view displaying part of the file system



Properties of browser objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [control](#) (page 213) class, a browser object has these properties:

accepts arrow keys

Access: /write

Class: *boolean*

Does the browser accept input from arrow keys? default is false; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

allows branch selection

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Does the browser allow selection of a branch item when multiple selection is enabled? each cell can be either a branch cell (such as a directory) or a leaf cell (such as a file); default is false; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

allows empty selection

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Can there be an empty selection? default is true; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

allows multiple selection

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Can there be multiple items selected? default is false; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

cell prototype

Access: read/write

Class: [browser cell](#) (page 276)

the prototype cell for the browser; this cell is copied to display items in the browser's columns

displayed cell

Access: read/write

Class: [browser cell](#) (page 276)

the cell being displayed in the browser

first visible column

Access: read/write

Class: *integer*

the zero-based index of the first visible column in the browser; see also the maximum visible columns property

has horizontal scroller

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Does the browser have a horizontal scroll bar? default is true; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

last column

Access: read/write

Class: *integer*

the zero-based index of the last column in the browser

last visible column

Access: read/write

Class: *integer*

the zero-based index of the last currently visible column in the browser; see also the maximum visible columns property

loaded

Access: read only

Class: *boolean*

Is the data for the browser loaded? if true, all the information for the currently displayed columns has been acquired (a browser view calls the [will display browser cell](#) (page 342) event handler for each cell when it needs to display data in a column)

maximum visible columns

Access: read/write

Class: *integer*

the total number of visible columns; you can set the number of visible columns in the Info window in Interface Builder

minimum column width

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the maximum width of a column

path

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the path that represents the selected item (for example, when the browser is displaying files in a file system)

path separator

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the string to use as the separator for the path; defaults to the slash character (/)

reuses columns

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the browser reuse its columns? default is true, meaning the browser doesn't free underlying column objects when columns are unloaded

selected cell

Access: read/write

Class: [browser cell](#) (page 276)

the currently selected cell

selected column

Access: read/write

Class: *integer*

the zero-based index of the currently selected column

send action on arrow key

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the browser perform actions when it receives arrow key input?

separates columns

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the columns be separated by bezeled borders? default is true; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder, but only if you have deselected the "Is titled" checkbox

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`title height`

Access: *read only*

Class: *real*

the height of the title

`titled`

Access: *read/write*

Class: *boolean*

Does the browser use titles? you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder; not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); however, the following is a workaround that uses the `call method` (page 80) command:

```
set isTitled to call method "isTitled" of browser 1
```

`uses title from previous column`

Access: *read/write*

Class: *boolean*

Should the browser use the value of the previous column for the title of the next column? default is true

Elements of browser objects

In addition to the elements it inherits from the `control` (page 213) class, a browser object can contain the elements listed below. Your script can access most elements with any of the key forms described in “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20).

`cell` (page 202)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the browser’s data cells; may actually be of class `browser cell` (page 276)

Commands supported by browser objects

Your script can send the following commands to a browser object:

`path for` (page 92)

`update` (page 97)

Events supported by browser objects

A browser object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Action

`clicked` (page 262)

Browser View

`number of browser rows` (page 331)

`will display browser cell` (page 342)

Drag and Drop

`conclude drop` (page 363)

[drag](#) (page 364)
[drag entered](#) (page 364)
[drag exited](#) (page 365)
[drag updated](#) (page 366)
[drop](#) (page 366)
[prepare drop](#) (page 368)

Key

[keyboard down](#) (page 108)
[keyboard up](#) (page 109)

Mouse

[mouse down](#) (page 111)
[mouse dragged](#) (page 112)
[mouse entered](#) (page 112)
[mouse exited](#) (page 113)
[mouse up](#) (page 114)
[right mouse down](#) (page 119)
[right mouse dragged](#) (page 119)
[right mouse up](#) (page 120)
[scroll wheel](#) (page 120)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

View

[bounds changed](#) (page 187)

Examples

The following statement shows how to set the path separator property of a browser with AppleScript name “browser” in a window with name “main”.

```
set path separator of browser "browser" of window "main" to ":"
```

This statement is from the [launched](#) (page 110) handler of the Browser sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio. The full handler is listed in the example for the [update](#) (page 97) command.

Working with browser views is a complex task that can't be covered fully here. The Browser application provides a complete but relatively simple example that browses the file system, displaying files and folders in a window similar to the Finder's column view.

Version Notes

The titled property in this class is not supported, through AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

Support for drag-and-drop commands was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

browser cell

Plural: browser cells

Inherits from: [cell](#) (page 202)

Cocoa Class: NSBrowserCell

Represents the default subclass of cell used to display data in the columns of a browser.

Each column in a browser contains a [matrix](#) (page 220) filled with browser cells. For more information, see [browser](#) (page 271), as well as the document *Browsers*.

Properties of browser cell objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [cell](#) (page 202) class, a browser cell has these properties:

alternateImage

Access: read/write

Class: [image](#) (page 49)

an alternate image that should be used for the highlighted state for the browser cell

leaf

Access: read/write

Class: boolean

Is this a leaf cell? each cell can be either a branch cell (such as a directory) or a leaf cell (such as a file); a branch browser cell has an image near its right edge indicating that more, nested information is available; a leaf browser cell has no image, indicating that the user has reached a terminal piece of information

loaded

Access: read/write

Class: boolean

Is the cell loaded? true if all the browser cell's state has been set and the cell is ready to display (a browser view calls the [willDisplayBrowserCell](#) (page 342) event handler for each cell when it needs to display data in a column)

Events supported by browser cell objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

The following is the [willDisplayBrowserCell](#) (page 342) handler from the Browser sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio. The Browser application browses the file system, displaying files and folders in a window similar to the Finder's column view. This handler uses the Finder to get information about the browser cell to be displayed, then sets properties of the cell. See the Browser application for a complete example of working with a browser view, including the full text for this handler.

```
on willDisplayBrowserCell theObject row theRow browserCell theCell in column
    theColumn
        -- Code to set the values of the cellContents and isLeaf variables
        --      is not shown
        set string value of theCell to cellContents
        set leaf of theCell to isLeaf

end willDisplayBrowserCell
```

Note that unlike other data views such as [outline view](#) (page 294) and [table view](#) (page 302), you cannot supply data to a browser view with a [data source](#) (page 288). As a result, performance may be inadequate for browser views that display more than a small number of items, and you should consider using one of the other data views, if suitable for your purpose.

`data cell`

Plural: data cells

Inherits from: None.

Cocoa Class: ASKDataCell

Represents one cell in a data row of a data source.

The data cell stores contents for the cell, as well as other information for accessing its data.

You typically create a [data source](#) (page 288) to manage the data for an [outline view](#) (page 294) or [table view](#) (page 302). You then create each [data column](#) (page 280) and supply a name. This process is demonstrated in the Examples section for the [append](#) (page 313) command.

Next you create data rows (for a table view) or data items (for an outline view) for the data source. For each data row or data item you create, the data source automatically creates a [data cell](#) (page 278) for each column, by default giving each data cell the name of its column. After creating a row (or item), you can set the data for its data cells, typically by specifying the row (or item) and name for the cell. You can use the same information to get the contents of a data cell.

Properties of data cell objects

A `data cell` object has these properties:

`content`

Access: read/write

Class: [item](#) (page 50)

the contents of the cell; nearly synonymous with `contents`; for related information, see the Version Notes section for this class

`contents`

Access: read/write

Class: [item](#) (page 50)

the contents of the cell; nearly synonymous with `content`; for related information, see the Version Notes section for this class

`name`

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the name of the cell; when you create a data row, a data cell is created for each column and by default the name is set to the name of the column

Elements of data cell objects

A data cell object can contain the elements listed below. Your script can access most elements with any of the key forms described in “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20).

[data item](#) (page 283)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

data item for the row that contains the data cell

[data row](#) (page 286)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the row that contains the data cell

Events supported by data cell objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

The following `getContactInfo` handler is from the Table sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio. You will find it in the script file `WithDataSource.applescript`. The `getContactInfo` handler shows how to set the contents of a data cell from the contents of a [text field](#) (page 246). Each of the data cells is identified by its name, supplied earlier when the data source was initialized.

```
-- Get the values from the text fields and set the cells in the data row
-- 
on getContactInfo(theWindow, theRow)
    tell theWindow
        set contents of data cell "name" of theRow
            to contents of text field "name"
        set contents of data cell "address" of theRow
            to contents of text field "address"
        set contents of data cell "city" of theRow
            to contents of text field "city"
        set contents of data cell "state" of theRow
            to contents of text field "state"
        set contents of data cell "zip" of theRow
            to contents of text field "zip"
    end tell
end getContactInfo
```

[Figure 5-2](#) (page 283) shows the running Table application, with one contact. Another handler from the Table application is shown in the Examples section for the [data column](#) (page 280) class.

To get information from a data cell, given the data row that contains the cell, you use a statement like the following, from the `setContactInfo` handler in the same Table application. As in the previous example, this statement appears within a `tell` block that specifies the window:

```
set contents of text field "name"
    to contents of data cell "name" of theRow
```

The Task List sample application (available starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.2), contains a [data representation](#) (page 353) handler that shows how to access every data cell of a data source.

```
on data representation theObject of type ofType
    -- Set some local variables to various objects in the UI
```

```

set theWindow to window 1 of theObject
set theDataSource to data source of table view "tasks"
    of scroll view "tasks" of theWindow
set theTasks to contents of every data cell of every data row
    of theDataSource
set theSortColumn to sort column of theDataSource

-- Statements for working with data cells not shown.
end data representation

```

To get the contents of every data cell in a table, you could use a statement like the following:

```
set theData to contents of every data cell of every data row of data source of
    table view 1 of scroll view 1 of window "main"
```

To get the contents of every data cell of a particular column, you could use a statement like the following:

```
set theData to contents of data cell "zip" of data rows of dataSource of table
    view "bigTable" of scroll view "myScrollView" of window 1
```

Note: You can specify objects by index, by name, or by a mix of the two, as shown in the previous two examples.

For an example that uses data cells with data items in an outline view, see the Examples section for the [data item](#) (page 283) class. For an example that extracts a name from a data cell in the clicked data row, see the Examples section for the [table view](#) (page 302) class.

Version Notes

The content property was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2. You can use content and contents interchangeably, with one exception. Within an event handler, contents of theObject returns a reference to an object, rather than the actual contents. To get the actual contents of an object (such as the text contents from a [text field](#) (page 246)) within an event handler, you can either use contents of contents of theObject or content of theObject.

For a sample script that shows the difference between content and contents, see the Version Notes section for the [control](#) (page 213) class.

data column

Plural: data columns

Inherits from: None.

Cocoa Class: ASK DataColumn

Represents a column in a data source.

Stores the column name, data source, and other information for the column. You can use the data column's elements to access its rows or the individual cells that provide its data.

You typically create a [data source](#) (page 288) to manage the data for an [outline view](#) (page 294) or [table view](#) (page 302). You then create each [data column](#) (page 280) and supply a name. This process is demonstrated in the Examples section for the [append](#) (page 313) command.

For an outline view, one column is the outline column, which contains disclosure triangles for expanding or contracting its items. The first column is typically the outline column (though you can specify whether to allow users to reorder columns in the Info window in Interface Builder).

For related information, see [data cell](#) (page 278).

Properties of data column objects

A `data column` object has these properties (see the Version Notes section for this class for the AppleScript Studio version in which a particular property was added):

`data source`

Access: read only

Class: [data source](#) (page 288)

the data source the data column is associated with

`name`

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the name of the column

`sort case sensitivity`

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant from Sort Case Sensitivity* (page 147)

the case sensitivity of the sort (case sensitive, case insensitive)

`sort order`

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant from Sort Order* (page 148)

the order of the sort (ascending, descending)

`sort type`

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant from Sort Type* (page 148)

the type of sort (alphabetical, numerical)

Elements of data column objects

A `data column` object can contain the elements listed below. Your script can access most elements with any of the key forms described in ["Standard Key Forms"](#) (page 20).

[data cell](#) (page 278)

Specify by: ["Standard Key Forms"](#) (page 20)

the data cells for the column, one per row; by default there is one data cell for each data column in a data row

[data row](#) (page 286)

Specify by: ["Standard Key Forms"](#) (page 20)

the data rows in the column

Events supported by data column objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

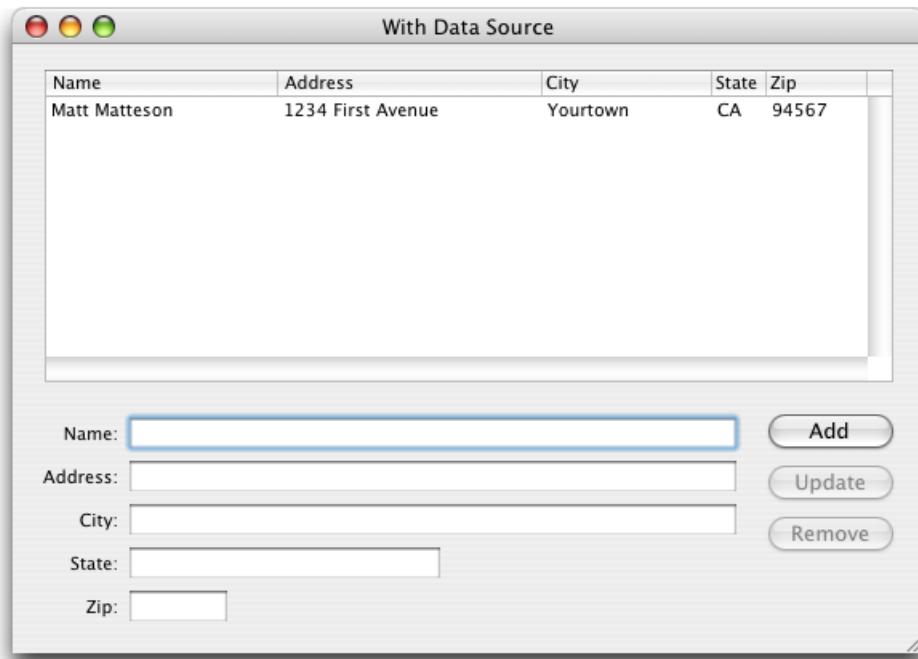
The following `will open` (page 131) handler is from the Table sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio. It shows how to create and name the data columns of a `data source` (page 288). This handler does the following:

- Gets a reference to a data source from the `window` object passed to the handler. The data source is a property of a table view that resides on a scroll view on the window.
- It tells the `data source` object to make five new columns, each with the name of a different data field of a contact (`name`, `address`, `city`, and so on).

```
on will open theObject
    -- Set up reference variable to simplify later statements.
    set contactsDataSource to data source of table view "contacts"
        of scroll view "contacts" of theObject

    -- Add the data columns to the data source of the contacts table view.
    tell contactsDataSource
        make new data column at the end of the data columns
            with properties {name:"name"}
        make new data column at the end of the data columns
            with properties {name:"address"}
        make new data column at the end of the data columns
            with properties {name:"city"}
        make new data column at the end of the data columns
            with properties {name:"state"}
        make new data column at the end of the data columns
            with properties {name:"zip"}
    end tell
end will open
```

Figure 5-2 shows the running application, with one contact. For another example that uses data columns, see the Examples section for the `data item` (page 283) class.

Figure 5-2 The Table application**Version Notes**

The sort case sensitivity, sort order, and sort type properties were added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

data item

Plural: data items

Inherits from: [data row](#) (page 286)

Cocoa Class: ASKDataItem

Represents one, possibly expandable, row of a data source.

A data item can contain nested data items, supporting data storage for items in a hierarchical view, such as an [outline view](#) (page 294), where a user can open an item to display contained items. A data item's properties specify whether it has any nested data items, as well as whether it has a parent item, and if so, a reference to the parent item. Its elements store any nested data items.

You typically create a [data source](#) (page 288) to manage the data for an [outline view](#) (page 294) or [table view](#) (page 302). You then create each [data column](#) (page 280) and supply a name. This process is demonstrated in the Examples section below, as well as in the Examples section for the [append](#) (page 313) command.

Next, for a [outline view](#), you create [data item](#) (page 283) objects for the data source. For each data item you create, the data source automatically creates a [data cell](#) (page 278) for each column, by default giving each data cell the name of its column. After creating a data item, you can set the data for its data cells, typically by specifying the data item and the name for the cell. You can use the same information to get the contents of a data cell.

For a table view, you create [data row](#) (page 286) objects instead of [data item](#) objects, as described in the Examples section for the [data row](#) class.

Properties of data item objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [data row](#) (page 286) class, a data item has these properties:

has data items

Access: read only

Class: *boolean*

Does this item have any data items?

has parent data item

Access: read only

Class: *boolean*

Does this item have a parent item?

parent data item

Access: read/write

Class: *data item*

the parent item for the item

Elements of data item objects

A data item object can contain the elements listed below. Your script can access most elements with any of the key forms described in “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20).

[data cell](#) (page 278)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the data cells for the item, one per row

[data item](#) (page 283)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the data item’s nested data items

[data row](#) (page 286)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the data rows in the column

Events supported by data item objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

The following `launched` (page 110) handler is from a simple outline application. It demonstrates the common steps for working with data items and data columns in a data source, including:

- creating a [data source](#) (page 288) and storing it as an element of the application object

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- creating and naming `data column` (page 280) objects for the data source
- creating parent `data item` objects and setting the contents of their `data cell` (page 278) objects
- creating new data items that are children of the parent data item and setting their contents
- creating additional child data items
- assigning the data source to a property of the `outline view` (page 294)

The `launched` event handler is called at the end of the startup sequence of an application, so it is a suitable place to create a data source for an outline view and populate it with data items. This handler adds the following information to the outline view:

- Things to do
 - Work on outline example
 - Make it plain and simple
 - Put it all in a "launched" event handler
 - Put it in my iDisk when done

Here is the `launched` handler:

```
on launched theObject
  -- Create the data source; this places it in the application
  -- object's data source elements. (Assign it to outline view below.)
  set dataSource to make new data source at end of data sources
    with properties {name:"tasks"}

  -- Create the data columns
  tell dataSource
    make new data column at end of data columns
      with properties {name:"task"}
    make new data column at end of data columns
      with properties {name:"completed"}
  end tell

  -- Create the top-level parent data item "Things to do"
  set parentItem to make new data item at end of data items of dataSource
  set contents of data cell "task" of parentItem to "Things to do"
  set contents of data cell "completed" of parentItem to "---"

  -- Create the first child data item "Work on outline example", which
  -- will have its own children
  set childItem to make new data item at end of data items of parentItem
  set contents of data cell "task" of childItem
    to "Work on outline example"
  set contents of data cell "completed" of childItem to "Yes"

  -- Create first child data item of "Work on outline example"
  set childChildItem to make new data item at end of data items of childItem
  set contents of data cell "task" of childChildItem
    to "Make it plain and simple"
  set contents of data cell "completed" of childChildItem to "Yes"

  -- Create second child data item of "Work on outline example"
  set childChildItem to make new data item at end of data items
    of childItem
  set contents of data cell "task" of childChildItem
    to "Put it all in a \"launched\" event handler"
```

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```

set contents of data cell "completed" of childChildItem to "Yes"

-- Create the second child data item of "Things to do"
set childItem to make new data item at end of data items of parentItem
set contents of data cell "task" of childItem
    to "Put it in my iDisk when done"
set contents of data cell "completed" of childItem to "No"

-- Assign the data source to the outline view
set data source of outline view "tasks" of scroll view "scroll"
    of window "main" to dataSource
end launched

```

Figure 5-3 shows the running application, with all the data items expanded.

Figure 5-3 The to do list application

The screenshot shows a window titled "Window". Inside, there is an outline view with a table-like structure. The columns are labeled "Task" and "Completed". The data rows are as follows:

Task	Completed
▼Things to do	--
▼Work on outline example	Yes
Make it plain and simple	Yes
Put it all in an "on launched" event handler	Yes
Put it in my iDisk when done	Yes

data row

Plural: data rows

Inherits from: None.

Cocoa Class: ASKDataRow

Represents one row in a data source.

Stores the row's data source and other information. You can use the data row's elements to access its columns or the individual cells that provide its data.

You typically create a [data source](#) (page 288) to manage the data for an [outline view](#) (page 294) or [table view](#) (page 302). You then create each [data column](#) (page 280) and supply a name. This process is demonstrated in the Examples section for the [append](#) (page 313) command.

Next, for a table view, you create data rows for the data source.

Important: You must create the data columns before creating the data rows.

For each row you create, the data source automatically creates a [data cell](#) (page 278) for each column, by default giving each data cell the name of its column. After creating a row, you can set the data for its data cells, typically by specifying the row and name for the cell. You can use the same information to get the contents of a data cell.

Data View Suite

For an outline view, you create [data item](#) (page 283) objects instead of data row objects, as described in the Examples section for the [data item](#) class.

Properties of data row objects

A data row object has these properties:

associated object

Access: read/write

Class: [item](#) (page 50)

an object that can be associated with the row

content

Access: read/write

Class: [item](#) (page 50)

the contents of the data row; nearly synonymous with [contents](#); for related information, see the Version Notes section for this class

contents

Access: read/write

Class: [item](#) (page 50)

the contents of the data row; nearly synonymous with [content](#); for related information, see the Version Notes section for this class

name

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the name of the cell; when you create a data row, a data cell is created for each column and by default the name is set to the name of the column

data source

Access: read only

Class: [data source](#) (page 288)

the data source the data row is associated with

Elements of data row objects

A data row object can contain the elements listed below. Your script can access most elements with any of the key forms described in “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20).

[data cell](#) (page 278)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the data row’s data cells; each cell stores cell name, contents, and other information

[data column](#) (page 280)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the data row’s data columns; each column stores column name, data source, and other information

Events supported by data row objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

The following statement shows how to create a data row. It is taken from the [clicked](#) (page 262) handler in the Table sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio.

```
set theRow to make new data row at the end of the data rows
of contactsDataSource
```

For an example that extracts a name from a data cell in the clicked data row, see the Examples section for the [table view](#) (page 302) class. That Examples section also shows how to use the content property to set data rows starting in AppleScript Studio 1.4.

For an additional example that works with data rows, see the Examples section for [data cell](#) (page 278).

Version Notes

The content and contents properties were added to the data row class in AppleScript Studio version 1.4. You can use content and contents interchangeably, with one exception. Within an event handler, contents of theObject returns a reference to an object, rather than the actual contents. To get the actual contents of an object (such as the text contents from a [text field](#) (page 246)) within an event handler, you can either use contents of contents of theObject or content of theObject.

For a sample script that shows the difference between content and contents, see the Version Notes section for the [control](#) (page 213) class.

data source

Plural: data sources

Inherits from: None.

Cocoa Class: ASKDataSource

Stores the data for and provides the data to views that display row and column data.

A data source object represents a form of backing store for a table and is based on a special class supplied by AppleScript Studio's AppleScriptKit framework.

For related information, see [data cell](#) (page 278), [data column](#) (page 280), [data item](#) (page 283), and [data row](#) (page 286), as well as the document *Table View Programming Guide*.

Your application supplies a data source object with row and column data for a view such as a [table view](#) (page 302) or [outline view](#) (page 294). Once you have supplied the data, the data source object works with the view to automatically display the correct information as a user scrolls, resizes the window, reorders the columns, or otherwise changes the displayed rows and columns.

You can supply the data for a data source directly in your script or read it from a file. AppleScript Studio provides the [read from file](#) (page 355) and [load data representation](#) (page 354) handlers to get information from a file, but it doesn't provide any special support moving data from a file to a data source.

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Using a data source is much more efficient than supplying data in script event handlers that must be queried for each bit of data. And to make use of a data source even more efficient, you can set its `update views` property to `false` before updating the data source, then set it to `true` afterwards, so that updating in the associated view happens all at once.

Each view that displays row and column data uses at most one data source. However, you can use multiple views with the same data source if, for example, you want to emphasize different aspects of the data. Then if you change the data in the data source, each view will automatically update to reflect the new values.

For examples that show how to create a data source in your application scripts, see the Examples sections for the `append` (page 313) command and the `data item` (page 283) class. You can also create a data source in Interface Builder by dragging it from the Cocoa-AppleScript pane of the Palette window. This mechanism isn't recommended and isn't described here, but you can read about it in the Mail Search tutorial in *AppleScript Studio Programming Guide*. See “[See Also](#)” (page 12) for information on how to obtain that document.

Starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.2, data sources can be sorted. The data source still retains the data rows in the order that they were added to the data source, but it can present the data in sorted order. To enable sorting of a data source, you must do the following

- Add the following properties when creating data columns in the `make new` statement.
 - `sort order`: `ascending` or `descending`
 - `sort type`: `alphabetical` or `numerical`
 - `sort case sensitivity`: `case sensitive` or `case insensitive`

For example:

```
make new data column at end of data columns of theDataSource with properties
{name: "name", sort order: ascending, sort type: alphabetical, sort case
sensitivity: case sensitive}
```

- Set the `sorted` property of the data source to `true`.

For example:

```
set sorted of theDataSource to true
```

- Set the `sort column` property of the data source to the initial column to sort on.

For example:

```
set sort column of theDataSource to data column "name" of theDataSource
```

- Connect a `column clicked` event handler to your table view. This will provide the opportunity to change the current sort column, as well as the sort order of the data columns in your data source, when a user clicks in a column's `table header view` (page 301). The sample script shown in the Examples section below is fairly standard and can be used, as is, in your application.

For full examples, see the Table Sort and Task List sample applications distributed with AppleScript Studio (starting with version 1.2).

If you designate the `sort type` of a column as `numerical`, you need to ensure that the contents of the data cells for that column are in fact numbers, not strings. Or if you designate the column as `alphabetical`, the contents of the data cells for that column must contain strings (text).

Starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, your application can access the data rows of a data source in their sorted order by using the `sorted data rows` property.

Properties of data source objects

A data source object has these properties (see the Version Notes section for this class for the AppleScript Studio version in which a particular property was added):

allows reordering

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Can the columns be reordered? default is `false`; you cannot set this property in Interface Builder; if you set this property to `true` in your application, a user can drag rows up and down within a [table view](#) (page 302) or [outline view](#) (page 294), in effect changing the order

content

Access: read/write

Class: [item](#) (page 50)

the contents of the data source; nearly synonymous with `contents`; for related information, see the Version Notes section for this class

contents

Access: read/write

Class: [item](#) (page 50)

the contents of the data source; nearly synonymous with `content`; for related information, see the Version Notes section for this class

localized sort

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the data be sorted using localization rules?

returns records

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Will getting the contents of the data source return a list of records? default is `true`

sort column

Access: read/write

Class: [data column](#) (page 280)

the data column to sort the data on; properties of the column control the sort

sorted

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the data source be sorted?

Data View Suite

sorted data rows

Access: read only

Class: *list*

the data rows of the data source in its currently sorted order

update views

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should views of the data source be updated? for efficiency, you should avoid unnecessary updating by setting this property to `false` before updating the data source, then setting it to `true` afterwards, as shown in the Examples section for this class; see also the [update](#) (page 97) command

Elements of data source objects

A data source object can contain the elements listed below. Your script can access most elements with any of the key forms described in “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20).

[data cell](#) (page 278)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the data source’s data cells; each cell stores cell name, contents, and other information

[data column](#) (page 280)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the data sources data columns; each column stores column name and other information

[data item](#) (page 283)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the data source’s data items

[data row](#) (page 286)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the data source’s data rows

[view](#) (page 178)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the data source’s view

Commands supported by data source objects

Your script can send the following commands to a data source object:

[append](#) (page 313)

Events supported by data source objects

A data source object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

You can only connect an `awake from nib` handler to a data source object if you create the data source in Interface Builder, not if you create the data source in an application script file (the recommended approach). However, it is unlikely you will need to connect this handler to a data source object. See the data source class description above for additional information about creating a data source in Interface Builder.

Examples

For examples that show how to create a data source, see the Examples sections for the [append](#) (page 313) command and the [data item](#) (page 283) class.

When you make changes to the data for a data source for a visible view, performance is likely to suffer as the data source continually updates the view. You can ensure optimum performance by turning off updating while you modify the data source, then turning it on again when finished. The following lines show how to do this.

