

LabWindows[®]/CVI

User Interface Reference Manual

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About This Manual

The *LabWindows/CVI User Interface Reference Manual* contains information about creating and controlling custom user interfaces with the LabWindows/CVI User Interface Library. To use this manual effectively, you need to be familiar with the information in *Getting Started with LabWindows/CVI* and the *LabWindows/CVI User Manual*. Also, you should know how to perform basic tasks with LabWindows/CVI and Windows.

You should read Chapter 1, *User Interface Concepts*, and Chapter 3, *Programming with the User Interface Library*, before you develop a program with the User Interface Library. You should also examine and execute the example programs outlined in Chapter 5, *LabWindows/CVI Sample Programs*. These examples illustrate many of the concepts presented in Chapters 1 and 3 and should help you develop your own user interface.

Organization of This Manual

The *LabWindows/CVI User Interface Reference Manual* is organized as follows.

- Chapter 1, *User Interface Concepts*, describes building and controlling a graphical user interface in LabWindows/CVI. It explains how your user interface resource (.uir) files and your code files interact, so that you can structure your event-driven programs correctly. In addition, it describes the objects and concepts that comprise a graphical user interface (GUI). This chapter also describes how to operate menu bars, panels, and controls with the keyboard and mouse.
- Chapter 2, *User Interface Editor Reference*, tells you how to create a GUI interactively. It describes the User Interface Editor and the procedures for creating and editing panels, controls, and menu bars.
- Chapter 3, *Programming with the User Interface Library*, describes how to use the User Interface Library in the application programs you create.
- Chapter 4, *User Interface Library Reference*, describes the functions in the LabWindows/CVI User Interface Library. The *User Interface Library Function Overview* section contains general information about the User Interface Library functions and panels. The *User Interface Library Function Reference* section contains an alphabetical list of function descriptions.
- Chapter 5, *LabWindows/CVI Sample Programs*, contains a list of the sample programs in LabWindows/CVI and a brief description of each.
- Appendix A, *Error Conditions*, lists the meanings associated with the integer error codes that the LabWindows/CVI User Interface library functions return.

- Appendix B, *Customer Communication*, contains forms you can use to request help from National Instruments or to comment on our products and manuals.
- The *Glossary* contains an alphabetical list and description of terms used in this manual, including abbreviations, acronyms, metric prefixes, mnemonics, and symbols.
- The *Index* contains an alphabetical list of key terms and topics in this manual, including the page where you can find each one.

Conventions Used in This Manual

The following conventions are used in this manual.

bold	Bold text denotes a parameter, menu item, return value, function panel item, or dialog box button or option.
<i>italic</i>	Italic text denotes emphasis, a cross reference, or an introduction to a key concept.
<i>bold italic</i>	Bold italic text denotes a note, caution, or warning.
monospace	Text in this font denotes text or characters that you should literally enter from the keyboard. Sections of code, programming examples, and syntax examples also appear in this font. This font also is used for the proper names of disk drives, paths, directories, programs, subprograms, subroutines, device names, variables, filenames, and extensions, and for statements and comments taken from program code.
<i>italic monospace</i>	Italic text in this font denotes that you must supply the appropriate words or values in the place of these items.
<>	Angle brackets enclose the name of a key. A hyphen between two or more key names enclosed in angle brackets denotes that you should simultaneously press the named keys, for example, <Ctrl-Alt-Delete>.
»	The » symbol leads you through nested menu items and dialog box options to a final action. The sequence File » Page Setup » Options » Substitute Fonts directs you to pull down the File menu, select the Page Setup item, select Options , and finally select the Substitute Fonts option from the last dialog box.
paths	Paths in this manual are denoted using backslashes (\) to separate drive names, directories, and files, as in the following path. drivename\dir1name\dir2name\myfile

Acronyms, abbreviations, metric prefixes, mnemonics, and symbols, and terms are listed in the *Glossary*.

Customer Communication

National Instruments wants to receive your comments on our products and manuals. We are interested in the applications you develop with our products, and we want to help you if you have problems with them. To make it easy for you to contact us, this manual contains comment and technical support forms for you to complete. These forms are in Appendix B, *Customer Communication*, at the end of this manual.

Chapter 1

User Interface Concepts

This chapter describes building and controlling a graphical user interface in LabWindows/CVI. It explains how your user interface resource (.uir) files and your code files interact, so that you can structure your event-driven programs correctly. In addition, it describes the objects and concepts that comprise a graphical user interface. This chapter also describes how to operate menu bars, panels, and controls with the keyboard and mouse.

Introduction to the Graphical User Interface

A LabWindows/CVI graphical user interface (GUI) can consist of panels, command buttons, pull-down menus, graphs, strip charts, knobs, meters, and many other controls and indicators. Figure 1-1 shows a typical GUI created with LabWindows/CVI. You can build a GUI in LabWindows/CVI interactively using the User Interface Editor, a drop-and-drag editor with tools for designing, arranging and customizing user interface objects. With the interactive User Interface Editor, you can build an extensive GUI for your program without writing a single line of code. When you are finished designing your GUI in the User Interface Editor, you save the GUI as a User Interface Resource (.uir) file. Chapter 2, *User Interface Editor Reference*, has detailed information on the User Interface Editor.

In addition to the User Interface Editor, the User Interface Library has functions for creating or altering the appearance of the controls on your GUI during run-time, so you can programmatically add to, change, or build your entire GUI.

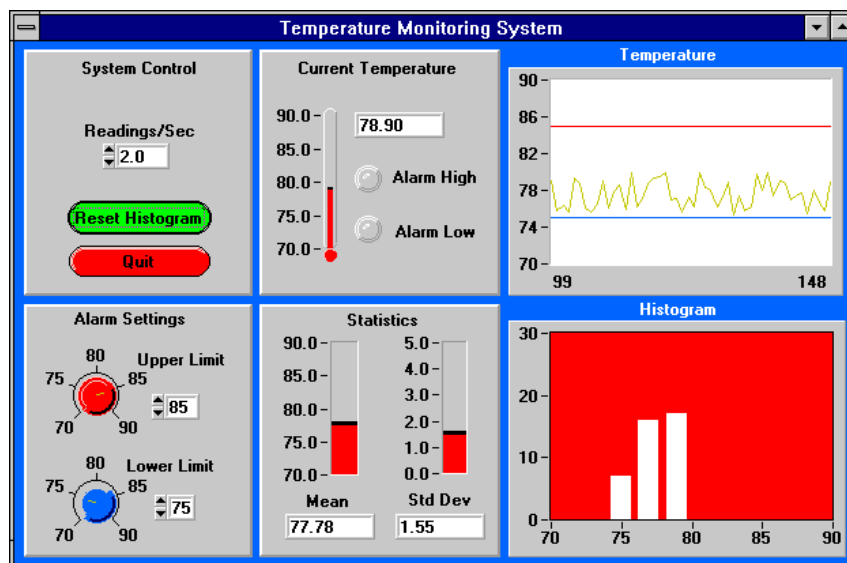


Figure 1-1. A Typical LabWindows/CVI Graphical User Interface

User Interface Events

When you design a user interface, you are defining areas on your computer screen, in the form of controls, that can generate events. For example, when you click on a command button, the button generates a user interface event which is then passed to your C program. Actually, LabWindows/CVI controls generate multiple user interface events. For example, a single mouse-click on a command button will pass the following user interface events to your program for processing.

1. **GOT_FOCUS** event—If the command button is not the active control (does not have the input focus), a mouse-click on the button will make it the active control. When a control gets the input focus, a **GOT_FOCUS** event occurs.
2. **LEFT_CLICK** event—When users click with the left mouse button on the command button, a **LEFT_CLICK** event occurs. LabWindows/CVI user interface controls can recognize left, right, single, and double mouse clicks.
3. **COMMIT** event—When the user releases the mouse button, a **COMMIT** event occurs signifying that the user has performed a commit event on the control.

Each control type available in the LabWindows/CVI User Interface Editor displays different types of information and passes different user interface events to your program. The first half of this chapter introduces each control type available in LabWindows/CVI, telling you how to operate each control type and which events can be passed by each control type.

Controlling Your User Interface Using Callbacks or GetUserEvent

Once you have built your GUI in LabWindows/CVI, you must develop a C program to process the events generated from the user interface and control the flow of your program.

LabWindows/CVI offers two basic methods for designing your programs: callback functions and event-loops. When you use callback functions, you write individual functions in your program that are called directly by user interface controls. For example, you may have a function in your program called `AcquireData` which is assigned to a button labeled **Acquire**. Whenever the **Acquire** button is clicked, all of the event information generated by the button will be passed directly to the `AcquireData` function where it is processed.

Alternatively, you can use an event-loop to process your user interface commit events in LabWindows/CVI. With an event-loop, all commit events are funneled through a call to the `GetUserEvent` function in your program. The `GetUserEvent` function identifies which controls generated the events and your program processes the events accordingly.

Both callback functions and event-loops have advantages, depending on your application. You can use either method in your program, or combine methods for added flexibility. For further details, read the section *Creating a Graphical User Interface* in Chapter 3 of this manual, *Programming with the User Interface Library*.

Source Code Connection

To establish the connection between your `.uir` files and your C source files you must include a header file in your source code. When you create a control in the User Interface Editor, you must assign some information to the control so that it can be properly accessed by your program. Each control is given a *constant name* in the User Interface Editor. The constant name is used in functions from the User Interface Library in your program to identify the controls on your GUI. For example, you define a numeric readout on your user interface with the constant name `READOUT`, residing on a panel with the constant name `PANEL`. To set the value displayed in the readout from your program, you would call the function `SetCtrlVal` with the name `PANEL_READOUT` as one of the parameters to specify the control in which to set the value.

In addition to assigning constant names to each control on your GUI, you can also assign callback functions to controls in the User Interface Editor. For example, if you wanted a function called `AcquireData` to be executed whenever the command button `ACQUIRE` is clicked, you assign the callback function name `AcquireData` to the `ACQUIRE` button in the User Interface Editor.

Whenever you save a `.uir` file in the User Interface Editor, LabWindows/CVI automatically creates a corresponding header (`.h`) file with the same base filename. The header file declares all of the constant names and callback functions that you have assigned within the `.uir` file. By including the header file in your source code, all of the constant names and callback functions associated with your GUI are automatically declared.

Control Modes for Generating Commit Events

Commit events are generated when the user of the GUI actually commits to an operation such as making a menu selection or typing in a number and pressing `<Enter>`. When you create a control you can assign one of the following control modes, which determines how the control generates commit events.

- Normal
- Indicator
- Hot
- Validate

Normal specifies that the user can operate the control and that it can be changed programmatically.

Indicator specifies that you can change the control programmatically but users cannot generate commit or value changed events. Strip chart and text message controls are always indicators.

Hot is identical to normal except that the control generates a commit event when acted upon by the user. Normally, a hot control generates a commit event when its state is changed. For example, if the user moves a binary switch from off to on, a commit event is generated. The following control types have unique rules on how commit events are generated.

- For hot numeric, string, and text box controls, a commit event is generated when the user presses <Enter> or <Tab> after entering a value into the control, or if the user clicks elsewhere with the mouse after entering a value into the control.
- For hot selection list controls not in check mode, a commit event is generated when the user presses <Enter> while the control is active, or double-clicks on a list item.
- For hot selection list controls in check mode, a commit event is generated when the user presses the spacebar while the control is active, or double-clicks on a list item.
- For hot graph controls, a commit event is generated when the user moves a cursor with the arrow keys or when the user releases the mouse button after moving a cursor.

Validate is identical to hot except that, before the commit event is generated, the program validates all numeric controls on the panel that have their range-checking attribute set to Notify. LabWindows/CVI checks the control value against a predefined range. If it finds an invalid condition, LabWindows/CVI activates the control, causing a notification box like the one shown in Figure 1-2 to display. The validate control cannot generate a commit event until the user enters a new, valid value into all controls that are out of range. This process ensures that all numeric/scalar controls are valid before the commit event is reported to your application program.

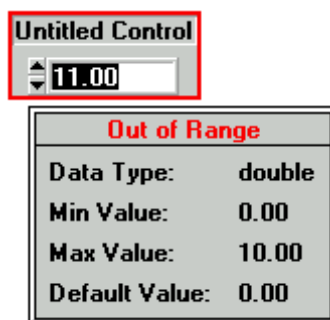


Figure 1-2. The Out Of Range Dialog Box

Using CodeBuilder to Create Source Code for Your GUI

With the LabWindows/CVI CodeBuilder, you can create automatically complete C code that compiles and runs based on a user interface (.uir) file you are creating or editing. By choosing certain options presented to you in the **Code** menu of the User Interface Editor, you can produce *skeleton code*. Skeleton code is syntactically and programmatically correct code that compiles

and runs before you have typed a single line of code. With the CodeBuilder feature, you save the time of typing in standard code included in every program, eliminate syntax and typing errors, and maintain an organized source code file with a consistent programming style. Because a CodeBuilder program compiles and runs immediately, you can develop and test the project you create, concentrating on one function at a time.

Operating a Graphical User Interface

Before creating your first GUI using LabWindows/CVI, you must understand the graphical objects that are available and how they operate. You will learn how to operate all of the GUI controls and indicators in this section.

Using Panels

A *panel* is a rectangular region of the screen where controls and menu bars reside. Panels provide the backdrop for many different activities, such as representing the front panel instrument.

Panels operate like windows. You can minimize panels, resize them, move them, overlap multiple panels, or can contain another. An example of a child panel within a parent panel is shown in Figure 1-3. The outer panel is called the parent panel; the inner panel is called a child panel. Child panels can appear within other child panels. You cannot drag a child panel outside its parent panel. If you shrink a parent panel, a child panel may be partially or completely hidden in the shrunken panel view.

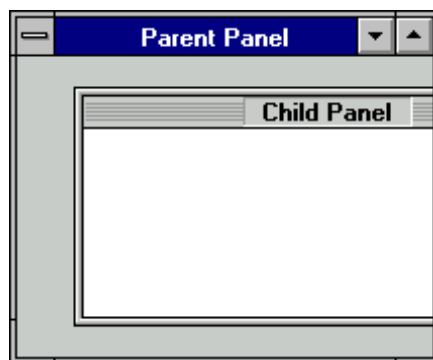


Figure 1-3. A Child Panel Within a Parent Panel

To operate a panel from the keyboard:

- Press <Shift-Ctrl> and the up arrow key to move to the parent panel of the current panel.
- Press <Shift-Ctrl> and the down arrow key to move to the child panel of the current panel.

- Press <Shift-Ctrl> and the left or right arrow key to move to rotate between panels at the current level in the panel hierarchy.
- Press <Tab> to move to the next control on a panel.
- Press <Shift-Tab> to move to the previous control on a panel.

To operate a panel with the mouse:

- Click anywhere inside a panel to make it active.
- Click anywhere on a control to make it active.

Using Menu Bars

A *menu bar* is a mechanism for encapsulating a set of commands. A menu bar appears as a bar at the top of a panel and contains a set of menu titles. A sample menu bar and pull-down menu appear in Figure 1-4.

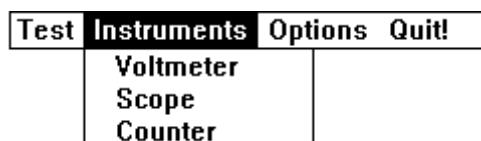


Figure 1-4. A Menu Bar and Pull-Down Menu

A menu title ending in an exclamation point is called an *immediate action menu* and does not have an associated pull-down menu. When the user clicks on an immediate action menu it executes immediately.

A menu title without an exclamation point has a pull-down menu. The menu contains a collection of menu items and submenu titles. Submenu items are displayed to the side of submenu titles. A sample submenu appears in Figure 1-5.

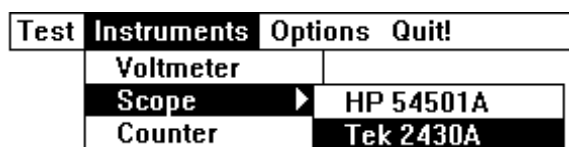


Figure 1-5. A Pull-Down Menu with a Sub-Menu

To operate a menu bar from the keyboard:

- To display a menu or execute an immediate action menu, press the <Alt> key and the underlined letter of the menu title. When a menu is displayed, its title is highlighted.

- Press the right or left arrow key to display adjacent menus.
- Press the up or down arrow key or the underlined letter of the menu item to select items in a menu. When an item is selected, its label is highlighted.
- Press <Enter> to execute the highlighted item and remove the menu.
- Press <Esc> to remove the menu without executing a menu item.

To operate a menu bar with the mouse:

- To display a menu or execute an immediate menu, click on the menu title.
- To execute an item within a menu, click on the menu item. The menu disappears.
- Click anywhere outside the menu to remove the menu without executing the menu item.

Menu titles and menu items that are dimmed are not selectable.

Using Controls

A *control* is an object that resides on a panel to accept input from the user and to display information. The User Interface Library supports the following control types.

- Numeric
- String
- Text Message
- Text Box
- Command Button
- Toggle Button
- LED
- Binary Switch
- Ring Control
- List Box
- Decorations
- Graphs and Strip Charts

- Pictures
- Timer Control
- Canvas Control

To make a control ready to accept input, click on the control with the mouse or press <Tab> or <Shift-Tab> to move from control to control. Pressing <Alt> and the underlined letter in the label of the control makes that control ready to accept input, provided that no menu bars are accessible.

Data Types of Controls

Every control has a *data type* associated with it. The data type of the control determines the data type of variables used to set and obtain the value of the control. The following list shows LabWindows/CVI control data types.

```
unsigned char
char
char *
unsigned short int
short int
unsigned long int
long int
float
double
```

Not all data types are valid for each type of control.

Numeric Controls

Numeric controls are used to input or display numeric values. A typical use of these controls might be to input or display a voltage value. Numeric controls have many different graphical representations, including knobs, meters, thermometers, gauges, and dials. The numeric controls are shown in Figure 1-6.

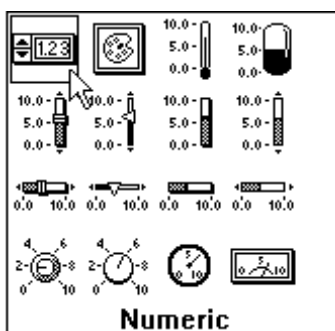


Figure 1-6. Numeric Controls

When a numeric control is not restricted to indicator, you may change its value from the keyboard or with the mouse.

To operate a numeric control from the keyboard:

- Press the left or right arrow key to move the cursor within the digital display of the control.
- Press the up or down arrow key to increase or decrease the value displayed in the control.
- Press <Home> to move the cursor to the beginning of the text.
- Press <End> to move the cursor to the end of the text.
- Press <Shift-Home> to highlight all text to the left of the cursor.
- Press <Shift-End> to highlight all text to the right of the cursor.

To operate a numeric control with the mouse:

- Click on the up/down arrows of the digital display to change the value of the control.
- Click on and drag the needle (for circular controls like knobs) or the slider (for slide controls) to change the value of the control.
- Click on scale labels to set the control to the value of the label.

If the control mode of a numeric control is hot or validate, a commit event is generated when the user presses the up or down arrow keys, or when the user changes the digital display of a numeric control and then presses the <Enter> or <Tab> key or clicks on another object with the mouse.

String Controls

String controls are used to input or view strings of character values. You can use these controls to input a person's name. A string control is shown in Figure 1-7.

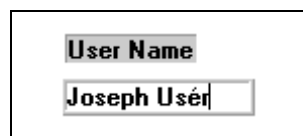


Figure 1-7. A String Control

To operate a string control:

- Press the left or right arrow key to move the cursor around in the string control.

- Press <Home> to move the cursor to the beginning of the text.
- Press <End> to move the cursor to the end of the text.

If the control mode of the string is hot or validate, a commit event is generated when the user changes the string and then presses the <Enter> or <Tab> key or clicks on another object with the mouse.

Text Messages

Text messages are indicator controls used to programmatically display strings of text. You cannot operate them using the keyboard, but you can assign callback functions to them so that they respond to mouse click events. A text message control is shown in Figure 1-8.

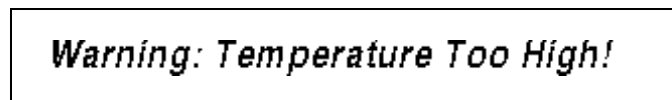


Figure 1-8. A Text Message

Text Box Controls

Text box controls are large string controls that feature line, word, and character wrap modes and scroll bars to facilitate displaying large amounts of text. As with the string control, you can interactively enter text into text boxes and you can control the text box programmatically.

A sample text box appears in Figure 1-9.

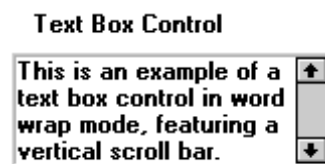


Figure 1-9. A Text Box Control

When entering text into a textbox:

- Press <Ctrl-Tab> to insert four spaces.
- Press <Ctrl-Enter> to start a new line.
- Press <Home> or <End> to move to the beginning or end of the current line.
- Press <Page Up> or <Page Down> to scroll the text box up or down one page.

- Text can be selected by holding down <Shift> and pressing the arrow keys, <Home>, <End>, <Page Up>, or <Page Down>.

If the control mode of the text box is hot or validate, a commit event is generated when the user changes the value of the text box and then presses the <Enter> or <Tab> key or clicks on another object with the mouse.

Command Button Controls

Command buttons are used to trigger an action, which is indicated by the label on the button. The command buttons are shown in Figure 1-10.



Figure 1-10. The Command Button Controls

To operate a command button from the keyboard, press <Enter> or <space> to activate the button. If the control mode of the button is hot or validate, a commit event will be generated when the user presses the <Enter> or <space> key. The button changes appearance momentarily to indicate that it was selected.

To operate a push button with the mouse, click on the button. The button remains depressed until the user releases the mouse or moves it off the button. If the control mode of the command button is hot or validate, a commit event is generated when the user clicks and releases the mouse over the command button area. If the user releases the mouse outside of the button area, a commit event is not generated.

Toggle Button Controls

Toggle buttons allow you to select between two different states. A toggle button has two positions: pressed or unpressed. When the button is pressed its value is 1, and when it is unpressed its value is 0. The toggle buttons are shown in Figure 1-11.

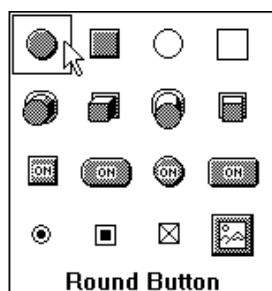


Figure 1-11. The Toggle Button Controls

To operate a toggle button from the keyboard:

- Press the up arrow key or <Home> to press the toggle button in.
- Press the down arrow key or <End> to pop the toggle button out.
- Press <space> or <Enter> to change the state of the button.

To operate a toggle button with the mouse, click on the toggle button to change its state.

If the control mode of the toggle button is hot or validate, a commit event is generated when the button is active and the user changes its state.

LED Controls

LEDs (Light Emitting Diodes) indicate an on/off state. When the LED is on, its value is 1 and it displays its ON color. When the LED is off, its value is 0 and it displays its OFF color. The LED controls are shown in Figure 1-12.



Figure 1-12. The LED Controls

LED controls operate like toggle button controls.

Binary Switch Controls

Binary switches, like toggle buttons, allow you to select between two states: on or off. You can also associate a value with each state of a binary switch. The binary switches are shown in Figure 1-13.

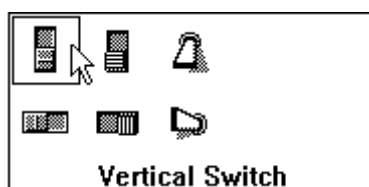


Figure 1-13. The Binary Switch Controls

Binary switch controls operate like toggle button controls.

Ring Controls

You use *ring controls* to select from a group of items. Many of the ring controls look like numeric controls, but ring controls have a finite set of label/value pairs. The ring controls are shown in Figure 1-14.

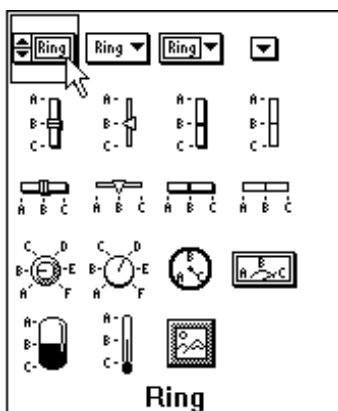


Figure 1-14. Ring Controls

To operate a ring control from the keyboard:

- Press the up arrow key to select the previous ring control item.
- Press the down arrow key to select the next ring control item.

Ring controls with arrows can also be operated in pop-up format, in which a linear list of all the ring items is displayed at once. A sample ring control in pop-up format is shown in Figure 1-15.

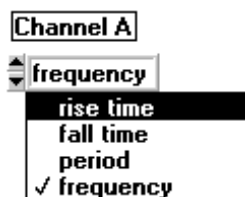


Figure 1-15. A Ring Control in Pop-Up Format

To operate a ring control pop-up with the keyboard:

- Press <space> to display the ring control pop-up.
- Press the up and down arrow keys to highlight particular items.
- Press <Enter> to select the highlighted item. The pop-up control disappears and the ring control is updated to match the new selection.

- Press <Esc> to remove the pop-up without changing the selected item.

To operate a ring with the mouse:

- If the ring control has arrows, click on the arrows to select the ring control items.

To operate a ring control pop-up with the mouse:

- Click on the ring control to display the ring pop-up.
- Click on an item to select it. The pop-up disappears and the ring control is updated to match the new selection.
- When the pop-up exceeds the size of the screen, hold the mouse button down on the top item to scroll up.
- When the pop-up exceeds the size of the screen, hold the mouse button down on the bottom item to scroll down.
- Click on an item to select it. The pop-up disappears and the ring control is updated to match the new selection.
- Click outside the menu to cancel the operation and remove the pop-up.

Note: *If the ring pop-up exceeds twice the size of the screen, users see a list box instead of a ring pop-up. See the section List Box Controls in this chapter for instructions on operating list box controls.*

If the control mode of a ring control is hot or validate, a commit event is generated when the user changes the ring's value.

List Box Controls

List box controls are used to select an item from a list. A sample selection list control is shown in Figure 1-16.

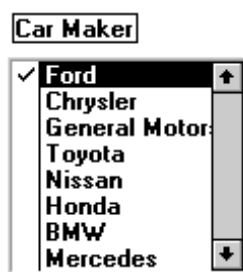


Figure 1-16. A Selection List Control in Check Mode

The scroll bar on the right side of the list scrolls the list up and down.

To operate a list box control from the keyboard:

- Press the up arrow key to highlight the previous list item.
- Press the down arrow key to highlight the next list item.
- Press <Home> to scroll to the top of the list.
- Press <End> to scroll to the bottom of the list.
- Press <Page Up> to scroll up one page.
- Press <Page Down> to scroll down one page.
- Use the Quick Type feature to locate a list item. When you type A, Quick Type takes you to the first occurrence of an item beginning with “A.” When you type a complete item name Quick Type takes you to that item. (When you press a key after a delay of at least one second, the Quick Type buffer is flushed.)
- Press the left arrow key to go to the previous item in the Quick Type buffer.
- Press the right arrow key to go to the next item in the Quick Type buffer.
- If the list box is in check mode, press <space> or <Enter> to toggle the check mark of the current item.

To operate a list box control with the mouse:

- Click on an item to highlight it; this action toggles the check mark when in check mode.
- Double-click on an item to select it, when not in check mode.
- Hold the mouse button down on either arrow to scroll through the list.
- Drag the scroll bar marker to a new position.
- Click above the scroll bar marker to scroll up one page.
- Click below the scroll bar marker to scroll down one page.

To generate a commit event when a list box is set to hot or validate mode:

- When the control is set to **Check Mode**, select an item in the list box and press <space> or click on it.

- When the control is not set to **Check Mode**, select an item in the list box and press <Enter> or double-click on it.

Decorations

Decorations are used to enhance the visual appeal of the GUI. They do not contain data but they can be assigned callback functions so that they can respond to mouse click events. The decorations are shown in Figure 1-17.

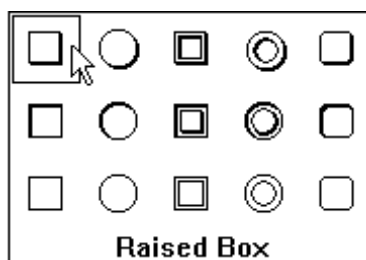


Figure 1-17. GUI Decorations

Graph Controls

Graph controls display graphical data as one or more plots. A *plot* consists of a curve, a point, a geometric shape, or a text string. A sample graph control is shown in Figure 1-18.

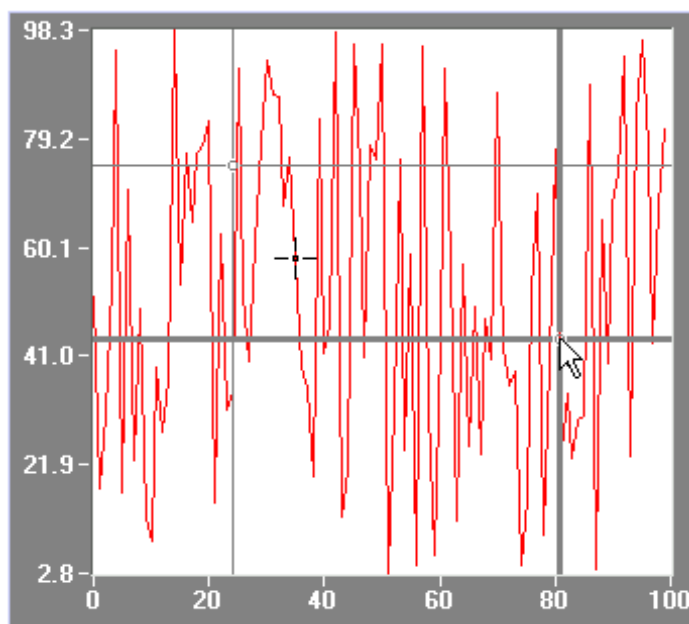


Figure 1-18. A Graph Control

Graph controls can have one or more cursors associated with them. With cursors you can select a point or region of the graph for further processing or analysis. If the graph control is hot, cursors will generate commit events. If you want to use cursors, the graph controls must *not* be in indicator mode.

To operate a graph with cursors using the keyboard, use the keys in the following tables for both free-form and snap-to-point cursors.

Table 1-1. Keys For Selecting Cursors

When you press...	You select...
<Page-Up>	The previous cursor.
<Page-Down>	The next cursor.
Left arrow key	Left ten pixels.
Right arrow key	Right ten pixels.
Up arrow key	Up ten pixels.
Down arrow key	Down ten pixels.
<Shift>-left arrow key	Left one pixel.
<Shift>-right arrow key	Right one pixel.
<Shift>-up arrow key	Up one pixel.
<Shift>-down arrow key	Down one pixel.
<Ctrl>-left arrow key	To the left edge of the plot area.
<Ctrl>-right arrow key	To the right edge of the plot area.
<Ctrl>-up arrow key	To the top edge of the plot area.
<Ctrl>-down arrow key	To the bottom edge of the plot area.
<Home>	To the lower left corner of the plot area.
<End>	To the upper right corner of the plot area.
Left arrow key	To the previous point on the current plot.
Right arrow key	To the next point on the current plot.
Up arrow key	To the next point on the current plot.
Down arrow key	To the previous point on the current plot.
<Shift>-left arrow key	Back 10 points on the current plot.

(continues)

Table 1-1. Keys For Selecting Cursors (Continued)

When you press...	You select...
<Shift>-right arrow key	Forward 10 points on the current plot.
<Shift>-up arrow key	Forward 10 points on the current plot.
<Shift>-down arrow key	Back 10 points on the current plot.
<Ctrl>-left arrow key	Left to the closest point in the X direction on the current plot.
<Ctrl>-right arrow key	Right to the closest point in the X direction on the current plot.
<Ctrl>-up arrow key	Up to the closest point in the Y direction on the current plot.
<Ctrl>-down arrow key	Down to the closest point in the Y direction on the current plot.
<Home>	To the first visible point on the current plot.
<End>	To the last visible point on the current plot
<Shift-Page Up>	To the previous plot.
<Shift-Page Down>	To the next plot.

If the graph is configured as a hot control, an event will be generated whenever the user presses one of the preceding keys.

Operate a graph with cursors using the mouse as follows.

- Drag a cursor to move it. If the cursor is in snap-to-point mode, the cursor tracks the mouse until the user releases the mouse button and then it snaps to the nearest data point. If the cursor is in free-form mode, the cursor tracks the mouse until the user releases the mouse button and then stays at the new position.
- Move the active cursor left and right by dragging the active cursor marker at the top or bottom edge of the plot area. Likewise, you can move the active cursor up and down by dragging the active cursor marker at the left or right edge of the plot area.

If the graph control is configured in hot mode, a commit event is generated whenever the user moves a cursor using the arrow keys or releases the mouse after moving a cursor.

EVENT_VAL_CHANGED events are generated continuously while a user drags a graph cursor.

Zooming and Panning on Graphs

You can use *zooming*—the ability to expand or contract the viewport around a particular point—in graph controls. When you zoom *in*, the logical area contained in the viewport gets smaller, thereby showing the area with more resolution. When you zoom *out*, the viewport shows a wider area. You can also use *panning*, the ability to shift the viewport.

By default, however, zooming and panning are disabled. You must explicitly enable them in the User Interface Editor or programmatically. Also, a graph control must not be in indicator-only mode if zooming and panning are to be used.

To start zooming in on a point, press the <Ctrl> key and left mouse button down over the point. The resolution in the viewport is continuously increased until you release the mouse. (You do not need to keep the <Ctrl> key down.) If you drag the mouse, the zooming continues but does so over the new point under the mouse cursor. The zooming stops when you release the left mouse button or click on the right mouse button.

