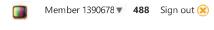
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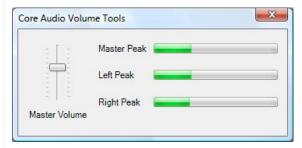
Vista Core Audio API Master Volume Control

By **Ray M.**, 3 May 2012



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Introduction

Windows Vista features a completely new set of user-mode audio components that provide per application volume control. All legacy APIs such as the **waveXxx** and **mixerXxx** functions and DirectSound have been rebuilt on top of these new components so that without any code changes all 'old' applications support this new audio API. This is a great thing **except** when your application is reading or querying the master volume settings of the operating system because all of a sudden, you are no longer controlling the master volume of the operating system but only of your own application.

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Core Audio API

The new API is COM based, and split into four sub APIs which roughly do the following:

- MMDevice API This API allows enumeration and instancing of the available audio devices in the system.
- WASAPI This API allows playback and recording of audio streams.
- DeviceTopology API This API allows access to hardware features such as bass, treble, and auto gain control.
- EndpointVolume API This API allows access to the Volume and Peak meters.

The MMDevice and EndpointVolume APIs are needed to control the master volume and mute settings, while the APIs themselves are a huge improvement since the *legacy* functions lack a nice managed interface, making working with them somehow an unpleasant experience in C#. Writing COM interop code is not for the novice and is error-prone, hence creating a wrapper to do all the plumbing for us seems a good idea.

Using the Code

You always start by creating the enumerator class, allowing you to find the device that you want, or just settle for the default device.

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```
MMDeviceEnumerator devEnum = new MMDeviceEnumerator();
MMDevice defaultDevice :
  devEnum.GetDefaultAudioEndpoint(EDataFlow.eRender, ERole.eMultimedia);
```

After you have a reference to an MMDevice object, toggling Mute is as easy as:

```
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!defaultDevice.AudioEndpointVolume.Mute;
```

Or getting the volume of the left channel:

defaultDevice.AudioEndpointVolume.Mute =

```
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Console.WriteLine("Left Volume : {0}",
      defaultDevice.AudioEndpointVolume.Channels[0].VolumeLevelScalar);
```

Since the wrapper implements the complete EndpointVolume API, we can also get more advanced things such as peak meters for all channels:

```
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Console.WriteLine("Master Peak : {0}"
     defaultDevice.AudioMeterInformation.MasterPeakValue);
Console.WriteLine("Left Peak: {0}"
     defaultDevice.AudioMeterInformation.PeakValues[0]);
Console.WriteLine("Right Peak : {0}"
     defaultDevice.AudioMeterInformation.PeakValues[1]);
```

If you just want to be informed when somebody changes the volume settings, you can subscribe to the OnVolumeNotification event like this:

```
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defaultDevice.AudioEndpointVolume.OnVolumeNotification += new
    AudioEndpointVolumeNotificationDelegate(
       AudioEndpointVolume_OnVolumeNotification);
{\color{blue} \textbf{void}} \ \ \textbf{AudioEndpointVolume\_OnVolumeNotification(AudioVolumeNotificationData\ data)}
    Console.WriteLine("New Volume {0}", data.MasterVolume);
                                      {0}", data.Muted);
    Console.WriteLine("Muted
```

Points of interest

The documentation of the volume notification states it must be non-blocking. The client should never wait on a synchronization object during an event callback. Keep that in mind when write event handlers.

Although Vista does per-application audio settings, Microsoft has not open up the APIs to enumerate Sessions. So it will not be possible to make a sndvol.exe-like application.

Right now, only the MMDevice and EndpointVolume APIs are implemented; I hope to add the WASAPI in a future update.

History

- 2007.04.23 Initial article
- 2010.05.17 Updated source and sample

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