

Win 编程

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1 新数据类型

主要目的是容易标识变量的功能，其实现类似于宏定义“Define UINT unsigned int”

- - MSG:消息类型
- - HWND: 句柄，就是一个资源标识，类似与指针，通过其找到对应的资源
- - UNIT: unsigned int
- - WM_: windows message 标识前缀
- - WPARAM 、LPARAM: 附加消息
- - DWORD: 32位的整数
- - POINT: 点，位置类型，成员x、y

2 Windows 应用关系

0.设计一个WinFrame的基本步骤：

1- 设计一个窗口类

```
WNDCLASS winClass; WNDCLASSEX
```

2- 注册窗口类

```
RegisterClass(&winClass);
```

3- 创建窗口

```
hwnd = CreateWindow(...);
```

4- 显示和更新窗口

```
ShowWindow(hwnd, nCmdShow);
```

```
UpdateWindow(hwnd);
```

5- 消息循环

```
while(GetMessage(&msg, NULL, 0, 0)){  
    TranslateMessage(&msg);  
    DispatchMessage(&msg);  
}
```

在vs2010 中的创建：

1- 新建win32

2- 选择windows Application

3- 下一步不用选择Empty工程，直接生成即可

1.WinMain 函数：Windows 程序的入口函数，WINAPI是一个Windows定义的宏，将使系统以特定于Windows

WNDCLASS

The **WNDCLASS** structure contains the window class attributes that are registered by the [RegisterClass](#) function.

This structure has been superseded by the **WNDCLASSEX** structure used with the [RegisterClassEx](#) function. You can still use **WNDCLASS** and [RegisterClass](#) if you do not need to set the small icon associated with the window class.

```
typedef struct _WNDCLASS {
    UINT style;
    WNDPROC lpfnWndProc;
    int cbClsExtra;
    int cbWndExtra;
    HINSTANCE hInstance;
    HICON hIcon;
    HCURSOR hCursor;
    HBRUSH hbrBackground;
    LPCSTR lpszMenuName;
    LPCSTR lpszClassName;
} WNDCLASS, *PWNDCLASS;
```

Members

style

Specifies the class style(s). This member can be any combination of the [class styles](#).

lpfnWndProc

Pointer to the window procedure. You must use the [CallWindowProc](#) function to call the window procedure. For more information, see [WindowProc](#).

cbClsExtra

Specifies the number of extra bytes to allocate following the window-class structure. The system initializes the bytes to zero.

图 1: wndClass图

CreateWindow

The **CreateWindow** function creates an overlapped, pop-up, or child window. It specifies the window class, window title, window style, and (optionally) the initial position and size of the window. The function also specifies the window's parent or owner, if any, and the window's menu.

To use extended window styles in addition to the styles supported by **CreateWindow**, use the [CreateWindowEx](#) function.

```
HWND CreateWindow(
    LPCSTR lpClassName, // registered class name
    LPCSTR lpWindowName, // window name
    DWORD dwStyle, // window style
    int x, // horizontal position of window
    int y, // vertical position of window
    int nWidth, // window width
    int nHeight, // window height
    HWND hWndParent, // handle to parent or owner window
    HMENU hMenu, // menu handle or child identifier
    HINSTANCE hInstance, // handle to application instance
    LPVOID lpParam // window-creation data
);
```

Parameters

lpClassName

[in] Pointer to a null-terminated string or a class atom created by a previous call to the [RegisterClass](#) or [RegisterClassEx](#) function. The atom must be in the low-order word of *lpClassName*; the high-order word must be zero.

If *lpClassName* is a string, it specifies the window class name. The class name can be any name registered with [RegisterClass](#) or [RegisterClassEx](#), provided that the module that registers the class is also the module that creates the window. The class name can also be any of the predefined system class names. For a list of system class names, see the Remarks section.

图 2: createWindow图

2.窗口类：利用结构体**WNDCLASS** 进行定义窗口样式，如图1，消息处理函数的函数指针lpfnWndoroc，背景画刷hbrBac = (HBRUSH)GetObject(颜色)，菜单，窗口名等，然后利用Register(&winclass)进行注册，然后利用CreateWindow创建,并利用句柄进行保存存或指向它，如图2