You zoom out just like you zoom in, except that you use the right mouse button instead of the left mouse button.

To start panning, press the <Ctrl-Shift> keys and the left mouse button over a point on the viewport. Then drag the mouse to another point. The graph viewport is scrolled so that the original point now appears under the new mouse cursor location. You can drag the mouse anywhere on the screen.

To restore the viewport to its original state after zooming or panning, press <Ctrl-Spacebar>.

If you are using auto-scaling in the graph, the auto-scaling must be temporarily disabled while zooming or panning. If any plotting occurs while the end-user is zooming or panning, the zooming or panning is terminated and the new data is shown using auto-scaling.

Strip Chart Controls

Strip chart controls display graphical data in real time. A strip chart consists of one or more traces that are updated simultaneously. A sample strip chart control appears in the following figure.

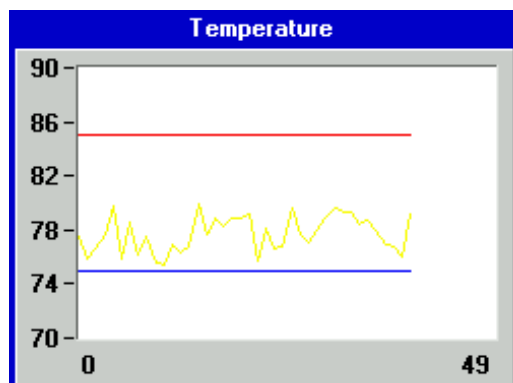


Figure 1-19. A Strip Chart Control

Picture Controls

A picture control allows you to place images on panels, such as logos and diagrams. For example, you can use a picture control to place a schematic that instructs the user how to hook up a unit for testing. When you want to place images on command or toggle buttons or on ring controls, LabWindows/CVI frees you from programming the simple Picture control. Separate command and toggle buttons and ring controls exist for pictures. For more information on those picture controls, read the *Programming with Picture Controls* section of Chapter 3, *Programming with the User Interface Library*.

The image formats that work with all types of picture controls appear in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2. Image Formats

Image Format	Platform
PCX	Windows and UNIX
BMP, DIB, RLE, ICO	Windows only
XWD	UNIX only
WMF	Windows 95 and NT only

Timer Controls

Use *Timer Controls* to trigger actions at specific time intervals. The timer control schedules these actions so that you do not have to. The timer control is shown in Figure 1-20.



Figure 1-20. The Timer Control

Timer controls repeat a given action at a specified time interval for an indefinite period of time, which makes them useful programming tools when a repeated action is required. You can specify a function to be called at the end of each interval.

LabWindows/CVI has functions to suspend and reset the timer controls.

Timer controls are not visible during program execution. They are only visible in the User Interface Editor. For more information, read the *Programming with Timer Controls* section of Chapter 3, *Programming with the User Interface Library*.

Canvas Controls

Use *canvas controls* as an arbitrary drawing surface. You can draw text, shapes, and bitmap images. An offscreen bitmap is maintained so that the appearance of the canvas can be restored when the region is exposed.

If you want to display images that are not rectangular or that have “holes” in them, you can use bitmaps that have a transparent background.

Using Pop-Up Panels

A *pop-up panel* is a panel that pops up, accepts user input, and then disappears.

Pop-up panels can be stacked, with each new pop-up panel appearing on top of the previous one. When a pop-up panel is active it appears in the foreground and is the only panel or pop-up you can operate.

The User Interface Library contains a collection of predefined pop-up panels for common operations, such as displaying a multi-line message, prompting the user for input, prompting the user for confirmation, selecting a file, and graphing numerical data.

Specific function calls invoke each predefined pop-up panel. The function displays the pop-up panel and waits for the user to select an action. Then the pop-up disappears and control returns to the program.

Operating the Message Pop-Up Panel

The *message pop-up panel* displays multi-line messages. Use the newline character (\n) to start a new line of text. A sample message pop-up panel appears in the following figure.



Figure 1-21. A Message Pop-Up Panel

Operating the Generic Message Pop-Up Panel

The *generic message pop-up panel* displays a pop-up panel with a message string, a response buffer, and up to three buttons with programmable labels. A sample generic message pop-up panel appears in Figure 1-22.



Figure 1-22. A Generic Message Pop-Up Panel

Operating the Prompt Pop-Up Panel

The *prompt pop-up panel* requests input from the user. A sample prompt pop-up panel appears in Figure 1-23.



Figure 1-23. A Prompt Pop-Up Panel

Operating the Confirm Pop-Up Panel

The *confirm pop-up panel* allows the user to confirm an action. A sample confirm pop-up panel appears in Figure 1-24.

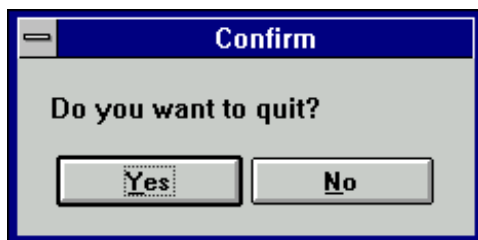


Figure 1-24. A Confirm Pop-Up Panel

Operating the File Select Pop-Up Panel

The *file select pop-up panel* displays a list of files on disk from which the user can select. A file select pop-up panel for Windows 3.1 appears in the following figure.

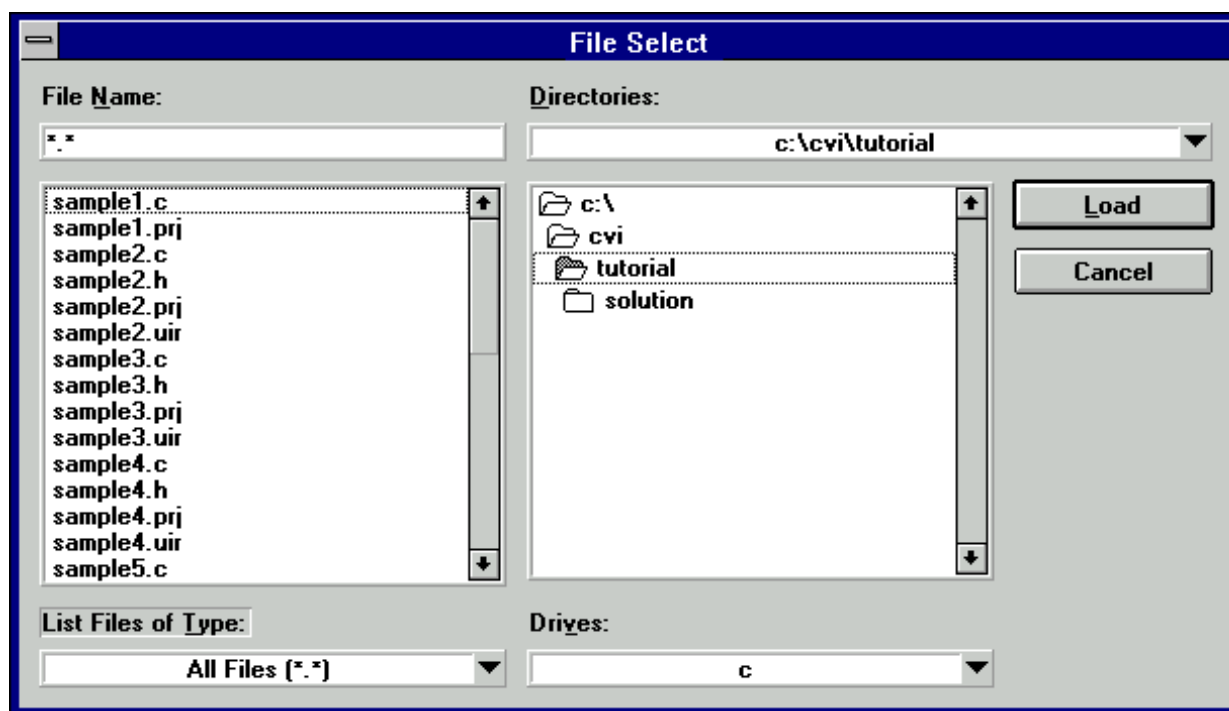


Figure 1-25. A File Select Pop-Up Panel under Windows 3.1

A unique feature of this dialog box is the **Directories** ring in the upper-right corner of the dialog box. When activated, this ring allows users to select from a list of directories that contain previously opened files.

A file select pop-up panel for Windows 95 appears in the following figure.

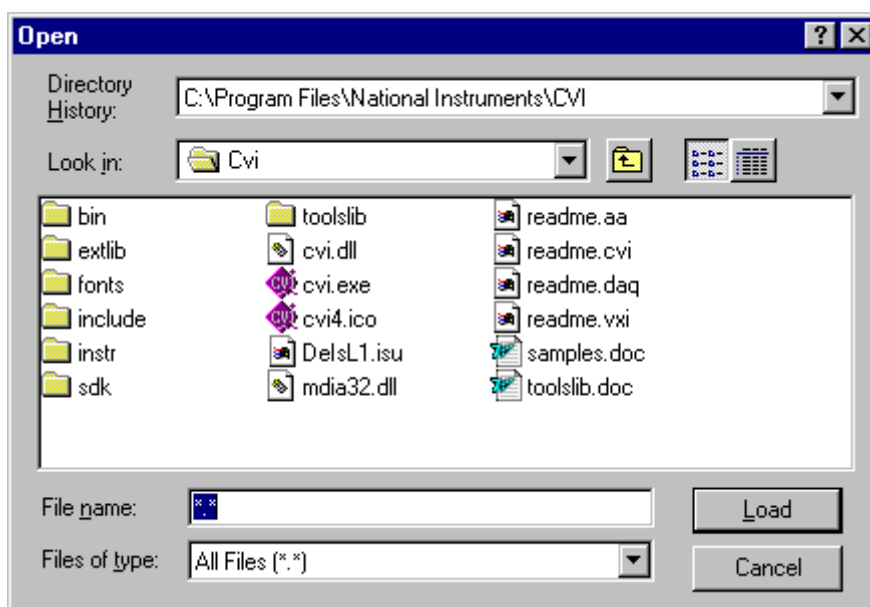


Figure 1-26. A File Select Pop-Up Panel under Windows 95

Operating Graph Pop-Up Panels

You can choose from four different types of graph pop-up panels to display a graph of numerical data: *X-graph pop-up*, *Y-graph pop-up*, *XY-graph pop-up*, and *Waveform graph pop-up*. A sample graph pop-up panel appears in the following figure.

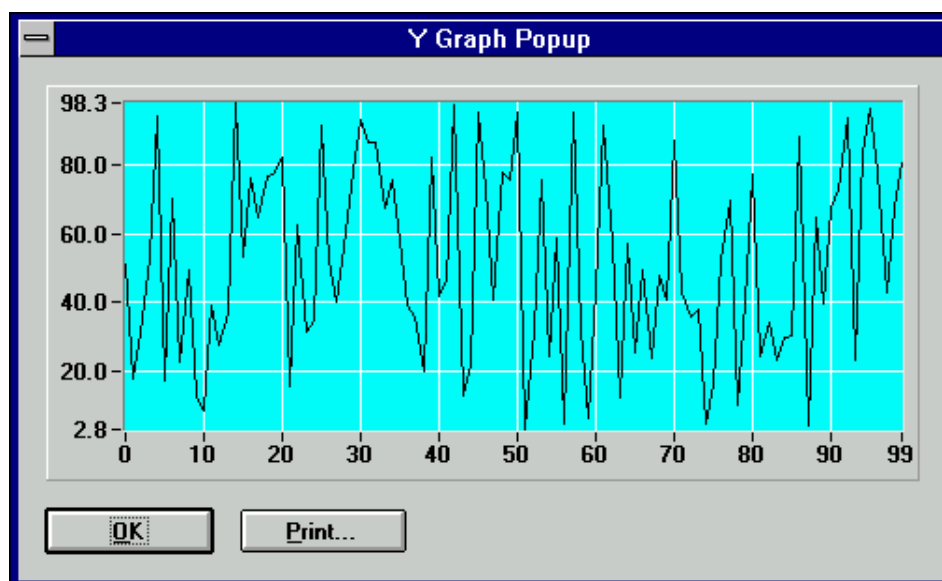


Figure 1-27. A Graph Pop-Up Panel

Using Fonts

Metafonts That Use Typefaces Native To Each Platform

Metafonts contain typeface information, point size, and text styles such as bold, underline, italic, and strikeout. The following metafonts use typefaces that are native to each platform supported by LabWindows/CVI. Each of these metafonts has been specified so that the height and width of the font is as similar as possible across platforms.

```
VAL_MENU_META_FONT  
VAL_MESSAGE_BOX_META_FONT  
VAL_DIALOG_META_FONT  
VAL_EDITOR_META_FONT  
VAL_APP_META_FONT
```

You can create metafonts from any font on your system with the `CreateMetaFont` function.

Fonts That Use Typefaces Native To Each Platform

The following fonts use typefaces that are native on both PC and UNIX systems. Fonts contain typeface information only.

```
VAL_MENU_FONT  
VAL_MESSAGE_BOX_FONT  
VAL_DIALOG_FONT  
VAL_EDITOR_FONT  
VAL_APP_FONT
```

Metafonts That Use Typefaces Installed by LabWindows/CVI

The following metafonts are included in LabWindows/CVI, but use typefaces that are not native to PC or UNIX systems. The typefaces are distributed with LabWindows/CVI and the run-time engine.

```
VAL_7SEG_META_FONT  
VAL_SYSTEM_META_FONT
```

Chapter 2

User Interface Editor Reference

As explained in Chapter 1, you can create your GUI programmatically using function calls or interactively using the User Interface Editor. This chapter tells you how to create a GUI interactively. It describes the User Interface Editor and the procedures for creating and editing panels, controls, and menu bars.

When you use the User Interface Editor you create and modify user interface resource (.uir) files. Enter the User Interface Editor by selecting **New** or **Open** from the **File** menu and choosing **User Interface (*.uir)**.

User Interface Editor Overview

A User Interface Editor window appears in the following figure.

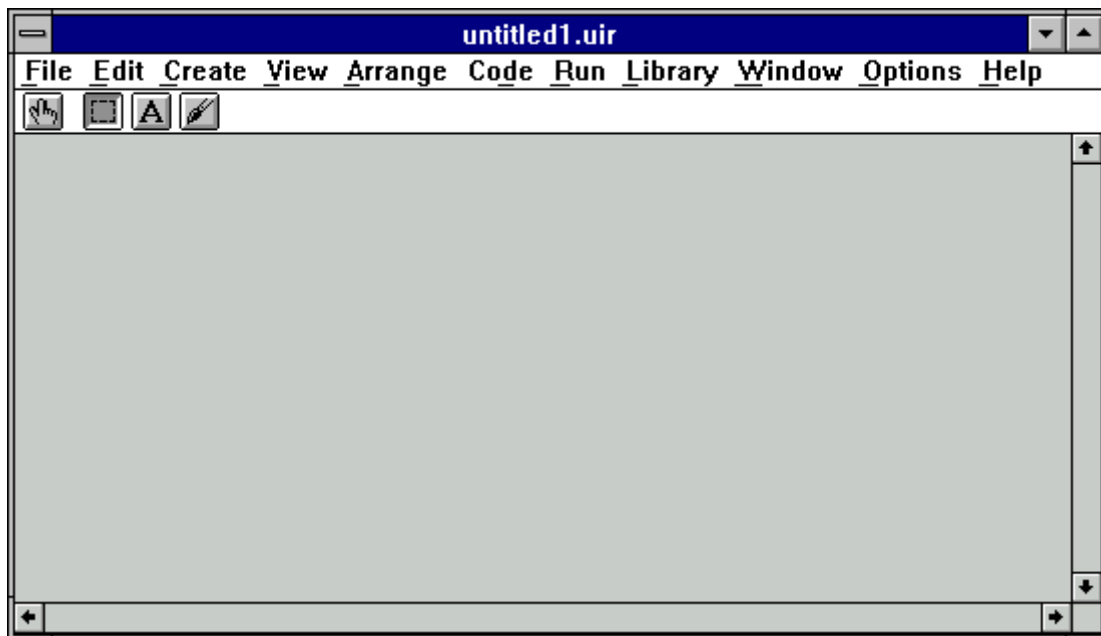






Figure 2-1. A User Interface Editor Window

From this window, you can create and edit GUI panels, controls, and menu bars. The menus are described in this chapter in the section *User Interface Editor Menus*. Use the tool bar beneath the menu bar for high-level editing with the mouse. When you click on a particular tool, the mouse cursor changes to reflect the new editing mode.



You can select, position, and size objects by using the Editing tool.

-  You can modify text associated with objects by using the Labeling tool.
-  You can color objects by using the Coloring tool. Clicking the right mouse button displays a color palette from which you can choose a color. Clicking the left mouse button automatically colors the object with the current color of the Coloring tool. Holding down the <Ctrl> key changes the tool to an eyedropper icon, . When you click on an object with the eyedropper icon, the current color of the Coloring tool becomes the color of that object. Then you can apply that object's color to another object.
-  Use the Operating tool to operate objects. When you are in the operate mode, events display on the right side of the tool bar. These event displays have a built-in delay to give you time to see each event.

Using the User Interface Editor Popup Menus:

You can bring up a pop-up menu by clicking with the right mouse button on the User Interface Editor Window. The type of pop-up menu that appears depends on the surface you click on.

- If you click on the User Interface Editor Window background, a pop-up menu appears containing commands to create a panel or a menu bar.
- If you click on a panel background, a pop-up menu appears with each of the control types you can create.
- If you click on a control, a pop-up menu appears with commands to generate or view the callback function for the control.

Code Builder Overview

With the LabWindows/CVI CodeBuilder, you can create automatically complete C code that compiles and runs based on a user interface (.uir) file you are creating or editing. By choosing certain options presented to you in the **Code** menu, you can produce *skeleton code*. Skeleton code is syntactically and programmatically correct code that compiles and runs before you have typed a single line of code. With the CodeBuilder feature, you save the time of typing in standard code included in every program, eliminate syntax and typing errors, and maintain an organized source code file with a consistent programming style. Because a CodeBuilder program compiles and runs immediately, you can develop and test the project you create, concentrating on one function at a time.

When you choose **Code » Generate » All Code**, LabWindows/CVI places the `#include` statements, variable declarations, callback function skeletons, and `main` function in the source code file you specify as the target file. Each function skeleton contains a switch construct with a case statement for every default event you specify. You can set default events for control callback functions and panel callback functions by choosing **Code » Preferences**. Although

skeleton code runs, you must customize it to implement the actions you want to take place in the case of each event.

When you generate code for a specific control or panel callback function, LabWindows/CVI places the skeleton code for that function in the target file in the same complete format as was done for the **Code » Generate » All Code** command. However, this code might not run. In order for a project to run, there must be a `main` function. If you lack the `main` function or any of the callback functions defined in the `.uir` file, the code is incomplete.

It is a good idea to use the **Code » Generate » All Code** option first, to produce a running project from the current state of the `.uir` file. Then, after adding panels, controls or menu items to the `.uir` file, use the **Generate Panel**, **Control Callbacks** and **Menu Callbacks** commands to make corresponding additions to the source file.

Also with CodeBuilder, you can take care of program termination for automatically generated code. For a CodeBuilder program to terminate successfully, you must include a call to the `QuitUserInterface` function. When you choose **Code » Generate » All Code**, the Generate All Code dialog box prompts you to choose which callback functions terminate the program. You can select one or more callback functions to ensure proper program termination.

User Interface Editor Menus

The User Interface Editor has a menu bar that contains the following options: **File**, **Edit**, **Create**, **View**, **Options**, **Window**, and **Help**.

File Menu

The **File** menu is shown in the following figure.

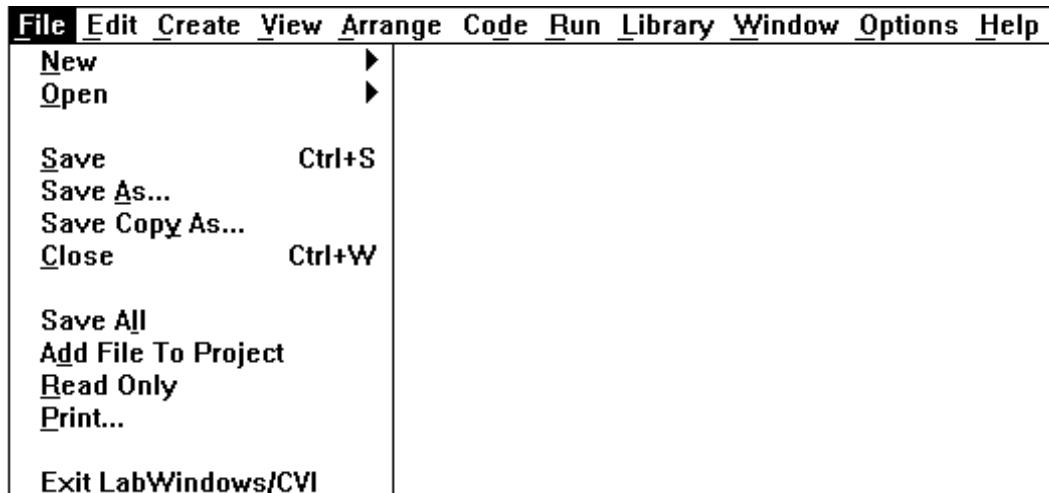


Figure 2-2. The File Menu

New, Open, Save, and Exit LabWindows/CVI Commands

The **New**, **Open**, **Save**, and **Exit LabWindows/CVI** commands in the User Interface Editor menu bar work like **New**, **Open**, **Save** and **Exit LabWindows/CVI** commands in the Project window. If you require more information, consult Chapter 3, *Project Window*, in the *LabWindows/CVI User Manual*.

Save As and Close Commands

The **Save As** and **Close** commands work like **Save** and **Close** in common Windows applications. It is assumed that you are familiar with these commands.

Save Copy As

The **Save Copy As** command writes the contents of the active window to disk using a user-specified name, without changing the name of the active window. If you want to append a different extension, type a new extension after the filename. If you want no extension to be appended, enter only a period after the filename.

Save All

The **Save All** command saves all open files to disk.

Add File to Project

The **Add File to Project** command adds the `.uir` file in the current window to the project list.

Read Only

The **Read Only** command suppresses the editing capabilities in the current window.

Print

The **Print** command opens the **Print** dialog box which allows you to send the entire `.uir` file or the visible screen area to a printer or a file. The **Print** dialog box also allows you to set print preferences. The print preferences (attributes) are described in the *Generating Hard Copy Output* section of Chapter 3, *Programming with the User Interface Library*.

Edit Menu

Items in this **Edit** menu are used for editing panels, controls, and menu bars. Figure 2-3 shows the **Edit** menu.

File	Edit	Create	View	Arrange	Code	Run	Library	Window	Options	Help
Undo Panel Move						Ctrl+Z				
Redo						Ctrl+BkSp				
Cut						Ctrl+X				
Copy						Ctrl+C				
Paste						Ctrl+V				
Delete						Del				
Copy Panel						Ctrl+Shift+C				
Cut Panel						Ctrl+Shift+X				
Menu Bars...										
Panel...										
Control...						Enter				
Tab Order...						Ctrl+T				
Set Default Font						Ctrl+Shift+F				
Apply Default Font						Ctrl+F				
Control Style...						F11				

Figure 2-3. The Edit Menu

Note: *Undo and Redo are enabled when you perform an edit action. The Cut and Copy commands are enabled when you select a control, and Paste is enabled when you place an object in the Clipboard using the Cut or Copy command. If you select an edit command while it is disabled, nothing happens.*

Undo and Redo

The **Undo** command reverses your last edit action and the screen returns to its previous state. Edit actions are stored on a stack so that you can undo a series of your edit actions. The stack stores up to 100 edit actions and is set using the **Preferences** command in the **Options** menu.

The **Redo** command reverses your last **Undo** command, restoring the screen to its previous state. **Redo** is helpful when you use the **Undo** command to reverse a series of your edit actions and accidentally go too far. The **Redo** command is enabled only when your previous action was the **Undo** command. Any action disables the **Redo** command.

Actions that can be undone and redone are dynamically displayed in the menu, for example, when you move a control the menu presents the option **Undo Move Control**.

Cut and Copy

The **Cut** and **Copy** commands put controls in the Clipboard. The **Cut** command removes the selected control and places it in the Clipboard. The **Copy** command copies the selected control and places it in the Clipboard, leaving the selected control in its original location. Controls you cut or copy do not accumulate in the Clipboard. Every time you cut or copy a control it replaces whatever was previously stored in the Clipboard.

To use the **Cut** or **Copy** commands, follow these steps.

1. Select the control you want to place in the Clipboard by clicking on the control or pressing <Tab> until the control is highlighted. Select multiple controls by dragging the mouse over the controls or <Shift>-clicking on the controls.
2. Select **Cut** or **Copy** from the **Edit** menu.

Paste

The **Paste** command inserts controls, panels, or text from the Clipboard. You can **Paste** an object from the Clipboard as many times as you like. Controls or panels remain in the Clipboard until you use **Cut**, **Cut Panel**, **Copy**, or **Copy Panel** again. The **New** and **Open** commands do not erase the Clipboard.

Delete

The **Delete** command deletes selected controls without placing the controls in the Clipboard. Because **Delete** does not place controls in Clipboard, you cannot restore the controls using the **Paste** command.

Copy Panel and Cut Panel

The **Copy Panel** and **Cut Panel** commands put an entire panel in the Clipboard. The **Cut Panel** command removes the selected panel and places it in the Clipboard. The **Copy Panel** command copies the selected panel and places it in the Clipboard, leaving the selected panel in its original location. Panels you cut or copy do not accumulate in the Clipboard. Every time you cut or copy a panel it replaces whatever was previously stored in the Clipboard.

To use the **Cut Panel** or **Copy Panel** commands, follow these steps.

1. Select the panel you want to place in the Clipboard by clicking on the panel or pressing <Shift-Ctrl> and one of the arrow keys (up, down, right, or left) until the panel is activated.
2. Select **Cut Panel** or **Copy Panel** from the **Edit** menu.

Menu Bars

The **Menu Bars** command brings up the Menu Bar List dialog box shown in the following figure.

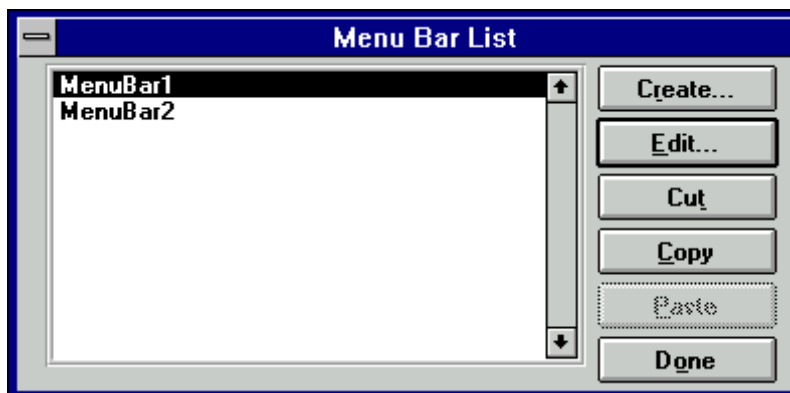


Figure 2-4. The Menu Bar List Dialog Box

The list contains all of the menu bars in the resource file, listed by constant prefix. The following list describes the command buttons.

- **Create** brings up a new Edit Menu Bar dialog box (Figure 2-5). After a menu bar is created, it is inserted below the current menu bar in the menu bar list.
- **Edit** brings up the Edit Menu Bar dialog box for the selected menu bar.
- **Cut** deletes the currently highlighted item in the menu bar list and copies it to the menu bar clipboard.
- **Copy** copies the currently highlighted item in the menu bar list to the menu bar clipboard.
- **Paste** inserts the contents of the menu bar clipboard to the menu bar list. The menu bar is inserted above the currently highlighted item in the menu bar list.
- **Done** closes the Menu Bar List dialog box.

The Edit Menu Bar dialog box is shown in the following figure.

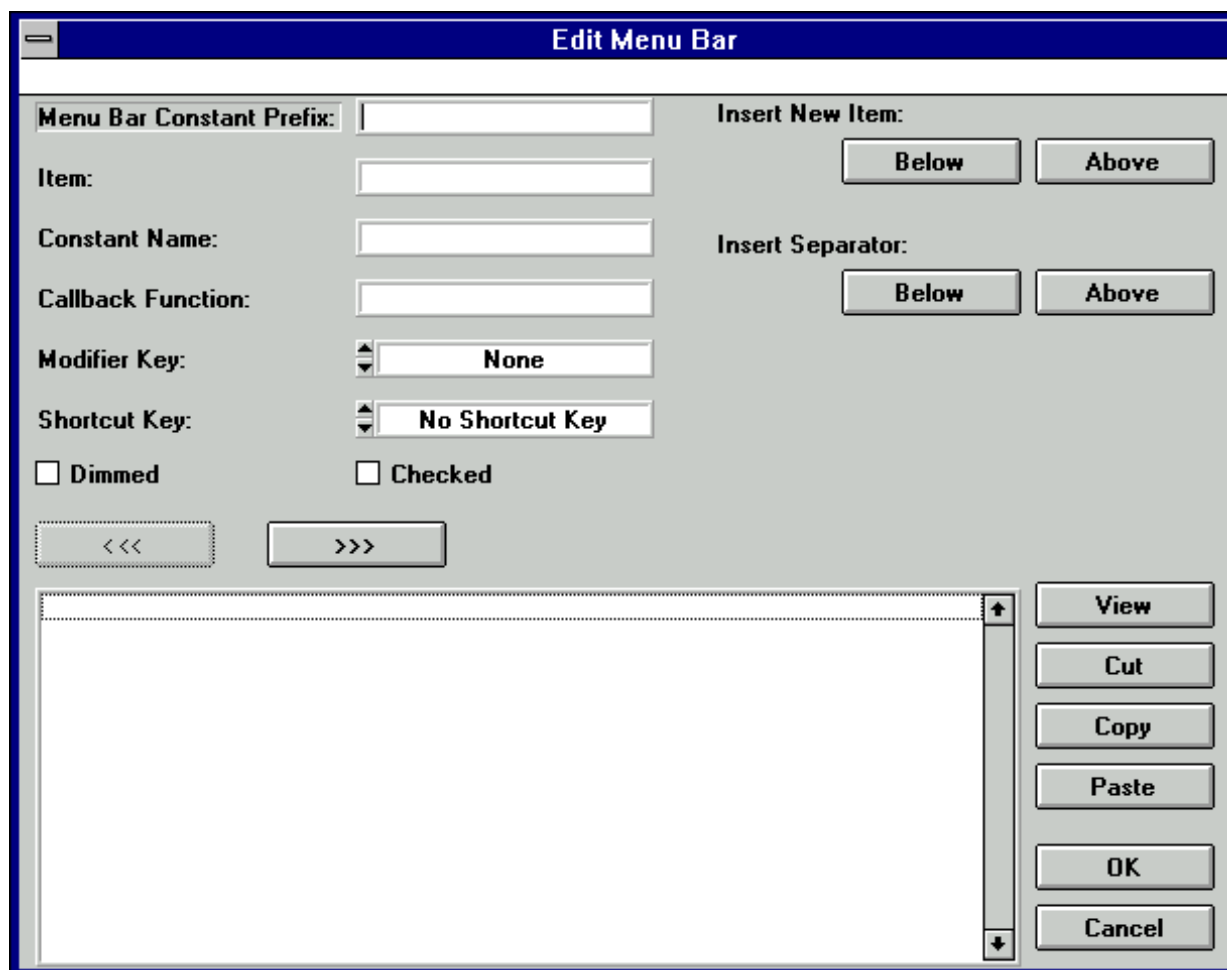




Figure 2-5. The Edit Menu Bar Dialog Box

The Edit Menu Bar dialog box presents the following options.

- The **Menu Bar Constant Prefix** is the resource ID for the menu bar. This resource ID is passed to the LoadMenuBar function which loads the panel into memory. The **Menu Bar Constant Prefix** is defined in the .h file when you save the .uir file. If you do not assign a **Menu Bar Constant Prefix**, the User Interface Editor assigns one for you when you save the .uir file.
- **Item** shows the name of the current menu, sub menu, or menu command. If you type two underscores before any letter in the item, the user can select the item by pressing <Alt> and the underlined letter.
- **Constant Name** is appended to the **Menu Bar Constant Prefix** to form the ID for the current item. The ID is used in functions such as GetMenuBarAttribute and

SetMenuBarAttribute. The ID is also returned by GetUserEvent when an event is generated by a menu command.

- Naming a **Callback Function** is optional. In this box you can type the name of the function to be called when an event is generated by the current menu item.
- **Modifier Key** and **Shortcut Key** combine to form the hot key for the current item.
- **Dimmed** specifies whether or not the current item is initially dimmed.
- **Checked** specifies whether or not the current item initially has a check mark.
- **Insert New Item** inserts the next item above or below the currently selected item.
- **Insert Separator** inserts a separator (a line) above or below the currently selected item.
- The left hierarchy button, , moves the currently selected item up one level in the sub menu hierarchy.
- The right hierarchy button, , moves the currently selected item down one level in the sub menu hierarchy.
- **View** displays the current state of the menu bar and pull-down menus.

Panel

The **Panel** command brings up the Edit Panel dialog box. This dialog box has three sections entitled *Source Code Connection*, *Panel Attributes*, and *Quick Edit Window*.

The Source Code Connection section of the Edit Panel dialog box is shown in the following figure.

