CWindowRecord structure

#include <Windows.h>

typedef struct **CWindowRecord** {		Size	Offset	Description
CGrafPort	port;	108	0	portBits, portRect, pnSize, txFont
short	windowKind;	2	110	Class; documentProc, etc.
char	visible;	1	112	TRUE if window is visible
char	hilited;	1	111	TRUE if window hilited
char	goAwayFlag;	1	112	TRUE if window has a close box in top left
char	spareFlag;	1	113	TRUE=zoom is enabled
RgnHandle	strucRgn;	4	114	Content region plus the frame (global coords)
RgnHandle	contRgn;	4	118	Content rgn, including scroll bars (global)
RgnHandle	updateRgn;	4	122	Area needing update, (local)
Handle	windowDefProc;	4	126	Code to draw the window ('WDEF')
Handle	dataHandle;	4	130	Additional info; may lead to a WStateData struct
StringHandle	titleHandle;	4	134	Leads to pstring of title
short	titleWidth;	2	138	Width, in pixels, of the window title text
ControlHandle	controlList	4	140	Window's first ControlRecord
CWindowPeek	nextWindow;	4	144	The window behind this one (0 if this is last)
PicHandle	windowPic;	4	148	Leads to Picture; 0=none
long	refCon;	4	152	Anything you want
} CWindowRecord;		156		

typedef CWindowRecord ***CWindowPeek***; /* use CWindowPeek to access these fields */

typedef CGrafPtr **CWindowPtr**; /* Note: **Not** a pointer to **CWindowRecord** */

Notes: The only difference between a **CWindowRecord** and a WindowRecord is that the CWindowRecord's port field is a cGrafPort rather than a grafPort. Because everything else about the two structures is identical, and because all non-color **Window Manager** routines work with the new structure by accepting CWindowPtrs as well as WindowPtrs, all window management changes should be transparent to your applications.

A **CWindowPeek** (ie, the address of a **CWindowRecord**) is used in nearly all Window Manager calls.

The port field is a CGrafPort (all 108 bytes of it). It contains such important items as the size and location of the window, the text font and display attributes, etc.

The windowKind field identifies which of the standard or user-defined window definition routines will draw the window.

Note: For desk accessories, windowKind contains the driver reference number (a negative value). This affects how DAs must handle calls to

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IsDialogEvent.

The dataHandle field may contain either four bytes of data (as used in rDocProc type windows), or a handle to additional data needed by the window definition procedure. In the case of zoomable window types, dataHandle is a handle to a WStateData structure.

The nextWindow field contains the address of the next CWindowRecord in the Window Manager's list. The global variable WindowList (at 0x09D6) contains the address of the first (frontmost) window in that list.

Notice that a CWindowRecord begins with a CGrafPort. Similarly, a DialogRecord begins with a CWindowRecord (and thus begins with a CGrafPort). The data types CGrafPtr, CWindowPtr, and DialogPtr may be used interchangeably when you pass a pointer to a function which expects a subset. You may need to explicitly cast depending on how you have chosen to use prototypes.

```
short dlgRsrcID;

myDlg = GetNewDialog(dlgRsrcID, nil, (WindowPtr) -1);
SetPort( myDlg );              /* expects a CGrafPtr */
ShowWindow( myDlg );           /* expects a CWindowPtr */
```

To access the additional fields of a CWindowRecord structure, create a CWindowPeek variable:

```
CWindowPtr    myWin;
CWindowPeek  myWinPeek = (CWindowPeek) myWin;

myWin->txFont = geneva;                  /* access CGrafPort fields */
myWinPeek->windowKind = dBoxProc; /* access CWindowRecord fields */
```

To query the contents of a field, you can use the following type coercion:

```
aLong = ((CWindowPeek)myWin)->refCon;
```

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