3.退出 利用PostQuitMessage(0) 使程序结束

```
#include <Windows.h>

LRESULT CALLBACK WndProc( HWND hwnd, UINT message, WPARAM wParam, LPARAM lParam );

int WINAPI wWinMain( HINSTANCE hInstance, HINSTANCE prevInstance, LPWSTR cmdLine, int cmdShow )
{
    UNREFERENCED_PARAMETER( prevInstance );
    UNREFERENCED_PARAMETER( cmdLine );

    WNDCLASSEX wndClass = { 0 };
    wndClass.cbSize = sizeof( WNDCLASSEX );
    wndClass.style = CS_HREDRAW | CS_VREDRAW;
    wndClass.lpfnWndProc = WndProc;
    wndClass.hInstance = hInstance;
    wndClass.hCursor = LoadCursor( NULL, IDC_ARROW );
    wndClass.hbrBackground = ( HBRUSH )(COLOR_WINDOW + 1 );
    wndClass.lpszMenuName = NULL;
    wndClass.lpszClassName = "DIRECTX11BookWindowClass";

    if( !RegisterClassEx( &wndClass ) )
        return -1;

    RECT rc = { 0, 0, 640, 480 };
    AdjustWindowRect( &rc, WS_OVERLAPPEDWINDOW, FALSE );

    HWND hwnd = CreateWindowA( "DIRECTX11BookWindowClass", "Blank Win32 Window",
        WS_OVERLAPPEDWINDOW, CW_USEDEFAULT, CW_USEDEFAULT, rc.right - rc.left,
        rc.bottom - rc.top, NULL, NULL, hInstance, NULL );

    if( !hwnd )
        return -1;

    ShowWindow( hwnd, cmdShow );
```

```

MSG msg = { 0 };

while( msg.message != WM_QUIT )
{
    if( PeekMessage( &msg, 0, 0, 0, PM_REMOVE ) )
    {
        TranslateMessage( &msg );
        DispatchMessage( &msg );
    }
    else
    {
        }
    }

return static_cast<int>( msg.wParam );
}

LRESULT CALLBACK WndProc( HWND hwnd, UINT message, WPARAM wParam, LPARAM lParam )
{
    PAINTSTRUCT paintStruct;
    HDC hDC;

    switch( message )
    {
        case WM_PAINT:
            hDC = BeginPaint( hwnd, &paintStruct );
            EndPaint( hwnd, &paintStruct );
            break;

        case WM_DESTROY:
            PostQuitMessage( 0 );
            break;

        default:
            return DefWindowProc( hwnd, message, wParam, lParam );
    }

    return 0;
}

```

3 消息映射

1- 头文件要做的 :

```

afx_msg void OnPaint();
DECLARE_MESSAGE_MAP();

```

2- 源文件要做的 :

```
BEGIN_MESSAGE_MAP()  
ON_WM_PAINT()  
ON_WM_LBUTTONDOWN()  
END_MESSAGE_MAP()
```

3- 右键类点击属性进行添加消息

4 字符集与 TEXT宏

8位ANSI字符集

16位unicode 字符集 - 宽字符集

TEXT宏(_T宏)

TCHAR、TCHAR*、LPTSTR、LPCTSTR

API 分ANSI 和 Unicode两个版本

1.ANSI 8位 :

```
char szMsgA[256] = "hello";  
strcat(szMsgA,"ss");  
::MessageBoxA(NULL,szMsgA,"窗口名", MB_OK);
```

2.Unicode 16位 :

```
wchar_t szMsgW[256] = L"hello";  
宽型字符串直接添加L  
lstrcatW(szMsgW,L", unicode");  
::MessageBoxW(NULL, szMsgW,L"hello", MB_OK);
```

3.自适应类型 :

```
TCHAR szMsgT[256] = TEXT("Hello");  
LPTSTR st = TEXT("hello");  
LPCTSTR sct = TEXT("hello");  
_tcscat(szMsgT,TEXT(",TCHAR"));  
::MessageBox(NULL,, szMsgT,TEXT("hello"), MB_OK)
```

5 常规空MFC 的建立

- 1.Visual C++ - General
- 2.Empty Project
- 3.右键项目-属性
- 4.配置MFC的使用dll
- 5.配置字符集unicode

6 MFC 设备绘图类

:

1.windows GDI :

1- GDI

2- DC

最后的一个点不画【左闭右开】

2.MFC绘图类 :

1- CDC

2- CPaintDC

(1) CPaintDC类是CDC类的一个派生类，该类一般用在响应WM_PAINT消息的函数OnPaint()中。

(2) WM_PAINT消息是当窗口的某个区域需要重画时激发的窗口消息。当程序中的消息循环接到WM_PAINT消息时就自动调用消息处理函数OnPaint()，如果在OnPaint函数内定义了CPaintDC类的对象，通过这个类对象就可以使用CDC类的成员函数完成视图客户区中的图形绘制操作。

(3) CPaintDC用于响应窗口重绘消息(WM_PAINT)时的绘图输出。CPaintDC在构造函数中调用BeginPaint()取得设备上下文，在析构函数中调用EndPaint()释放设备上下文。EndPaint()除了释放设备上下文外，还负责从消息队列中清除WM_PAINT消息。因此，在处理窗口重画时，必须使用CPaintDC，否则WM_PAINT消息无法从消息队列中清除，将引起不断的窗口重画。**CPaintDC也只能用在WM_PAINT消息处理之中。**