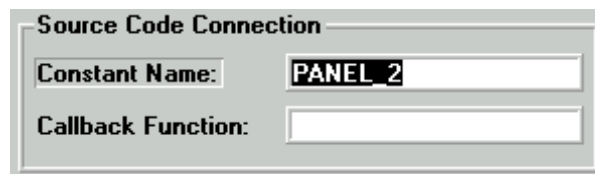


Figure 2-6. Source Code Connection

In the **Constant Name** box you type the resource ID for the panel. You pass this resource ID to the LoadPanel function to load the panel into memory. The **Constant Name** is defined in the .h file when you save the .uir file. If you do not assign a **Constant Name**, the User Interface Editor will assign one when you save the .uir file.

Naming a **Callback Function** is optional. In this box you can type the name of the function to be called when an event is generated on the panel.

The Panel Settings sections of the Edit Panel dialog box appear in the following figure.

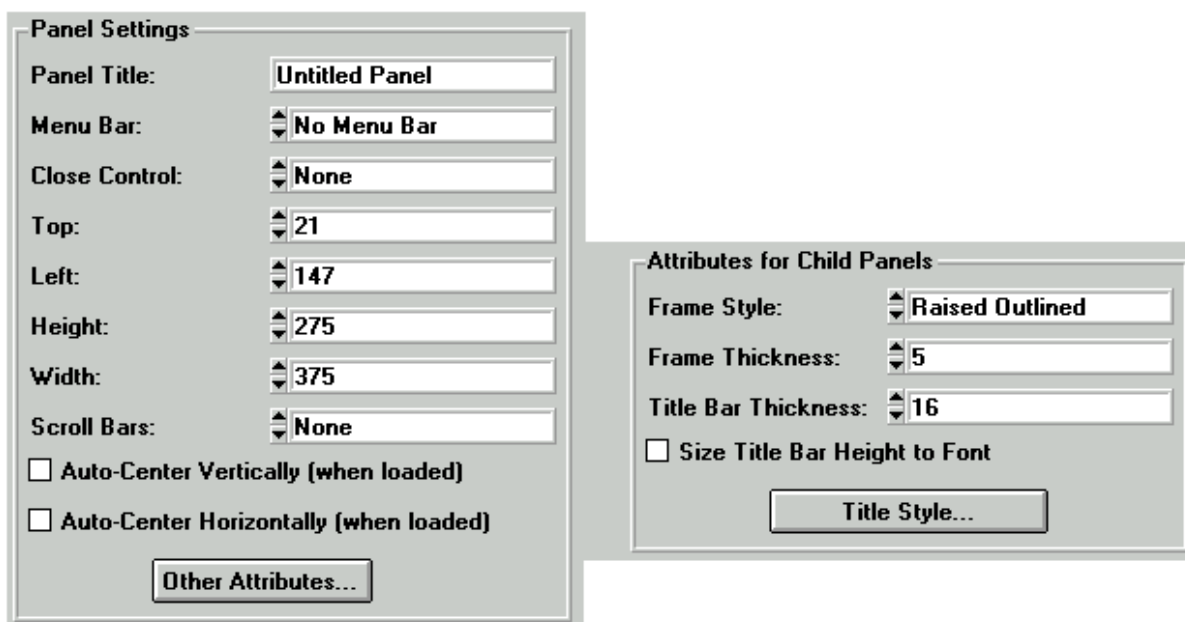


Figure 2-7. Panel Attributes

Note: *The preceding figure shows settings and attributes available in the Windows version of LabWindows/CVI. The Edit Panel dialog box in the UNIX version of LabWindows/CVI lacks some items because that program cannot update some panel attributes for parent panels.*

The *Programming with Panels* section of Chapter 3, *Programming with the User Interface Library*, describes panel attributes in detail.

The Quick Edit Window section of the Edit Panel dialog box appears in the following figure.

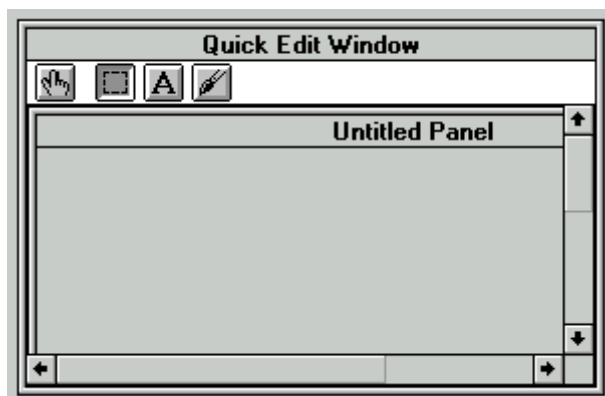


Figure 2-8. Quick Edit Window

From the Quick Edit Window, you can perform high level edits on the panel. The tools in the tool bar operate like the tools in the main User Interface Editor window. For further information, see the section *User Interface Editor Overview*, earlier in this chapter.

Control

The **Control** command brings up the dialog box for editing the selected control. You can also double-click on a control to get this dialog box. The dialog box usually has five sections entitled *Source Code Connection*, *Control Settings*, *Control Appearance*, *Quick Edit Window*, and *Label Appearance*. The contents of the sections vary slightly depending on the control that is being edited.

The Source Code Connection section of the control dialog box is shown in the following figure.



Figure 2-9. Source Code Connection

The User Interface Editor appends **Constant Name** to the panel resource ID to form the ID for the control. The ID identifies the control in any control-specific functions such as `GetCtrlVal` and `SetCtrlAttribute`. The ID will be defined in the `.h` file when you save the `.uir` file. If you do not assign a **Constant Name**, the User Interface Editor will assign one for you when you save the `.uir` file.

Naming a **Callback Function** is optional. In this box you can type the name of the function to be called when an event message is generated on the panel.

The Control Settings section of the dialog box senses the type of control that is being edited. It contains the data-specific attributes for the control. The Control Settings section for the Numeric control is shown in the following figure.

Control Settings

Default Value: 0.00

Data Type: double

Minimum: -Inf

Maximum: +Inf

Inc Value: 1.00

Range Checking: Notify

Control Mode: Hot

☐ Initially Dimmed

Format and Precision...

Figure 2-10. Control Settings for a Numeric Control

Rings and list boxes have a **Label/Value Pairs** button in the Control Settings section. This button activates the **Edit Label/Value Pairs** dialog box shown in the following figure.

Edit Label/Value Pairs

Data Type: int

Precision: 2

Label: Honda

Value: 5

Insert New Item:

Below Above

Ford	0
Chrysler	1
General Motors	2
Toyota	3
Nissan	5
Honda	5
BMW	6
Mercedes	7

Cut Copy Paste OK Cancel

Figure 2-11. The Edit Label/Value Pairs Dialog Box

Use the Edit Label/Value Pairs dialog box to create and edit the contents of ring and list box controls. Use the list control functions in the User Interface Library to control rings and list boxes.

The Control Appearance section of the dialog box senses the type of control that is being edited. It contains attributes pertaining to the physical appearance of the control. The Control Appearance section for the Numeric control appears in the following figure.



Figure 2-12. Control Appearance for a Numeric Control

The Label Appearance section of the dialog box contains attributes pertaining to the physical appearance of the control label. The Label Appearance section for the Numeric control is shown in the following figure.



Figure 2-13. Label Appearance for a Numeric Control

If you type a double underscore before any letter in the label, the user can select the control by pressing <Alt> and the underlined letter, provided that no menu bar is accessible. This feature helps you access controls on pop-up panels.

The Quick Edit Window section of the Edit Control dialog box appears in the following figure.

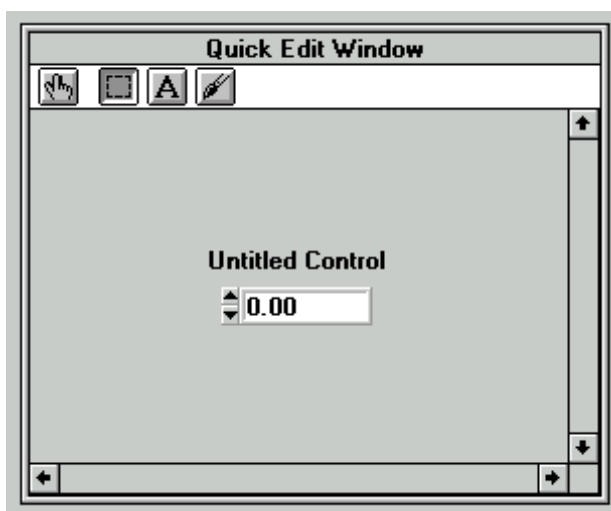


Figure 2-14. Quick Edit Window

From the Quick Edit Window, you can perform high level edits on the control. The tools in the tool bar operate like the tools in the main User Interface Editor window. The Quick Edit Window also provides immediate feedback for any changes you make in other section of the dialog box.

Simply stated, the dialog box of any control allows you to interactively set all of the attributes of the control. The *Programming with Controls* section in Chapter 3, *Programming with the User Interface Library*, describes these attributes in detail.

Tab Order

Each control on a panel has a position in the tab order. The tab order determines which control becomes the next active control when the user presses <Tab> or <Shift-Tab>.

When you create a control, it is added to the end of the tab order. When you copy and paste a control, the new control sits immediately before the source control in the tab order. Select **Tab Order** from the **Edit** menu to put the panel into tab order edit mode as shown in the following figure.

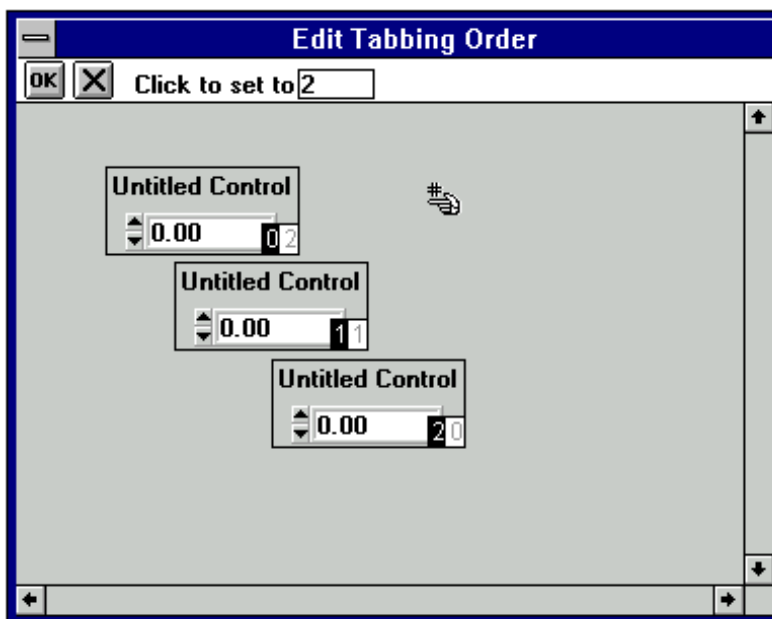






Figure 2-15. The Edit Tab Order Dialog Box

Click on a control with the special pointer cursor, , to change the tab position of a control to the number in the **Click to set to** box. You can change the cursor to the special eyedropper cursor, , by holding down the <Ctrl> key. This eyedropper cursor changes the number in the **Click to set to** box to the current tab position associated with that control. Clicking on  sets the new tab order. Clicking on  erases the new tab order and keeps the original tab order, which appears in dim display to the right of the new tab order you enter.

Set Default Font

The **Set Default Font** command in the **Edit** menu makes the font of the currently selected control the default control font. If the label is also selected (or is the only item selected), the font of the label becomes the default label font. Newly created controls inherit the default fonts.

Apply Default Font

The **Apply Default Font** command in the **Edit** menu sets the font of the currently selected control (and/or label) to the default control font (and/or default label font).

Control Style

Use the **Control Style** command to change the style of the selected control. For example, you can change a ring slide control to a ring knob control, and the label/value pairs remain intact.

Create Menu

Commands in the **Create** menu create panels, menu bars, and controls.

Figure 2-16 shows the **Create** menu.

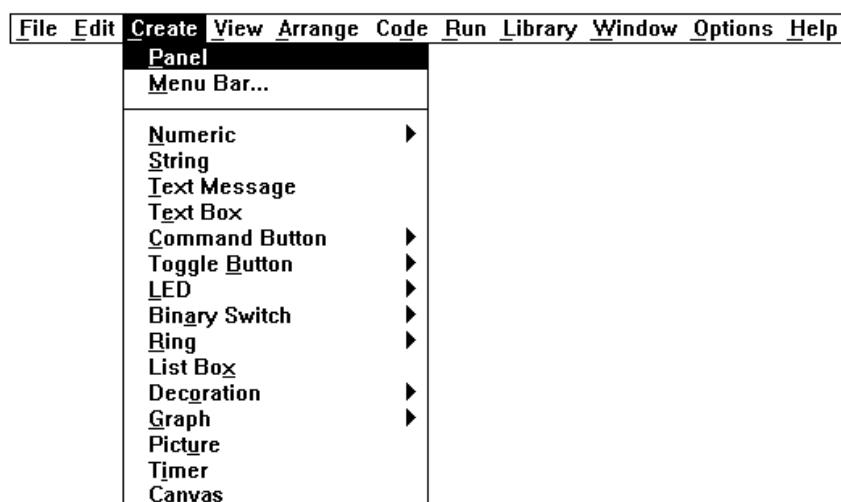


Figure 2-16. The Create Menu

Panel

The **Panel** command places a new, untitled panel onto the User Interface Editor window. The *Edit Menu* section of this chapter provides details on editing the panel.

Menu Bar...

The **Menu Bar** command brings up the Edit Menu Bar dialog box. The *Edit Menu* section of this chapter provides details on editing the menu.

Controls

The remaining options in the **Create** menu allow you to create GUI controls. You can edit the controls you create from the **Edit** menu. The *Edit Menu* section of this chapter provides details on editing the menu.

View Menu

This section explains how to use the commands in the **View** menu in the User Interface Editor window.

Figure 2-17 shows the **View** menu.

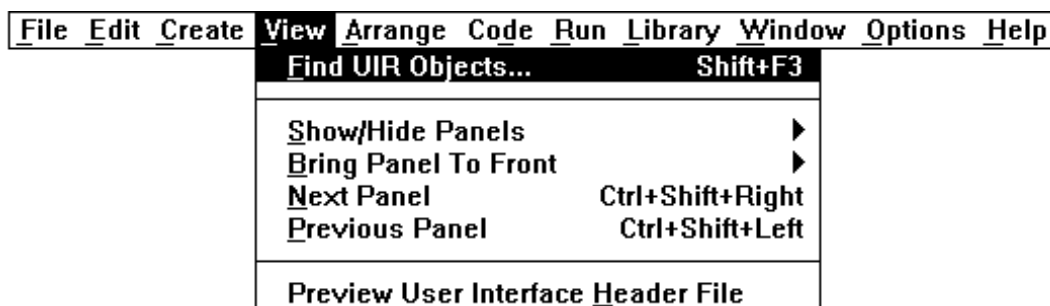


Figure 2-17. The View Menu

Find UIR Objects...

Use the **Find UIR Objects** command to locate objects in user interface resource file. When you select this command, the Find UIR Objects dialog box opens, as shown in Figure 2-18.

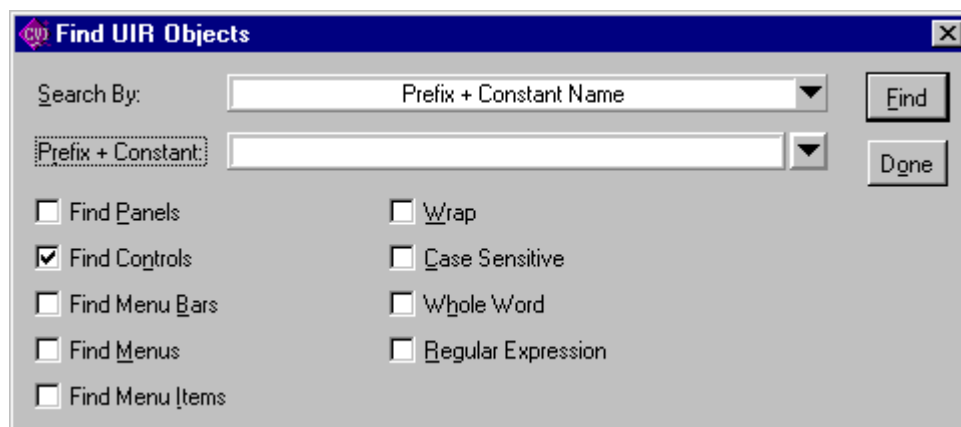


Figure 2-18. Find UIR Objects Dialog Box

Select the type(s) of objects you want to search for by checking the appropriate check boxes in the left column of the dialog box.

Select the search criterion from the **Search By** ring control. The choices are :

- Constant Prefix (valid for panels and menu bars)

- Constant Name (valid for controls, menus, and menu items)
- Prefix + Constant Name (valid for all)
- Callback Function Name (valid for all except menu bars)
- Label (valid for all except menu bars)

Enter the text you want to search for into the string control. You can view a list of all the strings in the file which match the current search criterion by clicking on the arrow to the right of the string control, or by using the up and down arrow keys.

Use **Wrap** to continue searching from the beginning of the file once the end of the file has been reached.

The **Case Sensitive** option finds only instances of the specified text which match exactly.

If you select **Regular Expression**, LabWindows/CVI treats certain characters in the search string control as regular expression characters instead of literal characters. The regular expression characters are described in Table 4-1 of the *LabWindows/CVI User Manual*.

Press the **Find** button to perform the search. If any user interface objects are matched, the dialog box is replaced by the one shown in Figure 2-19.

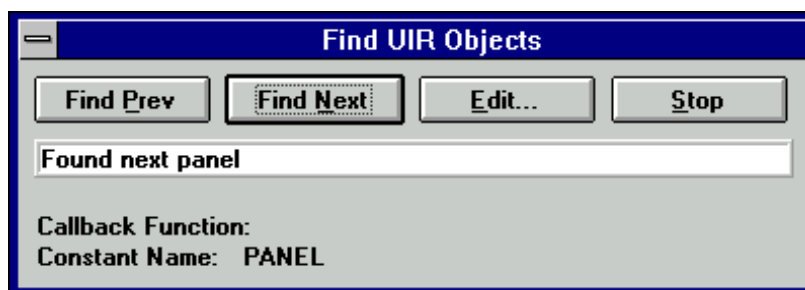


Figure 2-19. Find UIR Objects Dialog Box After a Search Executes

This dialog box allows you to browse through the list of matches. As you come to each object, its callback function name and label are shown, and the object is highlighted.

Find Prev searches backward for the previously matched object.

Find Next searches for the next matching object.

The **Edit** command terminates the search and brings up the Edit dialog box for the user interface object currently highlighted.

The **Stop** command terminates the search.

Show/Hide Panels

The **Show/Hide Panels** command has a sub-menu, as shown in the following figure.

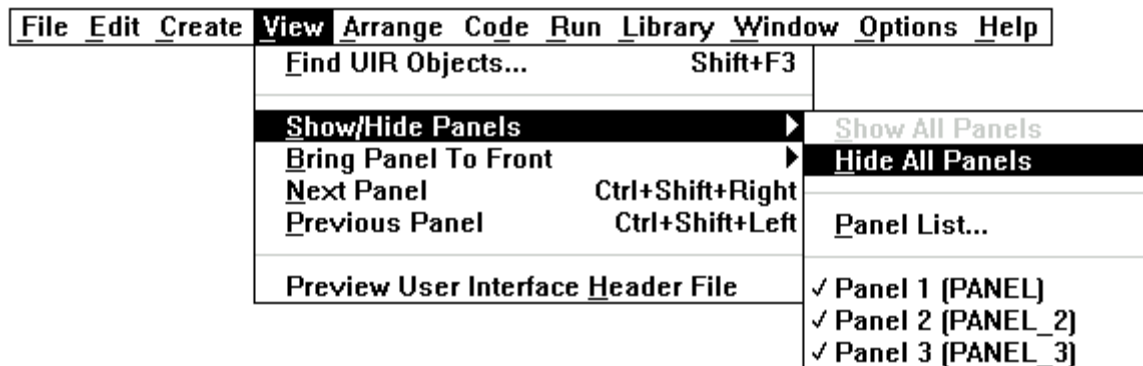


Figure 2-20. The Show/Hide Panel Sub-Menu

Use this submenu to select individual panels to view in the User Interface Editor, or to select **Show All Panels** or **Hide All Panels**.

Bring Panel to Front command has a submenu that allows you to select a panel from a list to bring to the front for editing.

Next Panel brings the next panel in the current .uir file to the front for editing.

Previous Panel brings the previous panel in the current .uir file to the front for editing.

Preview User Interface Header File

The **Preview User Interface Header File** command brings up a Source code window with a preview of the header file that would be associated with the .uir file in the User Interface Editor window if it were saved.

Arrange Menu

This section explains how to use commands in the **Arrange** menu in the User Interface Editor window. Figure 2-21 shows the **Arrange** menu.

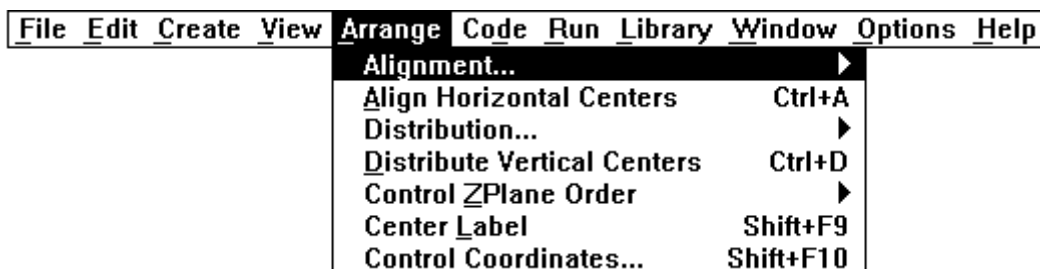


Figure 2-21. The Arrange Menu

Alignment...

The **Alignment** command allows you to align controls on a panel. Use the mouse to select a group of controls by dragging over them or you can <Shift-Click> on each item you want to include in the group. Then you can select an alignment method from the submenu shown in the following figure.

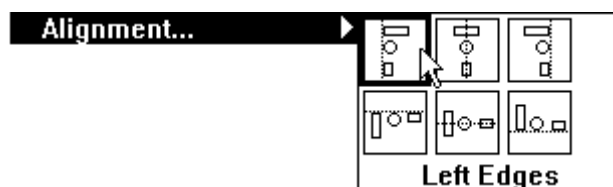


Figure 2-22. The Alignment Menu



Left Edges vertically aligns the left edges of the selected controls to the left-most control.



Horizontal Centers vertically aligns the selected controls through their horizontal centers.



Right Edges vertically aligns the right edges of the selected controls to the right-most control.



Top Edges horizontally aligns the top edges of the selected controls to the upper-most control.



Vertical Centers horizontally aligns the selected controls through their vertical centers.



Bottom Edges horizontally aligns the bottom edges of the selected controls to the lower-most control.

Align Horizontal Centers

The **Align Horizontal Centers** command performs the same action as the **Alignment** command, using the alignment option last selected in the **Alignment** command submenu.

Distribution...

The **Distribution** command allows you to distribute controls on a panel. Select a group of controls by dragging the mouse over them or you can <Shift-Click> on each item you want to include in the group. Then you can select a distribution method from the submenu as shown in the following figure.

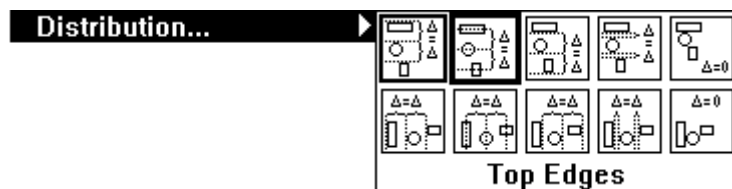


Figure 2-23. The Distribution Submenu



Top Edges sets equal vertical spacing between the top edges of the controls. The upper-most and lower-most controls serve as anchor-points.



Vertical Centers sets equal vertical spacing between the centers of the controls. The upper-most and lower-most controls serve as anchor-points.



Bottom Edges sets equal vertical spacing between the bottom edges of the controls. The upper-most and lower-most controls serve as anchor-points.



Vertical Gap sets equal vertical gap spacing between the controls. The upper-most and lower-most controls serve as anchor-points.



Vertical Compress compresses the spacing of controls to remove any vertical gap between the controls.



Left Edges sets equal horizontal spacing between the left edges of the controls. The left-most and right-most controls serve as anchor-points.



Horizontal Centers sets equal horizontal spacing between the centers of the controls. The left-most and right-most controls serve as anchor-points.



Right Edges sets equal horizontal spacing between the right edges of the controls. The left-most and right-most controls serve as anchor-points.



Horizontal Gap sets equal horizontal gap spacing between the controls. The left-most and right-most controls serve as anchor-points.



Horizontal Compress compresses spacing of the controls to remove any horizontal gap between the controls.

Distribute Vertical Centers

The **Distribute** command performs the same action as the **Distribution** command according to the option last selected in the **Distribution** command submenu.

Control ZPlane Order

The **Control Z-Plane Order** option lets you set the sequence in which controls are drawn. Controls are always drawn in order, from the back to the front of the z-plane order. The **Control ZPlane Order** submenus presents four commands:

- **Move Forward** moves the control one place forward in the z-plane order.
- **Move Backward** moves the control one place backward in the z-plane order.
- **Move to Front** moves the control to the front of the z-plane order so that it is drawn last.
- **Move to Back** moves the control to the back of the z-plane order so that it is drawn first.

Center Label

The Center Label command centers the label of the selected control.

Control Coordinates...

The **Control Coordinates** command invokes a dialog box allowing you to interactively set the width, height, top, and bottom of all selected controls and labels.

The Code Menu

Use the commands in the **Code** menu to generate code automatically based on a (.uir) file you are creating or editing. Figure 2-24 shows the **Code** menu.

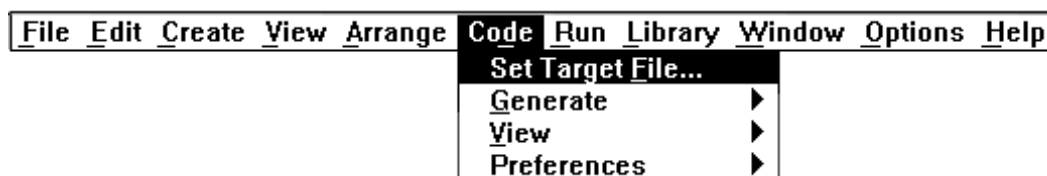


Figure 2-24. The Code Menu

Set Target File...

Use the **Set Target File** command to specify to which file LabWindows/CVI generates code. Selecting this command brings up the Set Target File dialog box, shown in Figure 2-25. By default, LabWindows/CVI places the generated code in a new window, unless a source code (.c) file is open. Then, that source file is the default target file. CodeBuilder uses the same target file as the function panel target file, except when the function panel target file is the Interactive Execution window.



Figure 2-25. The Set Target File Dialog Box

To set a target file, select a file from the list of options in the Set Target File dialog box, and then select **OK**. The options include all open source files and a new window.

Generate

The commands in the **Generate** menu produce code based on the .uir file. Figure 2-26 shows the **Generate** menu. The code produced by the **Generate** menu uses the bracket styles specified with the **Bracket Styles** command in the Source window's **Options** menu.

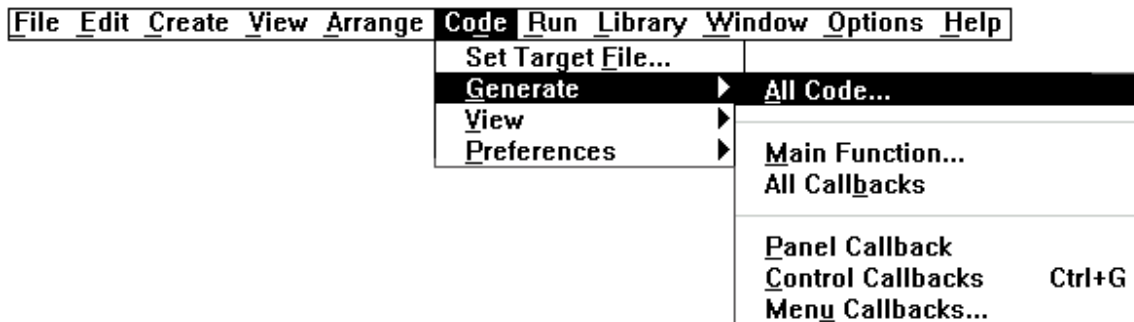


Figure 2-26. The Generate Menu

Note: *Panel Callback and Control Callbacks are enabled when you select any panel or control for which you have specified a callback function name. All Callbacks is enabled once you have created any object with a callback function name. Menu Callbacks is enabled once you have created a menu bar that contains at least one item with a callback function name.*

When you generate code to accompany a .uir file, LabWindows/CVI places the skeleton code in the target file. You must save the .uir file before you can generate any code based on that file. When you save a .uir file, LabWindows/CVI generates a header file (a file with a .h suffix) with the same name. This .h file and userint.h are included in the source file.

If you try to generate the same function more than once, the Generate Code dialog box appears. Figure 2-27 shows the Generate Code dialog box. Each previously generated code fragment appears highlighted. Choose an option in the Generate Code dialog box to replace the existing function, insert a new function, or skip to the next generated function.

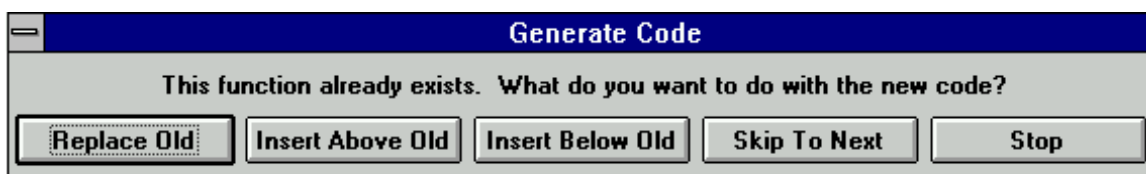


Figure 2-27. The Generate Code Dialog Box

All Code...

Use the **All Code** command to generate code to accompany the .uir file. Selecting **Code » Generate » All Code** brings up the Generate All Code dialog box, shown in Figure 2-28. This dialog box displays a checklist and prompts you to choose the panel(s) the main function loads and displays at run time. LabWindows/CVI automatically assigns a default panel variable name for each panel in the .uir file.

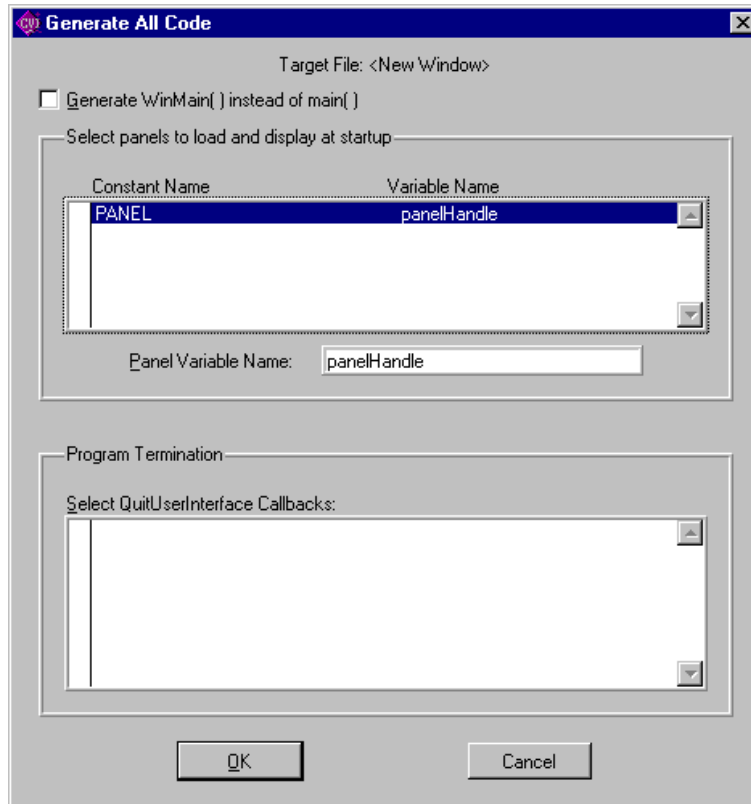


Figure 2-28. The Generate All Code Dialog Box

The Generate All Code dialog box also prompts you to choose the callback function(s) that terminate the program. For a CodeBuilder program to terminate successfully, you must include a call to the `QuitUserInterface` function.

Note: *Callback functions associated with close controls are automatically checked in the Program Termination section of the Generate All Code dialog box. You can specify close controls in the Edit Panel dialog box.*

To automatically generate all code, select the panels you want to load and display in the user interface. Also select the callback function(s) you want to terminate the program, and then select **OK**.

When you choose **Code » Generate » All Code**, LabWindows/CVI produces the `#include` statements, the variable declarations, the function skeletons and the `main` function, and places them in the target file. The callback function you selected to terminate program execution includes a call to the User Interface Library `QuitUserInterface` function.

Unless you have selected the **Always Append Code to End** option, LabWindows/CVI places the skeleton code for each callback function at the cursor position in the target file. If the cursor is inside an existing function, LabWindows/CVI repositions the cursor at the end of that function before inserting the new function. CodeBuilder places all functions of one type (panel, control, or menu) together in the source file. Any panel callbacks are placed first in the source file, control callbacks are placed next and menu callbacks are placed last. See the *Preferences* section in this chapter for more details on specifying the location of generated code.