```
-- Turn off updating
set update views of theDataSource to false
-- Add statements here that modify the data source
--
-- Turn updating back on
set update views of theDataSource to true
```

Sorting for data sources, added to AppleScript Studio version 1.2, is described in the description for this class above. You can also see sorting in the Table and Task List sample applications (available starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.2).

The following `column clicked` handler shows how to handle a change in the selected sort column. You connect the `clicked` handler to the [table view](#) (page 302) or [outline view](#) (page 294) that contains the columns to sort. This handler is fairly standard and can be used, as is, in most applications. It does the following:

- Gets the identifier of the clicked column.
- Gets the current sort column for the data source.
- If the columns are different, the user has chosen a new sort column, so it sets the data source's sort column to the new column.
- If the columns are the same, the user has chosen a new sort order, so it changes its sort order (from ascending to descending or vice versa).
- Calls the [update](#) (page 97) command to redraw the sorted data.

```
on column clicked theObject table column tableColumn
    -- Get the data source of the table view
    set theDataSource to data source of theObject

    -- Get the identifier of the clicked table column;
    -- you can instead use the name of the column
    set theColumnIdentifier to identifier of tableColumn

    -- Get the current sort column of the data source
    set theSortColumn to sort column of theDataSource

    -- If the current sort column is not the same as the clicked column
    -- then switch the sort column
    if (name of theSortColumn) is not equal to theColumnIdentifier then
```

Data View Suite

```

        set the sort column of theDataSource to
            data column theColumnIdentifier of theDataSource
    else
        -- Otherwise change the sort order
        if sort order of theSortColumn is ascending then
            set sort order of theSortColumn to descending
        else
            set sort order of theSortColumn to ascending
        end if
    end if

    -- Update the table view (so it will be redrawn)
    update theObject
end column clicked

```

The Table Sort and Task List sample applications, first distributed with AppleScript Studio version 1.2, provide full examples of how to sort a data source.

Working with data sources is a complex task that can't be covered fully here. For an additional, relatively simple example, see the Outline sample application, which shows how to use an [outline view](#) (page 294) to display items in the file system. The Table sample application uses a data source with a [table view](#) (page 302).

For a more detailed example, see the chapters in *AppleScript Studio Programming Guide* that describe how to build the Mail Search application (which is also distributed with AppleScript Studio).

Version Notes

The following properties were added to the `data source` class in AppleScript Studio version 1.4:

- allows reordering
- content
- contents
- returns records
- sorted data rows

You can use `content` and `contents` interchangeably, with one exception. Within an event handler, `contents` of the `theObject` `returns` a reference to an object, rather than the actual contents. To get the actual contents of an object (such as the text `contents` from a [text field](#) (page 246)) within an event handler, you can either use `contents` or `content` of the `theObject`.

For a sample script that shows the difference between `content` and `contents`, see the Version Notes section for the [control](#) (page 213) class.

Support for drag-and-drop commands was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

Sorting for data source objects was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

The localized `sort`, `sort column`, and `sorted` properties were added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

The Table Sort and Task List sample applications were added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

The preferred (and most convenient) method for using a data source is to create it and assign it directly in an application script, as shown in the Examples sections for the [append](#) (page 313) command and the [data item](#) (page 283) class. This option was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.1. Prior to version 1.1, you had to use a more cumbersome process of adding and connecting a data source to your application in Interface Builder.

Note that if you wish to connect an [awake from nib](#) (page 101) handler to a data source, you will have to add and connect the data source in Interface Builder. The steps for doing so are described in *AppleScript Studio Programming Guide*, available in Xcode help. See the chapter in the Mail Search tutorial on connecting the interface.

The `view` element was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.1.

outline view

Plural: outline views

Inherits from: [table view](#) (page 302)

Cocoa Class: NSOutlineView

A view that uses a row-and-column format to display hierarchical data that can be expanded and collapsed, such as directories and files in a file system.

A user can expand and collapse rows, edit values, and resize and rearrange columns.

Figure 5-4 shows an outline view that displays a hierarchy of files and folders.

Figure 5-4 An outline view

Name	Size	Date Modified
▶ DITI	1112	Saturday, Sep
▶ cores	264	Friday, Septer
Desktop DB	106496	Friday, Septer
Desktop DF	167250	Wednesday, S
▶ Desktop Folder	264	Wednesday, S
▶ dev	512	Wednesday, S
Developer	330	Saturday, Sep
▶ Applications	942	Friday, Septer
Documentation	398	Saturday, Sep
▶ Carbon	602	Monday, Augi
▼ Cocoa	466	Saturday, Sep
Cocoa idx	2277376	Monday, July
cocoa.html	6085	Wednesday, A
CocoaTopics.html	25119	Tuesday, July
▶ DevEnvGuide	264	Wednesday, A

You will find the `outline view` object on the Cocoa-Data pane in Interface Builder's Palette window. You can set many attributes for outline views in Interface Builder's Info window.

Although AppleScript Studio provides event handlers for managing the data an outline view displays, the preferred and far more efficient approach is to use a [data source](#) (page 288) object.

For more information on outline views, see the document *Outline View Programming Topics for Cocoa*.

Properties of outline view objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [table view](#) (page 302) class, an outline view object has these properties:

`auto_resizes_outline_column`

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the outline column be automatically resized? default is `false`; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

`auto_save_expanded_items`

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); Should the expanded state of the outline items be automatically saved? default is `false`

`clicked_data_item`

Access: read only

Class: [data item](#) (page 283)

the data item that was clicked; available in AppleScript Studio version 1.3; returns missing value if no item was clicked, so you should only access the value in a `try, on error` block (for an example of a `try, on error` block, see the Examples section of the [path for](#) (page 92) command)

`edited_data_item`

Access: read only

Class: [data item](#) (page 283)

the data item that was edited; available in AppleScript Studio version 1.3; returns missing value if no item was edited, so you should only access the value in a `try, on error` block (for an example of a `try, on error` block, see the Examples section of the [path for](#) (page 92) command)

`selected_data_item`

Access: read/write

Class: [data item](#) (page 283)

the selected data item; available in AppleScript Studio version 1.3; returns missing value if no item was selected, so you should only access the value in a `try, on error` block (for an example of a `try, on error` block, see the Examples section of the [path for](#) (page 92) command)

`selected_data_items`

Access: read/write

Class: *list*

the selected data items; available in AppleScript Studio version 1.3; returns missing value if no item was selected, so you should only access the value in a `try, on error` block (for an example of a `try, on error` block, see the Examples section of the [path for](#) (page 92) command)

`indentation_per_level`

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the amount to indent per level; default is 16.0

marker follows cell

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the marker follow the cells (that is, as the cells in the outline view are indented, should the disclosure triangle also be indented)? default is true;

outline table column

Access: read/write

Class: [table column](#) (page 298)

the table column that contains the outline

Elements of outline view objects

An outline view object can contain only the elements it inherits from [table view](#) (page 302).

Commands supported by outline view objects

Your script can send the following commands to an outline view object:

[item for](#) (page 315)

[update](#) (page 97)

Events supported by outline view objects

An outline view object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Action

[clicked](#) (page 262)

[double clicked](#) (page 263)

Data View

Through Mac OS X version 10.5, an outline view object does not respond to the following Data View suite events—you can connect handlers for these events in Interface Builder, but they will not be called:

[column clicked](#) (page 325)

[column moved](#) (page 326)

[column resized](#) (page 326)

[selection changed](#) (page 264)

[selection changing](#) (page 265)

[should select column](#) (page 339)

[should select item](#) (page 340)

[should select row](#) (page 341)

[should selection change](#) (page 342)

[will display cell](#) (page 343)

Drag and Drop

[accept table drop](#) (page 319)

[conclude drop](#) (page 363)

[drag](#) (page 364)

[drag entered](#) (page 364)

[drag exited](#) (page 365)
[drag updated](#) (page 366)
[drop](#) (page 366)
[prepare drop](#) (page 368)

Key

[keyboard down](#) (page 108)
[keyboard up](#) (page 109)

Mouse

[mouse down](#) (page 111)
[mouse dragged](#) (page 112)
[mouse entered](#) (page 112)
[mouse exited](#) (page 113)
[mouse up](#) (page 114)
[right mouse down](#) (page 119)
[right mouse dragged](#) (page 119)
[right mouse up](#) (page 120)
[scroll wheel](#) (page 120)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

Outline View

[accept table drop](#) (page 319)
[change item value](#) (page 323)
[child of item](#) (page 324)
[item expandable](#) (page 327)
[item value](#) (page 328)
[item value changed](#) (page 329)
[items changed](#) (page 330)
[number of items](#) (page 332)
[prepare outline drag](#) (page 333)
[prepare outline drop](#) (page 334)
[should collapse item](#) (page 338)
[should expand item](#) (page 339)
[will display item cell](#) (page 344)
[will display outline cell](#) (page 345)

Table View

[cell value](#) (page 320)
[change cell value](#) (page 322)
[number of rows](#) (page 333)

View

[bounds changed](#) (page 187)

Examples

The following script statement shows how to identify an outline view and send it the [update](#) (page 97) command.

```
tell outline view "outline" of scroll view "scroll" of window "main" to update
```

Working with outline views is a complex task that can't be covered in detail here. For a complete but relatively simple example, see the Examples section for the [data item](#) (page 283) class. For a more detailed example, see the chapters in *AppleScript Studio Programming Guide* that describe how to build the Mail Search application (which is also distributed with AppleScript Studio).

Version Notes

The following event handlers were added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4:

- [accept table drop](#) (page 319)
- [item value changed](#) (page 329)
- [items changed](#) (page 330)
- [prepare outline drag](#) (page 333)
- [prepare outline drop](#) (page 334)

The following properties were added in AppleScript Studio version 1.3:

- [clicked data item](#)
- [edited data item](#)
- [selected data item](#)
- [selected data items](#)

Support for drag-and-drop commands was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

The [auto save expanded items](#) property in this class is not supported, through AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

See the Version Notes section for the [table view](#) (page 302) class (from which [outline view](#) inherits) for properties added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2 to support sorting.

Prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.1, the Mail Search application was named Watson.

table column

Plural: [table columns](#)

Inherits from: None.

Cocoa Class: [NSTableColumn](#)

Stores the display characteristics and identifier for a column in a table view or outline view.

The table column determines the height and width limits, resizability, and editability of its column in the [table view](#) (page 302) or [outline view](#) (page 294). It also stores two cell objects: the header cell, which is used to draw the column header, and its [data cell](#) (page 278), used to draw the values for each row.

When you insert a table or outline view in Interface Builder, the view contains a `table column` object for each column. If the table or outline view will use a [data source](#) (page 288), you must specify either an identifier name or an AppleScript name for each column. For more information, see the `identifier` property and the Version Notes section for this class.

Important: Make sure the AppleScript names you assign to table columns in Interface Builder are identical to the `name` property of a data column in the data source for the table view.

Starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, columns in a table view support sort indicators, as described in the [table view](#) (page 302) class.

For more information, see [table header cell](#) (page 301) and [table header view](#) (page 301), as well as the document *Table View Programming Guide*.

Properties of table column objects

A `table column` object has these properties:

`data cell`

Access: read/write

Class: [data cell](#) (page 278)

not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); the data cell for the column

`editable`

Access: read/write

Class: [boolean](#)

Is the column editable? default is `true`; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

`header cell`

Access: read/write

Class: [table header cell](#) (page 301)

the header cell used to draw the header for the column

`identifier`

Access: read/write

Class: [Unicode text](#)

the name used by the data source to identify a column; you can set this value in the Identifier field in the Attributes Pane of the Info window in Interface Builder; see the Version Notes section for this class for related information

`maximum width`

Access: read/write

Class: [real](#)

the maximum width of the column; default is 1000; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

`minimum width`

Access: read/write

Data View Suite

Class: *real*

the minimum width of the column; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

resizable

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the column resizable? default is true; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

table view

Access: read/write

Class: [table view](#) (page 302)

the table view or outline view that contains the table column

width

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the width of the column

Elements of table column objects

A `table column` object has no elements.

Events supported by table column objects

A `table column` object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

Examples

For an example that shows how to access properties of a table column, see the [column clicked](#) (page 325) handler in the Examples section of the [data source](#) (page 288) class. The Examples section for the [table view](#) (page 302) class points to additional sample code and documentation for using table views, both with and without data sources.

Version Notes

Starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.2, and the version of Interface Builder released with Mac OS X version 10.2, you can name table columns in a `table view` (page 302) or `outline view` (page 294) using the Name field of the AppleScript pane in Interface Builder's Info window. It is no longer necessary to enter the value in the Identifier field of the Attributes pane (although that is still supported for backward compatibility).

If you do specify an identifier name (rather than an AppleScript name) for a table column, it must match the name of the [data column](#) (page 280) in your data source. Otherwise, starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.1, no data will be provided for that data column to draw.

The `data cell` property in this class is not supported, through AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

table header cell

Plural: table header cells

Inherits from: [text field cell](#) (page 250)

Cocoa Class: NSTableHeaderCell

Used by a table header view to draw its column headers.

For more information, see [table header view](#) (page 301), as well as the document *Table View Programming Guide*.

Properties of table header cell objects

A table header cell object has only the properties it inherits from [text field cell](#) (page 250).

Events supported by table header cell objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

You don't typically script a text field cell, which adds no properties or elements to its superclass, [text field cell](#) (page 250).

table header view

Plural: table header views

Inherits from: [view](#) (page 178)

Cocoa Class: NSTableHeaderView

Used by a table view to draw headers over its columns and to handle mouse events in those headers.

For more information, see [table view](#) (page 302), as well as the document *Table View Programming Guide*.

Properties of table header view objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [view](#) (page 178) class, a table header view object has these properties:

dragged column

Access: read only

Class: *integer*

if the user is dragging a column, the one-based index of that column; otherwise -1

dragged distance

Access: read only

Class: *real*

if the user is dragging a column, the column's horizontal distance from its original position, otherwise the value is meaningless

resized column

Access: read only

Class: *integer*

if the user is resizing a column, the one-based index of that column; otherwise -1

table view

Access: read/write

Class: [table view](#) (page 302)

the table view that contains the table header view

Elements of table header view objects

A table header view object can contain only the elements it inherits from [view](#) (page 178).

Events supported by table header view objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

You don't typically script a table header view.

table view

Plural: table views

Inherits from: [control](#) (page 213)

Cocoa Class: NSTableView

A view that displays record-oriented data in a table, and allows the user to edit values and resize and rearrange columns.

A table view displays data for a set of related records, with rows representing individual records and columns representing the attributes of those records. If you use a [data source](#) (page 288) object to provide data for the table view, the data source works with the view to automatically display the correct information as a user scrolls, resizes the window, reorders the columns, or otherwise changes the displayed rows and columns.

You will find the `table view` object on the Cocoa-Data pane in Interface Builder's Palette window. When you insert a table view in a window, the table view is automatically enclosed in a [scroll view](#) (page 166). You can set many attributes for table views in Interface Builder's Info window, but to do so, make sure you've double-clicked to select the table view, not its enclosing scroll view (with Interface Builder's Info window open to the AppleScript pane, you should see "NSTableView" as the window title).

Figure 5-5 shows a table view in Interface Builder. The row and column information is temporary filler provided by Interface Builder. For more information, see the document *Table View Programming Guide*.

Figure 5-5 A table view in Interface Builder



Although AppleScript Studio provides event handlers for managing the data a table view displays, the preferred and far more efficient approach is to use a [data source](#) (page 288) object to provide data. The Examples section for this class points to sample code and documentation for using table views both with and without data sources.

For additional information on working with table views, see the Version Notes section for this class.

Properties of table view objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [control](#) (page 213) class, a `table view` object has these properties (see the Version Notes section for this class for the AppleScript Studio version in which a particular property was added):

allows column reordering

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Can the columns be reordered? default is true; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder; if you connect a `column clicked` (page 325) handler for a table view, the handler will not be called unless the value of this property is true

allows column resizing

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Can the columns be resized? default is true; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

allows column selection

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Can columns be selected? default is true; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

allows empty selection

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the table view allow an empty selection? default is true; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

allows multiple selection

Access: read/write

Class: boolean

Should the table view allow multiple selection? default is false; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

allows reordering

Access: read/write

Class: boolean

Can the columns be reordered? default is false; you cannot set this property in Interface Builder; if you set this property to true in your application, a user can drag rows up and down within the table, in effect changing the order; if the table view's data source is sorted, the allows reordering property is ignored

auto resizes all columns to fit

Access: read/write

Class: boolean

Should the columns automatically be resized to fit? default is false; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

auto save name

Access: read/write

Class: Unicode text

the name used for automatically saving information about the table's columns (see auto save table columns property); default is no name; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

auto save table columns

Access: read/write

Class: boolean

not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); Should the order and width of the table columns be automatically saved? default is false; when you supply a name for the auto save name property in the Info window in Interface Builder, this property is automatically set to true

background color

Access: read/write

Class: RGB color

the background color for the table view; a three-item integer list that contains the values for each component of the color; for example, red can be represented as {65535,0,0}; by default, {65535, 65535, 65535}, or white; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

clicked column

Access: read only

Class: integer

Data View Suite

the one-based index of the column that was clicked to trigger an event handler; value is 0 if no event occurred; the return value of this method is meaningful only in the [clicked](#) (page 262) or [double clicked](#) (page 263) event handlers

clicked data column

Access: read only

Class: [data column](#) (page 280)

the data column that was clicked; allows you to get the clicked data column object directly and regardless of sorted state; returns nil if no column was clicked, so you should only access the value in a try, on error block (for an example of a try, on error block, see the Examples section of the [path for](#) (page 92) command)

clicked data row

Access: read only

Class: [data row](#) (page 286)

the data row that was clicked; allows you to get the data row object directly and regardless of sorted state; returns nil if no row was clicked, so you should only access the value in a try, on error block (for an example of a try, on error block, see the Examples section of the [path for](#) (page 92) command)

clicked row

Access: read only

Class: [integer](#)

the one-based index of the row that was clicked to trigger an event handler; value is 0 if no event occurred; the return value of this method is meaningful only in the [clicked](#) (page 262) or [double clicked](#) (page 263) event handlers

content

Access: read/write

Class: [item](#) (page 50)

the contents of the table or outline view; nearly synonymous with contents; for related information, see the Version Notes section for this class

contents

Access: read/write

Class: [item](#) (page 50)

the contents of the table or outline view; nearly synonymous with content; for related information, see the Version Notes section for this class

corner view

Access: read/write

Class: [anything](#)

the corner view (the view used to draw the area to the right of the column headers and above the vertical scroller of the enclosing [scroll view](#) (page 166); this is by default a simple [view](#) (page 178) that merely fills in its frame, but you can replace it with a custom view)

dragged items

Access: read only

Data View Suite

Class: *list*

the items currently being dragged

draws grid

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the table view draw its grid? default is false; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

edited column

Access: read only

Class: *integer*

the one-based index of the column being edited; value is 0 if no column is being edited

edited data column

Access: read only

Class: *data column* (page 280)

the data column being edited; allows you to get the *data column* object directly and regardless of sorted state; value is nil if no column is being edited, so you should only access the value in a try, on error block (for an example of a try, on error block, see the Examples section of the [path for](#) (page 92) command)

edited data row

Access: read only

Class: *data row* (page 286)

the data row being edited; allows you to get the *data row* object directly and regardless of sorted state; value is nil if no row is being edited, so you should only access the value in a try, on error block (for an example of a try, on error block, see the Examples section of the [path for](#) (page 92) command)

edited row

Access: read only

Class: *integer*

the one-based index of the row being edited; value is 0 if no row is being edited

grid color

Access: read/write

Class: *RGB color*

the color of the grid; a three-item integer list that contains the values for each component of the color; for example, green can be represented as {0,65535,0}; default is {32767, 32767, 32767} (or gray); you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

header view

Access: read/write

Class: *table header view* (page 301)

the table header view used to draw headers over columns; returns nil if the table has no header view, so you should only access the value in a try, on error block (for an example of a try, on error block, see the Examples section of the [path for](#) (page 92) command)

intercell spacing

Access: read/write

Class: *list*

the space between cells; represented as a two-item list of numbers

row height

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the height of the row

selected column

Access: read/write

Class: *integer*

the one-based index of the selected column; 0 if no column is selected; if `allows column selection` is true but `allows multiple selection` is false, you can evaluate this property to obtain the index of the selected column, if any

selected columns

Access: read/write

Class: *list*

the one-based index of every selected column; an empty list if no column is selected; if `allows column selection` is true and `allows multiple selection` is true, you can use this property to determine the selected columns

selected data column

Access: read/write

Class: [data column](#) (page 280)

the data column that is selected; there will be no selected data column unless `allows multiple selection` is true; returns nil if no data column was selected, so you should only access the value in a try, on error block (for an example of a try, on error block, see the Examples section of the [path for](#) (page 92) command)

selected data columns

Access: read/write

Class: *list*

the data columns that are selected; returns an empty list if no data columns are selected; if `allows multiple selection` is false, the returned list will contain at most one data column

selected data row

Access: read/write

Class: [data row](#) (page 286)

the data row that is selected; if `allows multiple selection` is false, you can use this property to obtain the selected data row—otherwise use the `selected data rows` property; returns nil if no data row was selected, so you should only access the value in a try, on error block (for an example of a try, on error block, see the Examples section of the [path for](#) (page 92) command)

Data View Suite

selected data rows

Access: read/write

Class: *list*

the data rows that are selected; returns an empty list if no data rows are selected; if allows multiple selection is false, the returned list will contain at most one data row

selected row

Access: read/write

Class: *integer*

the one-based index of the selected row; if allows multiple selection is false, you can check this property for the selected row

selected rows

Access: read/write

Class: *list*

the one-based index of every selected row; if allows multiple selection is true, you can check this property for the selected rows

use sort indicators

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should table columns use sort indicators? default is false

Elements of table view objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [control](#) (page 213) class, a table view object can contain the elements listed below. Your script can access most elements with any of the key forms described in “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20).

[data source](#) (page 288)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the data source that supplies data for the table; a table view can have either no data sources or one data source; you do not need an index to refer to the data source: set theDataSource to data source of table view 1 of scroll view 1 of window 1

[table column](#) (page 298)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the tables columns, which store the display characteristics and identifier for each column

Commands supported by table view objects

Your script can send the following commands to a table view:

[update](#) (page 97)

Events supported by table view objects

A table view supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Action

[clicked](#) (page 262)
[double clicked](#) (page 263)

Data View

[column clicked](#) (page 325)
[column moved](#) (page 326)
[column resized](#) (page 326)
[selection changed](#) (page 264)
[selection changing](#) (page 265)
[should select column](#) (page 339)
[should select row](#) (page 341)
[should selection change](#) (page 342)
[will display cell](#) (page 343)

Drag and Drop

[conclude drop](#) (page 363)
[drag](#) (page 364)
[drag entered](#) (page 364)
[drag exited](#) (page 365)
[drag updated](#) (page 366)
[drop](#) (page 366)
[prepare drop](#) (page 368)

Key

[keyboard down](#) (page 108)
[keyboard up](#) (page 109)

Mouse

[mouse down](#) (page 111)
[mouse dragged](#) (page 112)
[mouse entered](#) (page 112)
[mouse exited](#) (page 113)
[mouse up](#) (page 114)
[right mouse down](#) (page 119)
[right mouse dragged](#) (page 119)
[right mouse up](#) (page 120)
[scroll wheel](#) (page 120)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

Table View

[accept table drop](#) (page 319)
[cell value](#) (page 320)
[cell value changed](#) (page 321)
[change cell value](#) (page 322)
[number of rows](#) (page 333)

```
prepare table drag (page 336)
prepare table drop (page 336)
rows changed (page 337)
```

View

```
bounds changed (page 187)
```

Examples

The following script statements show how to identify a table view and send it the [update](#) (page 97) command. The object names used in this example match those in the Table sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio.

