國立臺北科技大學 自動化所 - 人機介面

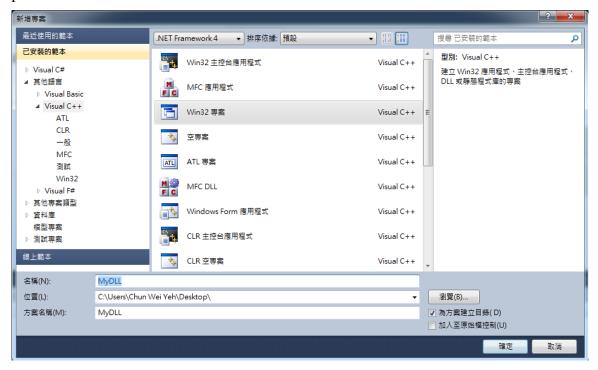
API Design (Creating Dynamic Libraries (*.dll) on Windows)

The following steps describe how to create a dynamic library on Windows. These steps are for Microsoft Visual Studio 2010, although the steps are similar for other versions of Visual Studio.

1. Select the menu File > New > Project



2. Select the Visual C++ -> Win32 option and the Win32 Project icon, then put the project name and path



- 3. The Win32 Application Wizard should appear
- 4. Select the DLL option under Application type

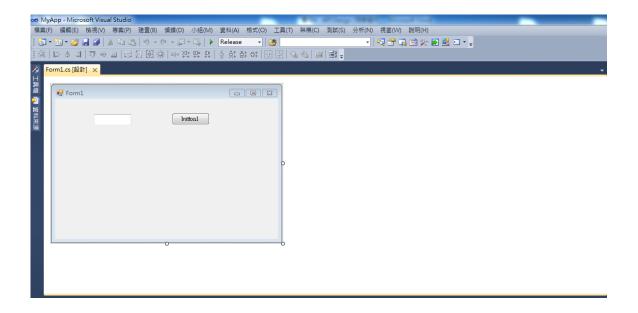


5. If you want a function to be callable from a DLL on Windows, you must explicitly mark its declaration. The following code (MyDLL.h) provides a simple demonstration of this.

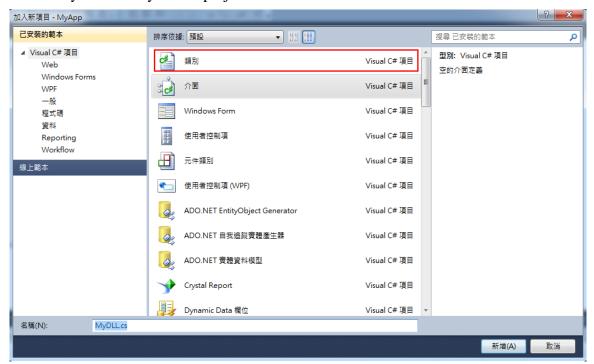
```
| Cytate |
```

6. You can then add new or existing source files (MyDLL.cpp) to your project under the Source Files folder in the left-hand pane.

- 7. Build → Build Project (or Build MyDLL), then Visual Studio will generate a .dll file and an associated .lib import file.
- 8. The man-machine interface, named MyApp, will be created by using C# to new a button and a textbox as follows.



9. Add MyDLL.cs to your C# project.



10. The details of MyDLL.cs are as follows.

```
MyDLLc* x FormLos[RM] x

#SMyApp.MyDLL

#MyApp.MyDLL

#MyApp.MyDLL

#MyDLL(int.a.int.b)

#MyDLL(int.a.int.b)

#MyDLL(int.a.int.b)

#MyDLL(int.a.int.b)

#MyDLL(int.a.int.b)

#MyDLL(int.a.int.b)

#MyDLL(int.a.int.b)

#MyDLL(int.a.int.b);

#MyDL
```

11. Call the function in the event of buttion1_Click:

```
private void buttonl Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
   int a = 10;
   int b = 20;
   int c = MyDLL.fnMyDLL(a, b);
   textBoxl.Text = c.ToString();
}
```

12. Build → Build MyApp, and copy the MyDLL.dll file built in step 7 to the folder of MyApp.exe. Now your MyApp.exe is executable.