Function skeletons for control and panel callbacks include the complete prototype, the proper syntax, a return value and a switch construct containing a case for each default control or panel event. Function skeletons for menu callbacks include the complete prototype and open and close brackets. You can set the default events by selecting **Code » Preferences**. See the *Preferences* section for more details. You can set the location of the open and close brackets by selecting the **Bracket Style** command from the **Options** menu of a Source window.

Main Function...

Use the **Main Function** command to generate code for the `main` function, and write it to the target file. Selecting **Code » Generate » Main Function** option brings up the Generate Main Function dialog box, shown in Figure 2-29. This dialog box prompts you to choose the panel the `main` function loads and displays at run time. LabWindows/CVI automatically assigns a default panel variable name for each panel in the `.uir` file.

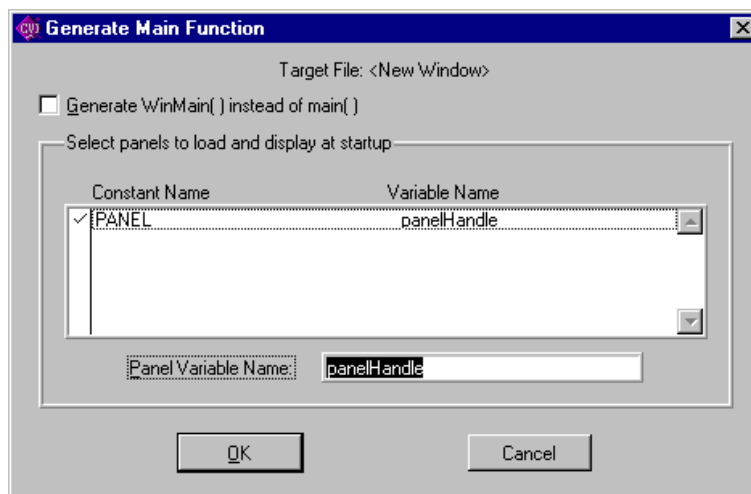


Figure 2-29. The Generate Main Function Dialog Box

Note: *If you previously selected **Code » Generate » All Code** command, you do not need to execute this command as well. Only use this command when you want to replace the main callback function to add or change the panels to be loaded at run time.*

To automatically generate code for the `main` function, select the panel(s) you want to load and display in the user interface, and then select **OK**.

When you choose **Code » Generate » Main Function**, LabWindows/CVI produces the `#include` statements, the variable declarations, and the `main` callback function, and places them in the target file.

Note: *If the source file contains only the `main` function and the `#include` statements, and you have not yet created the appropriate callback functions, you might get an error when trying to run the project. When the `main` function calls `LoadPanel`, LabWindows/CVI generates a non-fatal error for each callback function it cannot find in the source file.*

The checkbox, **Generate WinMain() instead of main()**, enables you to use `WinMain` instead of `main` for your main program. In LabWindows/CVI, you can use either function as your program entry point. When linking your application in an external compiler, it is easier to use `WinMain`.

If your project target is a DLL, neither `WinMain` or `main` are generated. Instead, a `DLLMain` function is generated. The bulk of the User Interface function calls, however, are generated in a function call `InitUIForDLL`. You can call `InitUIForDLL` in your DLL at the point you want to load and display panels.

When you link your executable or DLL in an external compiler, you need to include a call to the `InitCVIRTE` function in `WinMain`, `main`, or `DLLMain` (or `DLLEntryPoint` for Borland C/C++). In a DLL, you also need to include a call to `CloseCVIRTE`. See the *Calling InitCVIRTE and CloseCVIRTE* section in Chapter 3, *Windows 95 and NT Compiler/Linker Issues*, in the *LabWindows/CVI Programmer Reference Manual*.

CodeBuilder automatically generates the necessary calls to `InitCVIRTE` and `CloseCVIRTE` in your `WinMain`, `main`, or `DLLMain` function. It also automatically generates a `#include` statement for the `cvirte.h` file.

All Callbacks

Use the **All Callbacks** command to generate code for all the callback functions, and write them to the target file.

When you select **Code » Generate » All Callbacks**, LabWindows/CVI produces the `#include` statements and the callback function skeletons, and places them in the target file.

Panel Callback

Use the **Panel Callback** command to generate code for a panel connected to a callback function. Before you can choose **Code » Generate » Panel Callback**, you must activate a panel.

When you select **Code » Generate » Panel Callback**, LabWindows/CVI produces the `#include` statements and the function skeleton for the active panel, and places them in the target file.

Control Callbacks

Use the **Control Callbacks** command to generate code for a control connected to a callback function. Before you can choose **Generate » Control**, you must select at least one control.

When you select **Code » Generate » Control Callbacks**, LabWindows/CVI produces the `#include` statements and the function skeleton for each selected control, and places them in the target file.

You can also generate a control callback function skeleton by clicking on the control with the right mouse button, and selecting the **Generate Control Callback** command from the pop-up menu.

Menu Callbacks...

Use the **Menu Callbacks** command to generate code for menus and menu items connected to callback functions.

Selecting **Code » Generate » Menu Callbacks** brings up the Select Menu Bar Objects dialog box. Select the menu bar objects for which you want to generate callbacks, and then select **OK**.

When you select **OK**, LabWindows/CVI produces the `#include` statements, the function prototypes and the opening and closing brackets for each callback function. No switch construct or case statements are produced because the usual default events do not apply to Menu Callback functions. You must add the code to implement the actions you want to take place when a menu bar item is selected.

View

Use the **View** command to look at code for a given callback function. Figure 2-30 shows the **View** menu.

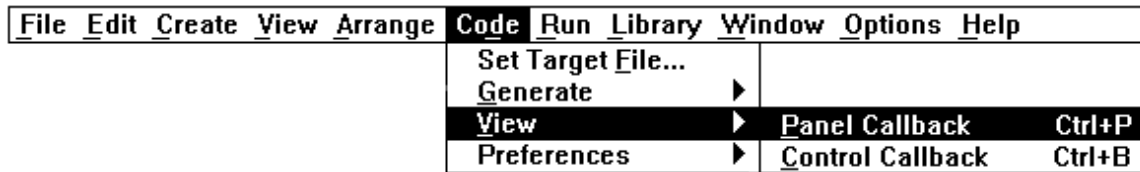


Figure 2-30. The View Menu

To view the code for a function from the `.uir` file, select a panel or control and then select **View » Panel Callback** or **View » Control Callback**. The source file containing the callback function appears with the function name highlighted. You can also view the code for a control callback function by clicking on the control with the right mouse button, and selecting the **View Control Callback** command from the pop-up menu.

When you choose the **View** command for a callback function, LabWindows/CVI searches for that function in all open Source windows and in all the source files in the project, and in any other open source files. If the function is found in a closed project file, that file is opened automatically.

The **View** command is useful because the callback functions for one user interface can be in several different files, and scrolling the source code is not efficient. With the **View** command, you can move instantly from the user interface file to an object's callback function whether the source file is open or closed.

When you are finished reviewing the code, you can return instantly to the `.uir` file from the source file. To return to the `.uir` file, place the cursor on the callback function name or constant name of the User Interface object you want to go to, and select the **Find UI Object** command from the **View** menu in the Source window.

Note: *You cannot use the View command for Menu Callback functions.*

Preferences

Use the **Preferences** command to change the default settings for case statements generated for control callback functions and panel callback functions or to specify the target file location for generated code. Figure 2-31 shows the **Preferences** submenu.

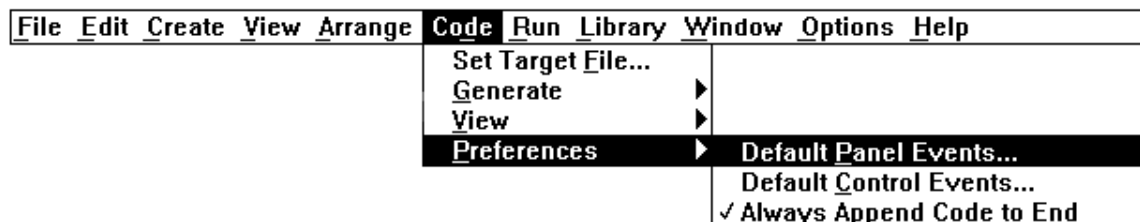


Figure 2-31. The Preferences Menu

Default Panel Events... and Default Control Events...

Use the **Default Panel Events** or **Default Control Events** commands to select which events LabWindows/CVI places into the switch construct of the code for panel or control callback functions, respectively. You can choose from several events, and you can choose to add the “default:” switch case. Selecting **Code » Preferences » Default Panel Events** brings up the Panel Callback Events dialog box. Selecting **Code » Preferences » Default Control Events** brings up the Control Callback Events dialog box.

To set the **Default Panel Events** or **Default Control Events**, select the events you want to be included in the code as case statements, and then select **OK**. For each option you choose, LabWindows/CVI includes a case statement that corresponds to this option in the source code.

Note: *Default control events are ignored for Timer Control Callbacks, whose only event cases are EVENT_TIMER_TICK and EVENT_DISCARD.*

Always Append Code to End

When this option is selected, LabWindows/CVI places the skeleton code for each callback function at the end of the target file. When this option is not selected, newly generated code is placed at the current position of the cursor in the target file.

Run Menu

The Run Menu contains a subset of the commands that appear in the Run Menu of the source window. The commands are:

Run Project
Continue
Step Over

Step Into
Finish Function
Terminate Execution

Break at First Statement
Breakpoints

Refer to the *LabWindows/CVI User Manual*, Chapter 4, *Source, Interactive Execution, and Standard Input/Output Windows*, in the *Run Menu* section for descriptions of each of these commands.

Library Menu

The **Library** menu for the User Interface Editor Window works the same way as the Library menu in the Project Window. See the *LabWindows/CVI User Manual*, Chapter 3, *Project Window*, for information on the **Library** menu.

Window Menu

The **Window** menu in User Interface Editor windows behaves like the **Window** menu in the Project window. See the *LabWindows/CVI User Manual*, Chapter 3, *Project Window*, for information on the Window menu.

Options Menu

This section explains how to use the commands in the **Options** menu. Figure 2-32 shows the **Options** menu.

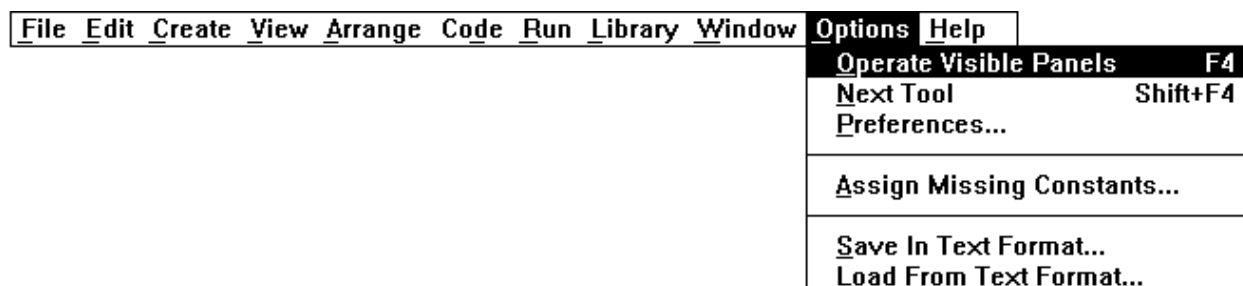






Figure 2-32. The Options Menu

Operate Visible Panels

Operate Visible Panels allows you to operate the visible panels as you would in an application program. This command has the same effect as clicking on the  icon. When you finish operating the panel, select **Operate Visible Panels** again to return to edit mode.

Next Tool

The **Next Tool** command in the **Options** menu cycles the User Interface Editor through three of its four modes: editing mode , labeling mode , and coloring mode .

Preferences...

Selecting **Preferences** brings up the User Interface Editor Preferences dialog box, as shown in the following figure.

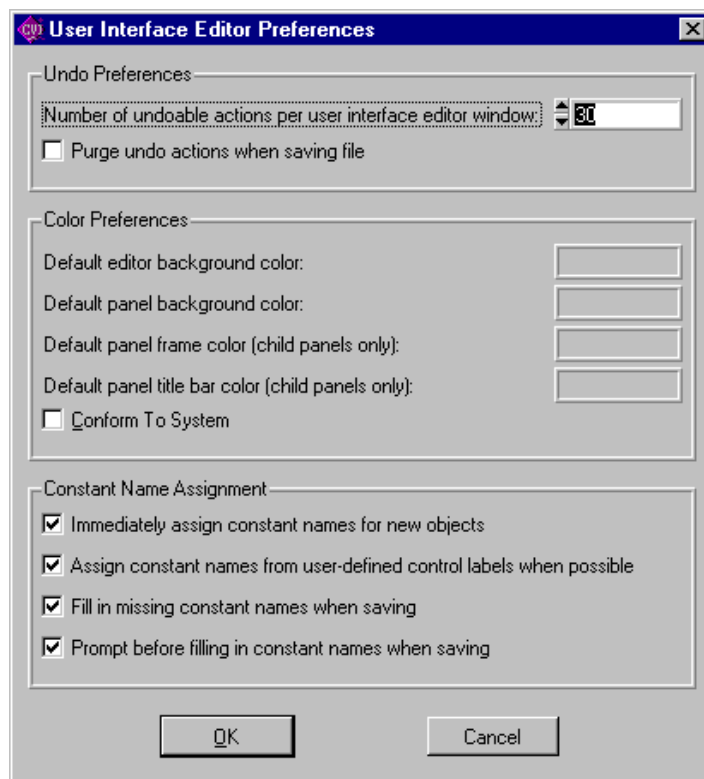


Figure 2-33. The User Interface Preferences Dialog Box

Undo Preferences

Use the Undo Preferences section of the User Interface Editor Preferences dialog box to set the number of undo-able actions for each file. Select the **Purge undo actions when saving file** check box if you want the Undo buffer to empty every time you save a file.

Color Preferences

Use the Color Preferences section of the User Interface Editor Preferences dialog box to set the default editor and panel colors.

Constant Name Assignment

Constant names link user GUI objects and your program. The User Interface Editor writes all assigned constant names to a header file corresponding to the loaded .uir file.

The Constant Name Assignment section of the User Interface Editor Preferences dialog box allows you to set preferences for constant name assignment, when you do not assign constant names yourself.

When the "Immediately assign constant names for new objects" option is in effect, the User Interface Editor generates constant names for each object as you create it. For panels and controls, the generated constant name appears in the edit dialog the first time you bring it up. For menu bars, the constant names are assigned only when you exit the menu bar editor. In all cases, you can freely modify the generated constant names.

It is recommended that you leave the "Immediately assign constant names for new objects" option in effect. This makes it easier for you to use the other LabWindows/CVI features that have been designed to help you write your program to operate your user interface.

Notice that when the "Immediately assign constant names for new objects" option is enabled, the "Assign constant names from user-defined control labels when possible" option has no effect. That is because the control labels have not been changed from the default "Untitled Control" label at the time the constant name is generated. Instead, the constant name is based on the control type.

If you choose to disable the "Immediately assign constant names for new objects" option, it is recommended that you enable the "Fill in missing constant names when saving" option.

Assign Missing Constants...

The Assign Missing Constants command assigns constant names to all of the objects in the User Interface Editor Window that currently do not have constant names. A confirmation dialog appears showing the number of items that have no constant names.

Save In Text Format

The Save In Text Format command saves the contents of the User Interface Editor Window in a ASCII text format. A dialog box appears prompting you to enter the pathname under which to save the text file. The extension `.tui` is recommended for such files. Do NOT use the `.uir` extension.

The ASCII text file contains descriptions of all the objects in the User Interface Editor Window.

Note: *If you have a large number of objects in your User Interface Editor Window, this command may take a significant amount of time to complete (for example, 3 minutes).*

Load From Text Format...

The Load From Text Format command loads into a new User Interface Editor Window the objects defined in a file saved using the Save In Text Format command. A dialog box appears prompting you for the pathname of the file.

Chapter 3

Programming with the User Interface Library

This chapter describes how to use the User Interface Library in the application programs you create.

Developing and Running a Program

Although there are many ways to develop your projects in LabWindows/CVI, you may want to use the following development pattern.

1. Open a User Interface Editor window to design a user interface for your program.
2. Assign constant names and/or callback functions to each control on your GUI.
3. Save your GUI as a user interface (`.uir`) file (the program automatically generates a corresponding `.h` include file). If you use CodeBuilder, LabWindows/CVI creates skeleton code for your source file. See the *CodeBuilder Overview* section of Chapter 2, *User Interface Editor Reference*, for more information.
4. Open a Source window to develop your C Language program to control the GUI.
5. Add the source code (`.c`), include (`.h`), and user interface (`.uir`) files to your project list and save as a project (`.prj`) file.

If you are editing the program and `.uir` file concurrently, you must recompile your program every time you save the `.uir` file. This is required because the contents of the include file generated by the User Interface Editor might change. You can make recompiling automatic by enabling the **Track Include File Dependencies** command in the **Options** menu of the Project Window. If the `.uir` files and image files do not contain absolute paths in the `LoadMenuBar`, `LoadPanel`, or `DisplayImageFile` functions, the User Interface Library will search for them in the following order.

1. The directory associated with the `.uir` or image file in the project.
2. The directory containing the project.

It is good practice to add your `.uir` and image files to the project list or save the resource files and image files in the directory that contains your project file. If you use the latter approach, your program should not contain absolute path names in the `LoadMenuBar`, `LoadPanel` or `DisplayImageFile` functions.

Creating a Graphical User Interface

As discussed in the *Introduction to the Graphical User Interface* section of Chapter 1, *User Interface Concepts*, there are two ways to create Graphical User Interface (GUI) objects for your application program. You can create objects programmatically using function calls or interactively using the User Interface Editor.

Once you create a GUI, you can control the objects in two ways. You can assign callback functions to GUI objects. When any type of event is generated on a panel, menu, or control, the appropriate callback function executes. Alternatively, you can use an event loop that includes a call to `GetUserEvent`. When a commit event is generated, `GetUserEvent` returns the appropriate panel, menu, or control identifier, and the program conditionally executes portions of code. You can use either technique or you can combine them for added flexibility.

Naturally, one of your most important tasks in designing a GUI is to assign callback functions and IDs to every interface object.

If you design your GUI in the User Interface Editor...

You assign callback functions and unique IDs (constant names) to objects and LabWindows/CVI automatically saves their declarations in an include file whenever you save the resource file. You must include this file in your application program using the `#include` preprocessor command. The `#include` directive allows the program to reference the resource IDs and callback functions for the user interface objects. Panel and menu bar handles are assigned at run time when you use the `LoadPanel` and `LoadMenuBar` functions.

Note: *With the LabWindows/CVI Code Builder, you can create automatically complete C code that compiles and runs based on a user interface (.uir) file you are creating or editing. See the Code Builder Overview section of Chapter 2, User Interface Editor Reference, for more information.*

If you design your GUI programmatically...

Assign panel and menu bar handles with the `NewPanel`, and `NewMenuBar` functions. Assign IDs using the `NewCtrl`, `NewMenu`, `NewSubMenu`, and `NewMenuItem` functions. Assign callback functions through functions such as `InstallPanelCallback`, `InstallCtrlCallback`, and `InstallMenuCallback`.

Assigning Constant Names in the User Interface Editor

The following rules apply when you use the User Interface Editor to assign constant names to panels and controls.

- You must assign a constant prefix to the panel. Panel constant prefixes can be up to 10 characters long and must be unique with respect to all other panel and menu bar constant

prefixes in the same resource file. Your application program references the prefix when it loads the panel from the resource file.

- You may assign a constant name to each control. Control constant names can be up to 20 characters long and must be unique with respect to all other control constants defined for the same panel. The name is concatenated to the panel prefix to generate a unique constant name. For example, if the panel prefix is `SCOPE` and the control prefix is `POWER`, the complete constant name would be `SCOPE_POWER`. The application program uses the complete constant name to reference the control.

The following rules apply when assigning constant names to menu bars in the User Interface Editor.

- You must assign a constant prefix to the menu bar. The prefix can be up to 10 characters long and must be unique with respect to all other panel and menu bar prefixes that you store together in a resource file. Your application program references the prefix to load the menu bar from the resource file.
- You may assign a constant prefix to each menu. The prefix can be up to 10 characters long and must be unique with respect to all other menu prefixes in the same menu bar. The program concatenates the constant prefix and the menu bar prefix to generate a unique constant name. For example, if the menu bar prefix is `MAIN` and the menu prefix is `FILE`, the complete constant name is `MAIN_FILE`. Your application program uses the complete constant name to reference the menu.
- You may assign a constant name to each menu item. Menu item constant names can be up to 10 characters long and must be unique with respect to all other menu item constants in the same menu. The program concatenates the menu bar prefix and the menu prefix to generate a unique constant name. For example, if the menu bar prefix is `MAIN`, the menu prefix is `FILE`, and the menu item name is `LOAD`, the complete constant name is `MAIN_FILE_LOAD`. Your application program uses the complete constant name to reference the menu item.

The User Interface Editor automatically inserts the constant name separator (`_`) when it generates the include file.

Note: *When you use submenus, all identifiers starting with the menu bar prefix are concatenated. Choose brief identifiers so that constant names remain as short as possible.*

Controlling a Graphical User Interface

Certain user operations on the GUI, such as selecting a menu item on the GUI or typing a value, are called *events*. The User Interface Library provides the link between events and the code files in your project.

User Interface Events

Your program can recognize events and execute the code in response to them. Table 3-1 shows all of the events that are generated from the GUI and the information that is passed to the program at event time.

Table 3-1. User Interface Events

Event Type	Event on the GUI	Information Passed to Program
control and menu event	EVENT_COMMIT	Which panel or menu bar, which control or menu item.
control event	EVENT_VAL_CHANGED	Which panel, which control.
control and panel event	EVENT_LEFT_CLICK	Which panel, which control, mouse y & x coordinates.
	EVENT_LEFT_DOUBLE_CLICK	Which panel, which control, mouse y & x coordinates.
	EVENT_RIGHT_CLICK	Which panel, which control, mouse y & x coordinates.
	EVENT_RIGHT_DOUBLE_CLICK	Which panel, which control, mouse y & x coordinates.
	EVENT_KEYPRESS	Which panel, which control, key code, pointer to key code.
	EVENT_GOT_FOCUS	Which panel, which control
	EVENT_LOST_FOCUS	Which panel, which control.
	EVENT_DISCARD	Which panel, which control.
timer control event	EVENT_TIMER_TICK	Pointer to the current time (double *), pointer to time since the callback last received an EVENT_TIMER_TICK (double *).
panel event	EVENT_CLOSE	Which panel.
	EVENT_PANEL_SIZE	Which panel.
	EVENT_PANEL_MOVE	Which panel.
main callback event	EVENT_IDLE	Obsolete. Use timer controls instead.
	EVENT_END_TASK	Microsoft Windows only. Received when Windows wants to quit. (Return a non-zero value to abort the termination.)

Using Callback Functions to Respond to User Interface Events

Callback functions respond to all events listed in Table 3-1. Callback functions have prototypes (found in `userint.h`) for panels, menu bars, controls, or the main callback. When the user generates an event on a particular user interface object, the appropriate callback function executes. Idle events and end-task events are passed to the main callback function only. (See the discussion of `InstallMainCallback` in the *Special User Interface Functions* section of Chapter 3, *Programming With the User Interface Library*. Event information is passed automatically from the GUI to your program through callback functions whenever they are called. For example, callback functions are passed the user interface event type that occurred (such as `EVENT_LEFT_CLICK`), and some additional information concerning that event (such as the x and y-coordinates of the mouse cursor when the click occurred). You, as the developer of these callback functions, are free to use this information as needed when responding to events.

Callback functions are introduced in the tutorial in the *Getting Started with LabWindows/CVI* manual. Many of the sample programs described in Chapter 5, *LabWindows/CVI Sample Programs*, illustrate callback functions, too. The following diagram and example pseudo-code illustrates the callback function concept.

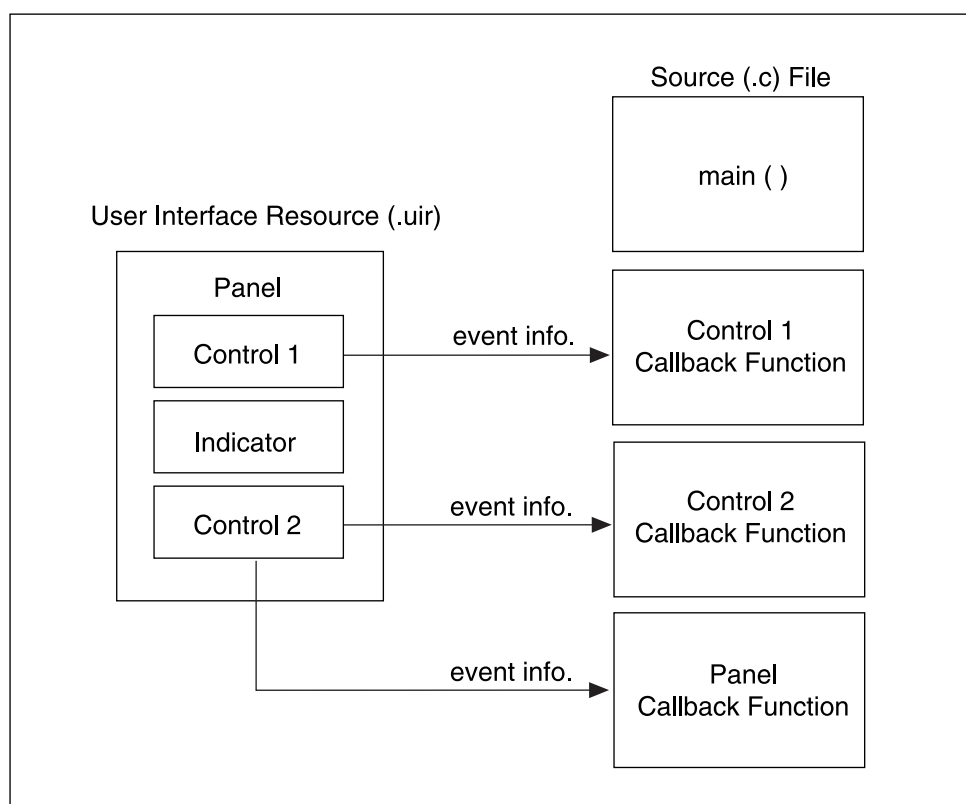


Figure 3-1. The Callback Function Concept

```

panel_handle = LoadPanel(...)
DisplayPanel(panel_handle, ...);
menu_handle = LoadMenuBar(...);
RunUserInterface()

int CVICALLBACK PanelResponse (int handle, int event, void *callbackdata,
                              int eventdata1, int eventdata2)
{
    switch (event) {
        case EVENT_PANEL_SIZE :
            .           /* Code that responds to the panel */
            .           /* being resized */
            break;
        case EVENT_PANEL_MOVE :
            .           /* Code that responds to the panel */
            .           /* being moved */
            break;
        case EVENT_KEYPRESS :
            .           /* Code that responds to a keypress */
            .           /* eventdata1 & eventdata2 contain */
            .           /* keycode information */
            break;
    }
    return(0);
}

int CVICALLBACK ControlResponse (int handle, int control, int event,
                                void *callbackdata, int eventdata1,
                                int eventdata2)
{
    if (control == PANEL_CONTROL1) {
        switch (event) {
            case EVENT_RIGHT_CLICK :
                .           /* Code that responds to a right */
                .           /* click on CONTROL1 */
                break;
            case EVENT_VAL_CHANGED :
                .           /* Code that responds to a value */
                .           /* change on CONTROL1 */
                break;
            case EVENT_COMMIT :
                .           /* Code that responds to a commit */
                .           /* event on CONTROL1 */
                break;
        }
    }

    if (control == PANEL_CONTROL2) {
        switch (event) {
            case EVENT_RIGHT_CLICK :
                .           /* Code that responds to a right */
                .           /* click on CONTROL2 */
                break;
            case EVENT_COMMIT :
                .           /* Code that responds to a commit */
                .           /* event on CONTROL2 */
                break;
        }
    }
    return(0);
}

```

```

int CVICALLBACK MenuBarResponse (int menubar, int menuitem,
                                void *callbackdata, int panel)
{
    switch (menuitem) {
        case MENUBAR_MENU1_ITEM1:
            .           /* Code that responds to ITEM1 in      */
            .           /* MENU1 of the menu bar.              */
            break;
        case MENUBAR_MENU1_ITEM2:
            .           /* Code that responds to ITEM2 in      */
            .           /* MENU1 of the menu bar.              */
            break;
    }
    return(0);
}

```

Note: *If you assign callback functions to your GUI objects using the User Interface Editor, these functions are automatically installed through LoadPanel and LoadMenuBar. Otherwise, you will need to install them programatically through the Install functions (InstallPanelCallback, InstallCtrlCallback, InstallMenuCallback, and others).*

Note: *Do not call the longjmp function from within a callback function.*

The CVICALLBACK macro should precede the function name in the declarations and function headers for all user interface callbacks. This ensures that the functions are treated by the compiler as cdecl (or stack-based in WATCOM), even when the default calling convention is stdcall. CVICALLBACK is defined in cvidefs.h, which is included by userint.h. The CVICALLBACK macro is included where necessary in the header files generated by the User Interface Editor and in source code generated by CodeBuilder.

For detailed information about the user interface callback functions, see the descriptions of PanelCallbackPtr, CtrlCallbackPtr, MenuCallbackPtr, MenuDimmerCallbackPtr, MainCallbackPtr, and DeferredCallbackPtr in Chapter 4, *User Interface Library Reference*.

Using GetUserEvent to Respond to User Interface Events

The `GetUserEvent` function returns only commit events (with the exception of programmer-defined events posted through `QueueUserEvent`). Commit events are generated when the user of the GUI actually commits to an operation such as making a menu selection or typing in a menu selection or typing in a number and pressing <Enter>. The following figure illustrates the event-loop concept of `GetUserEvent`.

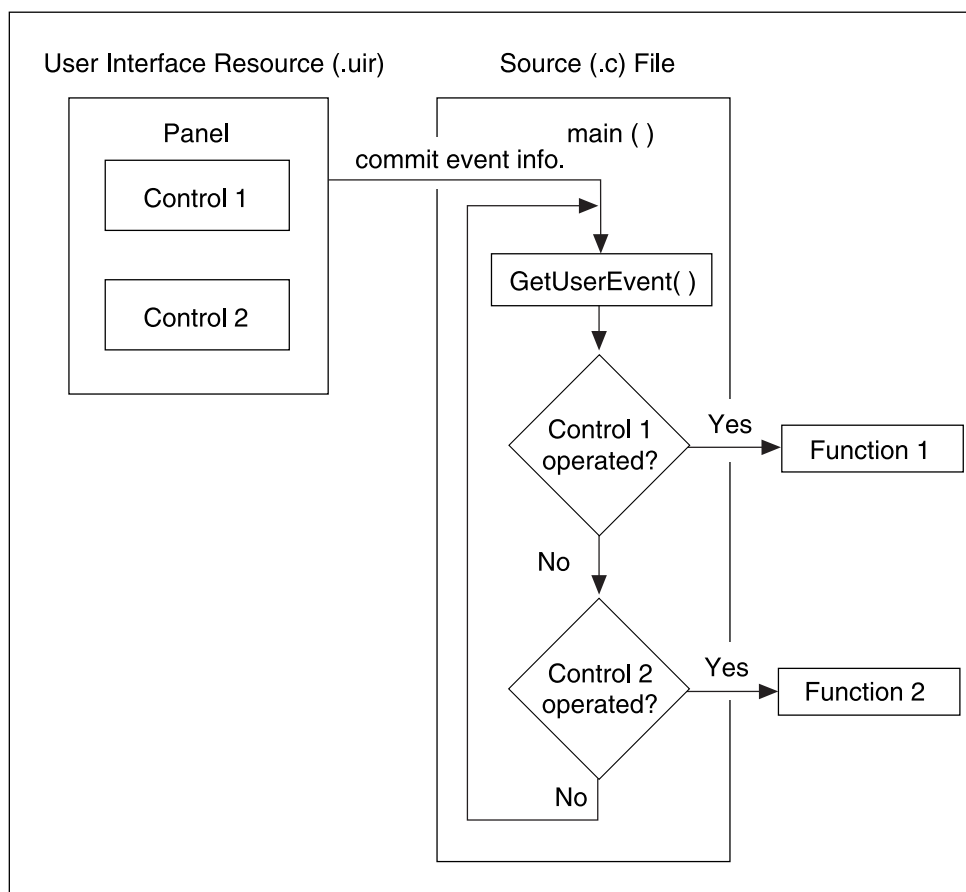


Figure 3-2. The Event Loop Concept

A typical program could use a `GetUserEvent` loop with the following pseudocode algorithm.

```

panel_handle = LoadPanel(...);
DisplayPanel(panel_handle,...);
menu_handle = LoadMenuBar(...);

while (GetUserEvent(WAIT, &handle, &control)) {
    if (handle == PANEL) {
        switch (control) {
            case PANEL_CONTROL1:
                . /* Code that responds to CONTROL1 on */
                . /* the panel. */
                break;
        }
    }
}
  
```



```

        case PANEL_CONTROL2:
            . /* Code that responds to CONTROL2 on */
            . /* the panel. */
            break;
    }
}
if (handle == MENUBAR) {
    switch (control) {
        case MENUBAR_MENU1_ITEM1:
            . /* Code that responds to ITEM1 in */
            . /* MENU1 of the menu bar. */
            break;
        case MENUBAR_MENU1_ITEM2:
            . /* Code that responds to ITEM2 in */
            . /* MENU1 of the menu bar. */
            break;
    }
}
}

```

You should read the remainder of this chapter and Chapter 3, *Programming with the User Interface Library*, before attempting to develop a program with the User Interface Library. You should also examine and execute the example programs outlined in Chapter 5, *LabWindows/CVI Sample Programs*. These examples are designed to illustrate the concepts presented in Chapters 1 and 3.