```
set theTableView to table view "contacts" of scroll view "contacts" of window "main"
tell theTableView to update
```

You can use statements like the following to set the selected rows in the table view. The first statement sets a property to allow multiple selection in the table view; the second statement selects the first and fourth rows of the table view:

```
set allows multiple selection of theTableView to true
set selected rows of theTableView to {1, 4}
```

You can use the similar statements to set the selected columns in the table view. In the following example, the second statement sets a property to allow column selection in the table view; the third statement selects the second and third columns in the table view:

```
set allows multiple selection of theTableView to true
set allows column selection of theTableView to true
set selected columns of theTableView to {2, 3}
```

To get information from a named data cell in a data row of a table view with a data source, you can use statements like those in the following `clicked` handler, connected to the table view.

```
on clicked theObject
    set rowIndex to clicked row of theObject
    if rowIndex is greater than 0 then
        set dataSource to data source of theObject
        set theRow to data row rowIndex of dataSource
        set theName to contents of data cell "name" of theRow
    end if
end clicked
```

Working with table views is a complex task that can't be covered fully here. For a complete example, see the Table sample application. The application demonstrates two mechanisms for working with table views. The preferred mechanism, which makes use of a [data source](#) (page 288) object to manage the table's data, is shown in the script file `WithDataSource.applescript`. A less efficient mechanism, which may be adequate for very simple tables, is shown in the file `WithoutDataSource.applescript`.

For a more detailed example, see the chapters in *AppleScript Studio Programming Guide* that describe how to build the Mail Search application (which is also distributed with AppleScript Studio).

The following examples are valid starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.4. The script statements in Listing 5-1 create three data rows in the first column of the specified table.

Listing 5-1 A simple example of setting data rows with the content property

```
set tableView to table view 1 of scroll view 1 of window 1
set content of tableView to {"One", "Two", "Three"}
```

Given a table view with three columns, you can add two rows populated based on index position, using the statement shown in Listing 5-2.

Listing 5-2 Setting the data for two data rows with three columns

```
set content of tableView to {{"Red", "Green", "Blue"}, {"Black", "White", "Gray"}}
```

Listing 5-3 shows how to create two data rows and assign the column values based on the specified column names.

Listing 5-3 Setting data rows based on column names

```
set content of tableView to {{|name|: "John Smith", |phone|:"222-555-3456"}, {|name|: "Paul Jones", |phone|:"123-456-7890"}}
```

Note that it wasn't necessary to create the data source, data columns or data rows. If the table view doesn't have the necessary data items, it will create them automatically. In this example, a data source, two data columns (named "name" and "phone"), and two data rows are created automatically.

Discussion

It is important to make sure that the AppleScript names you assign to table columns in Interface Builder must be identical to the `name` property of a data column in the data source for the table view.

Version Notes

Starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, columns in a table view support sort indicators. You can turn the indicators on or off by setting the `use sort indicators` boolean property of the table view class. Setting the boolean only controls the presence of sort indicators. To actually sort a column, your application must detect a click in a table column and change the sort order.

Also starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, your application can access the data rows of a table view in their sorted order by using the `sorted data rows` property of the table view's data source.

Prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.4, table views could be scripted either by using a data source or by using various event handlers. If you used the event handlers, you couldn't use the data source. In AppleScript Studio version 1.4, you can mix and match data sources and specific event handlers, providing a balance of performance and flexibility.

The following event handlers were added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4:

- [accept table drop](#) (page 319)
- [cell value changed](#) (page 321)
- [prepare table drag](#) (page 336)
- [prepare table drop](#) (page 336)
- [rows changed](#) (page 337)

The following properties were added to the `table view` class in AppleScript Studio version 1.4:

- [allows reordering](#) (page 304)

- [content \(page 305\)](#)
- [contents \(page 305\)](#)
- [dragged items \(page 305\)](#)
- [use sort indicators \(page 308\)](#)

You can use `content` and `contents` interchangeably, with one exception. Within an event handler, `contents` of the object returns a reference to an object, rather than the actual contents. To get the actual contents of an object (such as the text contents from a `text field` (page 246)) within an event handler, you can either use `contents` or `content` of the object.

For a sample script that shows the difference between `content` and `contents`, see the Version Notes section for the `control` (page 213) class.

Support for drag-and-drop commands was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

The following properties were added to the `table view` class (and are therefore also available to its subclass, the `outline view` (page 294) class) in AppleScript Studio version 1.2:

- `edited data column`
- `clicked data column`
- `selected data column`
- `selected data columns`
- `clicked data row`
- `edited data row`
- `selected data row`
- `selected data rows`

These properties return the appropriate elements regardless of their sorted state and should be used in place of their non-sorted counterparts (`edited column`, `edited row`, and so on).

The `auto save table columns` property in this class is not supported, through AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

Because of a bug fix in Cocoa Scripting in Mac OS X version 10.2, it is possible, starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.2, to set a property that is a list to a new list. For instance you can specify a list to select the rows in a table view, as shown in the Examples section for this class.

Starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.1, the behavior of table views and data sources was changed as follows: if the name you set for a table column in the Identifier field of the Attributes pane in Interface Builder does not match the name of the `data column` (page 280) in your data source, no data will be provided for that data column to draw.

However, starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.2, and the version of Interface Builder released with Mac OS X version 10.2, you can name table columns in a table view using the Name field of the AppleScript pane in Interface Builder's Info window. Use of an identifier name is still supported for backward compatibility.

Prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.1, the Mail Search application was named Watson.

Commands

Objects based on classes in the Data View suite support the following commands. (A command is a word or phrase a script can use to request an action.) To determine which classes support which commands, see the individual class descriptions.

- [append](#) (page 313)
- [item for](#) (page 315)

append

Appends the provided list of lists or list of records to a data source.

The data from each list or record provides the contents for the cells in one row of the data source. This command provides a simple, efficient mechanism for adding data to a data source associated with a view, such as an [outline view](#) (page 294) or a [table view](#) (page 302).

If you supply a list of records, the `append` command will attempt to match the labels for the fields of each record with the data column identifiers. For each label that matches a column identifier, it inserts the data from that field into the matching column. If no record label matches the identifier for a column, that column is left blank.

If you supply a list of lists, the `append` command will match the items in each list to the corresponding column, by index. That is, the data for the first item goes in the first column, and so on.

Starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.3, the `append` command accepts a simple list of items.

Syntax

<code>append</code>	<i>data source</i>	required
<code>with</code>	<i>list</i>	required

Parameters

[data source](#) (page 288)
the data source to append data to

`with` *list*
a list of lists or list of records to append to the specified data source

Examples

The following `awake from nib` (page 101) handler is from the Table Sort sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio (available starting with version 1.2). This handler, which is connected to a [table view](#) (page 302), does the following:

- Creates a data source named "names"
- Creates and adds four columns to the data source, one each for name, city, zip code, and age. The columns specify a sorting preferences, including sort type and sort order.

Important: Make sure the AppleScript names you assign to table columns in Interface Builder are identical to the `name` property of a data column in the data source for the table view.

- Specifies that the data source should be sorted and the current sort column should be the name column.
- Assigns the data source to the table view whose `awake from nib` handler was called.
- Uses the `append` command to populate the data source with data from the application's `tableData` property (shown below).

```
on awake from nib theObject
    -- Create the data source; this places it in the application
    -- object's data source elements. (Assign it to table view below.)
    set theDataSource to make new data source at end of data sources
        with properties {name:"names"}

    -- Create each of the data columns, including the sort information
    -- for each column
    make new data column at end of data columns of theDataSource
        with properties {name:"name", sort order:ascending,
            sort type:alphabetical, sort case sensitivity:case sensitive}
    make new data column at end of data columns of theDataSource
        with properties {name:"city", sort order:ascending,
            sort type:alphabetical, sort case sensitivity:case sensitive}
    make new data column at end of data columns of theDataSource
        with properties {name:"zip", sort order:ascending,
            sort type:alphabetical, sort case sensitivity:case sensitive}
    make new data column at end of data columns of theDataSource
        with properties {name:"age", sort order:ascending,
            sort type:numerical, sort case sensitivity:case sensitive}

    -- Make this a sorted data source
    set sorted of theDataSource to true

    -- Set the "name" data column as the sort column
    set sort column of theDataSource to data column "name" of theDataSource

    -- Set the data source of the table view to the new data source
    set data source of theObject to theDataSource

    -- Add the table data (using the new "append" command)
    append theDataSource with tableData
end awake from nib
```

The following is the `tableData` property defined in the Table Sort application. The "name" field is enclosed in vertical bars to differentiate it from any similarly-named key words:

```
property tableData : {{|name|:"Bart Simpson", city:"Springfield", zip:"19542",
    age:12}, {||name||:"Ally McBeal", city:"Boston", zip:"91544", age:28}, {||name||:"Joan
    of Ark", city:"Paris", zip:"53255", age:36}, {||name||:"King Tut", city:"Egypt",
    zip:"00245", age:45}, {||name||:"James Taylor", city:"Atlanta", zip:"21769", age:42}}
```

You can also get the data back out of a data source (as a list of lists) with terminology like the following (where `theDataSource` specifies a data source):

```
set myList to contents of every data cell of every data row of theDataSource
```

Data View Suite

Starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.3, the `append` command accepts a simple list of items. For example, if you have a single column table view, you can say `append` the data source of table view 1 of window 1 with `{"One", "Two", "Three"}`.

Version Notes

Starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.4, you can use the `append` command to append a list of strings to a table view, or a list of lists, or a list of records.

Starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.3, the `append` command accepts a simple list of items.

The `append` command was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

`item for`

Returns the data item for the specified row (base 1) of a data source.

A [data item](#) (page 283) represents one, possibly expandable, row of the [data source](#) (page 288).

This command works only for an [outline view](#) (page 294).

Syntax

<code>item for</code>	<i>outline view</i>	required
<code>row</code>	<i>integer</i>	required

Parameters

[outline view](#) (page 294)

the outline view from which to get the item for the specified row

`row integer`

the one-based index of the row of the outline view from which to get the item

Result

`data item`

The [data item](#) (page 283) for the specified row of the outline view. Returns no result if the row is out of range.

Examples

The following script statements are from the `mailboxesForIndex` handler in the Mail Search sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio. Among other things, the Mail Search application uses an outline view to display account items, each of which may have multiple mailboxes. A mailbox, in turn, has a mailbox name and may contain nested mailboxes. The `mailboxesForIndex` handler uses the `item for` command to obtain a row at a specified index, then obtains data (the name of the mailbox at that row) from the first data cell of that item.

```
-- Determine if the selected item is an account or a mailbox
tell outline view "mailboxes" of scroll view "mailboxes"
    of split view 1 of theWindow
        set theItem to item for row mailboxIndex
        set theName to contents of data cell 1 of theItem
        -- some statements omitted
```

end tell

Events

Objects based on classes in the Data View suite support handlers for the following events (an event is an action, typically generated through interaction with an application's user interface, that causes a handler for the appropriate object to be executed). To determine which classes support which events, see the individual class descriptions.

- [accept outline drop \(page 318\)](#)
- [accept table drop \(page 319\)](#)
- [cell value \(page 320\)](#)
- [cell value changed \(page 321\)](#)
- [change cell value \(page 322\)](#)
- [change item value \(page 323\)](#)
- [child of item \(page 324\)](#)
- [column clicked \(page 325\)](#)
- [column moved \(page 326\)](#)
- [column resized \(page 326\)](#)
- [item expandable \(page 327\)](#)
- [item value \(page 328\)](#)
- [item value changed \(page 329\)](#)
- [items changed \(page 330\)](#)
- [number of browser rows \(page 331\)](#)
- [number of items \(page 332\)](#)
- [number of rows \(page 333\)](#)
- [prepare outline drag \(page 333\)](#)
- [prepare outline drop \(page 334\)](#)
- [prepare table drag \(page 336\)](#)
- [prepare table drop \(page 336\)](#)
- [rows changed \(page 337\)](#)
- [should collapse item \(page 338\)](#)
- [should expand item \(page 339\)](#)
- [should select column \(page 339\)](#)
- [should select item \(page 340\)](#)
- [should select row \(page 341\)](#)
- [should selection change \(page 342\)](#)
- [will display browser cell \(page 342\)](#)
- [will display cell \(page 343\)](#)
- [will display item cell \(page 344\)](#)

- [will display outline cell](#) (page 345)

accept outline drop

Called when a drop has occurred in an outline view. Returns a boolean value specifying whether to accept or reject the drop.

All of the parameters of this handler will have values when the handler is called.

Syntax

<code>accept outline drop</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>child index</code>	<i>unsigned integer</i>	required
<code>data item</code>	<i>anything</i>	required
<code>drag info</code>	<i>drag info</i>	required

Parameters

reference

a reference to the [outline view](#) (page 294) whose accept outline drop handler is called

`child index` *unsigned integer*

the one-based index of the child data item of the data item

`data item` *anything*

the data item that will accept the drop

`drag info` *drag info* (page 361)

information about the drag operation

Result

`boolean`

Return true if the outline view accepts the drop, false if it does not.

Examples

When you connect an accept outline drop handler to an outline view object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following.

```
on accept outline drop theObject data item dataItem drag info dragInfo child
index childIndex
    (* Statements to deal with the drop. *)
end drag updated
```

In your handler, you decide whether to accept the drop and return the appropriate boolean value (true if you accept the drop, false otherwise). If you accept the drop, you should handle it in this routine, or in a routine it calls. To handle a drop, you might use steps like the following:

- Turn off view updating while you process the drop.
- Get a list of the data types currently on the pasteboard.

- Use the passed index to determine where to place the dropped items.
- If the drop contains data the outline view can accept:
 - If the Option key was pressed, insert a copy of the dropped items.
 - Otherwise, move the dropped items.
- If the drop didn't contain data the outline view can accept, but the pasteboard contains filenames, add a list of filenames to the outline view.
- Turn updating of views back on to reveal the changes.
- Return `true` so that the drop isn't cancelled.

For an example of a handler that demonstrates these steps, see the Simple Outline application distributed with AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

Version Notes

The `accept outline drop` event handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

`accept table drop`

Called when a drop has occurred in a table view. Returns a boolean value specifying whether to accept or reject the drop.

All of the parameters of this handler will have values when the handler is called.

Syntax

<code>accept table drop</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>drag info</code>	<i>drag info</i>	required
<code>drop operation</code>	<i>integer</i>	required
<code>row</code>	<i>unsigned integer</i>	required

Parameters

reference

a reference to the [table view](#) (page 302) whose `accept table drop` handler is called

`drag info` *drag info* (page 361)

information about the drag operation

`drop operation` *integer*

the type of drop operation, 0 = on the designated row, 1 = above the designated row

`row` *unsigned integer*

the one-based index of the row for the drop operation

Result

`boolean`

Return `true` if the table view accepts the drop, `false` if it does not.

Examples

When you connect an `accept table drop` handler to a `table view` object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. (The parameter order doesn't match the order in the syntax table above, which is alphabetical to match the display of AppleScript dictionaries.)

```
on accept table drop theObject drag info dragInfo row theRow operation
dropOperation
    (* Statements to deal with the drop. *)
end drag updated
```

In your handler, you decide whether to accept the drop and return the appropriate boolean value (`true` if you accept the drop, `false` otherwise). If you accept the drop, you should handle it in this routine, or in a routine it calls.

For an example of a `accept table drop` handler, see the Simple Table application distributed with AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

Version Notes

The `accept table drop` event handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

cell value

Called for a table or outline view to get the value of a cell.

The handler should return the value of the specified cell.

The preferred way to manipulate data for `table view` (page 302) and `outline view` (page 294) objects is to use a `data source` (page 288), in which case this handler is not needed (or called).

Syntax

<code>cell value</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>row</code>	<i>integer</i>	required
<code>table column</code>	<i>table column</i>	required

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the `table view` (page 302) or `outline view` (page 294) that contains the cell

row integer

the one-based row of the cell

table column table column (page 298)

the column of the cell

Result*anything*

The value of the cell at the specified row and column. If you implement this handler, you should always return a value.

Examples

The following `cell value` handler is from the Table sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio. It's in the script file `WithoutDataSource.applescript`. (See the file `WithDataSource.applescript` for the preferred mechanism for working with tables, using a data source object.)

This handler:

- Sets the return value to an empty string.
- Checks for a valid row number.
- If the row number is in range, uses the column identifier to determine the field to get the cell value from.
- Returns the value.

```
on cell value theObject row theRow table column theColumn
    -- Set the value to an empty string for now
    set theValue to ""

    -- Make sure the row we're asked for is within the number of contacts
    if (count of contacts) ≥ theRow then
        set theContact to item theRow of contacts

        -- Get the column identifier to determine which field
        -- of the record to return
        set theID to identifier of theColumn
        if theID is "name" then
            set theValue to name of theContact
        else if theID is "address" then
            set theValue to address of theContact
        else if theID is "city" then
            set theValue to city of theContact
        else if theID is "state" then
            set theValue to state of theContact
        else if theID is "zip" then
            set theValue to zip of theContact
        end if
    end if

    -- Now return the value that we set
    return theValue
end cell value
```

cell value changed

Called when a user edits a cell in a table or outline view.

Syntax

<code>cell value changed</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>row</code>	<i>unsigned integer</i>	required
<code>table column</code>	<i>table column</i>	required

value	<i>anything</i>	required
-------	-----------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [table view](#) (page 302) or [outline view](#) (page 294)

row *unsigned integer*

the one-based row of the cell that changed

table column [table column](#) (page 298)

the column of the cell that changed

value *anything*

the value of the cell that changed

Examples

When you connect a cell value changed handler to a table view or outline view object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template. Your handler should perform any operations required by the change in cell value.

```
on cell value changed theObject table column tableColumn old width oldWidth
    if width of tableColumn is not equal to oldWidth then
        (* Add statements to perform any operations required after change
           of column width. *)
    end if
end cell value changed
```

Version Notes

The cell value changed event handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

change cell value

Called for a table or outline view to change the value of a cell.

The preferred way to manipulate data for [table view](#) (page 302) and [outline view](#) (page 294) objects is to use a [data source](#) (page 288), in which case this handler is not needed (or called).

Syntax

change cell value	<i>reference</i>	required
row	<i>integer</i>	required
table column	<i>table column</i>	required
value	<i>item</i>	required

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [table view](#) (page 302) or [outline view](#) (page 294) that contains the cell

row integer

the one-based row of the cell to change

table column table column (page 298)

the column of the cell to change

value item (page 50)

the new value

Examples

When you connect a `change cell value` handler to a table view or outline view object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. Your handler should set the cell in the specified row and column to the specified value.

```
on change cell value theObject value theValue row theRow table column tableColumn
    (*Set the specified cell to the passed value. *)
end change cell value
```

Version Notes

Prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.4, you could assign the `change cell value` handler, but it wasn't called. Starting in Studio version 1.4, it is called.

`change item value`

Called for an outline view to change the value of an item at a specified row.

The preferred way to manipulate data for an `outline view` (page 294) is to use a `data source` (page 288), in which case this handler is not needed (or called).

Syntax

<code>change item value</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>outline item</code>	<i>item</i>	required
<code>table column</code>	<i>table column</i>	required
<code>value</code>	<i>item</i>	required

Parameters

reference

a reference to the `outline view` (page 294) that contains the item

`outline item item` (page 50)

The item to change the value for.

`table column table column` (page 298)

The column of the item to change.

value item (page 50)

The new value to change to.

Examples

When you connect a `change item value` handler to a table view or outline view object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. Your handler should set the specified item to the specified value.

```
on change item value theObject value theValue outline item outlineItem table
    column tableColumn
        (*Set the specified item to the passed value. *)
end change item value
```

`child of item`

Called for an outline view to get a specified child item from an item.

Although AppleScript Studio provides event handlers for managing the data an outline view displays, such as getting the child of an item, the preferred and far more efficient approach is to use a [data source](#) (page 288) object.

Syntax

<code>child of item</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>outline item</code>	<i>item</i>	required
<code>child</code>	<i>integer</i>	optional

Parameters

reference

a reference to the [outline view](#) (page 294) that contains the items

`outline item` *item* (page 50)

the item that contains the child item; typically a one-based index or a string

`child` *integer*

the one-based index of the child of the given child

Result

`anything`

The handler should return the specified child of the specified outline item.

Examples

The following `child of item` event handler is from the Outline sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio. Outline uses an outline view to display items in the file system. This handler:

- Sets the variable `childItem` to an empty string.
- Calls on the Finder application to help it do the following:
 - If the passed outline item is outline item 0, representing a disk name at the highest level of the outline, it sets `childItem` to the disk name (which the application keeps track of separately in the `diskNames` property) of the disk specified by the `theChild` parameter, as a string. (In the Outline

application, the outline item parameter to the child of item event handler is the numeric value 0 for disk names; for nested items, it's a colon-delimited path, such as "Hard Disk:" "Hard Disk:App Folder;" "Hard Disk:App Folder:SomeApp;" and so on.)

- ❑ Otherwise, it sets childItem to the child item of the passed outline item, as a string.

Note that the Outline application is using the Finder to help it display items, which are things the Finder knows about, such as disks, files, and folders. The operations performed by the Finder in this handler are (get item theChild) and (get item outlineItem), which ask it to get items at specified indices.

■ Returns childItem.

```
on child of item theObject outline item outlineItem child theChild
    set childItem to ""

    tell application "Finder"
        if outlineItem is 0 then
            set childItem to disk (get item theChild
                of diskNames as string) as string
        else
            set childItem to item theChild of (get item outlineItem)
                as string
        end if
    end tell

    return childItem
end child of item
```

column clicked

Called for a table or outline view when a column is clicked.

The handler can perform operations such as setting column-sorting properties of a [data source](#) (page 288) object.

This handler will not be called unless the table or outline view that contains the column allows column reordering (either the Allows Reordering checkbox for the table or outline view is selected on the Attributes pane of Interface Builder's Info window, or you set the allows column reordering property to true in an application script).

Syntax

column clicked	<i>reference</i>	required
table column	<i>table column</i>	required

Parameters

reference

a reference to the [table view](#) (page 302) or [outline view](#) (page 294)

table column *table column* (page 298)

the column that was clicked

Examples

For an example of a `column clicked` (page 325) handler, see the Examples section of the `data source` (page 288) class.

column moved

Called for a table or outline view after a column moves, as when a user shuffles the rows in a table or outline view.

Syntax

<code>column moved</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code> new column</code>	<i>integer</i>	required
<code> old column</code>	<i>integer</i>	required

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the `table view` (page 302) or `outline view` (page 294)

new column integer

the zero-based index of the new column position

old column integer

the zero-based index of the old column position

Examples

When you connect a `column moved` handler to a `table view` or `outline view` object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. The `column` parameters provide the indices of the new and old column positions. Your handler should perform any operations required by the changed column positions.

```
on column moved theObject new column newColumn old column oldColumn
    (* Respond to changed column position. *)
end column moved
```

column resized

Called for a table or outline view after a column is resized.

The new size may be the same as the old size.

Syntax

<code>column resized</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code> old width</code>	<i>real</i>	required
<code> table column</code>	<i>table column</i>	required

Parameters*reference*a reference to the [table view](#) (page 302) or [outline view](#) (page 294)old width *real*

the previous width of the column

table column [table column](#) (page 298)

the column that may have been resized

Examples

When you connect a `column resized` handler to a `table view` or `outline view` object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template. Your handler should perform any operations required by the change in column size, possibly after first determining if the column width actually changed.

```
on column resized theObject table column tableColumn old width oldWidth
    if width of tableColumn is not equal to oldWidth then
        (* Add statements to perform any operations required after change
           of column width. *)
    end if
end column resized
```

item expandable

Called for an outline view to find out if the specified item is expandable.

The handler returns `true` if the item is expandable, `false` if it is not.

The preferred way to provide data for an [outline view](#) (page 294) is to use a [data source](#) (page 288), in which case this handler is not needed (or called).

Syntax

<code>item expandable</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>outline item</code>	<i>item</i>	optional

Parameters*reference*a reference to the [outline view](#) (page 294) that contains the itemoutline item *item* (page 50)

the item that may be expandable

Result`boolean`

Returns `false` if the item is not expandable or `true` if it is. If you implement this handler, you should always return a boolean value.

Examples

The following `item expandable` event handler is from the Outline sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio. Outline uses an outline view to display items in the file system. This handler:

- Sets the variable `isExpandable` to `false`.
- If the outline item is outline item 0, representing disk names at the highest level of the outline, and if there is more than one disk name (which the application keeps track of separately in the `diskNames` property), it sets `isExpandable` to `true`.
- Otherwise, it calls on the Finder application to obtain the count of items for the outline item. If that count is greater than 1, it sets `isExpandable` to `true`.
- Returns `isExpandable`.

```
on item expandable theObject outline item outlineItem
    set isExpandable to false

    if outlineItem is 0 then
        if (count of diskNames) is greater than 1 then
            set isExpandable to true
        end if
    else
        tell application "Finder"
            if (count of items of (get item outlineItem))
                is greater than 1 then
                    set isExpandable to true
                end if
            end tell
        end if
    end if

    return isExpandable
end item expandable
```

item value

Called for an outline view to get the value for an item.

The handler returns the value (typically as a string) to be displayed for the specified item.

The preferred way to provide data for an [outline view](#) (page 294) is to use a [data source](#) (page 288), in which case this handler is not needed (or called).

For outline views that do not use a data source, this event handler is called once for each currently displayed row in each column. For example, if an outline view displays a file system hierarchy in three columns, one each for the name, date modified, and size for each item, the outline view will call the `item value` handler three times for each displayed item (once for the name column, once for the modification date, and once for the size).

The handler is not called for collapsed rows that are not visible.

Syntax

item value	<i>reference</i>	required
------------	------------------	----------

Data View Suite

outline item	<i>item</i>	optional
table column	<i>table column</i>	required

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [outline view](#) (page 294) that contains the item

outline item *item* (page 50)
the item to get the value for

table column *table column* (page 298)
the column of the item

Result

Anything

The value of the specified item; typically returned as a string.

Examples

The following item value event handler is from the Outline sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio. Outline uses an outline view to display items in the file system. This handler uses the column identifier to determine which kind of value to return for the item. It then calls on the Finder application to obtain the value (either a name, date, or a kind) and returns the value as a string.

