Super GP Library v2.0.0
-Instruction

Declaration:

V2.0.0 is the tenth version of SGL. This time, SGL implements all functions with WIN API instead of OpenGL. Compared to OpenGL, WIN API has many advantages which will be discussed in the instruction. The good news is that SGL can be launched not only in VS, but also in Dev-cpp and VC++ and many other IDEs. The main purpose of the SGL is to build an excellent graphic coding environment, wish all the users have a good coding time!

Instruction videos can be acquired from https://v.douyu.com/author/PDAPmLyG87xN and http://space.bilibili.com/33137499/#!/index

1. Initialize

In Sample->Initialize->empty.c

The **sgSetup()** function is to initialize the system and malloc some pointers. It will run only once in the

beginning of the program. Remember not to draw anything in this function, or it will cause a crash.

The **sgLoop()** function is the main loop. It will run infinitely which means while(1)sgLoop(); In the latest version, sgLoop() will definitely run one time per 10ms.

The **initWindow(int width, int height, char *title, int mode)** function is to initialize the window with its width, height and title. If parameter mode is BIT_MAP, we enter bit mode, or else if parameter mode is TEXT_MAP, we enter text mode.

In Sample->Initialize->colorful.c

Use **setColor(int r, int g, int b)** to set one RGB color. Then use **clearScreen()** to fill the whole screen with the color set before.

2.Draw

In Sample->Draw->pixel.c

The function **putPixel(int x, int y)** is to draw a point on the screen. The coordinate (0, 0) is the top-left point. And the coordinate(Screen->buffer->sizeX, Screen->buffer->sizeY) is the bottom-right point.

The function **getPixel(int x, int y)** is to get the color

of the point (x, y). The return type RGB is defined in winsgl.h

In Sample->Draw->figure.c

The function **putQuad(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2, int mode)** is to draw a rectangle with top-left point (x1, y1) and bottom-right point (x2, y2).

The function **putCircle(int x, int y, int r, int mode)** is to draw a circle with centre (x, y) and radius r.

The function **putEllipse(int xc, int yc, int a, int b, int mode)** is to draw an oval with centre (xc, yc) and semiaxis a on direction x, b on direction y.

The parameter mode in both function can be set as SOLID_FILL or EMPTY_FILL. SOLID_FILL means to fill the whole figure with the set color while EMPTY_FILL means just draw the outline.

The function **putLine(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2)** is to draw a line between(x1, y1) and (x2, y2).

The function **floodFill(int x, int y, RGB c)** is to fill the area connected to (x, y) it will stop at the points with color c.

In Sample->Draw->bmp.c

The function **loadBmp(int x, int y, char *filename)** is to load a bmp file named "filename" with its top-left at (x, y).

The function **getImage(int left, int top, int right, int bottom, bitMap *bitmap)** is to copy an area of the screen. The points information is saved in bitmap. So it need to be declared and malloced by the users. Remember left must be no greater than right and as well as top and bottom. After get and put the Image, bitmap->data must be freed, or it will cause memory leak.

The function **putImage(int left, int top, bitMap *bitmap, int op)** is to paste the points saved in bitmap. The parameter op can be set as COPY_PUT, AND_PUT , OR_PUT, XOR_PUT and NOT_PUT. To learn more about it, please read Sample->Advance->mouse.c.

In Sample->Draw->text.c

The function **putString(char *str, int x, int y)** is to put down a string with visible asciis.

The function **putChar(char ch, int x, int y)** is similar to putSring function.

The function **putNumber(int n, int x, int y, char lr)** is to put down a number string. If lr is 'l', then (x, y) is

the left-up point of this string. Else if lr is 'r', then (x, y) is the right-up point of this string.

For the font is downloaded from baidu, the characters are not graceful. Several versions later, the font will be updated and will be more beautiful. At that time, Chinese characters may be enabled.

3.Bios

In Sample->Bios->key.c

The function **initKey()** need to be added in the sgSetup() if other key functions will be used.

The function **bioskey(int cmd)** is the main key function. If cmd is 1, the return value is whether the key buffer is empty. Else if cmd is 0, the return value is the earliest key information. If the highest digit of the information is 1, it's a key-down signal. If the highest digit of the information is 0, it's a key-up signal. That is, when one key is pressed, a down-key will be send to the key buffer, and then a up-key will be send to the key buffer. The low 8 digit are the ascii of each key. Remember never use biosKey(0) separately, it must appear in if(biosKey(1)){} branch.