Programming with Panels

This section describes how you can use the User Interface Library functions to control the elements of user interface panels.

Panel Functions

Use `LoadPanel` to load a panel from a resource file created in the User Interface Editor into memory. When `LoadPanel` loads a panel from a resource file, it references the panel using the constant name that you assigned to the panel in the User Interface Editor. `LoadPanel` returns a handle that you use in subsequent User Interface Library functions to reference the panel. Use the first parameter of `LoadPanel` to specify whether the panel loads as a top-level window or as a child of another (parent) window. Loading a panel does not automatically display the panel.

Use `NewPanel` to create a new panel during program execution. `NewPanel` returns a handle that you use in subsequent User Interface Library functions to reference the panel. Use the first parameter of `NewPanel` to specify whether the panel is created as a top-level window or as a child of another (parent) window. You also specify the name, position, and size of the panel through parameters to `NewPanel`. Creating a new panel using `NewPanel` does not automatically display the panel.

Use `DuplicatePanel` to create a new panel that is a duplicate of a panel loaded by `LoadPanel` or created by `NewPanel`. `DuplicatePanel` returns a handle you use to reference the panel in subsequent operations. Use the first parameter of `DuplicatePanel` to specify whether the panel is created as a top-level window or as a child of another (parent)

window. You also specify the name and position of the panel through parameters to `DuplicatePanel`. Creating a new panel using `DuplicatePanel` does not automatically display the panel.

Use `DisplayPanel` to display a panel. When a panel is visible and enabled, the user can operate it. Calling `DisplayPanel` when a panel is already displayed causes the panel to be completely redrawn.

Use `HidePanel` to hide a panel. When a panel is hidden, it can still be updated. For example, you can add plots to a graph control on a hidden panel. When the panel is redisplayed, it will show the new plots. A hidden panel cannot generate events.

Use `DefaultPanel` to restore all panel controls to their default values. If the panel is visible, it is updated to reflect the new control values. You assign default values to controls in the User Interface Editor or through the `SetCtrlAttribute` function using `ATTR_DFLT_VALUE`.

Use `GetActivePanel` to obtain the handle of the currently active panel.

Use `SetActivePanel` to make a particular panel active when multiple panels are visible.

Use `GetPanelAttribute` to obtain a particular attribute of a panel. The *Panel Attributes* section of this chapter lists panel attributes.

Use `SetPanelAttribute` to set a particular attribute of a panel. The *Panel Attributes* section of this chapter lists panel attributes.

Use `SetPanelPos` to change the position of a panel on the screen. If the panel is visible, it is redrawn in its new position.

Use `SavePanelState` to save the state of a panel to a file on disk. `SavePanelState` saves the state of every control, including the plot data in graphs and strip charts and the current items in selection lists.

Use `RecallPanelState` to recall a state file from disk to a panel. Every control on the panel is set to the value stored in the state file. You must recall the state file to the same panel from which it was saved.

Use `DiscardPanel` to remove a panel from memory. If the panel is visible, it is removed from the screen.

Role of Child Panels

You can configure the `LoadPanel` function so that panels appear within other panels in your user interface. When you do this, the principal panel is called the parent panel; panels within are child panels. Child panels can appear within other child panels, too.

A child panel helps developers control the appearance of the user interface. Users cannot drag a child panel outside its parent panel. And if users shrink a parent panel, a child panel may be partially or completely hidden in the shrunken panel view.

Processing Panel Events

If you need to process events such as mouse clicks, panel moves, or panel sizing, you must assign a callback function to the panel. When an event is generated on the panel, the panel callback function executes. To process events generated on the controls of the panel, see the *Programming with Controls* section of this chapter.

If you create your panel in the User Interface Editor, you can assign a callback function name to the panel from within the editor. When you load the panel with `LoadPanel`, LabWindows/CVI automatically installs your callback function and calls it whenever an event is generated on the panel.

If you create your panel programmatically using the `NewPanel` function, you can install a callback function for the panel using `InstallPanelCallback`. Your callback function is called whenever an event is generated on the panel. You should use the `PanelCallbackPtr` typed from `userint.h` as a model to declare your panel callback function.

Callbacks must be initiated through a call to `RunUserInterface` or through a `GetUserEvent` loop.

Panel Attributes

Table 3-2 lists panel attributes that you can retrieve or change through `GetPanelAttribute` and `SetPanelAttribute`.

Table 3-2. Panel Attributes

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_ACTIVE	int	Indicates whether the panel or one of its child panels is the active panel. (GetPanelAttribute only.)
ATTR_ACTIVATE_WHEN_CLICKED_ON	int	1 = child panel is made the active panel when clicked on 0 = child panel is not made the active panel when clicked on
ATTR_BACKCOLOR	int	RGB value—See discussion following this table.
ATTR_CALLBACK_DATA	void *	A pointer to user data that is passed to the panel callback function
ATTR_CALLBACK_FUNCTION_POINTER	void *	A pointer to the callback function for the panel.
ATTR_CALLBACK_NAME	char *	The name of the callback function associated with the panel. (GetPanelAttribute only.)
ATTR_CALLBACK_NAME_LENGTH	int	The number of characters in the name of the panel callback. (GetPanelAttribute only.)
ATTR_CAN_MAXIMIZE	int	1 = you can maximize the top-level panel 0 = you cannot maximize the top-level panel (Windows only)
ATTR_CAN_MINIMIZE	int	1 = you can minimize the top-level panel 0 = you cannot minimize the top-level panel (Windows only)
ATTR_CLOSE_CTRL	int	control ID that receives commit events when a user selects the Close command in the System Menu (Top-level panels only.)
ATTR_CLOSE_ITEM_VISIBLE	int	Specify whether the panel Close item is available in the top-level panel. 0 = Dimmed Close Item 1 = Enable Close Item (Windows only)

(continues)

Table 3-2. Panel Attributes (Continued)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_CONFORM_TO_SYSTEM	int	Specifies whether the panel and its controls use the system colors. Subsequent new controls also use the system colors. (This is useful only on Windows 95. Other platforms always use panel gray and black as the system colors.)
ATTR_CONSTANT_NAME	char *	The constant name assigned to the panel in the User Interface Editor. (GetPanelAttribute only.)
ATTR_CONSTANT_NAME_LENGTH	int	The number of characters in the constant name of the panel. (GetPanelAttribute only.)
ATTR_DIMMED	int	1 = panel disabled 0 = panel enabled
ATTR_FIRST_CHILD	int	The first child panel for the parent panel. (GetPanelAttribute only.)
ATTR_FLOATING	int	Specifies whether the panel floats above all non-floating panels. Applies to top-level panels in Microsoft Windows.
ATTR_FRAME_COLOR	int	RGB value—See discussion following this table. (Child panels only.)
ATTR_FRAME_STYLE	int	The frame style of the panel. (Child panels only.)
ATTR_FRAME_THICKNESS	int	Thickness of panel frame. range = 1 to 10 (see Figure 3-3) (Child panels only.)
ATTR_HEIGHT	int	Height of panel, range = 1 to 32767 (see Figure 3-3)
ATTR_HSCROLL_OFFSET	int	The offset of the horizontal scroll bar (in pixels)
ATTR_HSCROLL_OFFSET_MAX	int	The number of pixels you have to scroll to reach the right edge of the right-most object on the panel (GetPanelAttribute only)

(continues)

Table 3-2. Panel Attributes (Continued)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_LEFT	int	Left position of panel, range = 1 to 32767 or VAL_AUTO_CENTER (see Figure 3-3)
ATTR_MENU_BAR_VISIBLE	int	1 = menu bar visible 0 = menu bar invisible
ATTR_MENU_HEIGHT	int	Height of menu bar, range = 1 to 32767 (See Figure 3-3.) (GetPanelAttribute only)
ATTR_MOUSE_CURSOR	int	The mouse cursor style. (See Table 3-4.)
ATTR_MOVABLE	int	1 = movable panel 0 = immovable panel (child panels only)
ATTR_NEXT_PANEL	int	The next child panel for the parent panel (GetPanelAttribute only.)
ATTR_NUM_CHILDREN	int	The number of child panels for the parent panel. (GetPanelAttribute only.)
ATTR_NUM_CTRLs	int	The number of controls on the panel (GetPanelAttribute only.)
ATTR_PANEL_FIRST_CTRL	int	The first control on the panel. (GetPanelAttribute only.)
ATTR_PANEL_MENU_BAR_CONSTANT	char *	The menubar control ID name for the panel. (GetPanelAttribute only.)
ATTR_PANEL_MENU_BAR_CONSTANT_LENGTH	int	The number of characters in the menubar control ID name. (GetPanelAttribute only.)
ATTR_PANEL_PARENT	int	The panel constant ID of the parent of the child panel. (GetPanelAttribute only.)
ATTR_PARENT_SHARES_SHORTCUT_KEYS	int	1 = share shortcut keys 0 = do not share shortcut keys
ATTR_SCROLL_BAR_COLOR	int	RGB value—See discussion following this table.

(continues)

Table 3-2. Panel Attributes (Continued)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_SCROLL_BARS	int	VAL_NO_SCROLL_BARS or VAL_HORIZ_SCROLL_BAR or VAL_VERT_SCROLL_BAR or VAL_BOTH_SCROLL_BARS
ATTR_SIZABLE	int	1 = panel sizable 0 = panel not sizable (Child panels only)
ATTR_SYSTEM_MENU_VISIBLE	int	1 = The system menu is visible 0 = The system menu is not visible
ATTR_SYSTEM_WINDOW_HANDLE	int	Returns a number that can be cast to obtain the system specific window handle for a top-level window. (GetPanelAttribute only—see following discussion)
ATTR_TITLE	char *	The title of the panel
ATTR_TITLE_BACKCOLOR	int	RGB value—See discussion following this table. (Child panels only.)
ATTR_TITLE_BOLD	int	1 = title is bold 0 = title is not bold (Child panels only.)
ATTR_TITLE_COLOR	int	RGB value—See discussion following this table. (Child panels only.)
ATTR_TITLE_FONT	char *	The font of the panel title (see Table 3-5) (Child panels only.)
ATTR_TITLE_FONT_NAME_LENGTH	int	Number of characters in the name of the title font (GetPanelAttribute only) (Child panels only.)
ATTR_TITLE_ITALIC	int	1 = title in italics 0 = title not in italics (Child panel only.)
ATTR_TITLE_LENGTH	int	The number of characters in panel title (GetPanelAttribute only).
ATTR_TITLE_POINT_SIZE	int	Point size of the title range = 1 to 32767

(continues)

Table 3-2. Panel Attributes (Continued)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_TITLE_SIZE_TO_FONT	int	Specify whether the child panel title is sized to the font. 0 = not sized 1 = sized
ATTR_TITLE_STRIKEOUT	int	1 = title has strikeout 0 = title does not have strikeout (Child panels only.)
ATTR_TITLE_UNDERLINE	int	1 = title underlined 0 = title not underlined (Child panels only.)
ATTR_TITLEBAR_THICKNESS	int	Thickness of panel title bar, range = 1 to 32767 (see Figure 3-3) (Child panels only.)
ATTR_TITLEBAR_VISIBLE	int	1 = title bar visible 0 = title bar invisible
ATTR_TOP	int	Top position of panel, range = 1 to 32767 or VAL_AUTO_CENTER. (See Figure 3-3.)
ATTR_VISIBLE	int	1 = panel visible 0 = panel invisible
ATTR_VSCROLL_OFFSET	int	The offset of the vertical scroll bar (in pixels)
ATTR_VSCROLL_OFFSET_MAX	int	The number of pixels you have to scroll to reach the bottom edge of the lowest object on the panel. (GetPanelAttribute only)
ATTR_WIDTH	int	The width of the panel in pixels. Valid range: 0 to 32767.
ATTR_WINDOW_ZOOM	int	VAL_MAXIMIZE, VAL_MINIMIZE, or VAL_NO_ZOOM (Windows only—See following discussion.)
ATTR_ZPLANE_POSITION	int	The drawing order of the panel. The lowest ordered control (0) is on top. Valid Range: 0 to (Number of Panels – 1) (For child panels only.)

Panel Attribute Discussion

ATTR_CAN_MAXIMIZE, ATTR_CAN_MAXIMIZE, and ATTR_CLOSE_ITEM_VISIBLE are only implemented for top level windows on Windows. Setting these attributes on child panels or on top level XWindows panels has no effect and does not return errors.

ATTR_SYSTEM_WINDOW_HANDLE returns an integer that can be cast to obtain the system specific window handle for a panel. The attribute returns 0 for child panels. The actual type of the value is HWND on Windows, and Window on XWindows. Setting another panel attribute (example: ATTR_TITLEBAR_VISIBLE) may cause the value of ATTR_SYSTEM_WINDOW_HANDLE to change since the panel has to destroy and recreate its window to change certain attributes. Installing and uninstalling a panel as a pop-up can also change the window handle. So, obtain the window handle again after taking any of these actions.

ATTR_WINDOW_ZOOM is only implemented for top level windows on Windows. Setting it on a child panel or on a top level XWindows panel has no effect and does not return an error.

Setting the ATTR_WINDOW_ZOOM attribute automatically makes the panel visible. If the attribute is set to VAL_NO_ZOOM or VAL_MAXIMIZE, the panel is activated. If the attribute is set to VAL_MINIMIZE, the panel is deactivated. Making the panel invisible automatically resets the ATTR_WINDOW_ZOOM attribute to VAL_NO_ZOOM.

An RGB value is a 4-byte integer with the hexadecimal format 0x00RRGGBB. RR, GG, and BB are the respective red, green, and blue components of the color value. Common colors appear in the following table. The first sixteen colors listed are the sixteen standard colors.

Table 3-3. Common Color Values

Value	Code
VAL_RED	0xFF0000L
VAL_GREEN	0x00FF00L
VAL_BLUE	0x0000FFL
VAL_CYAN	0x00FFFFL
VAL_MAGENTA	0xFF00FFL
VAL_YELLOW	0xFFFF00L
VAL_DK_RED	0x800000L
VAL_DK_BLUE	0x000080L
VAL_DK_GREEN	0x008000L
VAL_DK_CYAN	0x008080L
VAL_DK_MAGENTA	0x800080L

(continues)

Table 3-3. Common Color Values (Continued)

Value	Code
VAL_DK_YELLOW	0x808000L
VAL_LT_GRAY	0xCCCCCCCL
VAL_DK_GRAY	0x808080L
VAL_BLACK	0x000000L
VAL_WHITE	0xFFFFFFFFL
VAL_PANEL_GRAY	0xCCCCCCCL
VAL_GRAY	0xA0A0A0L
VAL_OFFWHITE	0xE5E5E5L
VAL_TRANSPARENT	0x1000000L

You can also use the User Interface Library function, `MakeColor`, to create an RGB value from red, green, and blue color components.

The following list presents `ATTR_FRAME_STYLE` values.

```
VAL_OUTLINED_FRAME
VAL_BEVELLED_FRAME
VAL_RAISED_FRAME
VAL_HIDDEN_FRAME
VAL_STEP_FRAME
VAL_RAISED_OUTLINE_FRAME
```

To see the different panel frame styles, edit a panel in the User Interface Editor and select the various frame styles.

Figure 3-3 shows the geometric attributes of a panel.

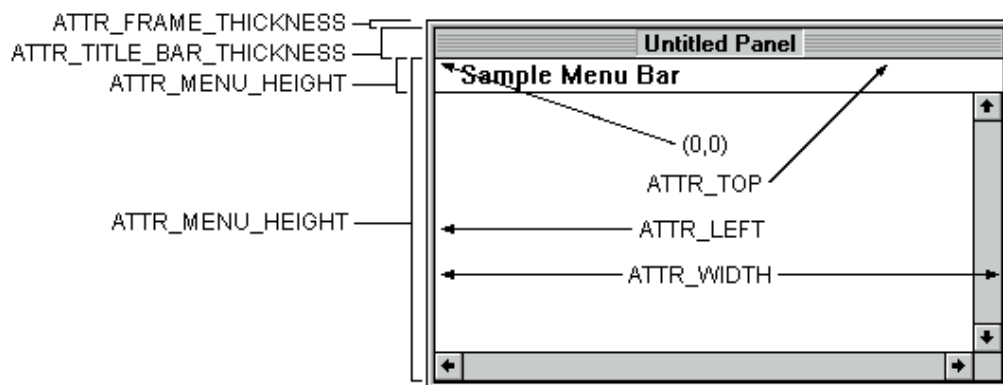


Figure 3-3. The Geometric Attributes of a Panel

Note: *Always set `ATTR_FRAME_STYLE` before setting `ATTR_FRAME_THICKNESS`.*

Table 3-4 lists the values and cursor styles corresponding to ATTR_MOUSE_CURSOR.

Table 3-4. Values and Cursor Styles for ATTR_MOUSE_CURSOR













Value	Cursor Style
VAL_DEFAULT_CURSOR	
VAL_CHECK_CURSOR	
VAL_CROSS_HAIR_CURSOR	
VAL_BOX_CURSOR	
VAL_POINTING_FINGER_CURSOR	
VAL_OPEN_HAND_CURSOR	
VAL_QUESTION_MARK_CURSOR	
VAL_HOUR_GLASS_CURSOR	
VAL_HIDDEN_CURSOR	
VAL_SIZE_NS_CURSOR	
VAL_SIZE_EW_CURSOR	
VAL_SIZE_NW_SE_CURSOR	
VAL_SIZE_NE_SW_CURSOR	

Table 3-5 lists valid font values.

Table 3-5. Font Values

Type	Value
Platform independent fonts	VAL_MENU_FONT VAL_MESSAGE_BOX_FONT VAL_DIALOG_FONT VAL_EDITOR_FONT VAL_APP_FONT
Platform independent metafonts	VAL_MENU_META_FONT VAL_MESSAGE_BOX_META_FONT VAL_DIALOG_META_FONT VAL_EDITOR_META_FONT VAL_APP_META_FONT
LabWindows/CVI supplied metafonts	VAL_7SEG_META_FONT VAL_SYSTEM_META_FONT
Host fonts	See discussion following this table.
User-defined metafonts	See discussion following this table.

Platform Independent Fonts That Are Resident on PCs and UNIX

These fonts contain typeface information only and use typefaces native to each platform supported by LabWindows/CVI. LabWindows/CVI uses VAL_MESSAGE_BOX_META_FONT for message boxes. Under Windows 95, this font is for message boxes. On other platforms, this font is the same as VAL_DIALOG_META_FONT.

Platform-Independent Metafonts That Are Resident on PCs and UNIX

Metafonts contain typeface information, point size, and text styles such as bold, underline, italic, and strikeout. The platform independent metafonts listed in Table 3-5 use typefaces that are native to each platform. They have been designed so that the height and width of the font is as similar as possible across platforms. These metafonts are used in the LabWindows/CVI environment. VAL_MENU_META_FONT is bold and is used for menu and menu item names. VAL_DIALOG_META_FONT is bold and is used for labels in dialog boxes and function panels.

VAL_EDITOR_META_FONT is a monospaced metafont that is the default font in the Source windows. VAL_APP_META_FONT is a smaller, non-bold alternative to VAL_DIALOG_META_FONT and is the default font in the Project window.

Metafonts Supplied by LabWindows/CVI

These metafonts are included in LabWindows/CVI, but use typefaces that are not native to PC or UNIX systems. VAL_7SEG_META_FONT provides compatibility with LabWindows for DOS. VAL_SYSTEM_META_FONT provides compatibility with function panel help text and user interface panels from LabWindows for DOS that use extended IBM PC characters. Although the extended IBM characters are provided, their use is discouraged since other fonts do not contain them. (Cut/Paste operations with extended IBM characters fail across applications that use other fonts.)

Host Fonts

In addition to the fonts provided with LabWindows/CVI, you can use any host font supported on your system. For example, Arial, Courier, and Roman are available under Windows.

Note: *When you change the font and point size of text, always set the font before setting the point size or style attributes.*

User Defined Metafont

You can create metafonts with the CreateMetaFont function. You can then apply the metafont to any control or panel attribute that takes a font value. The typeface, point size, and text styles defined by the metafont are all set at once. In addition, the PlotText and GetTextDisplaySize functions require a metafont as an input parameter.

Programming with Menu Bars

This section describes how to use User Interface Library functions to control the elements of user interface menu bars.

Menu Bar Functions

Use LoadMenuBar to load a menu bar from a resource file created in the User Interface Editor and display it on a panel. When LoadMenuBar loads a menu bar from a resource file, it references the menu bar using the constant name that you assigned to the menu bar in the User Interface Editor. LoadMenuBar returns a handle that you use in subsequent User Interface Library functions to reference the menu bar. After a menu bar has been loaded, it generates a user event whenever the user selects a menu bar command. Refer to the *Processing Menu Bar Events* section of this chapter for additional information.

Use `NewMenuBar` to create a new menu bar during program execution. `NewMenuBar` returns a handle that you use to reference the menu bar in subsequent operations. Use the single parameter of `NewMenuBar` to specify the panel on which you want to locate the menu bar. Use `NewMenu`, `NewSubMenu`, and `NewMenuItem` to construct the pull-down menu system.

Use `SetPanelMenuBar` to assign a menu bar to a panel. You can assign a single panel only one menu bar at a time. Multiple panels can share the same menu bar.

Use `GetPanelMenuBar` to get the menu bar handle associated with a panel.

Use `GetSharedMenuBarEventPanel` to get the handle of the panel on which a menu bar event occurred when multiple panels share a menu bar. You need this function only when using `GetUserEvent`; the panel handle is passed as a parameter to a menu callback function.

Use `GetMenuBarAttribute` to obtain a particular menu bar or menu item attribute.

Use `SetMenuBarAttribute` to set a particular menu bar or menu item attribute.

Use `InsertSeparator` to programmatically place a dividing line between menu items.

Use `NewMenu / DiscardMenu`, `NewMenuItem / DiscardMenuItem`, and `NewSubMenu / DiscardSubMenu` to programmatically alter a menu system.

Use `EmptyMenu` to remove the contents of a particular menu or sub-menu.

Use `EmptyMenuBar` to remove the menu bar from the screen and remove its contents from memory but retain the menu bar handle.

Use `DiscardMenuBar` to remove the menu bar from the screen and free its handle from memory.

Processing Menu Bar Events

There are two ways to process menu bar events. One way is to assign callback functions to menu items and immediate action menus. When a commit event is generated, the appropriate callback function executes. Alternatively you can use an event loop that includes a call to `GetUserEvent`. When a commit event is generated, `GetUserEvent` returns the appropriate menu bar handle and menu item ID, and the program conditionally executes portions of code. Commit events are generated when the user selects a menu item or immediate action menu item.

Using Callback Functions...

If you create your menu bar in the User Interface Editor, you can assign callback function names to menu items and immediate action menus from within the editor. When `LoadMenuBar` loads the menu bar, LabWindows/CVI automatically installs your callback functions and calls them whenever commit events are generated on menu items and immediate action menus.

If you create your menu bar programmatically via `NewMenuBar`, you can use `InstallMenuCallback` to install callback functions for immediate action menus. Menu item callbacks are installed as a parameter to `NewMenuItem`. Your callback functions are then called whenever commit events are generated on menu items or immediate action menus. You should use the `MenuCallbackPtr` typedef from `userint.h` as a model to declare your menu callback functions in your program.

You can also use `InstallMenuDimmerCallback` to install a callback function that is called just before a pull-down menu appears when the user clicks a menu bar or presses a menu short-cut key. This callback function can update the state of dimmed menu items before the pull-down menu is displayed to the user. You should use the `MenuDimmerCallbackPtr` typedef from `userint.h` as a model to declare this callback function in your program.

Callbacks must be initiated through a call to `RunUserInterface` or a `GetUserEvent` loop.

Using an Event Loop...

When the user generates a commit event on a menu item or immediate action menu, the `GetUserEvent` function returns the appropriate menu bar handle and menu ID as parameters. `GetUserEvent` can operate in one of two ways.

- `GetUserEvent` waits for the user to generate an event before returning to the calling program.
- `GetUserEvent` returns immediately whether or not an event has occurred. If a menu event occurred, `GetUserEvent` returns a valid menu or menu item ID.

Menu Bar Attributes

Table 3-6 lists menu and menu item attributes that you can retrieve or change through `GetMenuBarAttribute` and `SetMenuBarAttribute`.

Table 3-6. Menu and Menu Item Attributes

Attribute	Name	Type	Description
Menu and Menu Item Attribute	<code>ATTR_DIMMED</code>	<code>int</code>	1 = menu/item is disabled 0 = menu/item is enabled Pass 0 (zero) if the attribute corresponds to the entire menu bar.
	<code>ATTR_CALLBACK_DATA</code>	<code>void *</code>	A pointer to user data area that will be passed to the menu or menu item callback function.
	<code>ATTR_CALLBACK_FUNCTION_POINTER</code>	<code>void *</code>	A pointer to the callback function for the menu or menu item.
	<code>ATTR_CALLBACK_NAME</code>	<code>char *</code>	The name of the callback function associated with the menu or menu item (<code>GetMenuBarAttribute</code> only).
	<code>ATTR_CALLBACK_NAME_LENGTH</code>	<code>int</code>	The number of characters in the name of the menu or menu item callback name (<code>GetMenuBarAttribute</code> only).
	<code>ATTR_CONSTANT_NAME</code>	<code>char *</code>	The constant name assigned to the menu or menu item in the .uir file when created by the user interface editor (<code>GetMenuBarAttribute</code> only).
	<code>ATTR_CONSTANT_NAME_LENGTH</code>	<code>int</code>	The number of characters in the constant name of the menu or menu item (<code>GetMenuBarAttribute</code> only).

(continues)

Table 3-6. Menu and Menu Item Attributes (Continued)

Attribute	Name	Type	Description
Menu	ATTR_MENU_NAME	char *	The name of the menu item.
	ATTR_MENU_NAME_LENGTH	int	The number of characters in the menu item (GetMenuBarAttribute only).
Menu Bar Only	ATTR_DRAW_LIGHT_BEVEL	int	Indicates whether the menubar draws with a light or dark bevel at the bottom. (Applies only to Windows 95.) 0 = Dark Bevel (the default) 1 = Light Bevel
	ATTR_NUM_MENUS	int	The number of menus for the menu bar.
Menu Item	ATTR_CHECKED	int	1 = a check mark by the menu item 0 = no check mark by the menu item
	ATTR_IS_SEPARATOR	int	1 = the menu item is a separator, 0 = the menu item is not a separator (GetMenuBarAttribute only).
	ATTR_ITEM_NAME	char *	The name of the menu item
	ATTR_ITEM_NAME_LENGTH	int	The number of characters in the menu item name (GetMenuBarAttribute only).
	ATTR_NUM_MENU_ITEMS	int	The number of menu items for the menu.
	ATTR_SHORTCUT_KEY	int	Key code for the menu item shortcut key (see Table 3-7)
	ATTR_SUBMENU_ID	int	The constant ID for the submenu (GetMenuBarAttribute only).

Menu Bar Attribute Discussion

In source code, a shortcut key is represented by a 4-byte integer consisting of three bit fields, `0x00MMVVAA`, where:

MM = the modifier key

VV = the virtual key

AA = the ASCII key

When you construct a shortcut key, a modifier key is bit-wise OR'ed with a virtual key or an ASCII key. Either the ASCII field or the virtual key field will be all zeros. For example, `VAL_SHIFT_MODIFIER | VAL_F1_VKEY` produces a shortcut key of <Shift-F1>, and `VAL_MENUKEY_MODIFIER | 'D'` produces a shortcut key of <Ctrl-D>.

Virtual keys do not require modifiers but ASCII keys require at least one modifier.

Table 3-7 shows the modifiers and virtual keys for shortcut keys.

Table 3-7. Key Modifiers and Virtual Keys

Type	Value
Key modifiers	<code>VAL_SHIFT_MODIFIER</code> <code>VAL_SHIFT_AND_MENUKEY</code> <code>VAL_MENUKEY_MODIFIER</code> <Ctrl> on the PC and <Ctrl> or <Meta> on the SPARCstation. <code>VAL_UNDERLINE_MODIFIER</code> <Alt> on the PC and the SPARCstation. Also, optionally, <META> on the SPARCstation.

(continues)

Table 3-7. Key Modifiers and Virtual Keys (Continued)

Type	Value
Virtual key codes	VAL_FWD_DELETE_VKEY not available on SPARCstation keyboards. VAL_BACKSPACE_VKEY and <Back Space> on the SPARCstation. VAL_ESC_VKEY VAL_TAB_VKEY VAL_ENTER_VKEY VAL_UP_ARROW_VKEY VAL_DOWN_ARROW_VKEY VAL_LEFT_ARROW_VKEY VAL_RIGHT_ARROW_VKEY VAL_INSERT_VKEY VAL_HOME_VKEY VAL_END_VKEY VAL_PAGE_UP_VKEY VAL_PAGE_DOWN_VKEY VAL_F1_VKEY VAL_F2_VKEY VAL_F3_VKEY VAL_F4_VKEY VAL_F5_VKEY VAL_F6_VKEY VAL_F7_VKEY VAL_F8_VKEY VAL_F9_VKEY VAL_F10_VKEY VAL_F11_VKEY VAL_F12_VKEY

When you use `GetMenuBarAttribute`, the three constants shown in Table 3-8 are available to mask the three bit fields of a shortcut key.

Table 3-8. Constants for Masking Three Bit Fields in GetMenuBarAttribute

Value	Mask
VAL_MODIFIER_MASK	0x00FF0000
VAL_VKEY_MASK	0x0000FF00
VAL_ASCII_KEY_MASK	0x000000FF

To separate each field of a key code, perform a bit-wise AND operation on the key code using each of the three masks.

Programming with Controls

This section describes how to use the User Interface Library functions to control the elements of user interface controls.

Control Functions for All Controls

When you use `LoadPanel` to load a panel from a resource file created in the user interface editor into memory, it also loads the controls on that panel. Use the defined constant names (IDs) assigned to the controls on the panel in the User Interface Editor to reference the controls in the control functions.

Use `NewCtrl` to create a new control during program execution. `NewCtrl` returns an ID you use to reference the control in subsequent operations. Use the first parameter of `NewCtrl` to specify the panel on which the control is to appear. The second parameter of `NewCtrl` specifies the control style. (Table 3-10 lists control styles.) You also specify the name and position of the control through parameters to `NewCtrl`.

Use `DuplicateCtrl` to create a new control that is a duplicate of a control that was loaded by `LoadPanel` or created by `NewCtrl`. `DuplicateCtrl` returns an ID that you use to reference the control in subsequent operations. You specify the destination panel, name, and position of the control through parameters to `DuplicateCtrl`.

Use `SetCtrlVal` to set a control to a particular value. *This function is not valid for Graph and Strip Chart controls.*

Use `GetCtrlVal` to obtain the current value of a control. *This function is not valid for Graph and Strip Chart controls.*

Use `GetActiveCtrl` to obtain the control that receives keyboard events when its panel is the active panel.

Use `SetActiveCtrl` to establish the control that receives keyboard events when its panel is the active panel. The label of the active control is inset when its panel is the active panel.

Use `DefaultCtrl` to restore a control to its default value. If the control is visible, the program updates it to reflect its default value. You assign default values to controls in the User Interface Editor or through `SetCtrlAttribute`. *This function is not valid for Graph and Strip Chart controls.*

Use `GetCtrlBoundingRect` to obtain the top, left, height, and width of the rectangle bounding the control and its label.

Use `GetCtrlAttribute` to obtain a particular attribute of a control.

Use `SetCtrlAttribute` to set a particular attribute of a control. When changing control attributes that affect the font of a control, `ATTR_TEXT_FONT` should be the first attribute you modify.

Use `DiscardCtrl` to remove a control from memory. If its panel is visible, the control is removed from the screen. LabWindows/CVI allows you to call `DiscardCtrl` only from an `EVENT_COMMIT` event. A call to `DiscardCtrl` from any other type of event may cause unpredictable behavior.

Control Functions for List Controls (List Boxes and Rings)

List controls are unique because they contain an indexed set of label/value pairs. Labels are strings that appear on the ring, and values can be of any type. For more information on a special type of ring control, the picture ring control, see the *Programming Picture Controls* section.

List Boxes and Rings...

Use `InsertListItem` to add an item to the list.

Use `DeleteListItem` to delete one or more items from the list.

Use `ReplaceListItem` to replace a given list item with a new item. To preserve the existing label and change only the value, pass "0" as the label parameter.

Use `GetCtrlVal` to obtain the value of the currently active list item.

Use `SetCtrlVal` to set the currently active list item based on a given value.

Use `GetCtrlIndex` to obtain the zero-based index of the currently active list item.

Use `SetCtrlIndex` to set the currently active list item based on a given zero-based index.

Use `GetValueFromIndex` to obtain the value of a list control corresponding to a given zero-based index of the list.

Use `GetValueLengthFromIndex` to obtain the length of the value (strings only) of a list control corresponding to a given zero-based index of the list.

Use `GetIndexFromValue` to obtain a zero-based index of a list control corresponding to a given value.

Use `GetNumListItems` to obtain the number of items contained in a list control.

Use `GetLabelFromIndex` to obtain the label of a list item given a zero-based index.

Use `GetLabelLengthFromIndex` to obtain the length of the label of a list item given a zero-based index.

Use `ClearListCtrl` to clear the contents of a list control.

List Boxes only...

Use `SetListItemImage` to set the image associated with a particular list item. (List item images are the folder icons that appear in the **Open /Save File** dialog box in LabWindows/CVI.)