```
on item value theObject outline item theItem table column theColumn
    set itemValue to ""

    if the identifier of theColumn is "name" then
        tell application "Finder"
            set itemValue to displayed name of (get item theItem)
            as string
        end tell
    else if the identifier of theColumn is "date" then
        tell application "Finder"
            set itemValue to modification date of
                (get item theItem) as string
        end tell
    else if the identifier of theColumn is "kind" then
        tell application "Finder"
            set itemValue to kind of (get item theItem) as string
        end tell
    end if

    return itemValue
end item value
```

item value changed

Called when the user edits a cell in an outline view.

Syntax

Data View Suite

item value changed	<i>reference</i>	required
table column	<i>table column</i>	required
value	<i>anything</i>	required
outline item	<i>anything</i>	required

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [outline view](#) (page 294) in which the item value changed

table column *table column* (page 298)
the column of the item that changed

value *anything*
the value of the item that changed

outline item *anything*
the item that changed

Examples

When you connect a item value changed handler to an outline view object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template. Your handler should perform any operations required by the change in item value.

```
on item value changed theObject table column tableColumn value theValue outline
    item outlineItem
        (* Perform any operations to deal with change to item value.
end item value changed
```

Version Notes

The item value changed event handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

items changed

Called when the items in an outline view change.

Syntax

items changed	<i>reference</i>	required
---------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [outline view](#) (page 294) for which the items changed

Examples

When you connect an items changed handler to an outline view object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. Your handler should perform any operations required by the changed items.

```
on items changed theObject
    (* Perform operations based on the changes. *)
end items changed
```

Version Notes

The `items changed` event handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

number of browser rows

Called to obtain the number of rows in a browser view for the specified column.

Unlike other data views such as [outline view](#) (page 294) and [table view](#) (page 302), you currently cannot supply data to a browser view with a [data source](#) (page 288). As a result, performance may be inadequate for browser views that display more than a small number of items, and you should consider using one of the other data views, if suitable for your purpose.

Syntax

<code>number of browser rows</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code> in column</code>	<i>integer</i>	required

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [browser](#) (page 271) object for which to obtain the number of rows

in column integer

the one-based index of the column

Result*integer*

Returns the number of rows in the specified column of the browser.

Examples

The following `number of browser rows` handler is from the Browser application distributed with AppleScript Studio. The Browser application browses the file system, displaying files and folders in a window similar to the Finder's column view. This handler:

- Sets the variable `rowCount` to 0.
- If there are no disk names displayed in the first column of the browser, it doesn't change the value of `rowCount`.
- If there are disk names displayed in the first column (`((count of diskNames) > 0)`), and if the specified column is the first column, it sets `rowCount` to the count of disk names (which the application keeps track of separately in the `diskNames` property).
- If there are disk names displayed but the specified column is not the first column, it gets the file path for the column, then calls on the Finder application to obtain the count of items at that path. Then it sets `rowCount` to the count returned by the Finder.
- Returns `rowCount`.

Data View Suite

```

on number of browser rows theObject in column theColumn
    set rowCount to 0

    if (count of diskNames) > 0 then
        if theColumn is 1 then
            set rowCount to count of diskNames
        else
            tell browser "browser" of window "main"
                set thePath to path for column theColumn - 1
            end tell

            tell application "Finder"
                set rowCount to count of items of item thePath
            end tell
        end if
    end if

    return rowCount
end number of browser rows

```

number of items

Called for an outline view to obtain the number of child items of the specified item.

The preferred way to provide data for an [outline view](#) (page 294) is to use a [data source](#) (page 288), in which case this handler is not needed (or called).

Syntax

number of items	<i>outline view</i>	required
outline item	<i>item</i>	optional

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [outline view](#) (page 294) that contains the items

outline item *item* (page 50)

the item for which to obtain the number of contained items

Examples

The following `number of items` handler is from the Outline application distributed with AppleScript Studio. Outline uses an outline view to display items in the file system. This handler uses the Finder application to count the number of file system items in the specified item. This process is described in more detail in the Examples sections for the [item expandable](#) (page 327) and [number of browser rows](#) (page 331) commands.

```

on number of items theObject outline item outlineItem
    set itemCount to 0

    tell application "Finder"
        if (count of diskNames) > 0 then
            if outlineItem is 0 then

```

Data View Suite

```

        set itemCount to count of diskNames
    else
        set itemCount to count of items of (get item outlineItem)
    end if
    end if
end tell

return itemCount
end number of items

```

number of rows

Called for a table or outline view to get the number of rows.

The preferred way to manipulate data for [table view](#) (page 302) and [outline view](#) (page 294) objects is to use a [data source](#) (page 288), in which case this handler is not needed (or called).

Syntax

number of rows	<i>reference</i>	required
----------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the [table view](#) (page 302) or [outline view](#) (page 294) for which to obtain the number of rows

Examples

The following `number of rows` handler is from the Table sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio. You will find it in the script file `WithoutDataSource.applescript`. Table demonstrates how to work with data displayed as rows and columns in a [table view](#) (page 302). Note, however, that although you can work with the data in a table view without a [data source](#) (page 288) object, as in this method, the preferred and far more efficient approach is to use a data source. The Table application demonstrates that approach, which doesn't require a `number of rows` handler, in the project script file `WithDataSource.applescript`.

The following handler just returns the count of contacts in a global script property, since there is one row per contact.

```

on number of rows theObject
    return count of contacts
end number of rows

```

prepare outline drag

Called when a drag is about to start in an outline view. Returns a boolean value specifying whether to continue the drag.

Your application uses this handler to prepare for an outline drag. For example, your handler should set the preferred type of the pasteboard to "items" and set the content of the pasteboard to the items being dragged. For an example of how to do this, see the Simple Outline sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

All of the parameters of this handler will have values when the handler is called.

Syntax

prepare outline drag	<i>reference</i>	required
data items	<i>list</i>	required
pasteboard	<i>drag info</i>	required

Parameters

reference

a reference to the [outline view](#) (page 294) whose prepare outline drag handler is called

data items *list*

the data items that will be used in the drag operation

pasteboard *pasteboard* (page 53)

the pasteboard where data is placed for the drag operation

Result

boolean

Return true to continue the drag, false to cancel it.

Examples

When you connect a prepare outline drag handler to an outline view object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following.

```
on prepare outline drag theObject drag items dragItems pasteboard thePasteboard
    (* Statements to deal with the drag. *)
end prepare outline drag
```

In your handler, you decide whether to prepare the drop and return the appropriate boolean value (true if you prepare the drop, false otherwise). If you prepare the drop, you should handle it in this routine, or in a routine it calls.

For an example of a accept table drop handler, see the Simple Outline application distributed with AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

Version Notes

The prepare outline drag event handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

prepare outline drop

Called during a drag when an outline view should prepare for a possible drop. The handler returns the type of drag operation (such as a move or copy drag operation).

Your application uses this handler to prepare for a drop in an [outline view](#) (page 294). It returns one of the enumerated values from [Drag Operation](#) (page 142).

For example, your handler might set the preferred type of the pasteboard to “items” and set the content of the pasteboard to the items being dragged. For an example of how to do this, see the Simple Outline sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

All of the parameters of this handler will have values when the handler is called.

Syntax

prepare outline drop	<i>reference</i>	required
child index	<i>unsigned integer</i>	required
data item	<i>anything</i>	required
drag info	<i>drag info</i>	required

Parameters

reference

a reference to the [outline view](#) (page 294) whose prepare outline drop handler is called

child index *unsigned integer*
the one-based index of the child data item of the data item

data item *anything*
the data item that will accept the drop

drag info [drag info](#) (page 361)
information about the drag operation

Result

enumerated constant from [Drag Operation](#) (page 142)

Return a value that specifies the type of drag operation, such as move drag operation.

Examples

When you connect a prepare outline drop handler to an outline view object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following.

```
on prepare outline drop theObject data item dataItems dragItems drag info
dragInfo child index childIndex
    (* Statements to deal with the drop. *)
end prepare outline drop
```

In your handler, you determine which type of drag operation is under way and return the corresponding constant value from [Drag Operation](#) (page 142).

For an example of a prepare outline drop handler, see the Simple Outline application distributed with AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

Version Notes

The prepare outline drag event handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

prepare table drag

Called when a drag is about to start in a table view. Returns a boolean value specifying whether to continue the drag.

Your application uses this handler to prepare for a table drag. For example, your handler should set the preferred type of the pasteboard to "items" and set the content of the pasteboard to the items being dragged.

All of the parameters of this handler will have values when the handler is called.

Syntax

prepare table drag	<i>reference</i>	required
drag rows	<i>list</i>	required
pasteboard	<i>drag info</i>	required

Parameters***reference***

a reference to the [table view](#) (page 302) whose prepare outline drag handler is called

drag rows *list*

a list of indexes for the rows to be dragged

pasteboard *pasteboard* (page 53)

the pasteboard where data is placed for the drag operation

Result**boolean**

Return true to continue the drag, false to cancel it.

Examples

When you connect a prepare table drag handler to an table view object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following.

```
on prepare table drag theObject drag rows dragRows pasteboard thePasteboard
    (* Statements to deal with the drag. *)
end prepare outline drag
```

For an example of a prepare table drag handler, see the Simple Table application distributed with AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

Version Notes

The prepare table drag event handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

prepare table drop

Called during a drag when a table view should prepare for a possible drop. The handler returns the type of drag operation (such as a move or copy drag operation).

Your handler should set the preferred type of the pasteboard to (for example, to "items") and set the content of the pasteboard to the items being dragged. It should return one of the enumerated values from [Drag Operation](#) (page 142) to indicate the type of operation under way.

All of the parameters of this handler will have values when the handler is called.

Syntax

prepare table drop	<i>reference</i>	required
drag info	<i>drag info</i>	required
drop operation	<i>integer</i>	required
row	<i>unsigned integer</i>	required

Parameters

reference

a reference to the [table view](#) (page 302) whose prepare table drop handler is called

drag info [drag info](#) (page 361)
information about the drag operation

drop operation *integer*
the type of drop operation, 0 = on the designated row, 1 = above the designated row

row *unsigned integer*
the one-based index of the row for the drop operation

Result

enumerated constant from [Drag Operation](#) (page 142)

Return a value that specifies the type of drag operation, such as move drag operation.

Examples

When you connect a prepare table drop handler to a [table view](#) (page 302) object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following.

```
on prepare table drop theObject drag info dragInfo row theRow drop operation
    dropOperation
        (* Statements to deal with the drop. *)
end prepare table drop
```

In your handler, you determine which type of drag operation is under way and return the corresponding constant value from [Drag Operation](#) (page 142). For an example how to do this, see the Simple Table application distributed with AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

Version Notes

The prepare table drop event handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

rows changed

Called when the rows in a table view change.

Syntax

rows changed	<i>reference</i>	required
--------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [table view](#) (page 302) for which the rows changed

Examples

When you connect an `rows changed` handler to a `table view` object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. Your handler can obtain information from the `table view` and use it to perform any operations required by the changed rows.

```
on rows changed theObject
    (* Perform operations based on the changes. *)
end rows changed
```

Version Notes

The `rows changed` event handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

should collapse item

Called for an outline view to determine if an item should be collapsed.

The handler returns `true` to allow collapsing of the item, `false` to disallow it.

Syntax

should collapse item	<i>outline view</i>	required
outline item	<i>item</i>	optional

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [outline view](#) (page 294) that contains the items that may be collapsed

outline item *item* (page 50)
the item

Result**boolean**

Return `true` to allow the item to collapse; `false` to prevent collapsing. If you implement this handler, you should always return a boolean value.

Examples

When you connect a `should collapse item` handler to an `outline view` object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template. The `theObject` parameter refers to the outline view. Your handler should determine whether to allow the specified item to collapse, then return the appropriate value.

```
on should collapse item theObject outline item outlineItem
    set allowCollapse to false
    --Check variable, perform test, or call handler to see if OK to collapse
    -- If so, set allowCollapse to true
    return allowCollapse
end should collapse item
```

should expand item

Called for an outline view to determine if an item should be expanded.

The handler returns `true` to allow expanding of the item, `false` to disallow it.

Syntax

<code>should expand item</code>	<i>outline view</i>	required
<code>outline item</code>	<i>item</i>	optional

Parameters

reference

a reference to the [outline view](#) (page 294) that contains the items that may be expanded

outline item *item* (page 50)

the item that may be expanded

Result

boolean

Return `true` to allow the item to expand; `false` to prevent expanding. If you implement this handler, you should always return a boolean value.

Examples

When you connect a `should expand item` handler to an outline view object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template. The `theObject` parameter refers to the outline view. Your handler should determine whether to allow the specified item to expand, then return the appropriate value.

```
on should expand item theObject outline item outlineItem
    set allowExpand to false
    --Check variable, perform test, or call handler to see if OK to expand
    -- If so, set allowExpand to true
    return allowExpand
end should expand item
```

should select column

Called to determine if selection is allowed when a user clicks a column in a table or outline view (such as when a user attempts to drag a column to change its position).

The handler returns `true` to allow selection or `false` to disallow it.

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By default, column selection is turned on for [table view](#) (page 302) objects but not for [outline view](#) (page 294) objects, but you can change the setting in Interface Builder. You don't need to connect this handler unless you want to allow column selection in some cases but prevent it in others.

Syntax

should select column	<i>reference</i>	required
table column	<i>table column</i>	required

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [table view](#) (page 302) or [outline view](#) (page 294) that contains the column

table column *table column* (page 298)
the column to be selected

Result

boolean

Return `true` to allow the column to be selected; `false` to prevent selection. If you implement this handler, you should always return a boolean value.

Examples

When you connect a `should select column` handler to a [table view](#) or [outline view](#) object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template. Your handler should determine whether to allow the specified column to be selected, then return the appropriate value.

```
on should select column theObject table column tableColumn
    set allowSelection to false
    --Check variable, perform test, or call handler to see if OK to select
    -- If so, set allowSelection to true
    return allowSelection
end should select column
```

should select item

Called to determine if selection is allowed when a user clicks an item in an outline view.

The handler returns `true` to allow selection or `false` to disallow it. You don't need to connect this handler unless you want to allow item selection in some cases but prevent it in others.

Syntax

should select item	<i>reference</i>	required
outline item	<i>item</i>	optional

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [outline view](#) (page 294) that contains the item that may be selected

Data View Suite

outline item *item* (page 50)
 the item that may be selected

Result

boolean

Return `true` to allow the item to be selected; `false` to prevent selection. If you implement this handler, you should always return a boolean value.

Examples

When you connect a `should select item` handler to an outline view object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template. Your handler should determine whether to allow the specified item to be selected, then return the appropriate value.

```
on should select item theObject outline item outlineItem
  set allowSelection to false
  --Check variable, perform test, or call handler to see if OK to select
  -- If so, set allowSelection to true
  return allowSelection
end should select item
```

should select row

Called to determine if selection is allowed when a user clicks a row in a table or outline view.

The handler returns `true` to allow selection or `false` to disallow it. You don't need to connect this handler unless you want to allow row selection in some cases but prevent it in others.

Syntax

<code>should select row</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>row</code>	<i>integer</i>	required

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [table view](#) (page 302) or [outline view](#) (page 294) that contains the row that may be selected

row integer

the one-based index of the row to be selected

Result

boolean

Return `true` to allow the row to be selected; `false` to prevent selection. If you implement this handler, you should always return a boolean value.

Examples

When you connect a `should select row` handler to a table view or outline view object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template. Your handler should determine whether to allow the specified row to be selected, then return the appropriate value.

Data View Suite

```
on should select row theObject row theRow
    set allowSelection to false
    --Check variable, perform test, or call handler to see if OK to select
    -- If so, set allowSelection to true
    return allowSelection
end should select row
```

should selection change

Called for a table or outline view to determine if the current selection should change.

The handler returns `true` to allow selection to change, `false` to disallow it.

Syntax

should selection change	<i>reference</i>	required
-------------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the [table view](#) (page 302) or [outline view](#) (page 294) for which the selection may be changed

Result**boolean**

Return `true` to allow the selection to change; `false` to prevent change. If you implement this handler, you should always return a boolean value.

Examples

When you connect a `should selection change` handler to a table view or outline view object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template. Your handler should determine whether to allow the selection to change, then return the appropriate value.

```
on should selection change theObject
    set allowSelectionChange to false
    --Check variable, perform test, or call handler to see if OK to select
    -- If so, set allowSelectionChange to true
    return allowSelectionChange
end should selection change
```

will display browser cell

Called before a browser cell is displayed in a browser view.

The handler cannot cancel the display operation, but can prepare for it.

Unlike other data views such as [outline view](#) (page 294) and [table view](#) (page 302), you cannot supply data to a [browser](#) (page 271) with a [data source](#) (page 288). As a result, performance may be inadequate for browser views that display more than a small number of items, and you should consider using one of the other data views, if suitable for your purpose.

Syntax

will display browser cell	<i>reference</i>	required
browser cell	<i>browser cell</i>	required
in column	<i>integer</i>	required
row	<i>integer</i>	required

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the browser object that contains the cell that may be displayed

browser cell *browser cell* (page 276)

the cell that is to be displayed

in column *integer*

the one-based index of the column for the given cell

row *integer*

the one-based index of the row for the given cell

Examples

For an example of the `will display browser cell` handler, see the Examples section for the [browser cell](#) (page 276) class.

will display cell

Called before a cell is displayed for a table or outline view (thus displaying the data at a specified row and column).

The handler cannot cancel the display operation, but can prepare for it.

The preferred way to manipulate data for table and outline views is to use a [data source](#) (page 288), in which case this handler is not needed (or called).

Syntax

will display cell	<i>reference</i>	required
cell	<i>anything</i>	required
row	<i>integer</i>	required
table column	<i>table column</i>	required

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object that contains the cell that will be displayed

cell *anything*

the cell that is about to be displayed; see [cell](#) (page 202), [image cell](#) (page 217), and [text field cell](#) (page 250)

row integer
the one-based index of the row of the cell to be displayed

table column [table column](#) (page 298)
the column of the cell to be displayed

Examples

When you connect a `will display cell` handler to a table view or outline view object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. Your handler should do any required preparation for display of the specified cell.

```
on will display cell theObject row theRow cell theCell table column tableColumn
    (* Prepare for cell to be displayed. *)
end will display cell
```

`will display item cell`

Called before a data cell is displayed for an outline view (thus displaying the data for a specified item and column).

The handler cannot cancel the display operation, but can prepare for it.

The preferred way to manipulate data for table and outline views is to use a [data source](#) (page 288), in which case this handler is not needed (or called).

Syntax

<code>will display item cell</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>cell</code>	<i>anything</i>	required
<code>outline item</code>	<i>item</i>	optional
<code>table column</code>	<i>table column</i>	required

Parameters

reference

a reference to the outline view that contains the item that will be displayed

`cell` *anything*

the cell that is about to be displayed; see `cell` (page 202), [image cell](#) (page 217), and [text field cell](#) (page 250)

`outline item` *item* (page 50)

the item that contains the cell that will be displayed

`table column` *table column* (page 298)

the column of the cell to be displayed

Examples

When you connect a `will display item cell` handler to an outline view object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. Your handler should do any required preparation for display of the specified item cell.

```
on will display item cell theObject outline item outlineItem cell theCell table
    column tableColumn
        (* Prepare for cell to be displayed. *)
end will display item cell
```

`will display outline cell`

Called before display of a cell that implements a disclosure triangle symbol in an outline view.

The handler cannot cancel the display operation, but can prepare for it.

The preferred way to manipulate data for table and outline views is to use a [data source](#) (page 288), in which case this handler is not needed (or called).

Syntax

<code>will display outline cell</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>cell</code>	<i>anything</i>	required
<code>outline item</code>	<i>item</i>	optional
<code>table column</code>	<i>table column</i>	required

Parameters

reference

a reference to the outline view that contains the outline cell that will be displayed

`cell` *anything*

the cell that is about to be displayed; see [cell](#) (page 202), [image cell](#) (page 217), and [text field cell](#) (page 250)

`outline item` *item* (page 50)

the item that contains the cell that will be displayed

`table column` *table column* (page 298)

the column of the cell to be displayed

Examples

When you connect a `will display outline cell` handler to an outline view object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template like the following. The `theObject` parameter refers to the table or outline view. Your handler should do any required preparation for display of the specified outline cell.

```
on will display outline cell theObject outline item outlineItem cell theCell
    table column tableColumn
        (* Prepare for cell to be displayed. *)
end will display outline cell
```

CHAPTER 5

Data View Suite

Document Suite

This chapter describes the terminology in AppleScript Studio’s Document suite, available starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

The Document suite defines AppleScript Studio’s version of the [document](#) (page 348) class, which takes the place of the one defined in Cocoa’s Standard suite (described in “[Terminology Supplied by the Cocoa Application Framework](#)” (page 18)).

The Document suite makes it easier to create document-based applications. It defines a pair of high-level event handlers ([data representation](#) (page 353) and [load data representation](#) (page 354)) and a pair of low-level handlers ([read from file](#) (page 355) and [write to file](#) (page 356)). In addition, the [window](#) (page 67) class now has a `document` element to provide access to a document from within the user interface.

Xcode provides the AppleScript Document-based Application project template for applications that create and manage multiple documents. To support the Document suite, the settings for this project template were revised. The project’s `Document.applescript` script file now includes empty versions of the `data representation` and `load data representation` event handlers. The Task List sample application (available with AppleScript Studio version 1.2) demonstrates how to read and write simple files with these high-level handlers. The Plain Text Editor sample application (also available starting with version 1.2) demonstrates how to read and write slightly more complex text files with the low-level handlers (`read from file` and `write to file`).

Whichever handlers you use, the great advantage of AppleScript Studio’s document support is that your application doesn’t need to do any of the work to put up the Open, Save, or Save as panels, or even to worry about the filenames chosen by the user. For the high-level handlers, it just reads or writes its data when the appropriate handler is called. For the low-level handlers, it uses the filename that is passed to the handler.

Terminology

The classes and events in the Document suite are described in the following sections:

- “[Classes](#)” (page 348)
- “[Events](#)” (page 353)

For enumerated constants, see “[Enumerations](#)” (page 136).

Classes

The Document suite contains the following classes:

[document](#) (page 348)

document

Plural: documents

Inherits from: [responder](#) (page 56)

Cocoa Class: NSDocument

Represents data displayed in windows that can typically be read from and written to files.

The Cocoa application framework provides a great deal of basic document support and, starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.2, you can take advantage of much of that support in AppleScript Studio document-based applications. For example, if you create a new AppleScript Document-based Application project in Xcode, without making any changes, the application can open multiple untitled windows and even save them, though without any application data.

Figure 6-1 shows the Groups & Files list for a new document-based project (named DefaultDocumentProject), with several groups expanded. Many of the items are common to all AppleScript Studio project templates, and are described in *AppleScript Studio Programming Guide* (see “[See Also](#)” (page 12) for information on that document). The following is a description of the default items that are unique to a document-based project:

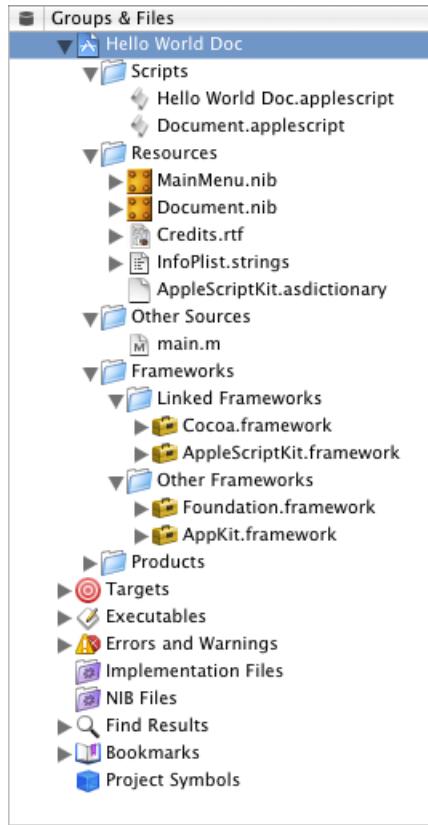
- `Document.applescript` is the default document script file. Starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.2, this file contains minimal [data representation](#) (page 353) and [load data representation](#) (page 354) handlers. You will have to fill in these handlers to supply data for saving to a document and to load data that has been read from a document.
If you have other document-related script statements, you can add them to this file.
- `Document.nib` is the nib file for creating document-associated windows. Nib files are described with the [awake from nib](#) (page 101) command.
- `Credits.rtf` is a rich text format (.rtf) file that supplies text for the default About window in a Cocoa application. You edit this file to supply your own About window information.

The Cocoa.framework framework is listed in the Linked Frameworks group. Its target checkbox is checked, indicating it is part of the current target. The Headers group for Cocoa actually contains only one header file, `Cocoa.h` (not shown). That file imports the headers `Foundation.h` and `AppKit.h`, two files that in turn import all the header files for the two frameworks that make up Cocoa, `AppKit.framework` and `Foundation.framework`.

You can see in Figure 6-1 that the Other Frameworks group contains both `AppKit.framework` and `Foundation.framework` (this is true for all AppleScript Studio projects). These frameworks are listed in the Other Frameworks group to provide convenient, searchable access to header files that contain all the Cocoa classes, methods, and constants available to your AppleScript Studio application. Your application can make use of this information either in Objective-C or other code you write, or in application scripts that use the [call method](#) (page 80) command.

The folders named `Resources/English.lproj/Documentation` in the AppKit and Foundation frameworks contain documentation for Cocoa. It’s the same documentation you can access by choosing Show Documentation Window in Xcode’s Help menu.

Figure 6-1 Default contents of the Groups & Files list in an AppleScript Document-based Application project



After creating a default document-based application project, you still have some significant work to do to take full advantage of AppleScript Studio's document support. That work falls into the following main categories:

- Adding user interface items to the document nib file.
- Providing your data for writing to a file and extracting your data when reading from a file:
 - For simple documents, you can use the high-level handlers `data representation` (page 353) and `load data representation` (page 354).
 - For more complex documents, you may want to use the low-level handlers, `write to file` (page 356) and `read from file` (page 355), instead.
- Supplying document type information in Xcode. You can use the Target editor to specify:
 - a named document type
 - associated extensions (such as "txt")
 - associated OS types (four-character codes, such as "TEXT")
 - whether the application can edit the file type, or just view it
 - an icon to associate with the document type

As a minimum for reading and writing files, you supply a document type and an extension, and specify that the application can edit the type.

Whether you use high-level or low-level handlers to read and write data, the great advantage of AppleScript Studio's document support is that your application doesn't need to do any of the work to put up the Open, Save, or Save as panels, or even to worry about the filenames chosen by the user. For the high-level handlers, it just reads or writes its data when the appropriate handler is called. For the low-level handlers, it uses the filename that is passed to the handler.

AppleScript Studio includes two sample applications, available starting with version 1.2, that demonstrate how to work with document-based applications. See the Examples section for more information.

Properties of document objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [responder](#) (page 56) class, a document object has these properties:

`file name`

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the file name of the document (including the path); undefined for a new document until set (as when the document is saved); a POSIX-style (slash-delimited) string; for example, `"/Users/yourUser/Documents/someFile.ext"`

`file kind`

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

synonymous with the `file type` property; added in AppleScript Studio version 1.3 for backward compatibility only—do not use this property in your scripts; see the Version Notes section for related information

`file type`

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the file type of the document; this is not the four-character type scripters may be familiar with; it is a string, such as "DocumentType", you set in Xcode; (you can also, in Xcode, define a four-character type, as well as an extension, for your documents); see the Version Notes section for related information

`modified`

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Has the document been modified?

`name`

Access: read only

Class: *Unicode text*

the name of the document; by default, "Untitled" for the first document; the only ways to change the name are to use Save As to save the document with a new name, or to separately change the name on disk

path

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the document's path (including filename); added in AppleScript Studio version 1.3; undefined for a new document until set (as when the document is saved); a POSIX-style (slash-delimited) string; for example, "/Users/yourUser/Documents/someFile.ext"

Elements of document objects

A document object can contain the elements listed below. Your script can access most elements with any of the key forms described in “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20). See the Version Notes section for this class for the AppleScript Studio version in which a particular element was added.

[window](#) (page 67)

Specify by: “[Standard Key Forms](#)” (page 20)

the document's windows; see Version Notes section below

Commands supported by document objects

Your script can send the following commands to a document object:

[close](#) (from Cocoa's Standard suite)

[print](#) (from Cocoa's Standard suite)

[save](#) (from Cocoa's Standard suite)

Events supported by document objects

A document object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Document

[data representation](#) (page 353)

[load data representation](#) (page 354)

[read from file](#) (page 355)

[write to file](#) (page 356)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

Examples

The Plain Text Editor sample application (distributed with AppleScript Studio, starting with version 1.2) demonstrates how to read and write simple text files with the low-level handlers [read from file](#) (page 355) and [write to file](#) (page 356). The Examples sections for these handlers show the Plain Text Editor versions of these handlers. The Task List sample application (also available starting with version 1.2) demonstrates how to read and write simple files with the high-level handlers [data representation](#) (page 353) and [load data representation](#) (page 354). The Examples sections for these handlers show the Task List versions of these handlers.

You can use statements like the following in Script Editor to access document properties in an AppleScript Studio document-based application. Similar statements will work within an AppleScript Studio application script (though you won't need the `tell application` statement).