3- CClientDC

CClientDC类也是CDC类的派生类。它只能在窗口的客户区（即窗口中除了边框、标题栏、菜单栏以及状态栏外的中间部分）中进行绘图，坐标点（0,0）通常指的是客户区的左上角。它的构造函数调用GetDC函数，而析构函数调用ReleaseDC函数。CClientDC（客户区设备上下文）用于客户区的输出，它在构造函数中封装了GetDC()，在析构函数中封装了ReleaseDC()函数。一般在响应非窗口重画消息（如键盘输入时绘制文本、鼠标绘图）绘图时要用到它。用法是：

```
CClientDC dc(this); // this一般指向本窗口或当前活动视图
```

```
dc.TextOut(10,10,str,str.GetLength());
```

```
// 利用dc输出文本，如果是在CScrollView中使用，还要注意调用OnPrepareDC(&dc)调整设备上下文的坐标。
```

4- CWindowDC

CWindowDC类也是CDC类的派生类。其成员函数可以在窗口的客户区和非客户区（即窗口的边框、标题栏、菜单栏以及状态栏）中绘图，坐标点（0,0）是指整个屏幕的左上角。同CClientDC类一样，它的构造函数调用GetDC函数，而析构函数调用ReleaseDC函数。

3.绘图函数 :

```
POINT points[5] = {10,10, 20,20, 30,30, 40,40, 50,50};
```

```
dc.Polyline(points,5);
```

贝塞尔曲线：

```
dc.PolyBezier(points,4);
```

矩形区域：

```
CRect rect(左_x,左_y,右下_x,右下_y);
```

画矩形：

```
dc.Rectangle(rect);
```

画椭圆：

```
dc.Ellipse(rect);
```

画弧线:截取椭圆

```
dc.Arc(10,10, 200,100, 0,0, 80,200);
```

画扇形：

```
dc.Pie(rect,point1, point2);
```

画弦：

```
dc.Chord(rect,point1, point2);
```

4.画笔与画刷 :

使用画笔-方式1:

```
CPen pen(PS_SOLID,6,RGB(255,0,0 ));
```

PS_DASH :虚线

PS_DOT : 点线

```
dc.SelectObject(&pen);
```

使用画笔-方式2:

```
CPen pen3;
```

```
LOGPEN lp;
```

```
lp.lopnStyle = PS_DASHDOT;
```

```
lp.lopnWidth.x = 1;
```

```
lp.lopnColor = RGB(0,0,255);
```

```
pen3.CreatePenIndirect(&lp);
```

```
dc.SelectObject(&pen3);
```

使用画刷: 背景色, 填充色

```
CBrush brush(RGB(0,0,255));
```

或brush(HS_DIAGCROSS 斜网格,RGB(0,255,255));

HS_BDIAGONAL : 斜线

HS_CROSS: 正网格

HS_FDIAGONAL: 反斜线

HS_HORIZONTAL: 正斜线

```
dc.SelectObject(&brush);
```

```
dc.Rectangle(...);
```

5.画文本 :

1- dc.DrawText:

```
dc.DrawText(TEXT("Hello"),-1,&rect,DT_SINGLELINE — DT_CENTER — DT_VCENTER);
```

2- dc.TextOut

```
dc.TextOut(100,100,TEXT("Hello"));
```

3- 字体:

方式1:

```
CFont font;
```

```
font.CreatePointFont(72*10,TEXT(" Arial"));
```

```
dc.SelectObject(&font);
```

方式2:

```
LOGFONT lf;
```

```
::ZeroMemory(&lf,sizeof(lf));
```

```
lf.lfHeight = 120;
```

```
lf.lfWeight = FW_BOLD;
```

```
lf.lfItalic = TRUE;
```

```
::lstrcpy(lf.lfFaceName, TEXT("Times New Roman"));
```

```
CFont font_Indirect;
```

```
font_Indirect.CreatePointFontIndirect(&lf);
```

偏移: rect.Offset

旋转:

```
lf.lfEscapement = 45 *10;
```

```
lf.lfOrientation = 45 *10;
```

6.备用对象画笔画刷：

选择备用的画笔：

```
dc.SelectStockObject(NULL_PEN);
```

选择备用的画刷：

```
dc.SelectStockObject(LTGRAY_BRUSH);
```

```
dc.SetMapMode(MM_LOENGLISH);// 将坐标系转换为数学类型，但是左上角还为0,0
```

```
dc.SetTextAlign(TA_CENTER — TA_BOTTOM); //文字的对齐模式
```

```
dc.SetBkMode(TRANSPARENT); //设置透明
```

7.win32 画图不更新 http://zhidao.baidu.com/link?url=BxIG_kklq269UNNlR1HAAIk9fGIL2HtallG4_zSSoRGOrr3cnJ_FXp

要设置失效区域