Use `GetListItemImage` to obtain the image associated with a particular list item. (List item images are the folder icons that appear in the **Open/Save File** dialog box in LabWindows/CVI.)

Use `IsListItemChecked` to determine if a particular list item is checked.

Use `CheckListItem` to programmatically check a list item.

Use `GetNumCheckedItems` to determine the number of checked list items.

Control Functions for Text Boxes

Text boxes in the User Interface library can contain a finite number of lines. If the number of lines multiplied by the pixel height of the font exceeds 32767, the text box does not scroll. If you use `NIDialogMetaFont` or the `NIEditorMetaFont`, your text box can contain a maximum of approximately 2500 lines.

Use `GetCtrlVal` to obtain the text in the text box.

Use `SetCtrlVal` to append text to a text box.

Use `InsertTextBoxLine` to add text into a text box starting at a given line.

Use `DeleteTextBoxLine` to delete one or more lines from a text box.

Use `ReplaceTextBoxLine` to replace a given line with new text.

Use `GetNumTextBoxLines` to obtain the number of lines used in a text box.

Use `GetTextBoxLineLength` to obtain the length of a particular line in a text box.

Use `GetTextBoxLine` to obtain parameters a particular line in a text box.

Use `ResetTextBox` to replace the contents of a text box.

Processing Control Events

Once a panel is displayed, there are two ways to process events from the controls on that panel. You can assign callback functions to the controls. When any type of event occurs on a control, the appropriate callback function executes. Alternatively, you can use an event loop that includes a call to `GetUserEvent`. When the user generates a commit event on a control, `GetUserEvent` returns the appropriate control ID, and your program can conditionally execute portions of code. Commit events occur on a control when a user changes the value on a control and presses <Enter> or <Tab> or clicks on another control with the mouse.

Using Callback Functions...

If you create your controls in the User Interface Editor, you can assign callback function names to the controls from within the editor. When `LoadPanel` loads the panel, LabWindows/CVI automatically installs your callback functions and calls them whenever events are generated on the controls.

If you create your controls programmatically via `NewCtrl`, you can use `InstallCtrlCallback` to assign callback function names to the controls. Your callback function is then called whenever an event is generated on the panel. You should use the `CtrlCallbackPtr` typedef from `userint.h` as a model to declare your control callback functions in your program.

Callbacks must be initiated through a call to `RunUserInterface` or to a `GetUserEvent` loop.

Note: *Do not call `DiscardCtrl` from within the callback function of the control you want to discard. Doing this gives unpredictable results.*

Using an Event Loop...

When the user generates a commit event on a control, the `GetUserEvent` function returns the appropriate ID of the control as a parameter. `GetUserEvent` can operate in one of two ways.

- `GetUserEvent` waits for the user to generate an event before returning to the calling program.
- `GetUserEvent` returns immediately whether or not an event occurs. If no event occurs, the control ID parameter is -1.

Control Attributes

Table 3-9 lists control attributes that you can retrieve or change through `GetCtrlAttribute` and `SetCtrlAttribute`.

Table 3-9. Control Attributes

For all controls

Name	Type	Description
<code>ATTR_CALLBACK_DATA</code>	<code>void *</code>	A pointer to user data that is passed to the panel callback function
<code>ATTR_CALLBACK_FUNCTION_POINTER</code>	<code>void *</code>	A pointer to the callback function for the control.
<code>ATTR_CALLBACK_NAME</code>	<code>char *</code>	The name of the callback function associated with the control (<code>GetCtrlAttribute</code> only).
<code>ATTR_CALLBACK_NAME_LENGTH</code>	<code>int</code>	The number of characters in the name of the control callback name (<code>GetCtrlAttribute</code> only).
<code>ATTR_CONSTANT_NAME</code>	<code>char *</code>	The constant name assigned to the control in the <code>.uir</code> file when created by the User Interface Editor (<code>GetCtrlAttribute</code> only).
<code>ATTR_CONSTANT_NAME_LENGTH</code>	<code>int</code>	The number of characters in the constant name of the control (<code>GetCtrlAttribute</code> only).
<code>ATTR_CTRL_STYLE</code>	<code>int</code>	The control style, see Table 3-10 (<code>GetCtrlAttribute</code> only)
<code>ATTR_DIMMED</code>	<code>int</code>	1 = control disabled 0 = control enabled

(continues)

For all controls (Continued)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_LEFT	int	-32768 to 32767
ATTR_NEXT_CTRL	int	The next control on the panel (GetCtrlAttribute only).
ATTR_OVERLAPPED	int	Indicates whether the control is overlapped by another control (or its own parts). (GetCtrlAttribute only)
ATTR_TOP	int	-32768 to 32767
ATTR_VISIBLE	int	1 = control visible 0 = control invisible
ATTR_WIDTH	int	0 to 32767
ATTR_ZPLANE_POSITION	int	The order of the control in the z-plane. The lowest ordered control (0) is on top.

For all controls except simple strings, simple numerics, and simple rings

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_HEIGHT	int	0 to 32767

For all controls except indicator-only controls (indicator-only controls are: decorations, strip charts, text messages, timers, and pictures)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_CTRL_MODE	int	VAL_HOT or VAL_NORMAL or VAL_VALIDATE or VAL_INDICATOR
ATTR_CTRL_TAB_POSITION	int	The tab order of the control.

For all controls except decorations, canvases, graphs and strip charts

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_CTRL_VAL	same as control type	Same functionality as GetCtrlVal and SetCtrlVal.

For all controls with frames (this includes text boxes, strings, numerics, simple rings, ring meters, ring gauges, list boxes, decorations, and pictures)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_FRAME_COLOR	int	RGB value—see discussion following this table.

For controls with labels (all controls except decorations, and text messages)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_LABEL_BOLD	int	1 = label is bold 0 = label is not bold
ATTR_LABEL_COLOR	int	RGB value—see discussion following this table.
ATTR_LABEL_FONT	char *	The font of the control label (see Table 3-5).
ATTR_LABEL_FONT_NAME_LENGTH	int	Number of characters in the name of the label font (GetCtrlAttribute only).
ATTR_LABEL_ITALIC	int	1 = label in italics 0 = label not in italics
ATTR_LABEL_POINT_SIZE	int	Point size of the label; range = 1 to 32767.
ATTR_LABEL_STRIKEOUT	int	1 = label has strikeout 0 = label does not have strikeout
ATTR_LABEL_TEXT	char *	The label of the control.
ATTR_LABEL_TEXT_LENGTH	int	Number of characters in the label (GetCtrlAttribute only).
ATTR_LABEL_UNDERLINE	int	1 = label underlined 0 = label not underlined
ATTR_LABEL_VISIBLE	int	1 = label is visible 0 = label is invisible

For controls with labels except non-picture command buttons

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_LABEL_BGCOLOR	int	Label background color, RGB value.
ATTR_LABEL_HEIGHT	int	Height of label; range = 0 to 32767.
ATTR_LABEL_JUSTIFY	int	VAL_LEFT_JUSTIFIED or VAL_RIGHT_JUSTIFIED or VAL_CENTER_JUSTIFIED
ATTR_LABEL_LEFT	int	Left position of label, range = -32768 to 32767 or use VAL_AUTO_CENTER.
ATTR_LABEL_RAISED	int	1 = label is raised 0 = label is not raised
ATTR_LABEL_SIZE_TO_TEXT	int	1 = label border restricted to label text size 0 = label border not restricted to label text size
ATTR_LABEL_TOP	int	Top position of label, range = -32768 to 32767 or use VAL_AUTO_CENTER or VAL_RIGHT_ANCHOR or VAL_LEFT_ANCHOR.
ATTR_LABEL_WIDTH	int	Width of label, range = 0 to 32767.

For controls with text except graphs and strip charts (controls with text are all controls except: decorations, pictures, canvases, LEDs, and buttons without on/off text)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_TEXT_BOLD	int	1 = text is bold 0 = text is not bold
ATTR_TEXT_COLOR	int	RGB value—see discussion below.
ATTR_TEXT_FONT	char *	The font of the text (see Table 3-5).

(continues)

For controls with text except graphs and strip charts (controls with text are all controls except: decorations, pictures, canvases, LEDs, and buttons without on/off text)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_TEXT_FONT_NAME_LENGTH	int	Number of characters in the name of the text font (GetCtrlAttribute only).
ATTR_TEXT_ITALIC	int	1 = text in italics 0 = text not in italics
ATTR_TEXT_POINT_SIZE	int	Point size of the text, range = 1 to 32767.
ATTR_TEXT_STRIKEOUT	int	1 = text has strikeout 0 = text does not have strikeout
ATTR_TEXT_UNDERLINE	int	1 = text underlined 0 = text not underlined

**For controls with text except graphs,
strip charts, ring slides, binary switches, and text buttons**

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_TEXT_BGCOLOR	int	RGB value—see discussion below.

**For controls with text except graphs, strip charts,
ring slides, pop-up rings, binary switches, and text buttons**

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_TEXT_JUSTIFY	int	VAL_LEFT_JUSTIFIED or VAL_RIGHT_JUSTIFIED or VAL_CENTER_JUSTIFIED

**For controls with variable data types
(this includes numerics, rings, binary switches, and list boxes)**

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_DATA_TYPE	int	See Table 3-11.

For label/value controls (slides, rings, binary switches, and list boxes)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_CTRL_INDEX	int	0 to 32767
ATTR_DFLT_INDEX	int	0 to 32767

For numerics

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_CHECK_RANGE	int	VAL_COERCE or VAL_IGNORE or VAL_NOTIFY (see Table 3-13).
ATTR_DFLT_VALUE	same as control type	Default value of the control.
ATTR_FORMAT	int	See Table 3-12.
ATTR_INCR_VALUE	same as control type	Increments for INC/DEC arrows of the control.
ATTR_MAX_VALUE	same as control type	Maximum value of the control.
ATTR_MIN_VALUE	same as control type	Minimum value of the control.
ATTR_PRECISION	int	The numeric precision (0 to 15).
ATTR_NSCROLL_OFFSET_MAX	int	The maximum horizontal scroll bar offset in pixels; range 0 to 32767.
ATTR_SHOW_RADIX	int	1 = radix is shown 0 = radix is not shown

For picture and slide rings and numerics

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_SHOW_INCDEC_ARROWS	int	1 = INC/DEC arrows are shown 0 = INC/DEC arrows are not shown

For strings and text boxes

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_MAX_ENTRY_LENGTH	int	Maximum # of characters; -1 means no limit.
ATTR_TEXT_SELECTION_LENGTH	int	0 to 32767
ATTR_TEXT_SELECTION_START	int	0 to 32767

For text messages, strings, and text boxes

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_STRING_TEXT_LENGTH	int	0 to 32767 (GetCtrlAttribute only).

For text boxes

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_ENTER_IS_NEWLINE	int	The <Enter> key causes a newline, otherwise a <Ctrl-Enter> is used. 1 = <Enter> for newline. 0 = <Ctrl-Enter> for newline.
ATTR_EXTRA_LINES	int	Number of lines retained off-screen (0 to 32767); -1 = unlimited number of lines retained off screen
ATTR_HSCROLL_OFFSET	int	Horizontal scroll offset; range = 0 to 32767 pixels.
ATTR_TOTAL_LINES	int	Number of lines used (GetCtrlAttribute only).
ATTR_WRAP_MODE	int	VAL_CHAR_WRAP or VAL_LINE_WRAP or VAL_WORD_WRAP

For text boxes and list boxes

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_FIRST_VISIBLE_LINE	int	Index of first visible line (zero-based).
ATTR_SCROLL_BAR_COLOR	int	Any valid RGB value.
ATTR_SCROLL_BAR_SIZE	int	VAL_SMALL_SCROLL_BARS or VAL_LARGE_SCROLL_BARS
ATTR_SCROLL_BARS	int	VAL_NO_SCROLL_BARS or VAL_HORIZ_SCROLL_BAR or VAL_VERT_SCROLL_BAR or VAL_BOTH_SCROLL_BARS (Horizontal scroll bars not valid for list boxes.)
ATTR_VISIBLE_LINES	int	Number of visible lines (0 to 32767).
ATTR_TEXT_CLICK_TOGGLES_CHECK	int	1 = clicking on the text area toggle the checkmark 0 = clicking on the text area does not toggle the checkmark

For list boxes

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_ALLOW_ROOM_FOR_IMAGES	int	Specifies whether, when calculating the list box height, to assume that one or more list box labels may contain an image. Normally, the calculation of the list box height takes into account the image height only if there currently is an image in the list box. To make sure that the list box height always takes into account the height of an image, set this attribute to TRUE (1).
ATTR_CHECK_MODE	int	1 = enable checking 0 = disable checking

(continues)

For list boxes (Continued)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_CHECK_STYLE	int	VAL_CHECK_MARK or VAL_CHECK_BOX
ATTR_HILITE_CURRENT_ITEM	int	Specifies whether to highlight the currently selected item in a list box. (The highlight is shown in reversed colors when list box is active, a dashed box when inactive.)
ATTR_TEXT_CLICK_TOGGLES_CHECK	int	1 = clicking on the text area toggles the check mark 0 = clicking on the text area does not toggle the check mark

For strings, numerics, and text boxes

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_NO_EDIT_TEXT	int	1 = enable text editing 0 = disable text editing

For text messages

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_TEXT_RAISED	int	1 = text is raised 0 = text is not raised
ATTR_SIZE_TO_TEXT	int	1 = message border restricted to text size 0 = message border not restricted to text size

For command buttons

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_CMD_BUTTON_COLOR	int	RGB value—see discussion that follows this table.
ATTR_SHORTCUT_KEY	int	See discussion of shortcut keys in <i>Menu Bar Attributes</i> section of this chapter.

For binary switches

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_BINARY_SWITCH_COLOR	int	RGB value—see discussion that follows this table.
ATTR_OFF_VALUE	same as control type	Value of control when OFF.
ATTR_OFF_VALUE_LENGTH	int	Only if string value (GetCtrlAttribute only).
ATTR_ON_VALUE	same as control type	Value of control when ON.
ATTR_ON_VALUE_LENGTH	int	Only if string value (GetCtrlAttribute only).

For LEDs and buttons except command buttons

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_OFF_COLOR	int	RGB value—see discussion that follows this table.
ATTR_ON_COLOR	int	RGB value—see discussion that follows this table.

For text buttons and binary switches

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_OFF_TEXT	char *	Text displayed in OFF position.
ATTR_OFF_TEXT_LENGTH	int	Number of characters in the OFF text (GetCtrlAttribute only).
ATTR_ON_TEXT	char *	Text displayed in ON position.
ATTR_ON_TEXT_LENGTH	int	Number of characters in the ON text (GetCtrlAttribute only).

For numerics with digital displays (slides, knobs, dials, meters, and gauges)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_DIG_DISP_LEFT	int	Left position of the digital display; range = -32768 to 32767.
ATTR_DIG_DISP_TOP	int	Top position of the digital display; range = -32768 to 32767.
ATTR_DIG_DISP_HEIGHT	int	Height of the digital display, range 0 to 32767.
ATTR_DIG_DISP_WIDTH	int	Width of the digital display; range = 0 to 32767.
ATTR_SHOW_DIG_DISP	int	1 = show digital display 0 = hide digital display

For numerics and ring slides, knobs, dials, meters, and gauges

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_FILL_COLOR	int	RGB value—see discussion that follows this table.
ATTR_MARKER_STYLE	int	VAL_NO_MARKERS or VAL_NO_INNER_MARKERS or VAL_FULL_MARKERS
ATTR_NEEDLE_COLOR	int	RGB value—see discussion that follows this table.
ATTR_SLIDER_COLOR	int	RGB value—see discussion that follows this table.
ATTR_TICK_STYLE	int	VAL_NO_TICKS or VAL_NO_MINOR_TICKS or VAL_FULL_TICKS

For numeric and ring slides

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_FILL_HOUSING_COLOR	int	RGB value—see discussion that follows this table.
ATTR_FILL_OPTION	int	VAL_NO_FILL, VAL_TOP_FILL, VAL_BOTTOM_FILL, VAL_RIGHT_FILL, or VAL_LEFT_FILL
ATTR_SLIDER_HEIGHT	int	0 to 32767
ATTR_SLIDER_WIDTH	int	0 to 32767

For numeric and ring knobs, dials, and gauges

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_MARKER_END_ANGLE	int	Range = 0 to 359
ATTR_MARKER_START_ANGLE	int	Range = 0 to 359

For color numerics

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_SHOW_MORE_BUTTON	int	1/0 = show/do not show the MORE button on the color numeric pop-up.
ATTR_SHOW_TRANSPARENT	int	1/0 = show/do not show the transparent icon on the color numeric pop-up.

For menu rings

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_MENU_ARROW_COLOR	int	RGB value—see discussion that follows this table.

For timer controls

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_INTERVAL	double	The interval at which the timer control callback function will be called (in seconds).
ATTR_ENABLED	int	0 = Timer callback is disabled 1 = Timer callback is enabled

For picture controls, rings, and buttons

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_FIT_MODE	int	VAL_SIZE_TO_IMAGE or VAL_SIZE_TO_PICTURE or VAL_PICT_CORNER or VAL_PICT_CENTER or VAL_PICT_TILE

For picture controls and rings

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_FRAME_VISIBLE	int	1 = show picture frame 0 = hide picture frame

For picture controls, rings, and canvas controls

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_PICT_BGCOLOR	int	RGB value—see discussion that follows this table. Also applies to canvas controls

For picture buttons (command and toggle)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_IMAGE_FILE	char *	The filename of the image file to load into control. A NULL results in no image.
ATTR_IMAGE_FILE_LENGTH	int	The length of the image file length.
ATTR_SUBIMAGE_HEIGHT	int	Pixel height of subimage. See discussion following this table.
ATTR_SUBIMAGE_TOP	int	Top pixel coordinate of subimage. See discussion following this table.
ATTR_SUBIMAGE_LEFT	int	Left pixel coordinate of subimage. See discussion following this table.
ATTR_SUBIMAGE_WIDTH	int	Pixel width of subimage. See discussion following this table.
ATTR_USE_SUBIMAGE	int	1 = enable subimage display. 0 = disable subimage display. See discussion following this table.

Picture Button Subimage Discussion

ATTR_USE_SUBIMAGE allows the picture button to display a subset of its loaded image. The subset of the image that is sized to the picture button is specified by the following attributes.

ATTR_SUBIMAGE_TOP
ATTR_SUBIMAGE_LEFT
ATTR_SUBIMAGE_WIDTH
ATTR_SUBIMAGE_HEIGHT

ATTR_SUBIMAGE_TOP and ATTR_SUBIMAGE_LEFT define the horizontal and vertical offsets in pixels of the picture button's bitmap image that will be displayed relative to the origin of the bitmap. The bitmap subimage origin (0,0) is the top-left corner of the bitmap.

ATTR_SUBIMAGE_WIDTH and ATTR_SUBIMAGE_HEIGHT define the width and height in pixels for the displayed subimage.

















ATTR_USE_SUBIMAGE does not work with images loaded from Windows metafiles (.WMF).

Control Attribute Discussion

An RGB value is a 4-byte integer with the hexadecimal format 0x00RRGGBB. RR, GG, and BB are the respective red, green, and blue components of the color value. You can use the User Interface Library function, `MakeColor`, to create an RGB value from red, green, and blue color components. See Table 3-3 for a list of common color values.






















Table 3-10 contains the control types that can be used with the `ATTR_CTRL_STYLE` attribute.

Table 3-10. Control Styles for `ATTR_CTRL_STYLE`

Type	Value	Icon
Numerics	<code>CTRL_NUMERIC</code>	
	<code>CTRL_NUMERIC_THERMOMETER</code>	
	<code>CTRL_NUMERIC_TANK</code>	
	<code>CTRL_NUMERIC_GAUGE</code>	
	<code>CTRL_NUMERIC_METER</code>	
	<code>CTRL_NUMERIC_KNOB</code>	
	<code>CTRL_NUMERIC_DIAL</code>	
	<code>CTRL_NUMERIC_VSLIDE</code>	
	<code>CTRL_NUMERIC_HSLIDE</code>	
	<code>CTRL_NUMERIC_FLAT_VSLIDE</code>	
	<code>CTRL_NUMERIC_FLAT_HSLIDE</code>	
	<code>CTRL_NUMERIC_LEVEL_VSLIDE</code>	
	<code>CTRL_NUMERIC_LEVEL_HSLIDE</code>	
	<code>CTRL_NUMERIC_POINTER_VSLIDE</code>	
	<code>CTRL_NUMERIC_POINTER_HSLIDE</code>	
	<code>CTRL_COLOR_NUMERIC</code>	























(continues)

Table 3-10. Control Styles for ATTR_CTRL_STYLE (Continued)

Type	Value	Icon
String	CTRL_STRING	
Text message	CTRL_TEXT_MSG	
Text box	CTRL_TEXT_BOX	
Command buttons	CTRL_SQUARE_COMMAND_BUTTON	
	CTRL_OBLONG_COMMAND_BUTTON	
	CTRL_ROUND_COMMAND_BUTTON	
	CTRL_PICTURE_COMMAND_BUTTON	
	CTRL_ROUNDED_COMMAND_BUTTON	
Buttons	CTRL_ROUND_BUTTON	
	CTRL_SQUARE_BUTTON	
	CTRL_ROUND_FLAT_BUTTON	
	CTRL_SQUARE_FLAT_BUTTON	
	CTRL_ROUND_RADIO_BUTTON	
	CTRL_SQUARE_RADIO_BUTTON	
	CTRL_CHECK_BOX	
	CTRL_ROUND_PUSH_BUTTON	
	CTRL_SQUARE_PUSH_BUTTON	
	CTRL_ROUND_PUSH_BUTTON2	
	CTRL_SQUARE_PUSH_BUTTON2	
	CTRL_SQUARE_TEXT_BUTTON	
	CTRL_OBLONG_TEXT_BUTTON	
	CTRL_ROUND_TEXT_BUTTON	
	CTRL_ROUNDED_TEXT_BUTTON	
	CTRL_PICTURE_TOGGLE_BUTTON	
























(continues)

Table 3-10. Control Styles for ATTR_CTRL_STYLE (Continued)

Type	Value	Icon
LEDs	CTRL_ROUND_LIGHT	
	CTRL_SQUARE_LIGHT	
	CTRL_ROUND_LED	
	CTRL_SQUARE_LED	
Binary switches	CTRL_HSWITCH	
	CTRL_VSWITCH	
	CTRL_GROOVED_HSWITCH	
	CTRL_GROOVED_VSWITCH	
	CTRL_TOGGLE_HSWITCH	
	CTRL_TOGGLE_VSWITCH	
Rings	CTRL_RING	
	CTRL_RECESSED_MENU_RING	
	CTRL_MENU_RING	
	CTRL_POPUP_MENU_RING	
	CTRL_RING_VSLIDE	
	CTRL_RING_HSLIDE	
	CTRL_RING_FLAT_VSLIDE	
	CTRL_RING_FLAT_HSLIDE	
	CTRL_RING_LEVEL_VSLIDE	
	CTRL_RING_LEVEL_HSLIDE	
	CTRL_RING_POINTER_VSLIDE	
	CTRL_RING_POINTER_HSLIDE	




(continues)

Table 3-10. Control Styles for ATTR_CTRL_STYLE (Continued)

Type	Value	Icon
	CTRL_RING_THERMOMETER	
	CTRL_RING_TANK	
	CTRL_RING_GAUGE	
	CTRL_RING_METER	
	CTRL_RING_KNOB	
	CTRL_RING_DIAL	
	CTRL_PICTURE_RING	
List box	CTRL_LIST	
Decorations	CTRL_RAISED_BOX	
	CTRL_RECESSED_BOX	
	CTRL_FLAT_BOX	
	CTRL_RAISED_CIRCLE	
	CTRL_RECESSED_CIRCLE	
	CTRL_FLAT_CIRCLE	
	CTRL_RAISED_FRAME	
	CTRL_RECESSED_FRAME	
	CTRL_FLAT_FRAME	
	CTRL_RAISED_ROUND_FRAME	
	CTRL_RECESSED_ROUND_FRAME	
	CTRL_FLAT_ROUND_FRAME	
	CTRL_RAISED_ROUNDED_BOX	
	CTRL_RECESSED_ROUNDED_BOX	
	CTRL_FLAT_ROUNDED_BOX	

(continues)

Table 3-10. Control Styles for ATTR_CTRL_STYLE (Continued)

Type	Value	Icon
Graph	CTRL_GRAPH	
Strip chart	CTRL_STRIP_CHART	
Picture	CTRL_PICTURE	
Timer	CTRL_TIMER	
Canvas	CTRL_CANVAS	

The following list presents the control data types that correspond to the ATTR_DATA_TYPE attribute.

Table 3-11. Control Data Types for the ATTR_DATA_TYPE attribute

Values
VAL_CHAR
VAL_INTEGER
VAL_SHORT_INTEGER
VAL_FLOAT
VAL_DOUBLE
VAL_STRING
VAL_UNSIGNED_SHORT_INTEGER
VAL_UNSIGNED_INTEGER
VAL_UNSIGNED_CHAR

You should set ATTR_DATA_TYPE before you set any other value attribute such as ATTR_CTRL_VAL, ATTR_MAX_VALUE, ATTR_MIN_VALUE, and others.

Table 3-12 contains the numeric formats you can use with ATTR_FORMAT.

Table 3-12. Numeric Formats

Numeric Formats	Example
VAL_FLOATING_PT_FORMAT	123.000
VAL_SCIENTIFIC_FORMAT	1.23E+2
VAL_ENGINEERING_FORMAT	123.00E+0
VAL_DECIMAL_FORMAT*	123
VAL_HEX_FORMAT*	7B
VAL_OCTAL_FORMAT*	173
VAL_BINARY_FORMAT*	1111011

* not valid for graphs and strip charts

The ATTR_CHECK_RANGE attribute establishes the behavior of LabWindows/CVI when you try to set a control to a value outside of its specified range. The three possible attribute values are shown in the following table.

Table 3-13. ATTR_CHECK_RANGE Values

Numeric Formats	LabWindows/CVI Action
VAL_COERCE	The value is coerced to the upper or lower range boundary, whichever is closer.
VAL_IGNORE	The value remains unchanged.
VAL_NOTIFY	The user interface operator is notified with an Out of Range dialog box when the control is active.

Programming with Picture Controls

This section describes the simple picture control and the picture control versions of command buttons, toggle buttons, and ring controls onto which you can place images. Picture controls can help users understand your GUI more quickly and can be used to display useful diagrams or

charts. Picture controls can include logos and other images that match the style of your organization.

You can use commit events on any picture control in your program. However, the simple picture control is best suited for displaying images only. The other picture controls have a powerful editing window that helps you quickly set their appearance and their behavior in response to user events.

The following image formats work with picture controls:

- PCX (Windows and UNIX)
- BMP, DIB, RLE, ICO (Windows only)
- WMF (Windows 95 and NT only)
- XWD (UNIX only)

Simple Picture Control

You access the simple picture control through the **Picture** menu item in the **Create** menu. Alternatively, you can right-click on a panel in a `.uir` file and select **Picture** from the pop-up menu that appears. It allows you to place images on panels, such as logos and diagrams.

You can program the simple picture control to recognize user events, but it does not automatically change appearance in response to the event. The simple picture control can also serve as an indicator that, for example, is dim at startup and becomes fully colored at some point during run-time. You can programatically change the contents of a picture control by calling `SetCtrlAttribute` with the `ATTR_IMAGE_FILE` attribute.

Picture Control Attributes

You access the picture command button, picture toggle button, and picture ring control under the **Control** menu, within the sub-menus **Command Button**, **Toggle Button**, and **Ring**. The picture versions of these controls have nearly all the features of other controls.

You can use the `SetCtrlVal` function to change the image in a picture button or picture ring, when, for example, you want to simulate a mouse click. For picture ring controls, you also can use the `SetCtrlIndex` function to change the image.

You can use the `SetCtrlBitmap` function to select images directly from memory, instead of through a path to a standard image filename. `SetCtrlBitmap` is an alternative to `ATTR_IMAGE_FILE`, `DisplayImageFile` and `ReplaceListItem`. For more information, see the *Using Bitmap Objects* section in this chapter.

Appearance of Picture Controls

The picture controls appear on screen like other controls, with the following minor differences.

- Picture command buttons and picture toggle buttons have an external label only.
- In picture command buttons and picture toggle buttons, the background color of your buttons may not be visible, depending on the size of your image and the Fit Mode you choose. When the background color of a button is not visible, users do not see the color shift that normally takes place in response to a mouse click. However, they do see two smaller changes in the button: the image moves down and over several pixels, and the colors of the border around the button change. You can give these controls more visual impact by making the background of the control visible and coloring it appropriately.
- In a picture ring control, you cannot click on one of the images and view all the selections at once. However, as with other ring controls, you can cycle through the options in the ring control by using increment/decrement arrows.

Giving Picture Controls More Visual Impact

Whether the state of the control is on, off, or “clicked-on with the mouse,” users see the same image. If you want your picture control to reflect its state more vividly, make the background area of the control visible by choosing the Fit Modes **Stick Image to Corner** or **Center Image** when you paste the image into the control. As long as your image is smaller than the size of your control, the image has a visible background area that you can color vividly to call attention to the state of a picture control. Either resize the control or resize the image until enough background appears on your control.

Programming with Canvas Controls

Use a canvas control to add an arbitrary drawing surface to your project. You can draw text, shapes, and bitmap images. This section describes how you can use the User Interface Library functions and attributes with canvas controls.

Functions for Drawing on Canvas

Use the following functions to draw on a canvas.

- `CanvasDrawPoint` to draw a point.
- `CanvasDrawLine` to draw a line.
- `CanvasDrawLineTo` to draw a line from the current pen position.
- `CanvasDrawRect` to draw a rectangle.

- `CanvasDimRect` to overlay a checkerboard pattern in a rectangular area.
- `CanvasDrawRoundedRect` to draw a rectangle with rounded corners.
- `CanvasDrawOval` to draw an oval.
- `CanvasDrawArc` to draw an arc.
- `CanvasDrawPoly` to draw a polygon.
- `CanvasDrawText` to draw text within a rectangular area.
- `CanvasDrawTextAtAPoint` to draw text at an anchor point.
- `CanvasDrawBitmap` to draw a bitmap image.
- `CanvasScroll` to scroll a rectangular area.
- `CanvasInvertRect` to invert the colors in a rectangular area.
- `CanvasClear` to restore a rectangular area to the canvas background color.

Batch Drawing

Although, the drawing functions can be called at any time, they are most efficient when called from within a batch drawing operation. A batch drawing operation consists of a call to `CanvasStartBatchDraw`, followed by one or more calls to the canvas drawing functions, followed by a call to `CanvasEndBatchDraw`.

For optimal performance, users are encouraged to include as many drawing primitives as possible within a batch drawing operation. When a drawing function is called outside of a batch operation, the function is implicitly surrounded by calls to `CanvasStartBatchDraw` and `CanvasEndBatchDraw`.

Canvas Coordinate System

A canvas has a built-in pixel-based Cartesian coordinate system, where (0,0) represents the top, left corner of the canvas. All drawing is specified relative to this coordinate system. The coordinate system can be modified using the following four attributes:

```
ATTR_CANVAS_XCOORD_AT_ORIGIN  
ATTR_CANVAS_YCOORD_AT_ORIGIN  
ATTR_CANVAS_XSCALING  
ATTR_CANVAS_YSCALING
```

All canvas control functions use this coordinate system, except for `CanvasGetPixel` and `CanvasGetPixels`, which use unscaled pixel coordinates rather than the canvas coordinate system.

Offscreen Bitmap

Each canvas has an offscreen bitmap which is used to restore the appearance of the canvas when the region is exposed. You can choose to draw directly to the screen, bypassing the offscreen bitmap. If you draw to the offscreen bitmap, you can choose whether to update the screen immediately or wait until draw events are processed. This is controlled by the `ATTR_DRAW_POLICY` attribute.

The `CanvasUpdate` function immediately copies the canvas offscreen bitmap to the screen, within a specified rectangular area.

The `ATTR_OVERLAP_POLICY` attribute controls what occurs when you draw to a canvas which is overlapped by another control.

Clipping

The drawing functions are constrained by the clipping set using `CanvasSetClipRect`. Any drawing outside the clipping rectangle is not rendered. You can obtain the current clipping rectangle by calling `CanvasSetClipRect`.

Background Color

The background color of the canvas is controlled by the `ATTR_PICT_BGCOLOR` attribute. When `ATTR_PICT_BGCOLOR` is changed, the entire canvas area is cleared.

Pens

Each canvas has a pen. The canvas pen attributes can be set individually using `SetCtrlAttribute`. They are:

```
ATTR_PEN_WIDTH  
ATTR_PEN_STYLE  
ATTR_PEN_COLOR  
ATTR_PEN_FILL_COLOR  
ATTR_PEN_MODE  
ATTR_PEN_PATTERN
```

The `CanvasDefaultPen` function resets all these attributes to their default values.

The location of the pen affects the starting position of the line drawn by the `CanvasDrawLineTo` function. The location of the pen is affected only by the `CanvasSetPenPosition` and the `CanvasDrawLineTo` functions. You can obtain the location of the pen by calling `CanvasGetPenPosition`.

Pixel Values

You can obtain the color values of pixels in the canvas. Call `CanvasGetPixel` to obtain the color of one pixel. Call `CanvasGetPixels` to obtain the values of the pixels within a rectangular area. The color values are obtained from the offscreen bitmap, not the screen.

Unlike other canvas control functions, `CanvasGetPixel` and `CanvasGetPixels` use unscaled pixel coordinates rather than the canvas coordinate system.

Canvas Attribute Discussion

The following table lists the attributes for Canvas Controls.