```
tell application "Document Application"
    set myName to name of the first document
    -- result: "Untitled 2"
end
```

Version Notes

The `path` property was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.3.

Prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.3, the `file type` property was implemented with a four-character code that could cause terminology conflicts with other applications. Starting with version 1.3, `file type` is implemented with a different four-character code to avoid these possible conflicts. The `file kind` property was added for backward compatibility of existing scripts, but shouldn't be used in scripts you write.

The following changes were made for AppleScript Studio version 1.2:

- The `document` class was moved from the Application suite to its own Document suite.
- The `file type` property was added.
- Support was added for the following events: [data representation](#) (page 353), [load data representation](#) (page 354), [read from file](#) (page 355), and [write to file](#) (page 356).
- You can no longer connect a `will open` (page 131) handler to a document. However, you can connect that handler to a document's window (see the next item).
- The `window` element was added to the `document` class to provide access to interface elements that are associated with the document. Note that because `window` is an element (addressable by name, index, id, and so on), not a property, the statement `window` of `document 1` returns a list of 1 `window` (`{window id 1}`). That is, `window` is synonymous with `windows` for an element.
- Note also that the `document` element was added to the `window` (page 67) class, so that for windows that have an associated document, user interface elements can access the document.

Events

Objects in the Document Suite support handlers for the following events (an event is an action, typically generated through interaction with an application's user interface, that causes a handler for the appropriate object to be executed). You use these events with [document](#) (page 348) objects.

- [data representation](#) (page 353)
- [load data representation](#) (page 354)
- [read from file](#) (page 355)
- [write to file](#) (page 356)

[data representation](#)

Called when a document is about to be saved to supply the document's data.

This handler is called as a result of a user opening the Save or Save as panels (or using the key equivalents) and choosing to save the document.

This is a high-level handler that you use when you want to create documents that are specific to your application. Your handler returns the document's data in any form you choose, such as a simple string, a list, a record, or other type of data. The application doesn't have to deal with opening a file and writing data—AppleScript Studio automatically saves the data in the document.

The counterpart to [data representation](#) is [load data representation](#) (page 354).

Syntax

<code>data representation</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>of type</code>	<i>Unicode text</i>	required

Parameters

reference

a reference to the object whose [data representation](#) handler is called

of type *Unicode text*

the type (extension) of the document file

Examples

The Task List sample application (distributed with AppleScript Studio, starting with version 1.2), provides the following handler to demonstrate the high-level mechanism for writing data to files. In this case, the handler gets information from the [data source](#) (page 288) object for the [table view](#) (page 302) that displays the task list. The information includes the list of tasks, the name of the current sort column, and the sort order of the current sort column. The handler returns that information, which is all the application needs to recreate the current window state, in a record.

```
on data representation theObject of type ofType
    -- Set up local variables
    set theWindow to window 1 of theObject
    set theDataSource to data source of table view "tasks"
```

```

        of scroll view "tasks" of theWindow
set theTasks to contents of every data cell of every data row
        of theDataSource
set theSortColumn to sort column of theDataSource

-- Create a record containing the list of tasks (just a list of lists),
-- the name of the sort column, and the sort order.
set theDataRecord to {tasks:theTasks,
        sortColumnName:name of theSortColumn,
        sortColumnOrder:sort order of theSortColumn}

return theDataRecord
end data representation

```

Version Notes

The `data representation` event handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

The Task List sample application was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

load data representation

Called to load a document's data when the document is opened.

This handler is called as a result of a user opening the Open panel and selecting one or more files to open, or of the user dragging an application document onto the application icon or double-clicking an application document icon. The data provided to this event handler is the same data that the application supplied in the `data representation` (page 353) handler when the document was saved.

This is a high-level handler that you use for documents that are specific to your application. Your handler loads the supplied data in any form you choose (the same form in which it previously supplied the data in its `data representation` handler). The application doesn't have to deal with opening a file and reading data—AppleScript Studio automatically supplies the data from the document.

The counterpart to `load data representation` is `data representation`.

Syntax

<code>load data representation</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
of type	<i>Unicode text</i>	required
with data	<i>item</i>	required

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object whose `load data representation` handler is called

of type *Unicode text*

the type (extension) of the document file

with data *item*

the data to loaded from the document

Examples

The Task List sample application (distributed with AppleScript Studio, starting with version 1.2), provides the following handler to demonstrate the high-level mechanism for reading data from files. The parameter `theData` refers to an object of the same type as the one that was saved by the [data representation](#) (page 353) event handler—that is, a record that contains the list of tasks, the name of the current sort column, and the sort order of the current sort column. This handler extracts that information and inserts it into the [data source](#) (page 288) object for the [table view](#) (page 302) that displays the task list.

```
on load data representation theObject of type ofType with data theData
    -- Set up local variables
    set theWindow to window 1 of theObject
    set theDataSource to data source of table view "tasks"
        of scroll view "tasks" of theWindow

    -- Restore the sort column and sort order of the data source
    -- based on the information saved
    set sort column of theDataSource
        to data column (sortColumnName of theData) of theDataSource
    set sort order of sort column of theDataSource
        to (sortColumnOrder of theData)

    -- Use the "append" command to quickly populate the data source
    -- with the list of tasks
    append the theDataSource with (tasks of theData)

    -- Return true, signaling success. If you return "false",
    -- the document will fail to load and an alert will be presented.
    return true
end load data representation
```

Version Notes

The `load data representation` event handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

The Task List sample application was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

read from file

Called when the application needs to read a document's data.

This handler is called as a result of a user opening the Open panel and selecting one or more files to open, or of the user dragging an application document onto the application icon or double-clicking an application document icon. The data in the document is the same data that was written by the [write to file](#) (page 356) handler when the document was saved.

This is a low-level handler that you use to work with more complicated documents or documents other applications might read, such as text files. The handler is responsible for opening the file specified by the `passed path name` parameter and for closing it after reading is complete. The handler reads the supplied data according to the type supplied in the `of type` parameter. See the [write to file](#) handler for more information on document types.

The counterpart to `read from file` is [write to file](#) (page 356).

Syntax

read from file	<i>reference</i>	required
of type	<i>Unicode text</i>	required
path name	<i>Unicode text</i>	required

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object whose `read from file` handler is called

of type *Unicode text*

the type (extension) of the file

path name *Unicode text*

the path name (in POSIX, or slash-delimited, format) of the file to read from

Examples

The Plain Text Editor sample application (distributed with AppleScript Studio, starting with version 1.2) demonstrates how to read and write simple text files with the low-level handlers `read from file` (page 355) and `write to file` (page 356), including opening and closing a document file.

Version Notes

The `read from file` event handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

write to file

Called when the application needs to write a document's data.

This handler is called as a result of a user opening the Save or Save as panels (or using the key equivalents) and choosing to save the document.

This is a low-level handler that you use to work with more complicated documents or documents other applications might read, such as text files. The handler is responsible for opening the file specified by the passed `path name` parameter and for closing it after writing. The handler writes the document's data according to the type supplied in the `of type` parameter.

By default, the document type for an AppleScript Studio document-based application is set to "DocumentType". You can change the document type for the active target in an Xcode project by modifying the Document Types section of the Target Editor. For example, in some versions of Xcode, Document Types is in the Simple View section in the Info.plist Entries section. You can also make changes to other document-related information, including specifying the Extensions and OS types. If you specify more than one document type, the application will get a pop-up in the Save panel (when saving the document), which allows a user to specify the document type to save as. The value chosen in the pop-up is the value passed in the `of type` parameter.

The counterpart to `write to file` is `read from file` (page 355).

Syntax

write to file	<i>reference</i>	required
of type	<i>Unicode text</i>	required

path name	<i>Unicode text</i>	required
-----------	---------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the object whose `write to file` handler is called
of type *Unicode text*
the type (extension) of the file

path name *Unicode text*
the path name (in POSIX, or slash-delimited, format) of the file to write to

Examples

The Plain Text Editor sample application (distributed with AppleScript Studio, starting with version 1.2) demonstrates how to read and write simple text files with the low-level handlers `read from file` (page 355) and `write to file` (page 356).

Version Notes

The `write to file` event handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

CHAPTER 6

Document Suite

Drag and Drop Suite

This chapter describes the terminology in the Drag and Drop suite, which is available starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.2. This suite defines terms for working with drag and drop, including the `drag_info` class to provide information about a drag, as well as events you use to handle dragging, tracking, preparing for a drop, and concluding a drop. For related information, see the [pasteboard](#) (page 53) class.

Initial drag-and-drop support was added in AppleScript Studio 1.2. It provides the ability for various user interface elements to receive drag events. It does not, however, allow for initiating drag operations (other than those already supported by Cocoa classes).

Additional support for drag and drop was added in AppleScript Studio 1.4:

- A new property, `allows_reordering`, supports automatic reordering of items in data views. Setting this property to true for a [table_view](#) (page 302) allows the user to drag rows up and down within the table view, in effect changing the order. However, if the data source is sorted, then `allows_reordering` is ignored.

The Outline Reorder and Table Reorder example applications demonstrate how to use this feature.

- You can drag and drop rows or items within a data view. In addition to the automatic support provided by `allows_reordering`, you can allow drag and drop of external items into data views, with the additional ability to specify where in the table or outline view to drop items.

In order to provide this support there are several new event handlers available to [outline_view](#) (page 294) and [table_view](#) (page 302) objects:

- [accept_outline_drop](#) (page 318)
- [prepare_outline_drag](#) (page 333)
- [prepare_outline_drop](#) (page 334)
- [accept_table_drop](#) (page 319)
- [prepare_table_drag](#) (page 336)
- [prepare_table_drop](#) (page 336)

Among the classes that support drag and drop are [button](#) (page 194), [clip_view](#) (page 157), [color_well](#) (page 207), [combo_box](#) (page 209), [control](#) (page 213), [image_view](#) (page 218), [matrix](#) (page 220), [movie_view](#) (page 226), [popup_button](#) (page 229), [progress_indicator](#) (page 233), [scroll_view](#) (page 166), [slider](#) (page 239), [stepper](#) (page 243), [tab_view](#) (page 172), [text_field](#) (page 246), [text_view](#) (page 414), and [view](#) (page 178).

For an object to respond to any of the drag-and-drop event handlers (described in “[Events](#)” (page 363)), you must register the drag types that the object can accept. You do this with the [register](#) (page 95) command, using its `drag_type` parameter to supply a list of the supported pasteboard drag types. Possible pasteboard types are listed with the [pasteboard](#) (page 53) class.

The [drop](#) (page 366) event handler is the only required handler for supporting dropped data in AppleScript Studio. However, see the [conclude drop](#) (page 363) handler for information on providing drag and drop for [text view](#) (page 414) and [text field](#) (page 246) objects.

Terminology

The classes and events in the Drag and Drop suite are described in the following sections:

[“Classes”](#) (page 361)

[“Events”](#) (page 363)

For enumerated constants, see [“Enumerations”](#) (page 136).

Classes

The Drag and Drop suite contains the following class:

[drag info](#) (page 361)

drag info

Plural: drag infos

Inherits from: [item](#) (page 50)

Cocoa Class: ASKDragInfo

Represents information and data for the current drag operation.

A drag info object is passed to each of the drag-and-drop event handlers described in “[Events](#)” (page 363).

The most useful property of the drag info class is the [pasteboard](#) (page 53) property. It contains the data for the drag, which your application can extract and use in the [drop](#) (page 366) or other event handlers.

Properties of drag info objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [item](#) (page 50) class, a drag info object has these properties:

destination window

Access: read only

Class: [window](#) (page 67)

the destination window for the dragging operation

image

Access: read only

Class: *anything*

the image being dragged

image location

Access: read only

Class: *point*

not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); the location of the image being dragged; the location is returned as a two-item list of numbers {left, bottom}; see the bounds property of the [window](#) (page 67) class for information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the [application](#) (page 28) class, as well as the [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property of that class

location

Access: read only

Class: *point*

not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); the current location in the destination window for the dragging operation, as a two-item list of numbers {left, bottom}; each window has its own coordinate system, with the origin in the lower left corner; see the bounds property of the [window](#) (page 67) class for more information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio

version 1.4, see the main discussion for the [application](#) (page 28) class, as well as the [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property of that class

pasteboard

Access: read only

Class: [pasteboard](#) (page 53)

the pasteboard that contains the drag data

sequence number

Access: read only

Class: [integer](#)

not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); the unique identifier for the dragging operation

source

Access: read only

Class: [item](#) (page 50)

the source of the dragged data

source mask

Access: read only

Class: *enumerated constant from Drag Operation* (page 142)

defines the type of drag; not supported until AppleScript Studio version 1.4

Events supported by drag info objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

The following example shows one way to examine a `drag info` object in a `drop` (page 366) event handler. This handler returns `false`, canceling the drop, if the pasteboard of the `drag info` does not contain the “string” type. If it does contain that type, the handler uses the string data from the pasteboard to set the title of the object the data was dropped on and returns `true` to complete the drop operation.

```
on drop theObject drag info dragInfo
    set dropped to false
    if "string" is in types of pasteboard of dragInfo then
        set title of theObject to contents of pasteboard of dragInfo
        set dropped to true
    end if
    return dropped
end drop
```

Version Notes

The `image location`, `location`, `sequence number`, and `source mask` properties in this class are not supported, through AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

The `drag info` class was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

Events

Objects in the Drag and Drop Suite support the following events (an event is an action, typically generated through interaction with an application's user interface, that causes a handler for the appropriate object to be executed). To determine which classes support which commands, see the individual class descriptions.

- [conclude drop](#) (page 363)
- [drag](#) (page 364)
- [drag entered](#) (page 364)
- [drag exited](#) (page 365)
- [drag updated](#) (page 366)
- [drop](#) (page 366)
- [prepare drop](#) (page 368)

conclude drop

Called to complete a successful drop operation.

This handler is only called if both the [prepare drop](#) (page 368) and [drop](#) (page 366) event handlers were successful. You can use this handler, for example, to clean up any state that was set or changed in the [prepare drop](#) handler.

The [drop](#) handler is the only required handler for supporting dropped data in AppleScript Studio.

Both the [text view](#) (page 414) and [text field](#) (page 246) classes have built-in support for dropped text, provided automatically by the Cocoa classes they are based on (`NSTextView` and `NSTextField`). If that's all the support for dropped text your application needs for objects of these types, you don't need to do anything extra. However, an application that wants to handle data that is dropped on a text view or a text field, and not allow the default support to handle it, should take these steps:

- register the drag types the text view or text field can handle; see the [register](#) (page 95) command for details
- connect a [drop](#) handler to handle dropped text for the text view or text field
- connect an empty [conclude drop](#) handler for the text view or text field; this will prevent the text objects from providing their own support for dropped text

Syntax

<code>conclude drop</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>drag info</code>	<i>drag info</i>	required

Parameters

reference

a reference to the object whose `conclude drop` handler is called

Drag and Drop Suite

`drag info` *drag info* (page 361)
 the information about the drag operation

Examples

When you connect a `conclude drop` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template. Your handler can take any necessary steps to deal with the conclusion of the drop that it didn't take care of in its `drop` (page 366) handler. For example, the handler might clean up any state that was set or changed in the `prepare drop` (page 368) handler.

```
on conclude drop theObject drag info dragInfo
    (* Statements to deal with the concluded drop. *)
end conclude drop
```

See also the description above for this class.

Version Notes

The `conclude drop` event handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

drag

Not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4).

Support for this event handler is planned for a later version of AppleScript Studio.

Syntax

<code>drag</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>drag info</code>	<i>drag info</i>	required

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object whose `drag` handler is called

`drag info` *drag info* (page 361)
 the information about the drag operation

Version Notes

The `drag` event handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2, although it does nothing in that version.

drag entered

Called when a user drags the registered type of data into the bounds of the object.

Your application may not need a `drag entered` handler, as the `drop` (page 366) handler is the only required handler for supporting dropped data in AppleScript Studio.

Syntax

<code>drag entered</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
---------------------------	------------------	----------

Drag and Drop Suite

drag info

drag info

required

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object whose drag entered handler is called

drag info [drag info](#) (page 361)
the information about the drag operation

Examples

When you connect a drag entered handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template. The theObject parameter refers to the object for which a potential drag has entered the object's bounds. The dragInfo parameter provides access to a [drag info](#) (page 361) object that contains all pertinent information for the drag operation. Your handler can take any necessary steps, such as providing visual feedback that it can accept information from the drag.

```
on drag entered theObject drag info dragInfo
    (* Statements to deal with the drag entering. *)
end drag entered
```

Version Notes

The drag entered event handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

drag exited

Called when a user drags the registered type of data out of the bounds of the object.

Your application may not need a drag exited handler, as the [drop](#) (page 366) handler is the only required handler for supporting dropped data in AppleScript Studio.

Syntax

drag exited

reference

required

drag info

drag info

required

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object whose drag exited handler is called

drag info [drag info](#) (page 361)
the information about the drag operation

Examples

When you connect a drag exited handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template. The theObject parameter refers to the object for which a potential drag has exited the object's bounds. The dragInfo parameter provides access to a [drag info](#) (page 361) object that contains all pertinent information for the drag operation. Your handler can take any necessary steps, such as providing visual feedback that it is no longer waiting to accept information from the drag.

```
on drag exited theObject drag info dragInfo
    (* Statements to deal with the drag exiting. *)
end drag exited
```

Version Notes

The `drag exited` event handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

`drag updated`

Called when a user moves a registered drag type within the bounds of the object.

Your application may not need a `drag updated` handler, as the [drag](#) (page 366) handler is the only required handler for supporting dropped data in AppleScript Studio.

Syntax

<code>drag updated</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>drag info</code>	<i>drag info</i>	required

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object whose `drag updated` handler is called

`drag info` [drag info](#) (page 361)
the information about the drag operation

Examples

When you connect a `drag updated` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template. The `theObject` parameter refers to the object in whose bounds a drag with a registered type has moved. The `dragInfo` parameter provides access to a [drag info](#) (page 361) object that contains all pertinent information for the drag operation. Your handler can take any necessary steps, such as providing visual feedback as to where the drag data might be inserted. Note however, that through AppleScript Studio version 1.3, you cannot access the `location` property of a `drag info` object, so the ability to determine an insertion point is limited.

```
on drag updated theObject drag info dragInfo
    (* Statements to deal with the drag updating. *)
end drag updated
```

Version Notes

The `drag updated` event handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

`drop`

Called when a user has dropped data with a registered data type onto an object.

You return `false` from this event handler to cancel the drop operation; otherwise you must return `true` to signal success for the drop operation.

Drag and Drop Suite

You can examine the [pasteboard](#) (page 53) property of the [drag info](#) (page 361) parameter to obtain the data for the drop in the requested format. If you use the [prepare drop](#) (page 368) handler to verify that the data you need is present, you will know that data is available when the `drop` handler is called.

The `drop` handler is the only required handler for supporting dropped data in AppleScript Studio. However, see the [conclude drop](#) (page 363) event handler for information on providing drag and drop for [text view](#) (page 414) and [text field](#) (page 246) objects.

Syntax

<code>drop</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>drag info</code>	<i>drag info</i>	required

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object whose handler is called to receive the dropped data

`drag info` *drag info* (page 361)
the information about the drag operation

Examples

The Drag and Drop sample application (distributed with AppleScript Studio, starting with version 1.2) demonstrates how various objects can accept dragged data. The following `drop` handler, from the file `Text.applescript` in that application, shows how to accept dragged text data in a [text field](#) (page 246).

The `drop` event handler is called when the appropriate type of data is dropped onto the object. All of the pertinent information about the drop is contained in the [drag info](#) (page 361) object (passed in the `drag info` (page 361) parameter). In this case, the handler just checks the [pasteboard](#) (page 53) of the `drag info` object for the “string” data type. If it is present, the handler uses it to set the contents of the passed [text field](#) (from the `theObject` parameter).

```
on drop theObject dragInfo dragInfo
    -- We are only interested in the "string" data type
    -- If that type is present, set the contents of the text
    -- field to the contents of the pasteboard
    if "string" is in types of pasteboard of dragInfo then
        set string value of theObject to contents of pasteboard of dragInfo
    end if

    return true
end drop
```

By default, the `preferred type` property for a [pasteboard](#) is “string”, which is why the handler above doesn’t set the `preferred type`. To explicitly set the preferred type of a [pasteboard](#) (in this example, the “general” [pasteboard](#)) to “string” before getting data from the [pasteboard](#), you could use the following statements:

```
set preferred type of pasteboard "general" to "string"
if "string" is in types of pasteboard "general" then
    set myString to contents of pasteboard "general"
```

Version Notes

The `drop` event handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

prepare drop

Called when a user has dropped the dragged data onto the object.

You return `false` from this event handler to cancel the drop operation; otherwise you must return `true` to continue the drop operation.

You can examine the [pasteboard](#) (page 53) property of the `drag_info` parameter to determine, for example, whether it contains data in the format you want.

Your application may not need a `prepare_drop` handler, as the [drop](#) (page 366) handler is the only required handler for supporting dropped data in AppleScript Studio.

Syntax

<code>prepare drop</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>drag_info</code>	<i>drag info</i>	required

Parameters*reference*

a reference to the object whose handler is called

drag info [drag info](#) (page 361)

the information about the drag operation

Examples

When you connect a `prepare drop` handler to an object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template. The `theObject` parameter refers to the object for which a drop is about to take place. The `dragInfo` parameter provides access to a [drag_info](#) (page 361) object that contains all pertinent information for the drag operation. Your handler can do any necessary preparation, such as making sure the necessary data is present for the drop operation to take place. The handler should return `false` to cancel the drop operation or `true` to allow it.

