一、构建一个 Windows 应用程序——API 编程方式

【参考代码】

```
#include <windows.h>
#include <stdio.h>
LRESULT CALLBACK WinSunProc(
 HWND hwnd,
                  // handle to window
                // message identifier
 UINT uMsq.
 WPARAM wParam, // first message parameter
 LPARAM IParam // second message parameter
);
int WINAPI WinMain(
 HINSTANCE hInstance.
                           // handle to current instance
 HINSTANCE hPrevInstance, // handle to previous instance
 LPSTR lpCmdLine,
                          // command line
 int nCmdShow
                           // show state
)
{
   WNDCLASS wndcls;
   wndcls.style=CS_HREDRAW | CS_VREDRAW;
   wndcls.lpfnWndProc=WinSunProc;
   wndcls.cbClsExtra=0;
   wndcls.cbWndExtra=0;
   wndcls.hlnstance=hlnstance;
   wndcls.hlcon=Loadlcon(NULL,IDI_ERROR);
   wndcls.hCursor=LoadCursor(NULL,IDC_CROSS);
    wndcls.hbrBackground=(HBRUSH)GetStockObject(WHITE_BRUSH);
    wndcls.lpszClassName="Weixin2003";
    wndcls.lpszMenuName=NULL;
    RegisterClass(&wndcls);
    HWND hwnd:
    hwnd=CreateWindow("Weixin2003"," 北京维新科学技术培训中心
",WS_OVERLAPPEDWINDOW,0,0,600,400,NULL,NULL,hInstance,NULL);
    ShowWindow(hwnd,SW_SHOWNORMAL);
    UpdateWindow(hwnd);
    MSG msg;
    while(GetMessage(&msg,NULL,0,0))
    {
```

```
TranslateMessage(&msg); //将虚拟键消息(如 WM_KEYDONW)转换为字符消息
WM CHAR
       DispatchMessage(&msg); // 将消息回传 OS, 由 OS 调用窗口过程函数
WinSunProc 完成消息处理
   }
   return 0;
}
LRESULT CALLBACK WinSunProc(
  HWND hwnd,
                  // handle to window
                 // message identifier
 UINT uMsq.
 WPARAM wParam, // first message parameter
 LPARAM IParam // second message parameter
)
{
   switch(uMsg)
    case WM CHAR:
       char szChar[20];
       sprintf(szChar,"char is %d",wParam);
       MessageBox(hwnd,szChar,"weixin",0);
       break;
    case WM LBUTTONDOWN:
       MessageBox(hwnd,"mouse clicked","weixin",0);
       HDC hdc;
       hdc=GetDC(hwnd);
       TextOut(hdc,0,50,"计算机编程语言培训",strlen("计算机编程语言培训"));
       ReleaseDC(hwnd,hdc);
       break:
    case WM_RBUTTONDOWN:
       MessageBox(hwnd, "right clicked", "weixin", 0);
       break;
   case WM_PAINT:
       HDC hDC;
       PAINTSTRUCT ps;
       hDC=BeginPaint(hwnd,&ps);
       TextOut(hDC,0,0,"维新培训",strlen("维新培训"));
       EndPaint(hwnd,&ps);
       break;
    case WM_CLOSE:
       if(IDYES==MessageBox(hwnd,"是否真的结束?","weixin",MB_YESNO))
       {
           DestroyWindow(hwnd);
       }
```

```
break;
case WM_DESTROY:
    PostQuitMessage(0);
    break;
default:
    return DefWindowProc(hwnd,uMsg,wParam,IParam);
}
return 0;
}
```

二、基于 API 构建一个 MFC 程序

重点:理解 MFC 程序的消息映射机制以及在 VC++6.0 开发环境中的操作方法。

```
提示:注意在程序编译时设置工程,以共享方式使用 MFC 基础类库
 【参考代码】
#include<afxwin.h>
                                          // MFC 头文件
class CHelloApp:public CWinApp
                                         // 声明应用程序类
{
public:
   virtual BOOL InitInstance();
};
CHelloApp theApp;
                                           // 建立应用程序类实例
                                          // 声明主窗口类
class CMainFrame:public CFrameWnd
public:
   CMainFrame()
       //创建主窗口
       Create(NULL, "我的窗口", WS_OVERLAPPEDWINDOW, CRect(0,0, 600, 400));
   }
protected:
   afx_msg void OnLButtonDown(UINT nFlag, CPoint point);
   afx_msg void OnRButtonDown(UINT nFlag, CPoint point);
   DECLARE_MESSAGE_MAP();
};
//消息映射入口
BEGIN_MESSAGE_MAP(CMainFrame, CFrameWnd)
   ON_WM_LBUTTONDOWN()
                                           // 单击鼠标左键消息映射宏
   ON_WM_RBUTTONDOWN()
END_MESSAGE_MAP()
```

```
//定义消息映射函数
void CMainFrame::OnLButtonDown(UINT nFlags, CPoint point)
   MessageBox("你好, 我的 Visual C++世界!", "问候", 0);
   CFrameWnd::OnLButtonDown(nFlags, point);
}
void CMainFrame::OnRButtonDown(UINT nFlags, CPoint point)
{
   MessageBox("右键被单击","提示",0);
   CFrameWnd::OnRButtonDown(nFlags, point);
}
//应用程序首次执行时都要调用的初始化函数
BOOL CHelloApp::InitInstance()
{
   m_pMainWnd = new CMainFrame();
   m_pMainWnd->ShowWindow(m_nCmdShow);
   m_pMainWnd->UpdateWindow();
   return TRUE;
}
```

三、基于向导构建一个 MFC 程序

要求:学会使用类向导添加消息映射,添加对鼠标右键单击事件、左键双击事件以及键盘消息的响应。