Table 3-14. Control Attributes for Canvas Controls

Name	Type	Description
<code>ATTR_DRAW_POLICY</code>	<code>int</code>	Determines when drawing operations are rendered on the offscreen bitmap and the screen. See discussion that follows this table.
<code>ATTR_OVERLAPPED_POLICY</code>	<code>int</code>	Determines what occurs when you draw to a canvas which is overlapped by another control. See discussion that follows this table.
<code>ATTR_PEN_COLOR</code>	<code>int</code>	The RGB color value used to draw points, lines, frames, and text on the canvas.
<code>ATTR_PEN_FILL_COLOR</code>	<code>int</code>	The RGB color value used to fill interior areas of shapes, text backgrounds, and areas exposed by scrolling.
<code>ATTR_PEN_MODE</code>	<code>int</code>	Determines the effect of drawing with the pen color (or pen fill color), given the current color on the screen. See discussion following this table.
<code>ATTR_PEN_PATTERN</code>	<code>unsigned char[8]</code>	Determines the pattern used to fill interior areas of shapes. See discussion following this table.
<code>ATTR_PEN_STYLE</code>	<code>int</code>	The style used when drawing lines and frames. In Windows, applies only if pen width is 1; if pen width is greater than 1, the style is always <code>VAL_SOLID</code> . See Table 3-23.

(continues)

Table 3-14. Control Attributes for Canvas Controls (Continued)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_PEN_WIDTH	int	The number of pixels in the width of a pen stroke. Applies to lines, frames, and points. Valid range: 1 to 255. Default: 1.
ATTR_XCOORD_AT_ORIGIN	double	The horizontal coordinate mapped to the left edge of the canvas. (Is multiplied by ATTR_XSCALING to arrive at a pixel offset.) Default value: 0.0.
ATTR_XSCALING	double	The factor used to scale user-supplied horizontal coordinates and widths into pixel-based coordinates and widths. Default value: 1.0.
ATTR_YCOORD_AT_ORIGIN	double	The vertical coordinate mapped to the top edge of the canvas. (Is multiplied by ATTR_YSCALING to arrive at a pixel offset.) Default value: 0.0.
ATTR_YSCALING	double	The factor used to scale user-supplied vertical coordinates and heights into pixel-based coordinates and heights. Default value: 1.0.

The following table lists the values associated with the ATTR_DRAW_POLICY attribute.

Table 3-15. Values for ATTR_DRAW_POLICY

Value	Description
VAL_UPDATE_IMMEDIATELY	Drawing takes place offscreen. The section of the bitmap corresponding to the area of the drawing operation is copied into the canvas display immediately. (This is the default.)
VAL_MARK_FOR_UPDATE	Drawing takes place offscreen. The area on the canvas corresponding to the area of the drawing operation is marked for update. The new drawing becomes visible when draw events are processed.
VAL_DIRECT_TO_SCREEN	Drawing goes directly to the screen. The offscreen bitmap is not updated. Although this may result in a faster drawing time, whatever is drawn in this mode is lost when the canvas is redrawn.

The following table lists the values associated with the `ATTR_OVERLAPPED_POLICY` attribute.

Table 3-16. Values for `ATTR_OVERLAPPED_POLICY`

Value	Description
<code>VAL_DEFER_DRAWING</code>	If the control is overlapped and the draw policy is <code>VAL_UPDATE_IMMEDIATELY</code> , new drawing does not become visible until draw events are processed. If the draw policy is <code>VAL_DIRECT_TO_SCREEN</code> , no drawing takes place at all. (This is the default.)
<code>VAL_DRAW_ON_TOP</code>	If the control is overlapped and the draw policy is <i>not</i> <code>VAL_MARK_FOR_UPDATE</code> , drawing occurs on top of the overlapping controls.

The `ATTR_PEN_MODE` attribute determines the effect of drawing with the pen color (or pen fill color), given the current color on the screen. With the default setting, `VAL_COPY_MODE`, the current screen color is replaced with the pen color (or pen fill color). The other settings specify bitwise logical operations on pen color (or pen fill color) and the screen color.

Note: *If a system color palette is in use, the logical operations might be performed on the palette indices rather than the RGB values, depending on the operating system.*

The following table lists the values associated with the `ATTR_PEN_MODE` attribute.

Table 3-17. Values for `ATTR_PEN_MODE`

Value	Description
<code>VAL_COPY_MODE</code>	pen color (the default)
<code>VAL_OR_MODE</code>	pen color screen color
<code>VAL_XOR_MODE</code>	pen color ^ screen color
<code>VAL_AND_NOT_MODE</code>	~(pen color) & screen color
<code>VAL_NOT_COPY_MODE</code>	~(pen color)
<code>VAL_OR_NOT_MODE</code>	~(pen color) screen color
<code>VAL_NOT_XOR_MODE</code>	~(pen color ^ screen color)
<code>VAL_AND_MODE</code>	pen color & screen color

The `ATTR_PEN_PATTERN` attribute determines the pattern used to fill interior areas of shapes. The value is an 8-byte unsigned character array representing a repeating 8-by-8 grid of pixels through which filling operations are filtered. A pixel of value 1 means that the pen fill color is

used for that pixel. A pixel value of 0 means that black is used for that pixel. The default value for the attribute is the solid pattern, in which each byte of the array is 0xFF.

To make a pixel value of 0 mean "screen color" instead of "black", do the following.

1. Set `ATTR_PEN_PATTERN` to the complement of the pattern you wish to use.
2. Set `ATTR_PEN_MODE` to `VAL_AND_MODE`.
3. Set `ATTR_PEN_FILL_COLOR` to `VAL_WHITE`.
4. Use a canvas draw function, (for example, `CanvasDrawRect`) to fill the area.
5. Set `ATTR_PEN_PATTERN` to the desired pattern.
6. Change the `ATTR_PEN_MODE` to `VAL_OR_MODE`.
7. Change the `ATTR_PEN_FILL_COLOR` to the desired pattern color.
8. Draw again.

Using Rect and Point Structures

Two structures, `Rect` and `Point` are defined in the `userint.h` include file. These structures are used to specify locations and areas in Cartesian coordinate systems, such as those used in canvas controls and bitmaps. Many canvas control functions use these structures.

The `Rect` structure specifies the location and size of a rectangle. It is defined as follows.

```
typedef struct
{
    int top;
    int left;
    int height;
    int width;
} Rect;
```

A `Point` structure specifies the location of a point. It is defined as follows.

```
typedef struct
{
    int x;
    int y;
} Point;
```

Functions and Macros for Making Rects and Points

You might need to create a `Rect` or `Point` just to pass it to a function. You can avoid creating a variable for this by using one of the following functions.

```
Rect MakeRect (int top, int left, int height, int width);
Point MakePoint (int x, int y);
```

For example,

```
CanvasDrawPoint (panel, ctrl, MakePoint (30, 40));
```

You can also use these function to initialize variables. For example,

```
Rect r = MakeRect (10, 20, 100, 130);
```

There are special values for the `Rect` height and width. Also, there are some macros for creating commonly used rectangles. The documentation for each function indicates when these values and macros are applicable. See the following table.

Table 3-18. Values and Macros for Rect Structures

Name	Value or Definition	Description
<code>VAL_TO_EDGE</code>	-1	Set the <code>Rect</code> width (or height) to the distance from the <code>Rect</code> left (or top) to the right (or bottom) edge of the object.
<code>VAL_KEEP_SAME_SIZE</code>	-2	When copying objects (such as bitmaps), make the destination object the same size as the source object.
<code>VAL_EMPTY_RECT</code>	<code>MakeRect (0, 0, 0, 0)</code>	An empty rectangle.
<code>VAL_ENTIRE_OBJECT</code>	<code>MakeRect (0, 0, VAL_TO_EDGE, VAL_TO_EDGE)</code>	Make the <code>Rect</code> the size of the object (for example, the canvas or bitmap).

Functions for Modifying Rects and Points

Use the following functions to set or modify the values in a `Rect` or `Point` structure.

- `RectSet` to set each of the four values of an existing `Rect` structure.
- `RectSetFromPoints` to set a `Rect` so that it defines the smallest rectangle that encloses two points.
- `RectSetBottom` to set the height of a `Rect` so that the bottom is a given value. (The bottom is *not* enclosed by the rectangle.)

- `RectSetRight` to set the height of a `Rect` so that the right edge is a given value. (The right edge is *not* enclosed by the rectangle.)
- `RectSetCenter` to set the top and left of a `Rect` so that it is centered around a give value, while keeping the same size.
- `RectOffset` to modify the top and left of a `Rect` so as to shift the location of the rectangle.
- `RectMove` to set the top and left of `Rect` to a given `Point`.
- `RectGrow` to modify the values in a `Rect` so that the rectangle grows or shrinks around its current center point.
- `PointSet` to set the two values in an existing `Point` structure.

Functions for Comparing or Obtaining Values from Rects and Points

Use the following functions to compare or obtain values from a `Rect` or `Point` structure.

- `RectBottom` to obtain the location of the bottom of a rectangle.
- `RectRight` to obtain the location of the right edge of a rectangle.
- `RectCenter` to obtain the location of the center of a rectangle.
- `RectEqual` to determine if two rectangles are identical.
- `RectEmpty` to determine if a rectangle is empty.
- `RectContainsPoint` to determine if a rectangle encloses a given point.
- `RectContainsRect` to determine if a rectangle completely encloses another rectangle.
- `RectSameSize` to determine if two rectangles are the same size.
- `RectUnion` to set a `Rect` to the smallest rectangle that encloses two given rectangles.
- `RectIntersection` to set a `Rect` to the largest rectangle that is enclosed by two given rectangles.
- `PointEqual` to determine if two points are at the same location.
- `PointPinnedToRect` to modify a `Point` structure, if needed, to ensure that it is within a give rectangle.

Using Bitmap Objects

A bitmap is a two-dimensional grid of pixels representing an image. There are some functions, such as `PlotBitmap` (for graph controls) and `DisplayImageFile` (for picture controls) which read an image out of a file and directly display it on a control.

There are other functions, however, which create or extract a bitmap, store them in memory, and return a bitmap ID. You can then use the bitmap ID in other functions.

Functions for Creating, Extracting, or Discarding Bitmap Objects

Use the following functions to create, extract, or discard bitmap objects.

- `NewBitmap` to create a bitmap object from scratch.
- `GetBitmapFromFile` to create a bitmap object using image data read from a file.
- `GetCtrlBitmap` to create a bitmap object from an image contained in a picture, picture ring, picture button, canvas, or graph control.
- `GetCtrlDisplayBitmap` to create a bitmap object from the current appearance of a control.
- `GetPanelDisplayBitmap` to create a bitmap object from the current appearance of a specified rectangular area of a panel.
- `ClipboardGetBitmap` to create a bitmap object from an image (if any) in the system clipboard
- `DiscardBitmap` to remove a bitmap from memory.

If you want to display images that are not rectangular or that have “holes” in them, you can use bitmaps that have a transparent background. If you are creating your bitmap image from scratch, you can achieve transparency by using the **mask** parameter to the `NewBitmap` function.

Windows Metafiles

A Windows metafile (.WMF) contains a description of an image that is scaleable without distortion. The description consists of a set of drawing commands rather than a bitmap. Windows metafiles are available only on Windows 95 and NT. You can load them using the `GetBitmapFromFile` function.

Functions for Displaying or Copying Bitmap Objects

Use the following functions to display a bitmap object in a control or copy an image from a bitmap object to a control.

- `CanvasDrawBitmap` to display a bitmap in a canvas control.
- `SetCtrlBitmap` to set an image in a picture, picture ring, picture button, or graph control from a bitmap object. Can be used to replace an existing image create a new image.
- `ClipboardPutBitmap` to copy image data from a bitmap object to the system clipboard.

Functions for Retrieving Image Data from Bitmap Objects

Use the following functions to retrieve image data from bitmap objects.

- `GetBitmapInfo` to obtain size information about the image associated with a bitmap. This information can then be used in allocating the buffers to be passed to `GetBitmapData`.
- `AllocBitmapData` to allocate the buffers necessary for calling `GetBitmapData`. This is an alternative to calling `GetBitmapInfo` and allocating the buffers yourself.
- `GetBitmapData` to obtain the bit values that define the image associated with a bitmap.

Programming with Timer Controls

This section describes the functions and attributes that you can use to manipulate timer control activity.

Timer Control Functions

You can create timer controls with the User Interface Editor or by using the function `NewCtrl`. There is no limit to the number of timer controls you can use, but timer callbacks are called sequentially. If two or more timers have identical time intervals, their callbacks are called in an undefined, but consistent order.

Use `SuspendTimerCallbacks` to stop calls to all the timer control callbacks until `ResumeTimerCallbacks` restores timer control activity. These functions do not affect the interval schedules or set the enabled/disabled state of individual timer controls, but rather activate and deactivate a blanket suspension over *all* timer callbacks.

Use `ResetTimer` to reset the interval start times of individual timer controls, all timer controls on a panel, or all timer controls on all panels.

Using Timer Callbacks

The timer callback has the same prototype as other control callbacks.

```
int CVICALLBACK timerfunc (int panel, int control, int event,
                           void *callbackData, int eventData1,
                           int eventData2)
```

`eventData1` is a pointer to a double that represents the current time in seconds. The time base is the same as that used by the `Timer` function in the Utility Library. `eventData2` is a pointer to a double that represents the time that has elapsed since the last call to the timer callback. The elapsed time is set to zero if the callback has not been called previously.

When the callback function is called at the end of an interval, `event` is `EVENT_TIMER_TICK`.

Timer Control Attributes

Table 3-19 lists the timer control attributes you can retrieve or change using `SetCtrlAttribute` and `GetCtrlAttribute`.

Table 3-19. Timer Control Attributes

Name	Type	Description
<code>ATTR_INTERVAL</code>	double	The time interval of the timer control in seconds.
<code>ATTR_ENABLED</code>	int	0 = timer control is disabled 1 = timer control is enabled

Timer Control Attribute Discussion

`ATTR_INTERVAL` sets the time interval of the timer control in seconds. An interval of zero results in timer events occurring as fast as CVI can generate them. Setting the interval less than the system clock resolution results in an interval equivalent to the system clock resolution. If the timer has already been started, setting `ATTR_INTERVAL` resets the timer. The `ATTR_INTERVAL` default value is one second.

Note: *The time intervals you specify are minimum values. System activity, including processing of user callbacks, can cause timer callbacks to be late or skipped. If you have a need for real time response, do not write into your program operations that take significant amounts of time without giving CVI a chance to process events.*

`ATTR_ENABLED` determines whether a timer control's callback is called at each interval. The `ATTR_ENABLED` default value is `TRUE`.

Details of Timer Control Operations

After a timer control is created or loaded, the timer does not start until a call is made to `RunUserInterface`, `GetUserEvent`, or `ProcessSystemEvents`. This ensures that you can create or load several timer controls and have them start at the same time.

The timer interval schedules are not affected by `SuspendTimerCallbacks`, `ResumeTimerCallbacks`, or by changing the value of `ATTR_ENABLED`. You can reset timer interval schedules by calling `ResetTimer`. The length of the timer intervals can be changed using the `ATTR_INTERVAL` attribute. Changing the `ATTR_INTERVAL` value also causes the interval schedule for the timer control to be reset.

Timer callbacks are not called unless a call to `RunUserInterface`, `GetUserEvent`, or `ProcessSystemEvents` is in effect. Calling `RunUserInterface`, `GetUserEvent`, and `ProcessSystemEvents` does not alter interval schedules already in effect, but may trigger an overdue callback. If, upon calling one of these functions, the time since the last callback is greater than the `ATTR_INTERVAL` value for a timer control, the callback is called. Only one such overdue callback is called no matter how many intervals have elapsed. Overdue callbacks do not cause the next interval to be rescheduled. Thus, the time between the overdue callback and the next regularly scheduled callback may be less than the `ATTR_INTERVAL` value.

Calling `ResumeTimerCallbacks` or setting `ATTR_ENABLED` to `TRUE` does not trigger overdue callbacks.

Programming with Graph and Strip Chart Controls

This section describes how you can use the User Interface Library functions to control the elements of user interface graphs and strip charts.

Functions for Graphs and Strip Charts

As with any other control, you can create graphs and strip charts in the User Interface Editor or programmatically using `NewCtrl`. For details, see the *Programming with Controls* section of this chapter. You also use `GetCtrlAttribute` and `SetCtrlAttribute` to control the attributes of graphs and strip charts. The following functions are provided to programmatically change the axis ranges of graphs and strip charts and to change the scaling mode.

Use `GetAxisRange` to obtain the current x and y axis ranges of a graph or strip chart control.

Use `SetAxisRange` to set the current x and y axis ranges of a graph or strip chart control.

Functions for Graphs Only

Use one of the following functions to add a plot to a graph.

- Use `PlotArc` to plot an arc.
- Use `PlotBitmap` to plot a bitmap image.
- Use `PlotIntensity` or `PlotScaledIntensity` to plot a color-intensity graph.
- Use `PlotLine` to plot a single line segment.
- Use `PlotOval` to plot an oval.
- Use `PlotPoint` to plot a point.
- Use `PlotPolygon` to plot a polygon.
- Use `PlotRectangle` to plot a rectangle.
- Use `PlotText` to plot a text string.
- Use `PlotWaveform` to plot a waveform array.
- Use `PlotX` to plot X versus its indices.
- Use `PlotXY` to plot X versus Y.
- Use `PlotY` to plot Y versus its indices.

If the graph is visible, the program draws the plot immediately.

Use `DeleteGraphPlot` to remove one or all plots from a graph. `DeleteGraphPlot` frees the appropriate plots from memory.

Use `GetPlotAttribute` to obtain an attribute of a particular graph plot.

Use `SetPlotAttribute` to set an attribute of a particular graph plot.

Use one of the following functions to control the cursors in a graph.

- Use `GetGraphCursor` to obtain the current position of a specified cursor.
- Use `SetGraphCursor` to set the position of a specified cursor.
- Use `GetGraphCursorIndex` to obtain the plot handle and the array index of the plot that the specified cursor is attached to.
- Use `SetGraphCursorIndex` to attach a cursor to a particular data point.
- Use `GetActiveGraphCursor` to obtain the index of the active graph cursor.
- Use `SetActiveGraphCursor` to set the active graph cursor.
- Use `GetCursorAttribute` to obtain an attribute of a specified cursor.
- Use `SetCursorAttribute` to an attribute of a specified cursor.

Functions for Strip Charts Only

- Use `PlotStripChart` to add one or more points to the strip chart traces. If the strip chart is visible, the points are drawn as you add them to each trace.
- Use `PlotStripChartPoint` to add one point to a strip chart that contains exactly one trace.
- Use `ClearStripChart` to clear all points from the strip chart. If the strip chart is visible, the points on the plot clear.
- Use `GetTraceAttribute` to obtain an attribute of a particular strip chart trace
- Use `SetTraceAttribute` to set an attribute of a particular strip chart trace.

Processing Graph and Strip Chart Events

Graph events are processed like any other control. See the *Processing Control Events* section of this chapter for details of graph event processing. When the user moves a cursor on a graph a commit event is generated.

Because strip charts do not generate commit events, you can only process events from a strip chart through a callback function. See the *Processing Control Events* section of this chapter for details about processing events using callbacks.

Graph and Strip Chart Attributes

Table 3-20 lists control attributes you can access through `GetCtrlAttribute` and `SetCtrlAttribute`.

Table 3-20. Graph and Strip Chart Attributes

For graphs and strip charts

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_BORDER_VISIBLE	int	1 = border visible 0 = border invisible
ATTR_EDGE_STYLE	int	VAL_RAISED_EDGE or VAL_FLAT_EDGE or VAL_RECESSED_EDGE
ATTR_GRAPH_BGCOLOR	int	Graph border background color (RGB value—see discussion that follows this table).
ATTR_GRID_COLOR	int	Grid color (RGB value—see discussion that follows this table).
ATTR_INNER_LOG_MARKERS_VISIBLE	int	Specifies whether labels and tick marks are shown next to the inner grid lines of log scale axes. (Default value: FALSE)
ATTR_PLOT_AREA_HEIGHT	int	The height of the plotting area in pixels (<code>GetCtrlAttribute</code> only).
ATTR_PLOT_AREA_WIDTH	int	The width of the plotting area in pixels (<code>GetCtrlAttribute</code> only).
ATTR_PLOT_BGCOLOR	int	Plot background color (RGB value—see discussion that follows this table).

(continues)

For graphs and strip charts (Continued)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_XAXIS_GAIN	double	The factor used to scale the value labels on the X axis. For example, if the X value is 10.0 and ATTR_XAXIS_GAIN is 2.0, then the label on the X axis shows as 20.0. (Default value: 1.0)
ATTR_XAXIS_OFFSET	double	The amount added to the value labels on the X axis. For example, if the X value is 10.0 and ATTR_XAXIS_OFFSET is 5.0, then the label on the X axis shows as 15.0. The X value is multiplied by ATTR_XAXIS_GAIN before ATTR_XAXIS_OFFSET is added. (Default value: 0.0)
ATTR_XDIVISIONS	int	(1 to 100, or VAL_AUTO)
ATTR_XENG_UNITS	int	(-308 to 308)
ATTR_XFORMAT	int	See Table 3-12.
ATTR_XGRID_VISIBLE	int	1 = x-grid visible 0 = x-grid invisible
ATTR_XLABEL_VISIBLE	int	1 = x-label visible 0 = x-label invisible
ATTR_XNAME	char *	x-axis name.
ATTR_XUSE_LABEL_STRINGS	int	Whether the X axis numerical value labels are replaced by strings associated with the X values. These strings can be specified either in the User Interface Editor or by calling the InsertAxisItem function.
ATTR_YAXIS_GAIN	double	The factor used to scale the value labels on the Y axis. For example, if the Y value is 10.0 and ATTR_YAXIS_GAIN is 2.0, then the label on the Y axis shows as 20.0. (Default value: 1.0)

(continues)

For graphs and strip charts (Continued)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_YAXIS_OFFSET	double	The amount added to the value labels on the Y axis. For example, if the Y value is 10.0 and ATTR_YAXIS_OFFSET is 5.0, then the label on the Y axis shows as 15.0. The Y value is multiplied by ATTR_YAXIS_GAIN before ATTR_YAXIS_OFFSET is added. (Default value: 0.0)
ATTR_YAXIS_REVERSE	int	Whether to reverse the orientation of the Y axis so that the lowest value is shown at the top. If the orientation of the Y axis is reversed, the vertical orientation of the plots is also reversed.
ATTR_YUSE_LABEL_STRINGS	int	Whether the Y axis numerical value labels are replaced by strings associated with the Y values. These strings can be specified either in the User Interface Editor or by calling the <code>InsertAxisItem</code> function.
ATTR_XNAME_LENGTH	int	Number of characters in x-axis name; <code>GetCtrlAttribute</code> only.
ATTR_XPRECISION	int	(0 to 15, or VAL_AUTO)
ATTR_XYLABEL_BOLD	int	1 = x & y axes labels bold 0 = x & y axes labels not bold
ATTR_XYLABEL_COLOR	int	x- and y-axis label color (RGB value—see discussion that follows this table).
ATTR_XYLABEL_FONT	char *	x- and y-axis label font (see Table 3-5).
ATTR_XYLABEL_FONT_NAME_LENGTH	int	Number of characters in font of x & y-axis labels; <code>GetCtrlAttribute</code> only.
ATTR_XYLABEL_ITALIC	int	1 = x & y axes labels in italics 0 = x & y axes labels not in italics

(continues)

For graphs and strip charts (Continued)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_XYLABEL_POINT_SIZE	int	Point size of x & y axis names; range = 0 to 32767.
ATTR_XYLABEL_STRIKEOUT	int	1 = x & y axes labels have strikeout 0 = x & y axes labels do not have strikeout
ATTR_XYLABEL_UNDERLINE	int	1 = x & y axes labels underlined 0 = x & y axes labels not underlined
ATTR_XYNAME_BOLD	int	1 = x & y axes names bold 0 = x & y axes names not bold
ATTR_XYNAME_COLOR	int	x- and y-axis name color (RGB value - see discussion that follows this table).
ATTR_XYNAME_FONT	char *	x- and y-axis name font (see Table 3-5).
ATTR_XYNAME_FONT_NAME_LENGTH	int	Number of characters in font of x & y-axis names; GetCtrlAttribute only.
ATTR_XYNAME_ITALIC	int	1 = x & y axes names in italics 0 = x & y axes names not in italics
ATTR_XYNAME_POINT_SIZE	int	Point size of x & y axes names range = 0 to 32767.
ATTR_XYNAME_STRIKEOUT	int	1 = x & y axes names have strikeout 0 = x & y axes names do not have strikeout
ATTR_XYNAME_UNDERLINE	int	1 = x & y axes names underlined 0 = x & y axes names not underlined
ATTR_YDIVISIONS	int	Range: 1 to 100, or VAL_AUTO
ATTR_YENG_UNITS	int	Range: -308 to 308
ATTR_YFORMAT	int	See Table 3-12.

(continues)

For graphs and strip charts (Continued)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_YGRID_VISIBLE	int	1 = y-grid visible 0 = y-grid invisible
ATTR_YLABEL_VISIBLE	int	1 = y-label visible 0 = y-label invisible
ATTR_YMAP_MODE	int	VAL_LINEAR or VAL_LOG
ATTR_YNAME	char *	y-axis name
ATTR_YNAME_LENGTH	int	Number of characters in y-axis name GetCtrlAttribute only.
ATTR_YPRECISION	int	Range: 0 to 15, or VAL_AUTO

For graphs only

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_ACTIVE_YAXIS	int	Which of the two Y axes is used in plotting, setting a Y axis attribute, setting the Y axis range, or creating a graph cursor. Values: VAL_LEFT_YAXIS, VAL_RIGHT_YAXIS.
ATTR_COPY_ORIGINAL_DATA	int	See discussion below this table.
ATTR_DATA_MODE	int	VAL_RETAIN or VAL_DISCARD (see discussion that follows this table).
ATTR_ENABLE_ZOOMING	int	Whether the end-user can interactively zoom and pan the graph viewport. Default: FALSE
ATTR_NUM_CURSORS	int	Number of cursors (0 to 10).
ATTR_REFRESH_GRAPH	int	1 = plot to screen immediately 0 = do not plot to screen until graph is rescaled, overlapped, hidden, or ATTR_REFRESH_GRAPH = 1

(continues)

For graphs only (Continued)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_SHIFT_TEXT_PLOTS	int	1 = text is shifted so it will not be clipped 0 = text is shifted so it may be clipped
ATTR_SMOOTH_UPDATE	int	1 = use off-screen bitmap 0 = do not use off-screen bitmap (See discussion that follows this table.)
ATTR_XMAP_MODE	int	VAL_LINEAR or VAL_LOG.
ATTR_XMARK_ORIGIN	int	1 = tick marks along x-origin 0 = no tick marks along x-origin
ATTR_XREVERSE	int	Whether to reverse the orientation of the X axis so that the lowest value is shown at the right. If the orientation of the X axis is reversed, the horizontal orientation of the plots is also reversed.
ATTR_YMARK_ORIGIN	int	1 = tick marks along y-origin 0 = no tick marks along y-origin

For strip charts only

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_NUM_TRACES	int	Number of traces (1-64).
ATTR_POINTS_PER_SCREEN	int	Range: 3 to 10000
ATTR_SCROLL_MODE	int	VAL_SWEEP or VAL_CONTINUOUS or VAL_BLOCK (See discussion that follows this table.)

For graph cursors (GetCursorAttribute and SetCursorAttribute)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_CROSS_HAIR_STYLE	int	See Table 3-21.
ATTR_CURSOR_COLOR	int	Cursor color (RGB value—see discussion that follows this table.)
ATTR_CURSOR_MODE	int	VAL_FREE_FORM or VAL_SNAP_TO_POINT (See discussion that follows this table.)
ATTR_CURSOR_POINT_STYLE	int	See Table 3-22.
ATTR_CURSOR_YAXIS	int	Used to change the Y axis to which a graph cursor is associated. When you create a graph cursor, its associated Y axis is determined by the value of ATTR_ACTIVE_YAXIS. Afterwards, the association can be changed using ATTR_CURSOR_YAXIS. The associated axis serves as the reference for the cursor position coordinates used in calls to SetGraphCursor and GetGraphCursor. Values: VAL_LEFT_YAXIS, VAL_RIGHT_YAXIS.

For graph plots (GetPlotAttribute and SetPlotAttribute) and for strip chart traces (GetTraceAttribute and SetTraceAttribute)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_LINE_STYLE	int	See Table 3-23.
ATTR_PLOT_STYLE	int	See Table 3-24.
ATTR_TRACE_COLOR	int	Trace color (RGB value—see discussion that follows this table).
ATTR_TRACE_POINT_STYLE	int	See Table 3-22.
ATTR_TRACE_VISIBLE	int	1 = trace is visible; 0 = trace is invisible

For graph plots (GetPlotAttribute and SetPlotAttribute)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_INTERPOLATE_PIXELS	int	Enable the calculation of the displayed color for each pixel by using interpolation. n 0 = Interpolate pixels 1 = No Interpolation (Valid for Intensity plots only.)
ATTR_NUM_POINTS	int	Number of points in the plot data. For intensity plots, the number of points will be equal to the number of points in the 2 dimensional z-data array (valid for X, Y, XY, Waveform, Polygon and Intensity plots only). (GetPlotAttribute only.)
ATTR_PLOT_FONT	char *	The font name for the text plot (valid for PlotText plots only).
ATTR_PLOT_FONT_NAME_LENGTH	int	The length of the font name for the text plot (valid for PlotText plots only). (GetPlotAttribute only.)
ATTR_PLOT_ORIGIN	int	Determines the placement of a text string or bitmap with respect to the coordinates specified in a call to PlotText or PlotBitmap. See discussion following this table.
ATTR_PLOT_SNAPPABLE	int	By default, graph cursors for which ATTR_CURSOR_MODE is VAL_SNAP_TO_POINT snap to the closest plot. To prevent cursors from snapping to a particular plot, set ATTR_PLOT_SNAPPABLE for the plot to FALSE.
ATTR_PLOT_YAXIS	int	Used to change the Y axis with which a plot is associated. When a plot is first plotted, the Y axis to which it is associated is determined by the value of ATTR_ACTIVE_YAXIS. Afterwards, the association can be changed using ATTR_PLOT_YAXIS. Values: VAL_LEFT_YAXIS , VAL_RIGHT_YAXIS.

(continues)

For graph plots (GetPlotAttribute and SetPlotAttribute) (Continued)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_PLOT_ZPLANE_POSITION	int	The drawing order of the graph plot. The lowest ordered plot(0) is on top. Valid Range: 0 to (Number of Plots - 1)
ATTR_TRACE_BGCOLOR	int	The RGB color value for the background text of a text plot or the fill color for drawn object type plot (valid for Text, Rectangle, Polygon, Oval and Arc plots only).
ATTR_PLOT_XDATA	void *	A void pointer to a buffer for the X data to be copied to. (Valid for X, XY and Polygon plots only.) (GetPlotAttribute only.)
ATTR_PLOT_YDATA	void *	A void pointer to a buffer for the Y data to be copied to (valid for Y, XY, Waveform and Polygon plots only). (GetPlotAttribute only.)
ATTR_PLOT_ZDATA	void *	A void pointer to a buffer for the Z data to be copied to. This buffer will be a two-dimensional array (valid for Intensity plots only). (GetPlotAttribute only.)
ATTR_PLOT_XDATA_TYPE	int	The type of data in the X data plot (valid for X, XY and Polygon plots only). (GetPlotAttribute only.)
ATTR_PLOT_YDATA_TYPE	int	The type of data in the Y data plot (valid for Y, XY, Waveform and Polygon plots only). (GetPlotAttribute only.)
ATTR_PLOT_ZDATA_TYPE	int	The type of data in the Z data plot (valid for Intensity plots only). (GetPlotAttribute only.)

(continues)

For graph plots (GetPlotAttribute and SetPlotAttribute) (Continued)

Name	Type	Description
ATTR_PLOT_XDATA_SIZE	int	The number of bytes in the X data plot data (valid for X, XY and Polygon plots only). (GetPlotAttribute only.)
ATTR_PLOT_YDATA_SIZE	int	The number of bytes in the Y data plot data (valid for Y, XY, Waveform and Polygon plots only). (GetPlotAttribute only.)
ATTR_PLOT_ZDATA_SIZE	int	The number in bytes in the Z data plot data (valid for Intensity plots only). (GetPlotAttribute only.)

Graph Attribute Discussion

An RGB value is a 4-byte integer with the hexadecimal format 0x00RRGGBB. RR, GG, and BB are the respective red, green, and blue components of the color value. You can use the User Interface Library function `MakeColor` to create an RGB value from red, green, and blue color components. See Table 3-3 for a list of common color values.

The `ATTR_DATA_MODE` attribute controls whether LabWindows/CVI keeps or discards the scaled plot data for subsequent plots after drawing the data to the screen. If you set the attribute to `VAL_RETAIN`, LabWindows/CVI retains scaled plot data in memory and accesses the data when the plot is overlapped or hidden. If you set the attribute to `VAL_DISCARD`, the scaled plot data is freed from memory as soon as the plot is drawn. This conserves memory, but plots are lost if the graph is rescaled, overlapped, or hidden.

The `ATTR_COPY_ORIGINAL_DATA` attribute specifies whether LabWindows/CVI makes a copy of the original plot data for each new plot added to the graph. The original plot data is needed whenever the graph is rescaled and the original plot data has been overwritten in your program.