```
on prepare drop theObject drag info dragInfo
(* Statements to prepare for a drop.
   In this example, only allow drop if string info available. *)
if "string" is in types of pasteboard of dragInfo then
    return true
else
    return false
end if
end prepare drop
```

Version Notes

The `prepare drop` event handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2.

Menu Suite

This chapter describes the terminology in AppleScript Studio's Menu suite.

The Menu suite defines a small number of classes and event handlers for working with menus. It includes the [menu](#) (page 370) and [menu item](#) (page 372) classes and the [choose menu item](#) (page 377) and [update menu item](#) (page 377) event handlers.

Terminology

The classes and events in the Menu suite are described in the following sections:

["Classes"](#) (page 370)

["Events"](#) (page 377)

For enumerated constants, see ["Enumerations"](#) (page 136).

Classes

The Menu suite contains the following classes:

[menu](#) (page 370)
[menu item](#) (page 372)

menu

Plural: menus

Inherits from: [item](#) (page 50)

Cocoa Class: NSMenu

Represents a menu.

For every menu in the menu bar (such as Application, File, Edit, and so on) there is a `menu` object. For every menu item in a menu (such as New or Open), there is a [menu item](#) (page 372) object.

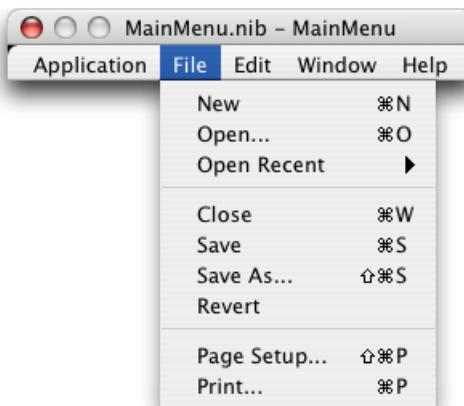
Figure 8-1 shows the default menus for an AppleScript Studio application (when you create the project by choosing either the AppleScript or the AppleScript Document-based application template in Xcode). The menus are shown in an Interface Builder nib window, with the File menu open.

You can add a menu in Interface Builder by dragging a Submenu item from the Cocoa-Menus pane of the Palette window to the main menu. You can set various attributes for menu in Interface Builder's Info window.

It is possible to change a menu dynamically by adding and deleting items. You can also dynamically populate the menu for a popup button, as shown in the Examples section for the [popup button](#) (page 229) class.

Starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.3, you can create menus and menu items using `make new`, and you can assign a script to the items you create. For a sample script, see the Examples section below.

Figure 8-1 The File menu in Interface Builder



For more information on menus, see the document *Application Menu and Pop-up List Programming Topics for Cocoa*.

Properties of menu objects

A menu object has these properties:

`auto` enables items

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the menu auto enable its items? default is `true`; you can set this value in Interface Builder; however, your application has no convenient way of enabling and disabling menu items on standard application menus (such as the File and Edit menus), so setting this property to `false` for those menus is not recommended; to read more about Cocoa's underlying support for menu enabling, see [NSMenu](#) and [NSMenuValidation](#)

`super menu`

Access: read/write

Class: [menu](#) (page 370)

the menu that contains this menu

`title`

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the title of the menu; you can set this value in Interface Builder

Elements of menu objects

A menu object can contain the elements listed below. Your script can access most elements with any of the key forms described in ["Standard Key Forms"](#) (page 20).

[menu](#) (page 370)

Specify by: ["Standard Key Forms"](#) (page 20)

the menu's submenus

[menu item](#) (page 372)

Specify by: ["Standard Key Forms"](#) (page 20)

the menu's menu items

Events supported by menu objects

A menu object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

Examples

The following script statements, taken from a script running in the Script Editor application, target the menus of a simple AppleScript Studio application. You can use similar statements within an AppleScript Studio application script, though you won't need the `tell application` statement.

```
tell application "TestApp"
    first menu -- result: main menu of application "TestApp"
```

Menu Suite

```

title of main menu -- result: "MainMenu"
menu items of main menu -- result: a list of menu items
title of menu items of main menu
-- result: {"", "File", "Edit", "Window", "Help"}
menus of main menu -- result: long list
-- {sub menu of menu item id 1 of main menu of application
    "TestApp", etc. }
menu items of sub menu of menu item id 1 of main menu
-- result: a long list
end tell

```

The following example shows how to create a script object, create a new menu, add a menu item to the menu, and assign the script to the new menu item.

Important: Prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.5, released with Mac OS X version 1.5, the `set script` statement shown below resulted in a memory leak.

```

-- Create a script object
script displayScript
    on choose menu item theItem
        display dialog "Testing"
    end choose menu item
end script

-- Make a new menu
set testMenu to make new menu at end of menus of main menu with properties
{title:"Testing"}

-- Make a new menu item in the menu
set displayMenuItem to make new menu item at end of menu items of testMenu
with properties {title:"Display Test", name:"display"}

-- Assign the script to the menu item
set script of displayMenuItem to displayScript

```

The Examples section for the [menu item](#) (page 372) class shows how to access additional properties of menu items.

menu item

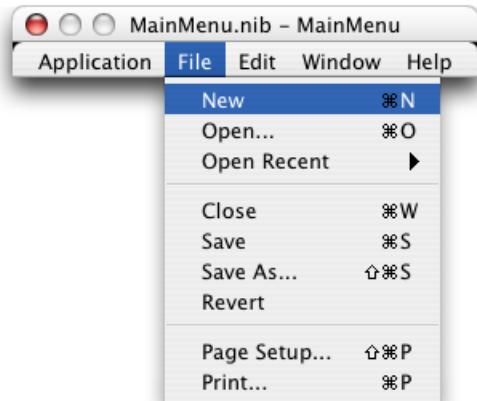
Plural: menu items

Inherits from: [item](#) (page 50).

Cocoa Class: NSMenuItem

Represents an item in a menu.

Every menu item is associated with a [menu](#) (page 370) object. Figure 8-2 shows the New menu item in the File menu in an Interface Builder nib window.

Figure 8-2 The New menu item in the File menu in Interface Builder

You can add a menu item to a menu in Interface Builder by dragging an Item from the Cocoa-Menus pane of the Palette window to the menu. You can set various attributes for menu items in Interface Builder's Info window. Starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.3, you can also use `make new` to create new menu items in scripts, as noted in the description for the [menu](#) (page 370) class.

For information on working with pop-up menus, including inserting and deleting menu items and getting and setting the current menu item, see the Examples section for the [popup button](#) (page 229) class.

For more information on menus, see the document *Application Menu and Pop-up List Programming Topics for Cocoa*.

Properties of menu item objects

A menu item object has these properties:

`action` method

Access: read/write

Class: [Unicode text](#)

the action method for the menu item—a string representation of a Cocoa method selector

`associated object`

Access: read/write

Class: [item](#) (page 50)

the object associated with the menu item

`enabled`

Access: read/write

Class: [boolean](#)

Is the menu item enabled? you can connect a [update menu item](#) (page 377) handler to a menu item to gain control over whether it should be enabled or disabled

`has sub menu`

Access: read only

Menu Suite

Class: *boolean*

Does the menu item have a sub menu?

image

Access: read/write

Class: [image](#) (page 49)

the image for the menu item; by default, no image is assigned to a menu

key equivalent

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the key equivalent to select the menu item; default is no key equivalent for menu items you add in Interface Builder, but you can specify a key equivalent in the Attributes pane of the Info window; default menu items have default key equivalents (such as Command-N for the New menu item in the File menu)

key equivalent modifier

Access: read/write

Class: *number*

not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); the modifier key for the key equivalent; default is no key equivalent modifier for menu items you add in Interface Builder, but you can set a modifier in the Attributes pane of the Info window; default menu items have default key equivalents modifies (such as Shift-Command-P for the Page Setup... menu item in the File menu)

menu

Access: read/write

Class: [menu](#) (page 370)

the menu that contains the menu item; when you create and modify menus in Interface Builder, this property is set automatically

separator item

Access: read only

Class: *boolean*

Is the menu item a separator item? you can add separator items in Interface Builder by dragging the empty menu from the Cocoa-Menus pane in the Palette window (you can use tooltips to find this item)

state

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Cell State Value](#) (page 140)

the state of the menu item

sub menu

Access: read/write

Class: [menu](#) (page 370)

the sub menu of the menu item (if any)

tag

Access: read/write

Menu Suite

Class: *integer*

the tag of the menu item (an arbitrary item associated with the menu item); default is 0; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder; you might use a tag, for example, as a way to identify a particular menu item

`target`

Access: read/write

Class: *anything*

the target of the action for the menu item

`title`

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the title of the menu item; you can set this property in the Info window in Interface Builder

Commands supported by menu item objects

Your script can send the following commands to a menu item object:

[perform action](#) (page 254)

Events supported by menu item objects

A menu item object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Menu

[choose menu item](#) (page 377)

[update menu item](#) (page 377)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

Examples

The following script statements, taken from a script running in the Script Editor application, show how to access properties of the “New” menu item in the “File” menu of a simple AppleScript Studio application. You can use similar statements within an AppleScript Studio application script, though you won’t need the `tell` application statement.

```
tell application "TestApp"
    set menuItem to second menu item of main menu
    title of menuItem -- result: "File"
    set item1 to first menu item of sub menu of menuItem
    title of item1 -- result: "New"
    key equivalent of item1 -- result: "n"
end tell
```

For an example that shows how to add a script to a menu item, see the Examples section for the `menu` (page 370) class.

Version Notes

The [action method](#) (page 373) and [target](#) (page 375) properties were added in AppleScript Studio version 1.4. As a result, you can dynamically change the target of an action in your application or change the Cocoa method that is executed when the action is triggered. For an example of how to do this, see the [toolbar item](#) (page 62) class.

The key equivalent modifier property in this class is not supported, through AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

Events

Objects based on classes in the Menu suite support handlers for the following events (an event is an action, typically generated through interaction with an application's user interface, that causes a handler for the appropriate object to be executed). To determine which classes support which events, see the individual class descriptions.

- [choose menu item](#) (page 377)
- [update menu item](#) (page 377)

choose menu item

Called when a menu item is chosen.

Syntax

choose menu item	<i>reference</i>	required
------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the menu item object whose choose menu item handler was called

Examples

When you connect a choose menu item handler to a menu item object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template. This handler is where your application deals with the user's menu choice.

```
on choose menu item theObject
    (* Add script statements here to handle the chosen menu item. *)
end choose menu item
```

For an example that shows how to use this event handler, see the Task List sample application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio (starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.2).

update menu item

Called periodically when the state of a menu item may need to be updated.

The handler should return true to enable the menu item or false to disable it.

Syntax

update menu item	<i>reference</i>	required
------------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the menu item object whose update menu item handler was called

Examples

When you connect an update menu item handler to a menu item object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template. The theObject parameter refers to the chosen menu item and you can use the parameter to access properties or elements of the item. If, for example, your browser application has a menu item to display the modified date for a selected file, you might use an update menu item handler to disable the menu item when no file is selected.

```
on update menu item theObject
    (* if the menu item should be enabled... *)
    return true
    (* other statements *)
    (* if the menu item should be disabled *)
    return false
end update menu item
```

Panel Suite

This chapter describes the terminology in AppleScript Studio’s Panel suite.

The Panel suite defines classes and events for dealing with dialogs, alerts, and panels. Most classes in this suite inherit from [window](#) (page 67), either directly or through one of the panel classes. A panel is a special kind of [window](#) object that can optionally be displayed as a dialog or utility window. For related information on terms used in the panel suite, see “[Panels Versus Dialogs and Windows](#)” (page 25).

Terminology

The classes, commands, and events in the Panel suite are described in the following sections:

- “[Classes](#)” (page 380)
- “[Commands](#)” (page 394)
- “[Events](#)” (page 405)

For enumerated constants, see “[Enumerations](#)” (page 136).

Classes

The Panel suite contains the following classes:

[alert reply](#) (page 380)
[color-panel](#) (page 380)
[dialog reply](#) (page 383)
[font-panel](#) (page 384)
[open-panel](#) (page 385)
[panel](#) (page 388)
[save-panel](#) (page 390)

alert reply

Plural: alert replies

Inherits from: None.

Cocoa Class: ASKAlertReply

Reply record for the `display alert` command.

An alert reply is similar in concept to the `dialog alert` class defined as part of AppleScript's Standard Additions (in the file `StandardAdditions.osax` in `/System/Library/ScriptingAdditions`).

See also [display alert](#) (page 397) and [alert ended](#) (page 405).

Properties of alert reply objects

An alert reply object has these properties. This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, so you can't set its properties there. You can only set them in a script.

`button returned`

Access: read only

Class: *Unicode text*

the button that was clicked to end the alert; for example, "Cancel" if the user clicked the Cancel button

Events supported by alert reply objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

For an example of an alert reply, see the Examples section for the [alert ended](#) (page 405) event handler. The Display Alert application distributed with AppleScript Studio also uses an alert reply.

color-panel

Plural: color-panels

Inherits from: [panel](#) (page 388)

Cocoa Class: NSColorPanel

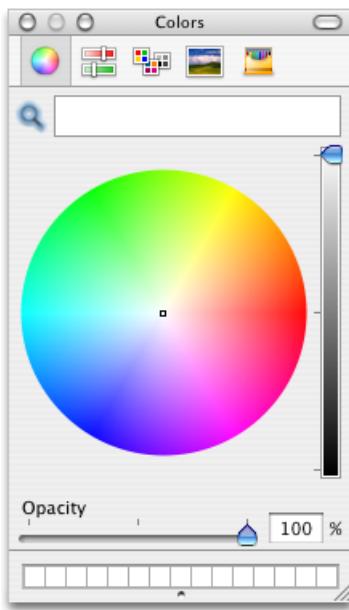
A type of window that provides a standard user interface for selecting color in an application.

A color panel uses a [color well](#) (page 207) to select an individual color. To use a color panel in your AppleScript Studio scripts, you can access the `color panel` property that is associated with every [application](#) (page 28) object. Note that `color-panel` is the class name, while `color panel` specifies an object of that class.

A color panel provides a number of standard color selection modes, which you can set using the constants in [Color Panel Mode](#) (page 140). However, when you get or set a color property of an AppleScript Studio object, the color is represented as an RGB value, accessible as a three-item list that contains the values for each component of the color. For example, green can be represented as {0,65535,0}.

Figure 9-1 shows a color panel. The Opacity slider is not shown unless you set the `shows alpha` property of the color panel to `true`. For more information on colors and color panels, see the document *Color Programming Topics for Cocoa*.

Figure 9-1 A color panel



Properties of color panel objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [panel](#) (page 388) class, a `color panel` object has these properties. This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, so you can't set any of the properties there—you can only set them in a script.

`alpha`

Access: read/write

Class: *real*

the alpha value for the color; ranges from 0.0 (transparent) to 1.0 (opaque); default is 1.0

`color`

Access: read/write

Class: *RGB color*

the color; returned as a three-item list of integers {red value, green value, blue value}; for example, {0, 0, 0} represents black, while {0, 65535, 0} represents green

color mode

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Color Panel Mode](#) (page 140)

the color mode for the panel

continuous

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the color panel send color changes continuously as the user manipulates the color in the panel? default is *true*

shows alpha

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the panel show the alpha value? default is *false*; if you set this value to *true*, the panel displays the Opacity slider (visible in Figure 9-1)—otherwise it does not display the slider (and returns an alpha value of 1.0)

Elements of color panel objects

A `color-panel` object can contain only the elements it inherits from the [panel](#) (page 388) class.

Events supported by color panel objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

A script handler in an AppleScript Studio application can make the application's color panel visible (or hide it when it is visible) by setting its `visible` property. AppleScript Studio scripts implicitly target the application, so you don't need a `tell application "MyApplication"` statement to access an application property.

```
set visible of color panel to true
```

You can use the following statement to get the currently selected color from the color panel:

```
set myColor to color of color panel
-- returns an RGB color value, as a three item list: {int, int, int}
```

You can set the color of a color panel with a statement like the following:

```
set color of color panel to {43591, 0, 2}
```

The following on launched handler, connected to the application object through the File's Owner instance in the MainMenu.nib window in Interface Builder, sets the color of the application's color panel to red and makes the panel visible when the application is launched.

```
on launched theObject
    set color of color panel to {65535, 0, 0}
    set visible of color panel to true
```

end launched

Version Notes

Starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.1, the name of the `color panel` class was changed to `color-panel`. This is to make it clear which refers to the class (`color-panel`) and which to the property (`color panel`) of the [application](#) (page 28) object.

Prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.1, this class had limited functionality.

dialog reply

Plural: dialog replies

Inherits from: None.

Cocoa Class: ASKDialogReply

Reply record for the `display dialog` command.

A dialog reply is similar in concept to the `dialog reply` class defined as part of AppleScript's Standard Additions (in the file `StandardAdditions.osax` in `/System/Library/ScriptingAdditions`).

See also [display dialog](#) (page 399) and [dialog ended](#) (page 405).

Properties of dialog reply objects

A dialog reply object has these properties. This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, so you can't set its properties there. You can only set them in a script.

button returned

Access: read only

Class: *Unicode text*

name of button chosen (empty if giving up after was supplied and dialog timed out)

gave up

Access: read only

Class: *boolean*

Did the dialog time out? (present only if giving up after parameter was used in the call to the `display dialog` command)

text returned

Access: read only

Class: *Unicode text*

text entered (present only if default answer was supplied)

Events supported by dialog reply objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

The following is the [dialog ended](#) (page 405) handler from the Display Dialog sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio. Display Dialog shows how to display a dialog and obtain information when it is dismissed. This handler gets called when the dialog is dismissed after it was called with the `attached to` optional parameter, so that it is shown as a sheet. The handler extracts information from the `dialog reply` object provided by the `theReply` parameter and displays information in the application's window.

```
on dialog ended theObject with reply theReply
    -- Set the values returned in "theReply"
    set contents of text field "text returned" of window "main" to
        text returned of theReply
    set contents of text field "button returned" of window "main" to
        button returned of theReply
    set state of button "gave up" of window "main" to gave up of theReply
end dialog ended
```

font-panel

Plural: font-panels

Inherits from: [panel](#) (page 388)

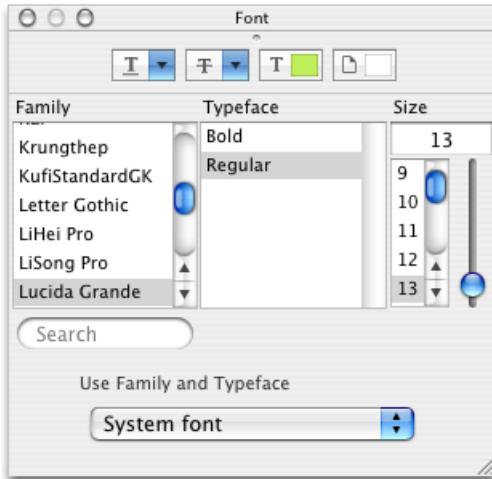
Cocoa Class: NSFontPanel

A type of window that displays a list of available fonts, allowing for preview and selection of the text display font.

There is one font panel per application, accessible through the `font panel` property of the [application](#) (page 28) object. Note that `font-panel` is the class name, while `font panel` specifies an object of that class.

Figure 9-2 shows a font panel. For AppleScript Studio limitations in font handling, see the [font](#) (page 46) class. For additional information on fonts, see the Cocoa topics *Font Panel* and *Font Handling*.

Figure 9-2 A font panel



Properties of font panel objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [panel](#) (page 388) class, a `font_panel` object has these properties. This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, so you can't set its properties there. You can only set them in a script.

`enabled`

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the panel enabled?

`font`

Access: read/write

Class: [font](#) (page 46)

the current font

Elements of font panel objects

A `font-panel` object can contain only the elements it inherits from [panel](#) (page 388).

Events supported by font panel objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

A script handler in an AppleScript Studio application can refer to the `font_panel` property of the `application` object without having to specify the application, as in the following statement, which shows the `font panel`:

```
set visible of font panel to true
```

Version Notes

Starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.1, the name of the `font_panel` class was changed to `font-panel`. This is to make it clear which refers to the class (`font-panel`) and which to the property (`font_panel`) of the [application](#) (page 28) object.

Prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.1, this class had limited functionality.

open-panel

Plural: open-panels

Inherits from: [save-panel](#) (page 390)

Cocoa Class: NSOpenPanel

Provides a standard dialog applications can use to query a user for the name of a file to open.

An open panel can be run as application modal or document modal (as a sheet attached to a window). Note that `open-panel` is the class name, while `open panel` specifies an object of that class.

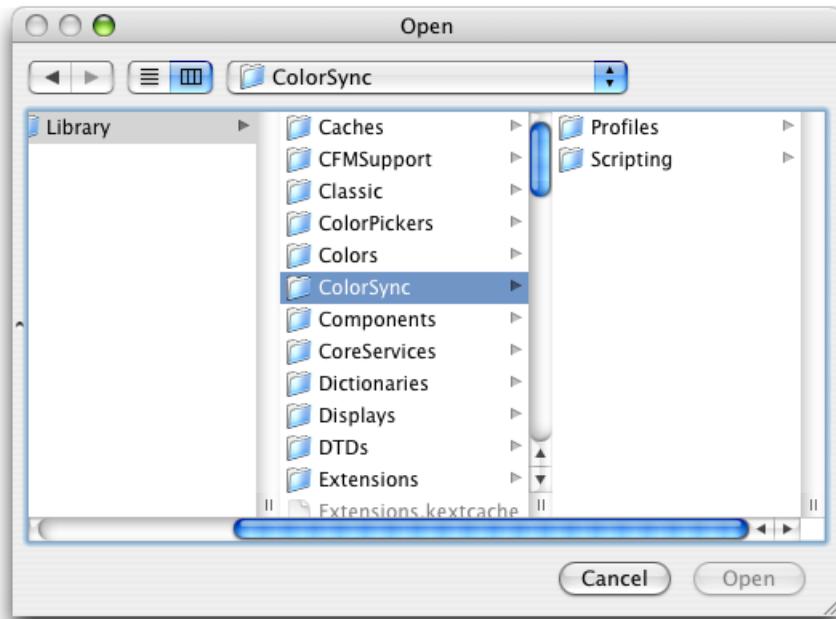
To use an open panel in an AppleScript Studio application, you use the [display](#) (page 395) command to display the `open panel` property that is associated with every [application](#) (page 28) object. If you display the panel as a sheet (attached to a window), you will also need to connect a [panel ended](#) (page 406) event handler. When the user closes the panel, you can get information, such as a list of paths to the files the user has selected, by accessing properties of the `open-panel` object.

An `open panel` object only understands and returns only POSIX style (slash-delimited) paths. It does not understand `file` or `alias` types. You can, however, use POSIX file and POSIX path from AppleScript's Standard Additions scripting additions to convert between path types. They are defined in the file `StandardAdditions.osax` in `/System/Library/ScriptingAdditions`.

For more information, see [save-panel](#) (page 390), as well as the Cocoa topics *Application File Management* and *Window Programming Guide for Cocoa*.

Figure 9-3 shows an open panel.

Figure 9-3 An open panel



Properties of open panel objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [save-panel](#) (page 390) class, an `open panel` object has these properties (see the Version Notes section for this class for the AppleScript Studio version in which a particular property was added). This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, so you can't set its properties there. The Open Panel sample application, available at `<Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio` starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.1, demonstrates how to set many open panel properties in a script.

```
allows multiple selection
Access: read/write
Class: boolean
Can multiple items be selected?
```

Panel Suite

can choose directories

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Can directories be selected?

can choose files

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Can files be selected?

path names

Access: read only

Class: *list*

the list of files selected to be opened; each name is a POSIX (slash-delimited) path

Elements of open panel objects

An `open-panel` object can contain only the elements it inherits from [panel](#) (page 388).

Commands supported by open panel objects

Your script can send the following commands to an `open-panel` object:

[display](#) (page 395)

[display panel](#) (page 402)

Events supported by open panel objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

A script handler in an AppleScript Studio application can refer to the `open-panel` property of the `application` object without having to specify the `application`, as in the following statement, which obtains the list of full POSIX style (slash-delimited) paths for the files chosen in the `open-panel`:

```
set fileList to path names of open panel
```

An application could use the following `clicked` handler to prompt a user to choose a folder. This handler first sets properties of the `open-panel` property of the `application` object to specify a folder (or directory) to search. Note that you don't need to implicitly specify the `open-panel` as belonging to the `application` object.

```
on clicked theObject
    set can choose directories of open panel to true
    set can choose files of open panel to false
    display open panel attached to window "main"
end clicked
```

Because the handler displays the panel as a sheet, the panel is document modal, which means that application execution continues after the panel is displayed. So to get the user's choice from the panel, the application needs to use Interface Builder to connect a `panel-ended` handler to the `window` (page 67) to which the

panel is attached. The panel ended handler is called when the panel is dismissed. In the example shown here, the handler checks the result and if it is 1 (a folder was chosen; 0 indicates the panel was cancelled), extracts the folder from the returned list. As mentioned above, the folder path is a POSIX style path.

```
on panel ended theObject with result withResult
    if withResult is 1 then
        set theFolder to item 1 of (path names of open panel as list)
        -- do something with the supplied folder path
    end if
end panel ended
```

If a script does not attach the panel to a window, the panel is displayed as application modal, and execution halts until the panel is dismissed. In that case, a panel ended event handler is not needed.

The Open Panel sample application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.1), demonstrates how to use an open panel, both as a separate panel and as a sheet. See the “[Terminology](#)” (page 347) for information on how to read and write files.

Version Notes

The path names property was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.1.

Starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.1, the name of the open panel class was changed to open-panel. This is to make it clear which refers to the class (open-panel) and which to the property (open panel) of the [application](#) (page 28) object.

Prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.1, this class had limited functionality.

The Open Panel sample application was first distributed with AppleScript Studio version 1.1.

panel

Plural: panels

Inherits from: [window](#) (page 67)

Cocoa Class: NSPanel

A type of window that typically serves an auxiliary function in an application.

A panel can optionally be displayed as a utility [window](#) (page 67), which can float above other windows. You create a panel in Interface Builder by dragging a panel object from the Cocoa Windows pane of the Palette window. The [color-panel](#) (page 380) and [font-panel](#) (page 384) classes are based on Cocoa classes that descend from NSPanel.

For more information, see the [display](#) (page 395) command, as well as the document *Window Programming Guide for Cocoa*.

Properties of panel objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [window](#) (page 67) class, a panel object has these properties:

floating

Access: read/write

Class: boolean

Is the panel a floating panel?

Elements of panel objects

An `panel` object can contain only the elements it inherits from `window` (page 67).

Commands supported by panel objects

Your script can send the following commands to a panel object:

`close panel` (page 394)
`display` (page 395)
`display panel` (page 402)

Events supported by panel objects

A panel object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Key

`keyboard down` (page 108)
`keyboard up` (page 109)

Mouse

`mouse down` (page 111)
`mouse dragged` (page 112)
`mouse entered` (page 112)
`mouse exited` (page 113)
`mouse up` (page 114)
`right mouse down` (page 119)
`right mouse dragged` (page 119)
`right mouse up` (page 120)
`scroll wheel` (page 120)

Nib

`awake from nib` (page 101)

Panel

`alert ended` (page 405)
`dialog ended` (page 405)
`panel ended` (page 406)

Window

`became key` (page 103)
`became main` (page 104)
`exposed` (page 107)
`miniaturized` (page 110)
`moved` (page 115)
`opened` (page 115)
`resigned key` (page 117)
`resigned main` (page 118)
`resized` (page 118)

```
should close (page 121)
should zoom (page 124)
was miniaturized (page 127)
will close (page 128)
will miniaturize (page 130)
will move (page 130)
will open (page 131)
will resize (page 132)
will zoom (page 134)
```

Examples

The following is a partial listing of the `clicked` handler for the main window in the Display Panel sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio. This handler is in the file `Window.applescript`. The Display Panel application shows how to display a panel and obtain information when it is dismissed. Because this handler uses the `attached to` parameter to specify that the panel should be displayed attached to the window "main," the application supplies a `panel ended` (page 406) handler that is called when the panel is dismissed. No `panel ended` handler is needed if the panel is not attached, because then it is displayed in document-modal fashion and control continues in the statement after the panel is displayed.