The function **clearKeyBuffer()** is used to clear the

key buffer.

In Sample->Bios->mouse.c

The function **initMouse()** is similar to initKey().

The function **mousePos()** returns the current mouse position.

The function **mouseStatus(int b)** is used to get each botton's status. Parameter b can be set to SG_LEFT_BUTTON or SG_RIGHT_BUTTON or SG_MIDDLE_BUTTON. The return value is either SG_DOWN or SG_UP.

The function **biosMouse(int cmd)** is similar to biosKey(int cmd). But its return value is vectThree. The first two int is the coordinate of the click, and the third int is which button is clicked. The same requests as biosKey() function.

The function **clearMouseBuffer()** is similar to clearKeyBuffer().

4.Time

In Sample->Time->time.c

The function **delay(int t)** is to wait for a while. Parameter t is the microseconds that will be waited.

Take notes that when in delay function, the picture on the screen won't change. That is, do not put delay funtions among drawing functions.

The function **delayBegin()** and **delayEnd(int t)** are used in pairs. The former set the start time and the latter set the end time. When the program run into delayEnd, if the time gap between delayBegin and delayEnd is less than t, the program will wait. Or else, don't wait.

The function **random(int n)** returns a number between 0 and n-1 randomly.

5.Interrupt

In Sample->Advance->vect.c

This part is to emulate DOS interrupts.

The function **getVect(int intn)** returns the current interrupt function of intn. In DOS, int8 represent clock interrupt and int9 represent keyboard interrupt. If intn is 8, it returns the current clock interrupt function. And if intn is 9, it returns the current keyboard interrupt function.

The function **setVect(int intn, vect v)** is used to set a new interrupt function to intn.

The function **dosInt(int intn, int *ret)** is used to get the current key ascii when in keyboard interrupt function.

The function **setFreq(int f)** is used to set the frequence of clock interrupt. That is, every second the clock interrupt function will run f times.

6.Tools

In Sample->Advance->sound.c

The function **loadWave(char *filename, int mode)** is used to play a wave file. Parameter mode need to be set as SG_LOOP. In the latest version, several bugs appeared in this function, so do not use it until the next version come out.

In Sample->Advance ->mouse.c

The function **hideMouse()** is to hide the default mouse icon of Windows. In the latest version, this function needs to be added in sgLoop().

The function **showMouse()** is to show the default mouse icon of Windows. In the latest version, this function needs to be added in sgLoop().

In Sample->Advance->full.c

The function **fullScreen()** is to change the window size to the whole screen. This function needs to appear in sgSetup function, or there will be no effects. In the latest version, several bugs appeared in this function. Remember not to run a program with this function, or some exciting things will happen.

The function **setMouse(int x, int y)** is to set the mouse position.

In Sample->Advance ->buffer.c

The function **setActivePage(int page)** is to set the active page. Parameter page can be either 0 or 1. Then all drawings will operate on this page.

The function **setVisualPage(int page)** is to set the VisualPage. Parameter page can be either 0 or 1. Then this page will be shown on the screen.

7.Text

In Sample->Write->hello.c

The function **setBfc(int bgc, int fgc)** is similar to setColor. In this function, bgc stands for background color, fgc stands for foreground color. These two

parameters can be set from 0 to 15, each of which stands for one color in the enum _color branch.

The function **clearText()** is similar to clearScreen. In this function, all chars on the screen will be set to '\0', and their color is the one that set in setBfc.

The function **writeChar**(char c, int x, int y) is to put one character at position (x, y) with the color set in setBfc.

In Sample->Write->color.c

The function **writeString(char *s, int x, int y)** is similar to putString. This time, the string can change its line automatically.

The function **setCharFgc(char color, int x, int y)** is to change the foreground color of the char in position (x, y). The parameter color can be set from 0 to 15, each of which stands for one color in the enum _color branch.

The function **setCharBgc(char color, int x, int y)** is to change the background color of the char in position (x, y). The parameter color can be set from 0 to 15, each of which stands for one color in the enum _color branch.

The function **setCharColor(char color, int x, int y)** is to change the background and foreground color of the char in position (x, y). The parameter color can be set

from 0 to 255, the high 4 bit is the background color and the low 4 bit is the foreground color.

In Sample->Write->move.c

The function **getText(int left, int top, int right, int bottom, textMap *text)** is similar to getImage. And the notes are same.

The function **putText(int left, int top, textMap *text)** is similar to putImage. And the notes are same.