```
on clicked theObject
    -- Some statements not shown
    -- Make sure panel has been loaded from nib into global property
    if not (exists panelWIndow) then
        load nib "SettingsPanel"
        set panelWIndow to window "settings"
    end if

    -- Statements for setting state of panel items not shown
    -- Now display the panel
    display panelWIndow attached to window "main"
    -- Other statements not shown
end clicked
```

The Display Panel sample application uses the following statement to display an application-modal panel. The call to `display` returns the number of the button used to dismiss the panel, and the result is used here in an `if` statement test. A return value of 0 indicates the panel was cancelled; 1 indicates it was accepted.

```
if (display panelWIndow) is 1 then
```

Note: The Display Panel application uses the `display` (page 395) command, which is the preferred way to display a panel, rather than the `display panel` (page 402) command.

save-panel

Plural: save-panels

Inherits from: [panel](#) (page 388)

Cocoa Class: NSSavePanel

Allows users to specify the directory and name under which a file is saved.

Panel Suite

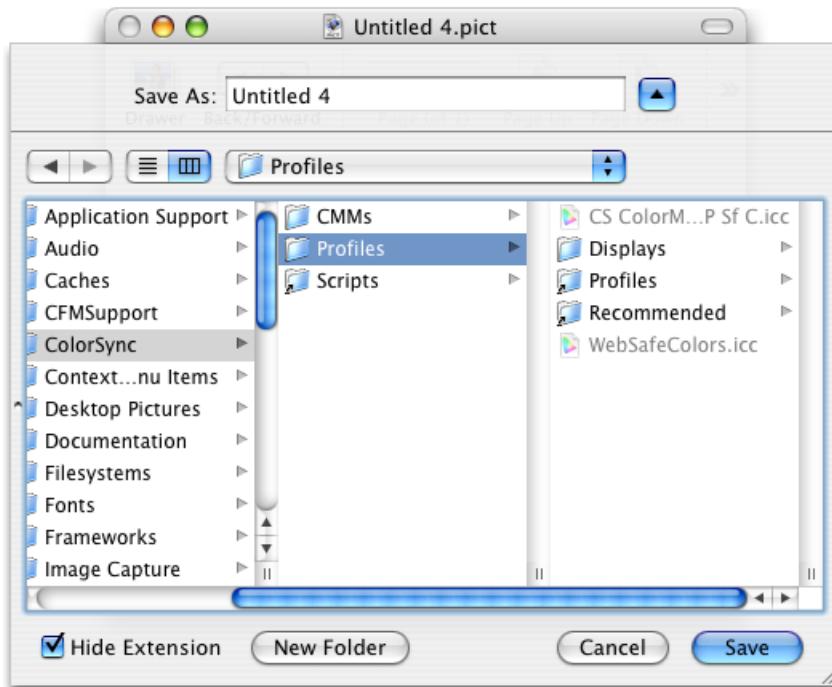
The `save-panel` class supports browsing of the file system and it accommodates custom accessory views. To use a save panel in your AppleScript Studio scripts, you can access the `save-panel` property that is associated with every `application` (page 28) object. Note that `save-panel` is the class name, while `save-panel` specifies an object of that class.

To use a save panel in an AppleScript Studio application, you use the `display` (page 395) command to display the `save-panel` property that is associated with every `application` object. If you display the panel as a sheet (attached to a window), you will also need to connect a `panel-ended` (page 406) event handler. When the user closes the panel, you can get information, such as path name the user has chosen for saving a file, by accessing properties of the `save-panel` object.

A `save-panel` object only understands and works with POSIX style (slash-delimited) paths. It does not understand file or alias types. You can however use AppleScript's `POSIX file` and `POSIX path`, defined as part of AppleScript's Standard Additions (in the file `StandardAdditions.osax` in `/System/Library/ScriptingAdditions`), to convert between path types.

Figure 9-4 shows a save panel. For more information on panels, see `open-panel` (page 385), as well as the document *Window Programming Guide for Cocoa*.

Figure 9-4 A save panel



Properties of save panel objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the `panel` (page 388) class, a `save-panel` object has these properties. This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, so you can't set its properties there. The Save Panel sample application, available at `<Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript_Studio` starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.1, demonstrates how to set many save panel properties in a script.

`directory`

`Access:` `read/write`

Class: *Unicode text*

the directory to use in the panel; must be a POSIX (slash-delimited) path

expanded

Access: read only

Class: *boolean*

Is the panel expanded? if so, the column browser is visible, as in Figure 9-4

path name

Access: read only

Class: *Unicode text*

the path name returned from the panel; a POSIX path; this property was called `file name` prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.2

prompt

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the prompt to display for the default button (by default “Save”, as in Figure 9-4)

required file type

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

specifies an extension to be appended to any selected files that don't already have that extension; an extension, such as “rtf” or “txt”; do not include the period that begins the extension

title

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the title of the panel (“Save as” in Figure 9-4)

treat packages as directories

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the panel treat packages as directories? in Mac OS X, an applications is packaged as a bundle, or directory in the file system that stores executable code and the software resources related to that code; “package” is sometimes used as a synonym for “bundle”; if this property is set to false, the save panel will show the contents of a bundle, rather than display it as if it were one file

Elements of save panel objects

A `save-panel` object can contain only the elements it inherits from [panel](#) (page 388).

Commands supported by save panel objects

Your script can send the following commands to a `save-panel` object:

[display](#) (page 395)

[display panel](#) (page 402)

Events supported by save panel objects

This class is not accessible in Interface Builder, and you cannot connect any event handlers to it.

Examples

A script handler in an AppleScript Studio application can refer to the `save panel` property of the `application` object without having to specify the application, as in the following statement, which displays the `save panel` (attached to the window with AppleScript name "main"):

```
display save panel attached to window "main"
```

Because the statement displays the panel as a sheet, the panel will be document modal, which means that application execution continues after the panel is displayed. So to get the user's choice from the panel, the application needs to use Interface Builder to connect a `panel ended` handler to the `window` (page 67) to which the panel is attached. The `panel ended` handler is called when the panel is dismissed.

If a script does not attach the panel to a window, the panel is displayed as application modal, and execution halts until the panel is dismissed. In that case, a `panel ended` event handler is not needed.

For a summary of how to use the `save panel`, see the Examples section of the [display](#) (page 395) command and the Save Panel application distributed with AppleScript Studio. For an example that shows how to use an open panel, see the Examples section of the [open-panel](#) (page 385) class. See the "Terminology" (page 347) for information on how to read and write files.

Version Notes

Starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.1, the name of the `save panel` class was changed to `save-panel`. This is to make it clear which refers to the class (`save-panel`) and which to the property (`save panel`) of the `application` (page 28) object.

Prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.1, this class had limited functionality.

Prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.1, the name of the `path name` property was `file name`.

The Save Panel sample application was first distributed with AppleScript Studio version 1.1.

Commands

Objects based on classes in the Panel suite support the following commands. (A command is a word or phrase a script can use to request an action.) To determine which classes support which commands, see the individual class descriptions.

- [close panel](#) (page 394)
- [display](#) (page 395)
- [display alert](#) (page 397)
- [display dialog](#) (page 399)
- [display panel](#) (page 402)
- [load panel](#) (page 403)

`close panel`

Closes the specified panel, optionally supplying a return value.

A panel is a special kind of [window](#) (page 67) object that can optionally be displayed as a utility window. The [panel](#) (page 388) and [color-panel](#) (page 380) classes are examples of panels.

Syntax

<code>close panel</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code> with result</code>	<i>anything</i>	optional

Parameters

reference

a reference to the panel to close

`with result` *anything*

the result of the panel; must be either a number or a string that can be coerced to a number; for example, an integer indicating the button pressed

Examples

The following is the `clicked` handler for the buttons in the panel window in the Display Panel sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio. This handler is in the file `Settings.applescript`. The Display Panel application shows how to display a panel and obtain information when it is dismissed.

If the panel is displayed as a sheet (document modal), application execution continues after the panel is displayed. To get the user's choice from the panel, the application connects a `panel ended` (page 406) handler to the [window](#) (page 67) to which the panel is attached (as described in the Examples section for the [panel](#) (page 388) class). The `panel ended` handler is called when the panel is dismissed. The value returned by the `close panel` command is passed to `panel ended` handler, which does nothing unless the value is 1, indicating the user clicked the Change button (not the Cancel button).

If the panel was displayed as a separate window (application modal), execution halts until the panel is dismissed. In that case, a `panel ended` event handler is not needed. The value returned by the `close panel` command is returned directly to the calling script, which again does nothing unless the value is 1, indicating the user clicked the Change button (not the Cancel button).

```
on clicked theObject
    if name of theObject is "cancel" then
        close panel (window of theObject)
    else if name of theObject is "change" then
        close panel (window of theObject) with result 1
    end if
end clicked
```

display

Presents a panel in an application-modal fashion, or in document-modal fashion (as a sheet) when the optional `attached to` parameter is used.

You should use `display` rather than `display panel` (page 402) to display `open-panel` (page 385), `save-panel` (page 390), or any other panels. For examples that show the correct terminology, see the Examples section below.

The `display` command allows your application to display the open and save panels that have been added as properties of the `application` (page 28) object in AppleScript Studio version 1.1.

Syntax

<code>display</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>afterwards calling</code>	<i>anything</i>	optional
<code>attached to</code>	<i>window</i>	optional
<code>for file types</code>	<i>list</i>	optional
<code>in directory</code>	<i>Unicode text</i>	optional
<code>with file name</code>	<i>Unicode text</i>	optional

Parameters

reference

a reference to the window to display (in which case, you use a statement like `display panelWindow`; for a save or open panel, use `display save panel` or `display open panel`)

`afterwards calling anything`

not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); a reference to a script to run when the displayed window is dismissed

`attached to window` (page 67)

the window to attach the displayed window to; attaching the window makes it document modal (attached as a sheet to the specified window)

```

for file types list
    a list of file extension that are allowed (for open/save panels), such as "rtf" or "txt"; do not include the
    period that begins the extension

in directory Unicode text
    the starting directory (for open/save panels)

with file name Unicode text
    the default file name (for open/save panels)

```

Result

integer

A value indicating which button was used to dismiss the panel. For AppleScript Studio's Save and Open panels, 0 represents the Cancel button and 1 represents the Save or Open button. If you use the display command with your own panel, you call the [close panel](#) (page 394) command, passing an integer value that is in turn passed on to your panel ended handler, and represents how your panel was dismissed. In that case, return values are arbitrary, and it's up to your application to assign them and interpret them.

Examples

You typically use steps like the following, based on the Save Panel sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio, to display and respond to a save or open panel (in this case, a save panel):

- Set up your application in Interface Builder.
 - You may want to display the panel when a user clicks a button in a window. To do so, use a [clicked](#) (page 262) handler, as in Save Panel.
 - Or you may want to display the panel when a user chooses the Save item in the File menu. In that case, use a [choose menu item](#) (page 377) handler.
- If you will show the panel as a sheet, connect a [panel ended](#) (page 406) handler to the window to which you will attach the panel.
- To display the panel as a sheet (document modal), use the attached to parameter and don't expect to get an immediate response. The panel ended handler will be called when the user dismisses the panel, and you can get the information you need about the panel there, as described in the Examples section for [panel ended](#) (page 406).

Here's how the Save Panel application displays a panel as a sheet:

```
display save panel in directory theDirectory with file name theFileName attached
to window of theObject
```

Note that when you display AppleScript Studio's built-in save panel, shown in [Figure 9-4](#) (page 391), you're actually using the [save panel](#) property of the [application](#) (page 28) object.

- If you display the panel in the standard (non-sheet) way, the result is application modal (nothing else can happen until the user responds). Control returns to the script statement following the display save panel statement. Here is how the Save Panel application does it:

```
set theResult to display save panel in directory theDirectory with file name
theFileName
```

The result is an integer, where 0 represents the Cancel button and 1 represents the Save button.

You can also use `display` to display a panel you have constructed in Interface builder (instead of the standard Save panel provided by AppleScript Studio). In that case, you will need to call the [close panel](#) (page 394) command when your panel is dismissed. For details on how to do so, see the Display Panel application distributed with AppleScript Studio.

Given a window "main" and a panel window "preferences" in a nib named "preferences.nib", the following script displays the panel window attached to the window:

```
load nib "preferences"
set preferencesPanel to window "preferences"
display preferencesPanel attached to window "main"
```

Discussion

When you display a window in application-modal fashion, your script waits for the user to dismiss the window. If you display the window in document-modal fashion by specifying the optional `attached to` parameter, script execution continues. To perform any actions when the user dismisses the window, you have to supply a [panel ended](#) (page 406) handler. You can see an example of this handler in the Display Panel sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio.

Version Notes

The `afterwards` calling parameter to this command is not supported, through AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

Starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.2, the `display` command is recommended as a replacement for the `display panel` command.

The `display` command was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.1. Prior to version 1.1, you can use the [display panel](#) (page 402) command. (A different `display` command was available in the Application suite in AppleScript Studio version 1.0.)

The Save Panel application was first distributed with AppleScript Studio version 1.1.

`display alert`

Displays the specified alert.

The many optional parameters allow you to control how the alert is displayed. You typically display an alert to provide information that the user should reply to immediately. However, you can display an alert as a sheet (attached to a window), allowing a user to continue to work with other windows before responding to the alert.

Figure 9-5 shows an alert displayed as a sheet by the Display Alert sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio.

Figure 9-5 An alert displayed as a sheet by the display alert command

Syntax

display alert	<i>Unicode text</i>	required
afterwards calling	<i>anything</i>	optional
alternate button	<i>Unicode text</i>	optional
as	<i>enumerated constant</i>	optional
attached to	<i>window</i>	optional
default button	<i>Unicode text</i>	optional
message	<i>Unicode text</i>	optional
other button	<i>Unicode text</i>	optional

Parameters

Unicode text

text to display in the alert; can be an empty string

afterwards calling *anything*

not supported (through AppleScript Studio version 1.4); a reference to a script to run when the alert is finished

alternate button *Unicode text*

the title of the alternate button

as *enumerated constant* from [Alert Type](#) (page 137)

the type of alert

attached to [window](#) (page 67)
the window to attach the alert to
default button *Unicode text*
the title of the default button
message *Unicode text*
the message for the alert
other button *Unicode text*
the title of the other button

Result

alert reply

An [alert reply](#) (page 380) that contains information on the dismissed alert. When the alert is displayed as a sheet (attached to a window), there is no immediate result, and you must install an [alert ended](#) (page 405) handler to respond to the alert being dismissed.

Examples

The following statement shows the syntax for displaying an alert as a sheet (which results in a document-modal alert). It is taken from the `clicked` handler of the Display Alert application distributed with AppleScript Studio. Most of the parameters are variables that are set from text fields in the application's main window (not shown).

Note: There are no line breaks in the following examples—each includes just one AppleScript statement.

```
display alert dialogText as dialogType message dialogMessage default button
defaultButtonTitle alternate button alternateButtonTitle other button
otherButtonTitle attached to window "main"
```

When you display an alert attached to a window, you must install an `alert ended` handler for the window. The handler is called when the alert is dismissed. For an example of an `alert ended` handler, see the Examples section of the [alert ended](#) (page 405) handler.

The following statement shows the syntax for displaying an alert that not attached to a window (and is therefore application modal). Again, most of the parameters are variables that are set from text fields in the application's main window (not shown). In this case, though, execution stops until the alert is dismissed, and `display alert` returns an [alert reply](#) (page 380), from which you can get information about how the alert was dismissed (as shown the Examples section of the `alert ended` (page 405) handler).

```
set theReply to display alert dialogText as dialogType message dialogMessage
default button defaultButtonTitle alternate button alternateButtonTitle other
button otherButtonTitle
```

Version Notes

The `afterwards` calling parameter to this command is not supported, through AppleScript Studio version 1.4.

display dialog

Displays the specified dialog.

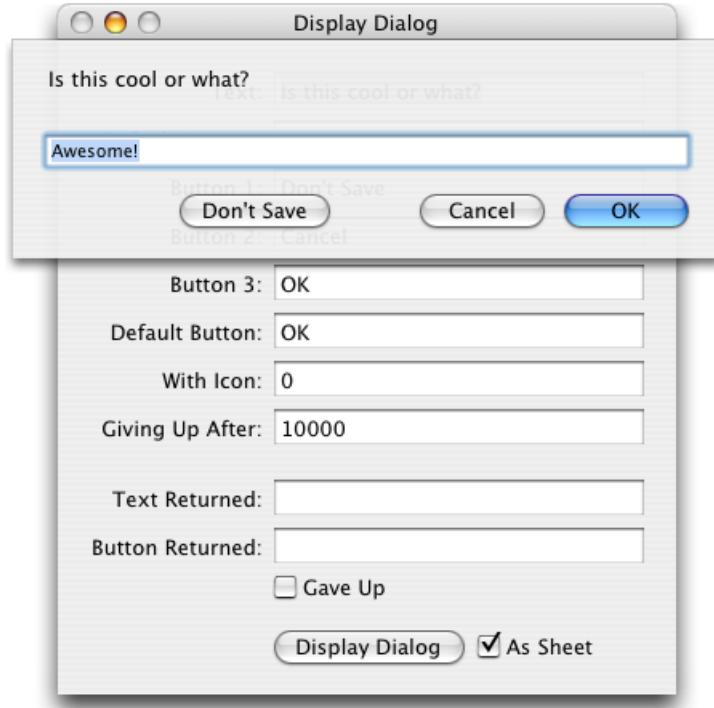
AppleScript Studio overrides the `display dialog` scripting addition command (provided in the file `/System/Library/ScriptingAdditions/StandardAdditions.osax`) to implement its own version.

This command has many optional parameters to allow you to control how the dialog is displayed. For example, you can present the window in an application-modal fashion, or in document-modal fashion (as a sheet). Displaying a dialog as a sheet allows a user to continue to work with other windows before responding.

Important: Read the Discussion section below for important information about working with a dialog displayed as a sheet.

Figure 9-6 shows a dialog displayed as a sheet by the `Display Dialog` sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio. `Display Dialog` shows how to display a dialog and obtain information when it is dismissed.

Figure 9-6 A dialog displayed as a sheet by the `display dialog` command



Syntax

<code>display dialog</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>attached to</code>	<i>window</i>	optional
<code>buttons</code>	<i>list</i>	optional
<code>default answer</code>	<i>Unicode text</i>	optional
<code>default button</code>	<i>anything</i>	optional
<code>giving up after</code>	<i>integer</i>	optional

with icon	<i>anything</i>	optional
-----------	-----------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the dialog window to display

attached to [window](#) (page 67)

the window to attach the dialog to; supplying this parameter causes the dialog to be displayed in document-modal fashion, attached to the specified window

buttons *list*

a list of up to three button names

default answer *Unicode text*

the default editable text

default button *anything*

the name or number of the default button

giving up after *integer*

number of seconds to wait before automatically dismissing the dialog

with icon *anything*

a string or integer that specifies the icon to display; for a string, the string must specify a TIFF file (without the .tiff extension) in the project that contains an icon image; for an integer, you can use the values 0, 1, or 2 to get system-supplied icons, or you can pass one of the enumerated values from [Alert Type](#) (page 137)

Result

dialog reply

A [dialog reply](#) (page 383) that contains information on the dismissed dialog. When the dialog is displayed as a sheet (attached to a window), there is no immediate result, and you must install a [dialog ended](#) (page 405) handler to respond to the dialog being dismissed.

Examples

The following example displays a dialog with text and three buttons. It specifies a timeout value (giving up after 10) and a default button (default button "Goodbye"). The example then displays a second dialog to show which button was clicked:

```
on clicked theObject
    set theReply to display dialog "Please click a button." buttons {"Hello",
    "Goodbye", "OK"} default button "Goodbye" giving up after 10
    display dialog button returned of theReply
end clicked
```

Note: In the previous on clicked handler, there are no line breaks in the statement beginning with set theReply to and ending with giving up after 10.

In this example, control does not return to the second display dialog statement until either the user clicks a button (or presses the Return key for the default), or waits more than 10 seconds, causing a timeout.

You can display an application-defined icon by specifying the TIFF file for the icon. For example, if the file is named `myIcon.tiff` and you've dragged it into the Xcode project for the application, you could add `with icon myIcon after giving up after 10` in the `clicked` handler above.

See the Discussion section for information about displaying a dialog as a sheet (attached to a window). For a more complete example, see the Display Dialog sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio, as well as the Examples section of the `dialog reply` (page 383) class.

Discussion

When you display a dialog independently, script execution stops until the dialog is dismissed, at which point it continues with the statement following the `display dialog` statement.

When you display a dialog as a sheet (attached to a window), script execution continues, and the following statement is executed immediately. This can lead to some confusion. To get control when the user dismisses the dialog, you install a `dialog ended` handler, as demonstrated in the Display Dialog sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio.

When you display a dialog independently, the `display dialog` command generates a “user canceled” error when the cancel button is pressed. Your script should use a `try on error` block (also demonstrated in the Display Dialog application) to deal with the error.

When you display a dialog attached to a window, your `dialog ended` handler can treat cancel like any other button.

Version Notes

Starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.1, you can pass a number to the `display dialog` command without having to coerce it to a string, as shown in the following statement (where `amount` and `rate` are previously defined numeric variables):

```
display dialog amount * rate
```

For another simple example, the following statement displays a minimal dialog (with Cancel and OK buttons) that contains displays the string “10” and dismisses itself after 3 seconds if the user doesn't respond:

```
display dialog 10 giving up after 3
```

```
display panel
```

Displays the specified panel window.

Not recommended, starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.2. Use `display` (page 395) instead. The optional parameters allow you to control how the panel window is displayed.

Syntax

<code>display panel</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>afterwards calling</code>	<i>anything</i>	optional
<code>attached to</code>	<i>window</i>	optional
<code>for file types</code>	<i>list</i>	optional
<code>in directory</code>	<i>Unicode text</i>	optional

with file name	<i>Unicode text</i>	optional
----------------	---------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the window to display

afterwards calling *anything*
the script to run when the display is finished

attached to [window](#) (page 67)
the window to attach the panel window to

for file types *list*
a list of file extension that are allowed (for open/save panels)

in directory *Unicode text*
the starting directory (for open/save panels)

with file name *Unicode text*
the default file name (for open/save panels)

Result

integer

an integer value representing the button that dismissed the panel; a return value of 0 indicates the panel was cancelled; 1 indicates it was accepted

Examples

For examples that show how to load and display a panel, see the Examples sections of the [panel ended](#) (page 406) and [load nib](#) (page 88) event handlers.

Version Notes

Starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.2, this command is not recommended—use [display](#) (page 395) instead.

`load panel`

Not recommended, starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.1. Loads the specified panel from the specified nib file.

Syntax

<code>load panel</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code>from nib</code>	<i>Unicode text</i>	optional

Parameters

reference

a reference to the panel window to load

`from nib` *Unicode text*
the name of the nib to get the panel window from

Examples

To use this command, you insert a panel window in your nib file and supply a window title on the Attributes pane of the Info window (not an AppleScript name, which you specify on the AppleScript pane). You then load the panel in a script by specifying the window title. For example, given a window with title “myWindow” in a nib file “myNib”, you could load an instance of the window for use as a panel with the following statement:

```
load panel "myWindow" from nib "myNib"
```

Version Notes

Starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.2, this command is not recommended—use [Load nib](#) (page 88) instead.

Events

Objects based on classes in the Panel suite support handlers for the following events (an event is an action, typically generated through interaction with an application's user interface, that causes a handler for the appropriate object to be executed). To determine which classes support which events, see the individual class descriptions.

- [alert ended](#) (page 405)
- [dialog ended](#) (page 405)
- [panel ended](#) (page 406)

[alert ended](#)

Called after an alert ends if the alert panel was displayed attached to a window.

When you display an alert in application-modal fashion, your script waits for the user to dismiss the alert. If you display the alert in document-modal fashion by specifying the optional `attached to` parameter, script execution continues. To perform any actions when the user dismisses the alert, you have to supply an `alert ended` handler.

Syntax

<code>alert ended</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code> with reply</code>	<i>alert reply</i>	optional

Parameters

reference

a reference to the [window](#) (page 67) to which the panel was attached

`with reply` *alert reply*

the reply returned from the alert

Examples

When you connect an `alert ended` handler to a `window` object in Interface Builder, AppleScript Studio supplies an empty handler template. The following handler is from the Display Alert sample application distributed with AppleScript Studio. The handler obtains the name of the button returned from the `with reply` parameter and uses it to set the contents of a text field (also named "button returned").

```
on alert ended theObject with reply theReply
    set contents of text field "button returned" of window "main"
        to button returned of the reply
end alert ended
```

[dialog ended](#)

Called after a dialog ends if the dialog was displayed attached to a window.

When you display a dialog in application-modal fashion, your script waits for the user to dismiss the dialog. If you display the dialog in document-modal fashion by specifying the optional `attached to` parameter, script execution continues. To perform any actions when the user dismisses the alert, you have to supply a `dialog ended` handler.

Syntax

<code>dialog ended</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code> with reply</code>	<i>dialog reply</i>	optional

Parameters

reference

a reference to the panel for which the handler is called

`with reply` *dialog reply*

the reply returned from the dialog

Examples

For an example of a dialog ended handler, see the Examples section of the [dialog reply](#) (page 383) command.

panel ended

Called after a panel ends if the panel was displayed attached to a window.

When you display a panel in application-modal fashion, your script waits for the user to dismiss the panel. If you display the panel in document-modal fashion by specifying the optional `attached to` parameter, script execution continues. To perform any actions when the user dismisses the panel, you have to supply a `panel ended` handler.

The `panel ended` event handler is called in the script that is connected to the window that the `open-panel` (page 385) or `save-panel` (page 390) is connected to. For example, if your window event handlers are connected to a script named `Window.applescript` and your script displays a panel with a statement like `display open panel attached to window "main"`, then the `panel ended` event handler should also be connected to `Window.applescript`. The handler is called when the panel is dismissed.

Syntax

<code>panel ended</code>	<i>reference</i>	required
<code> with result</code>	<i>anything</i>	optional

Parameters

reference

a reference to the panel for which the handler is called

`with result` *anything*

the result returned from the panel

Examples

The following panel ended handler is from the Save Panel sample application, available at <Xcode>/Examples/AppleScript Studio (starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.1). You connect the handler to a window in Interface Builder. Then your application calls the [display panel](#) (page 402) command, using the optional attached to window parameter to attach the panel to the window with the panel ended handler. The handler is called when the panel is dismissed.

```
on panel ended theObject with result withResult
    if withResult is 1 then
        set contents of text field "path name" of window "main"
            to path name of save panel
    else
        set contents of text field "path name" of window "main" to ""
    end if
end panel ended
```

The Save Panel application uses the following statement to display a panel attached to a window that uses the panel ended handler shown above. The in directory and with file name parameters are optional.

```
display save panel in directory theDirectory
    with file name theFileName attached to window of theObject
```

For more information, see the Examples section of the [display](#) (page 395) command.

Version Notes

The Save Panel application was first distributed with AppleScript Studio version 1.1.

CHAPTER 9

Panel Suite

Plugin Suite

This chapter describes the terminology in the Plugin suite.

Starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.3, first distributed with Mac OS X version 10.3, Xcode provides a new template for creating an AppleScript plug-in for Xcode. That is, you can use AppleScript Studio to create a plug-in that adds features to Xcode itself. The Plugin suite provides terminology to use with plug-ins of this type.

Terminology

The classes and events in the Plugin suite are described in the following sections:

- “[Classes](#)” (page 410)
- “[Events](#)” (page 411)

For enumerated constants, see “[Enumerations](#)” (page 136).

Classes

The Plugin suite contains the following class:

[plugin](#) (page 410)

plugin

Plural: plugins

Inherits from: [item](#) (page 50)

Cocoa Class: ASKPlugin

Represents an application plugin.

You build plug-ins using the Xcode project template “AppleScript Xcode Plugin.” Once you have built a plugin, you place it in one of the following locations so that it will be loaded the next time Xcode is launched:

- /Library/Application Support/Apple/Developer Tools/Plug-Ins
- ~/Library/Application Support/Apple/Developer Tools/Plug-Ins
- /Network/Library/Application Support/Apple/Developer Tools/Plug-Ins

A plugin object has read only access to the properties of its parent class.

Examples

The most common reason for creating an AppleScript Xcode plug-in is to add new functionality to Xcode by taking advantage of its scriptability. This can be useful because Xcode supports a robust scripting terminology, and it is possible to provide plug-in features that are not currently available through the Xcode user interface.

For an example that demonstrates how to add a menu and menu item to Xcode, see the examples section for the [plugin loaded](#) (page 411) event handler.

Version Notes

The plugin class was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.3.

Events

Objects in the Plugin Suite support the following events (an event is an action, typically generated through interaction with an application's user interface, that causes a handler for the appropriate object to be executed).

- [plugin loaded](#) (page 411)

plugin loaded

Called when the plug-in to which the handler is attached is loaded.

You typically use this handler to create any interface items you are adding to Xcode (such as menus or menu items) and to create any scripts to handle actions involving those interface items.

Syntax

plugin loaded	<i>reference</i>	required
---------------	------------------	----------

Parameters

reference

a reference to the object whose plugin loaded handler is called

Examples

This example describes how to create a plug-in application and use it to add a menu and a simple menu item to Xcode.

To create an AppleScript plug-in project in Xcode, you follow these steps:

1. Choose File > New Project
2. In the New Project Assistant window, scroll down to the section for Standard Apple Plug-ins.
3. Select AppleScript Xcode Plugin

To hook up the plugin handler for the application, you follow these steps:

1. Select the project in the Groups & Files list in Xcode. The project's files should then be visible in the detail view.
2. Double-click the nib file to open it in Interface Builder.
3. In Interface Builder, select "File's Owner" in the nib window.
4. Open an Info window (type Command-Shift-I or choose Tools > Show Info).
5. Display the AppleScript pane (type Command-7, or use the pop-up menu).
6. Open the Plugin group and select the plugin loaded handler.
7. Select the script file below, then click the Edit Script button. That will take you back to Xcode, with an open script file containing an empty plugin loaded handler.

Listing 10-1 provides an example of code you might put in your `plugin loaded` handler. This example adds a “Plug-ins” menu to Xcode and adds a “Display Dialog” menu item to the menu. It also defines a script and attaches the script to the menu item. The script displays a dialog.

Remember that after you build your plug-in, you place it in the one of the locations described in [plugin](#) (page 410), so that it will be loaded the next time Xcode is launched.

Listing 10-1 A sample plugin loaded handler

```
on plugin loaded theBundle
    -- Make a new script
    script pluginScript
        property someVariable : "Display Dialog"

        on choose menu item theObject
            display dialog someVariable
        end choose menu item
    end script

    -- Make a new plugin menu
    set pluginMenu to make new menu at end of menus of main menu with properties
    {title:"Plug-ins", name:"plugins"}

    -- Make a new Display Dialog menu item in the plugin menu
    set pluginItem to make new menu item at beginning of menu items of pluginMenu
    with properties {title:"Display Dialog", name:"display dialog"}

    -- Set the script of the new menu item
    set script of pluginItem to pluginScript
end plugin loaded
```

Version Notes

The `plugin loaded` event handler was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.3.

Text View Suite

This chapter describes the terminology in AppleScript Studio's Text View suite.

The Text View suite defines two classes for displaying and manipulating text. The [text](#) (page 414) class inherits from the [view](#) (page 178) class and [text view](#) (page 414) inherits from [text](#). Starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.3, these two classes were merged.

Terminology

The classes in the Text View suite are described in the following section:

["Classes"](#) (page 414)

For enumerated constants, see ["Enumerations"](#) (page 136).

Classes

The Text View suite contains the following classes:

[text](#) (page 414)

[text view](#) (page 414)

text

Plural: text

Inherits from: [view](#) (page 178)

Cocoa Class: NSText

Not available starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.3.



Warning: Starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.3, the `text` class is collapsed into the [text view](#) (page 414) class. Properties you could previously access through the `text` class can now be accessed through the `text view` class. See the Version Notes section of the [text view](#) class for a list of merged properties.

text view

Plural: text views

Inherits from: [view](#) (page 178)

Cocoa Class: NSTextView

Provides many features for displaying and manipulating text laid out in a defined area.

Important: Starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.3, the `text` (page 414) class is collapsed into the `text view` class. Properties you could previously access through the `text` class can now be accessed through the `text view` class. See the Version Notes section for a list of merged properties.

Figure 11-1 shows a window that contains a text view.

Figure 11-1 A text view that contains some text

You will find the `text_view` object on the Cocoa-Text pane of Interface Builder's Palette window. You can set many attributes for text views in Interface Builder's Info window.

For an overview of Cocoa's text-handling system, see the document *Text System Overview*.

Properties of text view objects

In addition to the properties it inherits from the [view](#) (page 178) class, a `text_view` object has these properties:

`alignment`

Access: read/write

Class: *enumerated constant* from [Text Alignment](#) (page 149)
the alignment of the text

`allows undo`

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the text view allow undo?

`background_color`

Access: read/write

Class: *RGB color*

the background color of the view; a three-item integer list that contains the values for each component of the color; for example, green can be represented as {0,65535,0}

`content`

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the contents of the view; nearly synonymous with `contents`; for related information, see the Version Notes section for this class

contents

Access: read/write

Class: *Unicode text*

the contents of the view; nearly synonymous with content; for related information, see the Version Notes section for this class

draws background

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the view draw its background?

editable

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the view editable?

field editor

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is this a field editor? a field editor is used by simple text-bearing objects; for example, a [text field](#) (page 246) object uses its window's field editor to display and manipulate text; the field editor can be shared by any number of objects and so its state may be constantly changing; for additional information, see the description for the `fieldEditor:forObject:` method in the [NSWindow](#) class

font

Access: read/write

Class: [font](#) (page 46)

the font for the view

horizontally resizable

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the view horizontally resizable?

imports graphics

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Should the view import graphics?

maximum size

Access: read/write

Class: *point*

the maximum size of the view; the size is returned as a two-item list of numbers {horizontal, vertical}; see the `bounds` property of the [window](#) (page 67) class for information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the [application](#) (page 28) class, as well as the [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property of that class

Text View Suite

minimum size

Access: read/write

Class: *point*

the minimum size of the view; the size is returned as a two-item list of numbers {horizontal, vertical}; see the `bounds` property of the [window](#) (page 67) class for information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the [application](#) (page 28) class, as well as the [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property of that class

rich text

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Does the text support Rich Text Format? default is true

ruler visible

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the ruler visible?

selectable

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the view selectable?

smart insert delete enabled

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is the smart insertion and deletion of text enabled? default is true; controls whether the view inserts or deletes space around inserted and deleted words so as to preserve proper spacing and punctuation

spell checking enabled

Access: read/write

Class: *boolean*

Is spell checking enabled for the text view?

text color

Access: read/write

Class: *RGB color*

the color of the text; a three-item integer list that contains the values for each component of the color; for example, green can be represented as {0,65535,0}

text container inset

Access: read/write

Class: *point*

the amount of the empty space the view leaves around its associated text container; the text container represents the region where text is laid out; the inset is returned as a two-item list of numbers {width, height}; default is {0,0}

`text container origin`

Access: `read only`

Class: `point`

the origin of the text container within the text view, which is calculated from the view's bounds rectangle, container inset, and the container's used rect; the text container represents the region where text is laid out; the origin is returned as a two-item list of numbers {`left`, `bottom`}; see the `bounds` property of the [window](#) (page 67) class for information on the coordinate system; for changes introduced in AppleScript Studio version 1.4, see the main discussion for the [application](#) (page 28) class, as well as the [coordinate system](#) (page 30) property of that class

`uses font panel`

Access: `read/write`

Class: `boolean`

Can the view use the font panel?

`uses ruler`

Access: `read/write`

Class: `boolean`

Should the text view use rulers?

`vertically resizable`

Access: `read/write`

Class: `boolean`

Is the view vertically resizable?

Elements of text view objects

In addition to the elements it inherits from the [view](#) (page 178) class, a `text view` object can contain the elements listed below. Your script can access most elements with any of the key forms described in ["Standard Key Forms"](#) (page 20).

`text` (see ["Terminology Supplied by the Cocoa Application Framework"](#) (page 18))

Specify by: ["Standard Key Forms"](#) (page 20)

the view's text

Events supported by text view objects

A `text view` object supports handlers that can respond to the following events:

Drag and Drop

[conclude drop](#) (page 363)

[drag](#) (page 364)

[drag entered](#) (page 364)

[drag exited](#) (page 365)

[drag updated](#) (page 366)

[drop](#) (page 366)

[prepare drop](#) (page 368)

Editing

Text View Suite

[begin editing](#) (page 261)
[changed](#) (page 261)
[end editing](#) (page 263)
[should begin editing](#) (page 265)
[should end editing](#) (page 266)

Key

[keyboard up](#) (page 109)

Mouse

[mouse entered](#) (page 112)
[mouse exited](#) (page 113)
[scroll wheel](#) (page 120)

Nib

[awake from nib](#) (page 101)

View

[bounds changed](#) (page 187)

Examples

The following statement, from the Open Panel sample application (first distributed with AppleScript Studio version 1.1), shows how to set the text of a text view. The statement actually clears the text view by setting its text to an empty string.

```
set contents of text view "path names" of scroll view "path names" of window "main" to ""
```

You can use the following script in Script Editor to set the text color in a text view to green. Similar script statements will work within an AppleScript Studio application script (though you won't need the tell application block).

```
tell application "myTextViewApp"
    tell text view "text" of scroll view "scroller" of window "main"
        set text color to {0, 65535, 0}
    end tell
end tell
```

Text-handling terminology can be a bit confusing. AppleScript Studio's Text View suite defines the `text view` class, which (prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.3) inherited from the [text](#) (page 414) class—starting in version 1.3, the properties of the `text` class were merged into `text view` class.

In addition, Cocoa defines the Text suite, which defines classes such as `character`, `paragraph`, `text`, and `word`, which in turn have elements such as `character`, `paragraph`, and `word`, and properties such as `color`, `font`, and `size`. The Text suite is a default suite that is available to all Cocoa applications that support scripting.

To further complicate matters, AppleScript classes such as `string` and `Unicode text` have `character`, `paragraph`, `text`, and `word` elements. In addition, if a class and a property (such as `text`) have the same name, use of the name within a tell statement defaults to the class.

The following script shows various operations you can perform on the text from a text view in a window. A text view is automatically enclosed in a scroll view, so the script accesses the text view through the scroll view. This script was tested with AppleScript Studio version 1.2 (and again with version 1.3) in Script Editor, but you can use similar statements in an application script (where you won't need the tell application block). This script may include statements that do not run with earlier versions of AppleScript Studio.

For this example, the text in the text view was "This is the only sentence." Note that you will get evaluation errors for some lines in this script if there is no text in the text view, or, for example, less than 7 characters (causing the statement character 7 of text of text view 1 to generate an error).

```

tell application "simple"
    tell window 1
        tell scroll view 1
            class of text of text view 1 -- text
            word 1 of text of text view 1 -- result: "This"
            set myTextObject to text of text view 1
                -- result: "This is the only sentence."
            class of myTextObject
                -- result: Unicode text
                -- In Studio version 1.1, the result is string.
            -- Next line generates error because Unicode text doesn't
            -- have a color property
            --color of myTextObject
                -- result: Can't get color of "This is the only sentence."
            word 1 of myTextObject -- result: "This"
            character 7 of myTextObject -- result: "s"
            character 1 of word 1 of myTextObject -- result: "T"
            set myText to contents of text view 1
                -- result: "This is the only sentence."
            class of myText -- result: Unicode text
            word 3 of myText -- result: "the"
            character 13 of myText -- result: "o"
            editable of text view 1 -- result: true (inherited from text)
            background color of text view 1 -- result: {65535, 65535, 65535}
            set myTextRef to a reference to (text of text view 1)
                -- result: every text of text view 1 of scroll view 1
                -- of window 1 of application "simple"
            class of myTextRef -- result: text
            color of myTextRef -- result: {0, 0, 0}
            --font of myTextRef -- NSCannotCreateScriptCommandError
            contents of myTextRef
                -- result: "This is the only sentence."
            size of myTextRef -- result: 12.0 (depends on font)
            word 1 of myTextRef -- result: "This"
            color of word 1 of myTextRef -- result: {0, 0, 0}
            set color of word 1 of myTextRef to {65535, 0, 0}
                -- result: color of first worth in view ("This") is red
        end tell
    end tell
end tell

```

See the Examples section for the [scroll](#) (page 256) command for information about how to scroll text in a text view.

See the Examples section for the [view](#) (page 178) class for information about how to rotate text in a text view.

Version Notes

Starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.3, the [text](#) (page 414) class has been collapsed into the [text view](#) class. The following properties, which you could previously access through the [text](#) class, can now be accessed through the [text view](#) class:

- alignment
- background color
- content
- contents
- draws background
- editable
- field editor
- font
- horizontally resizable
- imports graphics
- maximum size
- minimum size
- rich text
- selectable
- text color
- uses font panel
- vertically resizable

Starting with AppleScript Studio version 1.2, a script can say `word 1 of text view 1` instead of `word 1 of text of text view 1` (the default of `text` is assumed), though the longer version still works.

Support for drag-and-drop commands was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2. See the ["Terminology"](#) (page 360) for details. In particular, the description for the [conclude drop](#) (page 363) event handler provides information on supporting drag and drop for [text view](#) (page 414) and [text field](#) (page 246) objects.

The content property was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.2. You can use `content` and `contents` interchangeably, with one exception. (These properties came over from the `text` class to the `text view` class in AppleScript Studio version 1.3.) Within an event handler, `contents` of `theObject` returns a reference to an object, rather than the actual contents. To get the actual contents of an object (such as the text contents from a [text field](#) (page 246)) within an event handler, you can either use `contents` or `content` of `theObject`.

For a sample script that shows the difference between `content` and `contents`, see the Version Notes section for the [control](#) (page 213) class.

See the Examples section for the [scroll](#) (page 256) command for information about how to scroll text in a text view.

CHAPTER 11

Text View Suite

Document Revision History

This table describes the changes to *AppleScript Studio Terminology Reference*.

Date	Notes
2007-10-31	Added information on the new version number for Mac OS X version 10.5. In “ Introduction to AppleScript Studio Terminology Reference ” (page 11), noted that no new terminology was added in AppleScript Studio version 1.5.
	Updated version information in Table 1-1 (page 14) and provided a link to <i>Interface Builder User Guide</i> for information on new nib formats in Interface Builder 3.0.
	For the outline view (page 294) class, noted that through Mac OS X version 10.5, an <code>outline view</code> object does not respond to events from the Data View suite (such as <code>column resized</code> or <code>selection changed</code>), even if you connect handlers for these events in Interface Builder.
	For the menu item (page 372) class, now correctly shows access for the <code>separator item</code> property to be read only.
	In a sample script shown for the menu (page 370) class, noted that prior to AppleScript Studio version 1.5, the <code>set script</code> statement resulted in a memory leak.
2006-09-05	Noted that the change cell value handler is not called before Mac OS X version 10.4 and removed reference to the unsupported <code>updated</code> handler.
2006-04-04	Corrected sample scripts and added information and links for some terms.
	In Examples section for will finish launching (page 128) event handler, added considering numeric strings <code>block</code> to script sample that checks AppleScript Studio version.
	In discussion for tab view (page 172) class, added note that user interface items can only be accessed from the current tab view item. Also added information on dealing with tab view items when they are switched in and out.
	In the Examples section for the display dialog (page 399) command, modified the text of the <code>on clicked</code> handler so that it doesn't contain extraneous line breaks, which will cause the handler to fail to compile if pasted into a sample application.
	In the Examples section for the popup button (page 229) class, listed sample applications that show how to work with popup buttons in your Studio scripts.

REVISION HISTORY

Document Revision History

Date	Notes
	In the Examples section for the choose menu item (page 377) event handler, noted that the Task List sample application shows how to use this handler.
2005-04-29	Made minor corrections.
	Added information about displaying AppleScript Studio dictionaries, and about changes in dictionary formats between AppleScript Studio version 1.3 and 1.4, to the section “ Terminology Supplied by AppleScript Studio ” (page 18).
	Added descriptions and examples for new and revised terminology in Mac OS X v10.4.
	The “ Application Suite ” (page 27) now includes the toolbar (page 59) and toolbar item (page 62) classes and the clicked toolbar item (page 105) and update toolbar item (page 126) event handlers.
	The following enumerations have been added: Coordinate System (page 142), Toolbar Display Mode (page 151) and Toolbar Size Mode (page 151).
	The application (page 28) class now has a coordinate system (page 30) property, described with that property and in the main discussion for the class.
	The window (page 67) class now includes a toolbar (page 73) property and responds to the clicked toolbar item (page 105) and update toolbar item (page 126) event handlers.
	The “ Container View Suite ” (page 153) now includes the event handlers parameters updated (page 188) and update parameters (page 190) (used with Automator actions).
	In the “ Control View Suite ” (page 193), the cell (page 202) class and the control (page 213) class now contain action method and target properties.
	The “ Data View Suite ” (page 269) now includes the event handlers accept outline drop (page 318), accept table drop (page 319), cell value changed (page 321), item value changed (page 329), items changed (page 330), prepare outline drag (page 333), prepare outline drop (page 334), prepare table drag (page 336), prepare table drop (page 336), and rows changed (page 337).
	The outline view (page 294) and table view (page 302) classes respond to the corresponding versions of these handlers.
	In the “ Data View Suite ” (page 269), the data row (page 286) class now contains content and contents properties.
	In the “ Data View Suite ” (page 269), the data source (page 288) class now contains allows reordering, content , contents , returns records , and sorted data rows properties.

REVISION HISTORY

Document Revision History

Date	Notes
	In the “Data View Suite” (page 269), the <code>table view</code> (page 302) class now contains allows reordering, content, contents, dragged items, and user sort indicators properties.
	In the “Menu Suite” (page 369), the <code>menu item</code> (page 372) class now contains “action method” (page 373) and “target” (page 375) properties.
	Added AppleScript Studio version 1.4 information to “Version Information” (page 13).
	Made minor updates to the descriptions in “Scripting Error Messages” (page 24).
2003-09-15	Notes of this date are consolidated with revision notes from August 21, 2003 to reflect the final shipping version of AppleScript Studio version 1.3.
	Changed illustrations and text to reflect current user interface for Xcode and Interface Builder, as well as Mac OS X version 10.3.
	The HTML version of this document now includes a terminology index.
	For the <code>append</code> (page 313) command: Noted that the command now accepts a simple list of items, and provided an example in the Examples section.
	For the <code>color-panel</code> (page 380) class: Added an example for setting the <code>color</code> property of the class.
	For the <code>document</code> (page 348) class: Added descriptions of two new properties, <code>file kind</code> (added for backward compatibility, and not to be used in your scripts) and <code>path</code> . In the Version Notes section, added a description of why <code>file kind</code> was added (as part of fixing an implementation error with the <code>file type</code> property).
	For the <code>item</code> (page 50) class: Noted the addition of the <code>script</code> property, which allows you to assign scripts to objects based on the many classes that inherit from <code>item</code> . Added an example that uses the <code>script</code> property to add a script to a <code>menu item</code> (page 372) to the Examples section for the <code>menu</code> (page 370) class.
	For the <code>menu</code> (page 370) and <code>menu item</code> (page 372) classes: Noted that starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.3, you can create menus and menu items using <code>make new</code> , and you can assign a script to the items you create. Provided an example in Examples section for <code>menu</code> class.
	For the <code>outline view</code> (page 294) class: Added descriptions for the four new properties in the class: <code>clicked data item</code> , <code>edited data item</code> , <code>selected data item</code> , and <code>selected data items</code> .
	For the <code>pasteboard</code> (page 53) class: Added notes about preferred type and pasteboard usage to the Version Notes section.
	For the “Plugin Suite” (page 409): Added documentation for this new suite, which allows you to build plug-ins for the Xcode application.

REVISION HISTORY

Document Revision History

Date	Notes
	For the text view (page 414) and text (page 414) classes: Modified the descriptions to reflect the change that the text class has now been collapsed into the text view class. Properties you could previously access through the text class can now be accessed through the text view class.
	Verified the long test script in the Examples section of the text view (page 414) class.
	For the user-defaults (page 64) class: Modified the sample statement in step 2 in the Examples section.
	For the window (page 67) class: Noted that starting in AppleScript Studio version 1.3, you can access many of the properties that are defined for the window class in Cocoa's Standard suite, such as titled . Noted that the first responder property of the class now returns a useful object, typically the current field editor .
	For all classes with content and contents properties, added text to the property descriptions to refer the reader to the Version Notes section (which describes changes to those properties).
	Updated for AppleScript Studio terminology added in version 1.2.1. This includes:
	the path property of the bundle (page 35) class;
	the auto display , maximum size , minimum size , and needs display properties of the window (page 67) class;
	Noted in the default entry (page 40) class that as of AppleScript Studio version 1.2.1, it is safe to delete entries from the user defaults system.
2002-10-01	Updated for AppleScript Studio version 1.2 terminology.
	Completed descriptions for all AppleScript Studio 1.2 terminology and added many examples.
	Updated Version Information to flag differences between AppleScript Studio versions.
	Added the Document suite.
	Added the Drag and Drop suite.
	Moved suites into separate chapters.
	Divided front matter into " Introduction to AppleScript Studio Terminology Reference " (page 11) and " Terminology Fundamentals " (page 13) chapters.

REVISION HISTORY

Document Revision History

Date	Notes
	Added following sections to "Terminology Fundamentals" (page 13) chapter: "Building AppleScript Studio Applications" (page 15) "Naming Conventions for Methods and Handlers" (page 20) "Accessing Properties and Elements" (page 21) "Event Handler Parameters" (page 23) "Connecting Key and Mouse Event Handlers" (page 23) "Scripting Error Messages" (page 24) "Using the Sample Scripts" (page 25) "Panels Versus Dialogs and Windows" (page 25) "A Word on Unicode Text" (page 26)
	Added Index (PDF only).
2002-06-01	Preliminary version to ship with Mac OS X version 10.2. Documents only AppleScript Studio version 1.1 terminology.
	Many descriptions added.
	Added following sections to front matter: "See Also" (page 12) "Version Information" (page 13)
2002-04-01	First release of preliminary draft.

REVISION HISTORY

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