The `ATTR_SMOOTH_UPDATE` attribute specifies whether LabWindows/CVI stores a copy of the graph in an off-screen bitmap. Using an off-screen bitmap results in less plot flicker and smoother cursor movement, but consumes more memory.

The `ATTR_SCROLL_MODE` attribute specifies the scrolling mode of the strip chart. If you set the attribute to `VAL_CONTINUOUS`, old data scrolls off the left edge of the plot area as new data plots at the right edge. If you set the attribute to `VAL_SWEEP`, new data overwrites old data from left to right. If you set the attribute to `VAL_BLOCK`, the entire plot area is erased when data reaches the right edge of the area.

The ATTR_CURSOR_MODE specifies the behavior of a graph cursor. You can move VAL_FREE_FORM cursors to any location inside the plot area. VAL_SNAP_TO_POINT cursors snap to the nearest data point when released.

Table 3-21 shows the cursor styles associated with ATTR_CROSS_HAIR_STYLE. (Assume that ATTR_CURSOR_POINT_STYLE is set to VAL_SIMPLE_DOT.)

Table 3-21. Cursor Styles for ATTR_CROSS_HAIR_STYLE















Value	Cross hair Style
VAL_LONG_CROSS	
VAL_VERTICAL_LINE	
VAL_HORIZONTAL_LINE	
VAL_NO_CROSS	
VAL_SHORT_CROSS	

Table 3-22 shows the styles associated with ATTR_CURSOR_POINT_STYLE and ATTR_TRACE_POINT_STYLE.

Table 3-22. Styles for ATTR_CURSOR_POINT_STYLE and ATTR_TRACE_POINT_STYLE

Value Style Name	Cursor/ Point Style
VAL_EMPTY_SQUARE	
VAL_SOLID_SQUARE	
VAL_ASTERISK	
VAL_DOTTED_EMPTY_SQUARE	
VAL_DOTTED_SOLID_SQUARE	
VAL_SOLID_DIAMOND	
VAL_EMPTY_SQUARE_WITH_X	
VAL_EMPTY_SQUARE_WITH_CROSS	
VAL_BOLD_X	
VAL_SMALL_SOLID_SQUARE	

(continues)

Table 3-22. Styles for ATTR_CURSOR_POINT_STYLE and ATTR_TRACE_POINT_STYLE
(Continued)

Value Style Name	Cursor/ Point Style
VAL_SIMPLE_DOT	.
VAL_EMPTY_CIRCLE	○
VAL_SOLID_CIRCLE	●
VAL_DOTTED_SOLID_CIRCLE	◐
VAL_DOTTED_EMPTY_CIRCLE	◑
VAL_BOLD_CROSS	⦿
VAL_CROSS	+
VAL_SMALL_CROSS	×
VAL_X	✕
VAL_SMALL_X	×
VAL_DOTTED_SOLID_DIAMOND	◈
VAL_EMPTY_DIAMOND	◊
VAL_DOTTED_EMPTY_DIAMOND	◈
VAL_SMALL_EMPTY_SQUARE	◻
VAL_NO_POINT	

Table 3-23 shows the line styles associated with ATTR_LINE_STYLE. (Assume that ATTR_PLOT_STYLE is set to VAL_THIN_LINE.)

Table 3-23. Line Styles for ATTR_LINE_STYLE
















Value	Line Style
VAL_SOLID	
VAL_DASH	
VAL_DOT	
VAL_DASH_DOT	
VAL_DASH_DOT_DOT	

Table 3-24 shows the plot styles associated with ATTR_PLOT_STYLE. (Assume that the point style is set to VAL_asterisk.)

Table 3-24. Plot Styles for ATTR_PLOT_STYLE

Value	Plot Style
VAL_THIN_LINE	
VAL_FAT_LINE	
VAL_CONNECTED_POINTS	
VAL_SCATTER	
VAL_THIN_STEP	
VAL_FAT_STEP	
VAL_VERTICAL_BAR (not valid for strip charts)	
VAL_HORIZONTAL_BAR (not valid for strip charts)	
VAL_BASE_ZERO_VERTICAL_BARS (not valid for strip charts)	
VAL_BASE_ZERO_HORIZONTAL_BARS (not valid for strip charts)	

Note: Under Windows, the plot style VAL_FAT_LINE forces the line style to be VAL_SOLID.

Plot Origin Discussion

When PlotText or PlotBitmap is called, the text string or bitmap is placed on the graph with respect to a point specified by coordinates passed into the function. The orientation of the string or bitmap with respect to the point is determined by the ATTR_PLOT_ORIGIN attribute. The attribute specifies where the point (that is, the origin) is with respect to the rectangle that implicitly encloses the string or bitmap. For example, VAL_LOWER_LEFT (the default value) specifies that the string or bitmap be plotted so that the lower left corner of its enclosing rectangle is at the point specified.

The possible values are shown in the following table.

Table 3-25. Values for ATTR_PLOT_ORIGIN

Value	Description
VAL_LOWER_LEFT	The lower left corner of the enclosing rectangle.
VAL_CENTER_LEFT	The midpoint of the left edge of the enclosing rectangle.
VAL_UPPER_LEFT	The upper left corner of the enclosing rectangle.
VAL_LOWER_CENTER	The midpoint of the bottom edge of the enclosing rectangle.
VAL_CENTER_CENTER	The center of the enclosing rectangle.
VAL_UPPER_CENTER	The midpoint of the top edge of the enclosing rectangle.
VAL_LOWER_RIGHT	The lower right corner of the enclosing rectangle.
VAL_CENTER_RIGHT	The midpoint of the right edge of the enclosing rectangle.
VAL_UPPER_RIGHT	The upper right corner of the enclosing rectangle.

Two Y Axis (graphs only)

There are always two Y axes on a graph. By default, only the left Y axis is visible.

You can make the Y axis visible by using the following code.

```
SetCtrlAttribute (panel, ctrl, ATTR_ACTIVE_YAXIS, VAL_RIGHT_AXIS);
SetCtrlAttribute (panel, ctrl, ATTR_YLABEL_VISIBLE, 1);
```

You can choose to make either one, both, or none of the Y axes visible.

The ATTR_ACTIVE_YAXIS attribute determines which of the two Y axes are used for the following actions.

- Adding a plot to the graph. (The active Y axis serves as the scaling reference.)
- Setting a Y axis attribute. (Each Y axis has its own attribute values.)
- Setting the Y axis range.
- Creating a graph cursor. (The cursor is associated with the active Y axis.)

Once a plot has been added to a graph, you can associate it with the other Y axis by using the ATTR_PLOT_YAXIS attribute.

Once a graph cursor has been created, you can associate it with the other Y axis by using the ATTR_CURSOR_YAXIS attribute. The associated Y axis serves as the reference for the cursor position coordinates in calls to SetGraphCursor and GetGraphCursor.

Optimizing Graph Controls

This section presents attributes related to graphing and discusses how various settings affect performance.

Optimizing Speed

The following attributes affect the speed and appearance of your graph displays as they update.

Speed and ATTR_SMOOTH_UPDATE

When you enable ATTR_SMOOTH_UPDATE or select Smooth Update in the Graph control editor, your graph updates first to an off-screen buffer and then to the screen.

ATTR_SMOOTH_UPDATE improves performance as follows.

- Eliminates flashing associated with plotting large plots.
- Optimizes speed when you use graph cursors.
- Optimizes speed when a graph is updated after it has been overlapped or hidden.

ATTR_SMOOTH_UPDATE has the following disadvantages.

- Initial plotting speed is slower.
- Memory usage increases.

Smooth updating of the graph is automatically disabled when you make the color of the plot background transparent or when a visible item overlaps the plot area.

ATTR_SMOOTH_UPDATE slows the initial graphing of a plot because a graph updates to the offscreen buffer before plotting to the screen. However, when another window is covering a plot, and then you remove that window, ATTR_SMOOTH_UPDATE lets LabWindows/CVI refresh a graph quickly because the graph already exists in the offscreen buffer.

Speed and VAL_AUTO_SCALE

When you enable autoscaling both the recalculation of the axes limits and the remapping of graph plots are dynamically adjusted with every new plot. As the number of existing plots on a graph increase, you need to try to minimize scaling adjustments because the time needed to recalculate and remap all of the existing plots increases. You may want to minimize delays by disabling autoscaling, which prevents the recalculation and remapping of the graph plots. To disable autoscaling, call the SetAxisRange function with the **xAxisScaling** and the **yAxisScaling** parameters each set to VAL_MANUAL or VAL_LOCK.

Controlling How Graphs Refresh

You can use the **refresh** parameter of the `DeleteGraphPlot` function and the `RefreshGraph` function to determine when a graph is updated. A “draw event” signals LabWindows/CVI to refresh its graph. The last parameter of `DeleteGraphPlot` determines when a draw event is generated. To delete plots from a graph, your program can call `DeleteGraphPlot` with **refresh** set to `VAL_DELAYED_DRAW`, so that plots do not disappear until a draw event occurs.

The following conditions generate draw events.

- A GUI object covers the plot area.
- Almost any graph attribute changes.
- Adding a new plot while `REFRESH_GRAPH` is enabled.
- `DeleteGraphPlot` is called with the **refresh** parameter set to `VAL_IMMEDIATE_DRAW`.
- The program enables `REFRESH_GRAPH` through `SetCtrlAttribute`.
- The cursor moves over the graph.
- The program calls `RefreshGraph`.
- A call to `ProcessDrawEvents` or `ProcessSystemEvents` updates graph attribute changes. If a plot update is pending as well, the attribute change makes that plot update, too.

The preferable way to delete a plot and then plot a new one is to set **refresh** to `VAL_DELAYED_DRAW` when deleting, then plot the new plot. When you do this, and at the same time you enable smooth updating, you eliminate screen flashing and improve the speed of the update.

`DeleteGraphPlot` deletes all plots on a graph when the **plotHandle** parameter is set to -1.

`ATTR_REFRESH_GRAPH` determines whether your program plots on a graph control immediately or plots after the graph is rescaled, overlapped, hidden or the attribute is enabled.

When your program builds a multi-plot image, for which only the final appearance is of interest, the attribute should be turned off before plotting begins, and turned on when it ends. This causes only one draw event to occur, instead of one for each plot. Plotting occurs even more rapidly when you enable the smooth updates attribute. Plots that you add while `REFRESH_GRAPH` is disabled are held in *pending* status: they are part of the graph, but are invisible until a draw event takes place. Pending plots only appear after a call to `RefreshGraph` or when the `ATTR_REFRESH_GRAPH` attribute is enabled.

Optimizing Memory Usage

You can optimize memory usage by disabling the `ATTR_COPY_ORIGINAL_DATA` attribute and the `ATTR_DATA_MODE` setting, but the savings are not significant in comparison to the overall amount of memory that LabWindows/CVI uses.

The `ATTR_SMOOTH_UPDATE` graph attribute saves an off-screen bitmap of the graph. You can save memory by disabling this attribute.

The `ATTR_DATA_MODE` graph attribute lets you retain or discard scaled plot data for subsequent plots.

- When you disable `ATTR_SMOOTH_UPDATE` and set `ATTR_DATA_MODE` to discard, you get the following results.
 - No data prints with `PrintPanel` or `PrintCtrl`.
 - Plot data is lost when the graph is rescaled, hidden, overlapped or when a draw event occurs. (Reasons for rescaling are listed later in this subsection.)
- When you enable `ATTR_SMOOTH_UPDATE` and set `ATTR_DATA_MODE` to discard, you get the following result.
 - Plot data is lost when the graph is rescaled or when a draw event occurs.

Note: *You cannot delete plots that you add to a graph while `ATTR_DATA_MODE` is set to discard because the plot functions do not return a plot ID. The graph behaves as if the plot does not exist.*

Your graph can rescale for the following reasons.

- `SetAxisRange` is called.
- `ATTR_XMAP_MODE` or `ATTR_YMAP_MODE` changes.
- You draw a new plot when autoscaling is enabled and the minimum or maximum values change.
- You change graph attributes that affect the size of the plot area.

The `ATTR_COPY_ORIGINAL_DATA` graph attribute determines whether the graph control will keep its own copy of the plot data. When disabled, the graph control maintains a pointer to the original array data used that was used when you originally made a call to that plotting function. If the data in the original array changes or is deallocated, either the graph displays incorrect data or an invalid pointer error occurs. `ATTR_COPY_ORIGINAL_DATA` only affects graph plots that are associated with arrays, such as `PlotWaveform` and `PlotXY`. The graph control only needs to go back to the original data when the graph is rescaled.

Note: ATTR_COPY_ORIGINAL_DATA *is only valid if* ATTR_DATA_MODE *is set to retain data.*

Programming with Pop-Up Panels

Use InstallPopup to display and activate a panel as a dialog box. You must load a panel with the LoadPanel function or create the panel using the NewPanel function.

After a pop-up panel is installed, users can perform operations in LabWindows/CVI only on the pop-up panel.

Only the active pop-up panel can generate events (with the exception EVENT_PANEL_MOVE, EVENT_PANEL_SIZE, and EVENT_CLOSE events from other panels). Use callback functions to process any kind of event or GetUserEvent to only process commit events.

GetUserEvent returns the ID of the control that caused the event. GetUserEvent can operate in one of two ways.

- GetUserEvent waits for the user to generate an event before returning to the calling program.
- GetUserEvent returns immediately whether or not an event has occurred.

Use RemovePopup to remove either the active pop-up panel or all pop-up panels.

RemovePopup does not unload the panel from memory.

Use SetSystemPopupAttributes and GetSystemPopupAttributes to set or obtain the values of attributes that affect all of the pop-up panel. The predefined pop-up panels are accessed through the following functions.

ConfirmPopup
DirSelectPopup
FileSelectPopup
FontSelectPopup
GenericMessagePopup
MessagePopup
MultifileSelectPopup
PromptPopup
SetFontPopupDefaults
WaveformGraphPopup
XGraphPopup
XYGraphPopup
YGraphPopup

These functions handle the installation, user interaction with, and removal of the pop-up panels.

Using the System Attributes

The system attributes are set and obtained using the `SetSystemAttribute` and `GetSystemAttribute` functions. They are attributes that apply to the User Interface Library in general, rather than to particular instances of user interface objects. The following table lists the system attributes.

Table 3-26. System Attributes

Attribute	Type	Notes
<code>ATTR_ALLOW_UNSAFE_TIMER_EVENTS</code>	int	1 - Allow unsafe timer events. 0 - Do not allow unsafe time events (the default) Windows 95 and NT only. See discussion below.
<code>ATTR_ALLOW_MISSING_CALLBACKS</code>	int	1 - <code>LoadPanel</code> and <code>LoadMenuBar</code> return a valid panel or menu bar handle even if not all callback functions referenced in the <code>.uir</code> file can be found. 0 - <code>LoadPanel</code> and <code>LoadMenuBar</code> return an error code if not all callback functions referenced in the <code>.uir</code> file can be found (the default).
<code>ATTR_REPORT_LOAD_FAILURE</code>	int	1 - Display a message when <code>LoadPanel</code> or <code>LoadMenuBar</code> fail (the default) 0 - Do not display a message when <code>LoadPanel</code> or <code>LoadMenuBar</code> fail See discussion below.
<code>ATTR_SUPPRESS_EVENT_PROCESSING</code>	int	1 - No events are processed 0 - Events are processed normally (the default) See discussion below.

Unsafe Timer Events

By default, timer control callbacks do not occur on Windows while you are moving or sizing a window, while the system menu is pulled down, or while the Alt-Tab key is pressed. (These conditions are called *event-blocking conditions*.) On Windows 95 and NT, you can use the `ALLOW_UNSAFE_TIMER_EVENTS` attribute to enable timer events under some, but not all, of the event-blocking conditions. If you set the `ALLOW_UNSAFE_TIMER_EVENTS` attribute to `TRUE`, timer events are blocked only under the following conditions.

- You have clicked on a window title bar, you are holding the mouse button down, but you are not moving the mouse.
- You are moving or resizing a window, and the Windows 95 "Show Window Contents While Dragging" option is disabled (or you are running on Windows NT.)

There are several limitations to this feature. One limitation is that while an event-blocking condition is in effect, timer callbacks are called no faster than once per 55 milliseconds.

Another limitation is that if a timer callback is called during an event-blocking condition and the callback causes events to be processed, mouse and keyboard input can behave erratically. Your program can cause this to happen in the following ways.

- The timer callback function calls `ProcessSystemEvents` in a loop.
- The timer callback function calls `RunUserInterface`, `GetUserEvent`, or a popup panel function such as `MessagePopup` or `FileSelectPopup`.
- Program execution is suspended in the timer callback function because of a breakpoint or run-time error.

In either case, the system functions normally once the timer callback returns.

This problem is inherent to Windows and occurs regardless of the development environment.

You should not enable this attribute until the code in your timer callbacks has been thoroughly debugged. The behavior of the system is undefined if you hit a breakpoint or run-time error when an event-blocking condition is in effect.

Reporting Load Failures

The `LoadPanel`, `LoadPanelEx`, `LoadMenuBar`, and `LoadMenuBarEx` functions can fail for many reasons. For instance, the library may not be able to find the `.uir` file. Or a callback function specified in the panel or menu bar may not be defined in the project, executable, or DLL.

It is not unusual for a load functions to fail in a standalone executable even though it succeeded in LabWindows/CVI. If you do not check for errors in your program, the behavior of the program can be very confusing. `ATTR_REPORT_LOAD_FAILURE`, when enabled, causes an error message to be displayed when one of the load functions fails. The error message is displayed in all cases except when debugging and the Break on Library Errors feature are in effect. The attribute is enabled by default.

If a load function fails in a standalone executable or DLL created in an external compiler, the most common reasons are:

- The executable was created in a directory different than where the LabWindows/CVI project file was saved. This can cause the library to fail to find the `.uir` file.

- You did not create a .UIR Callbacks Object File, or you did not add it to your external compiler project. (See the External Compiler Support command in the **Build** menu of the Project Window.) This will cause the library to fail to find callback functions referenced in the .uir file.
- You did not call `InitCVIRTE` at the beginning of your program or in `DLLMain`. This will cause the library to fail to find callback functions referenced in the .uir file.
- Your callback functions are in a DLL but are not exported by the DLL, and you are not using `LoadPanelEx` or `LoadMenuBarEx`. This will cause the library to fail to find callback functions referenced in the .uir file.

Suppressing Event Processing

If you call `QuitUserInterface` to terminate a `RunUserInterface` call and there are already events in the event queue, `RunUserInterface` processes these events before it terminates. To ensure that no events are processed and that no callbacks are called before `RunUserInterface` terminates, set the `ATTR_SUPPRESS_EVENT_PROCESSING` attribute to 1. This attribute also suppresses event processing and callbacks if it is enabled while a call to `GetUserEvent` or `ProcessSystemEvents` is in effect. The attribute is automatically reset to zero when another call to `RunUserInterface`, `GetUserEvent`, or `ProcessSystemEvents` is made.

Generating Hard Copy Output

You can generate hard copy output of panels or individual controls to a graphics printer or a file.

Functions for Hard Copy Output

Use `PrintPanel` to output a panel and its child panels.

Use `PrintCtrl` to output an individual control.

Use `SetPrintAttribute` to set hard copy attributes.

Use `GetPrintAttribute` to obtain hard copy attributes.

Hard Copy Attributes

Table 3-27 contains the list of control attributes accessible through `GetPrintAttribute` and `SetPrintAttribute`.

Table 3-27. Hard Copy Attributes

Attribute	Type	Notes
ATTR_COLOR_MODE	int	0 = VAL_BW 1 = VAL_GRAY_SCALE 2 = VAL_COLOR
ATTR_DUPLEX	int	1 = VAL_SIMPLEX 2 = VAL_VERTDUPLEX 3 = VAL_HORIZDUPLEX
ATTR_EJECT_AFTER	int	1 = eject page after print 0 = do not eject page after print
ATTR_NUMCOPIES	int	Number of copies; range = 1 to 100
ATTR_ORIENTATION	int	1 = VAL_PORTRAIT 2 = VAL_LANDSCAPE
ATTR_PAPER_HEIGHT	int	Millimeter/10 or -1 = VAL_USE_PRINTER_DEFAULT 0 = VAL_INTEGRAL_SCALE
ATTR_PAPER_WIDTH	int	Millimeter/10 or -1 = VAL_USE_PRINTER_DEFAULT 0 = VAL_INTEGRAL_SCALE
ATTR_TAB_INTERVAL	int	The number of spaces represented by a <Tab> character.
ATTR_TEXT_WRAP	int	Determines whether to wrap text when text extends past the defined width.
ATTR_XOFFSET	int	Inches or VAL_USE_PRINTER_DEFAULT
ATTR_YOFFSET	int	Inches or VAL_USE_PRINTER_DEFAULT
ATTR_XRESOLUTION	int	Dots Per Inch or VAL_USE_PRINTER_DEFAULT
ATTR_YRESOLUTION	int	Dots Per Inch or VAL_USE_PRINTER_DEFAULT

Hard Copy Attribute Discussion

The following list shows attribute names and their purpose.

ATTR_DUPLEX	— Determines if the output is single or double sided.
ATTR_EJECT_AFTER	— Determines if the next output is ejected from the printer. While ATTR_EJECT_AFTER is set to zero, outputs print on the same page until ATTR_EJECT_AFTER is set to one.
ATTR_ORIENTATION	— Determines if the hard copy is in portrait or landscape mode.
ATTR_PAPER_HEIGHT	— VAL_INTEGRAL_SCALE forces the hard copy height to be scaled integrally to the width preventing printer aliasing (distortion).
ATTR_PAPER_WIDTH	— VAL_INTEGRAL_SCALE forces the hard copy width to be scaled integrally to the height preventing printer aliasing (distortion).
ATTR_XOFFSET	— Sets the x offset of the hard copy image on the paper. The coordinates (0,0) define the upper-left corner of the paper. VAL_USE_PRINTER_DEFAULT centers the image in the x direction.
ATTR_YOFFSET	— Sets the y offset of the hard copy image on the paper. The coordinates (0,0) define the upper-left corner of the paper. VAL_USE_PRINTER_DEFAULT centers the image in the y direction.
ATTR_XRESOLUTION	— Sets the x resolution of the printer. It can be used if the printer supports different resolutions in the x and y dimensions.
ATTR_YRESOLUTION	— Sets the y resolution of the printer. It can be used if the printer supports different resolutions in the x and y dimensions.

Note: *Because of a limitation in the UNIX `xpr` printing utility, UNIX users cannot print multiple outputs on the same page when their printer is configured for Postscript.*

Table 3-28. Values for ATTR_COLOR_MODE

Type of Printer	Values
<i>default value</i>	VAL_COLOR
<i>PC with color printer:</i>	VAL_COLOR: prints in color VAL_GRAYSCALE: prints in grayscale VAL_BW: undefined
<i>PC with non-color printer</i>	VAL_COLOR: prints in grayscale VAL_GRAYSCALE: prints in grayscale VAL_BW: prints in black and white
<i>Sun with color printer</i>	VAL_COLOR: prints in color VAL_GRAYSCALE: prints in grayscale VAL_BW: undefined
<i>Sun with non-color printer</i>	VAL_COLOR: undefined VAL_GRAYSCALE: prints in grayscale VAL_BW: prints in black and white

Special User Interface Functions

RunUserInterface

RunUserInterface runs the GUI and issues all events to callback functions, until QuitUserInterface is called from a callback. The return value for RunUserInterface is passed back from QuitUserInterface.

Precedence of Callback Functions

Events trigger callback functions in the following order.

- For control operation events:
 1. Control callback
 2. Panel callback (keypress and mouse events only)
 3. Main callback

- For panel events:
 1. Panel callback
 2. Main callback
- For menu commit events:
 1. Menu item callback
 2. Main callback
- Timer control event:
 1. Control callback
- Main callback event:
 1. Main Callback

Note: *The commit event is placed in the `GetUserEvent` queue after being sent to all callbacks.*

Swallowing Events

User callbacks must always return 0 unless they intend to "swallow" the event to which they are responding. To swallow the event, the callback should return 1.

Only user input (mouse click and keypress events) and commit events can be swallowed. If swallowed, no further callbacks are called for that event. If a user input event is swallowed, the user's mouse click or keypress is ignored. If a commit event is swallowed, it is not placed into the `GetUserEvent` queue.

Note: *The events that can be swallowed are:*

<code>EVENT_COMMIT</code>	<code>EVENT_KEYPRESS</code>
<code>EVENT_LEFT_CLICK</code>	<code>EVENT_LEFT_DOUBLE_CLICK</code>
<code>EVENT_RIGHT_CLICK</code>	<code>EVENT_RIGHT_DOUBLE_CLICK</code>
<code>EVENT_END_TASK</code>	

GetUserEvent

`GetUserEvent` gets the next commit event from the `GetUserEvent` queue. Commit events occur when the user changes the state of a hot or validate control or selects a menu item. You can set `GetUserEvent` to wait until the next event or to return immediately even if no event occurs.

InstallMainCallback and SetIdleEventRate

An object-based callback approach is a common method of using callbacks to process user events. In an object-based callback approach, you use multiple callbacks to control user interface objects. You can assign unique callback functions to each panel, control, and menu item, or you can use separate callback functions for specific groups of controls or menu items.

You can use any scheme that makes sense to you. The object-based callback approach subdivides the program into small, manageable sections, each section having a specific task.

Alternatively, you can install a single callback function using `InstallMainCallback` to process all events. A main callback is like a `GetUserEvent` loop that is “turned upside-down.”

The main callback function is the only type of callback function that responds to `EVENT_END_TASK`. This event occurs only on MS Windows when the user is trying to exit Windows. Return a non-zero value to abort the exit of Windows.

The main callback function also responds to idle events. For example, your program will normally be suspended in the `GetUserEvent` or `RunUserInterface` function while a user holds the mouse button down on a control or pull-down menu. Other than timer control callbacks, any portion of your program that is supposed to run continuously temporarily ceases during that time. However, idle events occur continuously while your program is running, even while suspended in `GetUserEvent` or `RunUserInterface`. You can set the rate at which idle events occur using `SetIdleEventRate`.

Note: `EVENT_VAL_CHANGED`, `EVENT_IDLE` and `EVENT_TIMER_TICK` *are the only events that are generated while a user holds the mouse button down on a control or pull-down menu. The operating system blocks all events (including idle events) when a top-level panel is moved or sized.*

Note: *In general, it is recommended that you use timer controls instead of idle events.*

For even greater flexibility, you can combine the object-based callback approach with the main callback approach. Object-based callbacks will be called before the main callback so that both have the opportunity to process events.

ProcessDrawEvents

While inside of a callback function or in code that does not call `RunUserInterface` or `GetUserEvent`, the program does not update the user interface. If a particular function is overly time-consuming, it essentially “locks out” user interface updates. To force these updates to be processed, place a call to `ProcessDrawEvents` in your source code.

Note: *The user interface is updated automatically by the `GetUserEvent` function and when a callback returns.*

ProcessSystemEvents

While a callback function or other section of code that does not call `RunUserInterface` or `GetUserEvent` runs, user interface and system events are not processed. While such functions or code run, they temporarily stop user interface and system events. The `ProcessSystemEvents` function lets you force events to process while a time-consuming

function is running. You can make your program call `ProcessSystemEvents` occasionally, from within the function that is preventing system events. Because `ProcessSystemEvents` can allow other callback functions to be executed before it completes, you must use this function with care.

The `ProcessSystemEvents` function processes all pending system events, such as,

- System events that are delayed or suspended by a user application, for example keystrokes, mouse events, and screen updates.
- Events generated by other applications, for example, Windows messages intended to invoke a callback within the `RegisterWinMsgCallback` function.

Note: *The `ProcessSystemEvents` function is called automatically by the LabWindows/CVI `GetUserEvent` function and after a callback returns.*

PostDeferredCall

`PostDeferredCall` posts a function to LabWindows/CVI that is called at the next occurrence of `GetUserEvent`, `RunUserInterface`, or `ProcessSystemEvents`. `PostDeferredCall` would typically be used in a function installed as an asynchronous interrupt handler. The capabilities of the asynchronous interrupt handler are limited. It cannot perform time consuming tasks and it cannot call into the User Interface Library. The function that is posted by `PostDeferredCall` contains code that cannot be executed at interrupt time. This feature is useful when external devices generate events during source program execution.

QueueUserEvent

Use `QueueUserEvent` to place a programmer-defined event in the `GetUserEvent` queue. Event numbers 1000 to 10000 are reserved for programmer-defined events. `GetUserEvent` receives programmer-defined events.

FakeKeystroke

Use `FakeKeystroke` to simulate a keystroke. This function has the same effect as actually pressing the key at the keyboard.

Note: *The order in which the fake keystroke is received in relation to other events is not defined, so you must use this function with care.*

QuitUserInterface

`QuitUserInterface` terminates the `RunUserInterface` function.

Chapter 4

User Interface Library Reference

This chapter describes the functions in the LabWindows User Interface Library. The *User Interface Library Overview* section contains general information about the User Interface Library functions and panels. The *User Interface Library Function Reference* section contains an alphabetical list of function descriptions.

User Interface Library Overview

This section contains general information about the User Interface Library functions and panels.

User Interface Function Panels

The User Interface Library function panels are grouped in a tree structure according to the types of operations performed. The User Interface Library function tree is shown in Table 4-1.

The bold headings in the tree are the names of function classes and subclasses. Function classes and subclasses are groups of related function panels. The headings in plain text are the names of individual function panels. Each User Interface Library function panel generates one function call. The names of the corresponding function calls are in bold italics to the right of the function panel names.

The function classes in the tree are described here.

- **Panels** is a class of functions that load/create, modify, and unload/discard user-defined panels.
- **Menu Structures** is a class of functions that load/create, modify, and unload/discard user-defined menu structures.
- **Controls/Graphs/Strip Charts** is a class of functions that create, control, modify, and discard controls and graphs.
- **Pop-up Panels** is a class of functions that install and interact with user-defined and predefined dialog boxes.
- **Callback Functions** is a class of functions that install user-defined callback functions that respond to user interface events and Windows messages.

- **User Interface Management** is a class of functions that control user input and screen operations.
- **Printing** is a class of functions that configure and generate hard copy output.
- **Miscellaneous** is a class of functions that do not fit into the other classes.
- **LW DOS Compatibility Functions** is a class of functions that are maintained for backwards compatibility with existing LabWindows for DOS applications.

Table 4-1. The User Interface Library Function Tree

User Interface Library	Function Name
Panels	
Load Panel	<i>LoadPanel</i>
Load Panel (Extended)	<i>LoadPanelEx</i>
New Panel NewPanel	
Discard Panel	<i>DiscardPanel</i>
Duplicate Panel	<i>DuplicatePanel</i>
Display Panel	<i>DisplayPanel</i>
Hide Panel	<i>HidePanel</i>
Get Active Panel	<i>GetActivePanel</i>
Set Active Panel	<i>SetActivePanel</i>
Validate Panel	<i>ValidatePanel</i>
Default Panel	<i>DefaultPanel</i>
Save Panel State	<i>SavePanelState</i>
Recall Panel State	<i>RecallPanelState</i>
Get Panel Attribute	<i>GetPanelAttribute</i>
Set Panel Attribute	<i>SetPanelAttribute</i>
Set Panel Position	<i>SetPanelPos</i>
Menu Structures	
Menu Bars	
Load Menu Bar	<i>LoadMenuBar</i>
Load Menu Bar (Extended)	<i>LoadMenuBarEx</i>
New Menu Bar	<i>NewMenuBar</i>
Discard Menu Bar	<i>DiscardMenuBar</i>
Set Panel Menu Bar	<i>SetPanelMenuBar</i>
Get Panel Menu Bar	<i>GetPanelMenuBar</i>
Get Menu Bar Attribute	<i>GetMenuBarAttribute</i>
Set Menu Bar Attribute	<i>SetMenuBarAttribute</i>
Empty Menu Bar	<i>EmptyMenuBar</i>
Get Shared Menu Bar Event Panel	<i>GetSharedMenuBarEventPanel</i>

(continues)

Table 4-1. The User Interface Library Function Tree (Continued)

Menus	
New Menu	<i>NewMenu</i>
Discard Menu	<i>DiscardMenu</i>
Empty Menu	<i>EmptyMenu</i>
New SubMenu	<i>NewSubMenu</i>
Discard SubMenu	<i>DiscardSubMenu</i>
Run Popup Menu	<i>RunPopupMenu</i>
Menu Items	
New Menu Item	<i>NewMenuItem</i>
Discard Menu Item	<i>DiscardMenuItem</i>
Insert Separator	<i>InsertSeparator</i>
Controls/Graphs/Strip Charts	
General Functions	
New Control	<i>NewCtrl</i>
Duplicate Control	<i>DuplicateCtrl</i>
Discard Control	<i>DiscardCtrl</i>
Get Active Control	<i>GetActiveCtrl</i>
Set Active Control	<i>SetActiveCtrl</i>
Default Control Value	<i>DefaultCtrl</i>
Get Control Value	<i>GetCtrlVal</i>
Set Control Value	<i>SetCtrlVal</i>
Get Control Attribute	<i>GetCtrlAttribute</i>
Set Control Attribute	<i>SetCtrlAttribute</i>
Get Control Bounding Rectangle	<i>GetCtrlBoundingRect</i>
List (Label/Value) Controls	
Insert List Item	<i>InsertListItem</i>
Replace List Item	<i>ReplaceListItem</i>
Delete List Item	<i>DeleteListItem</i>
Get Value From Index	<i>GetValueFromIndex</i>
Get Value Length From Index	<i>GetValueLengthFromIndex</i>
Get Index From Value	<i>GetIndexFromValue</i>
Get Control Index	<i>GetCtrlIndex</i>
Set Control Index	<i>SetCtrlIndex</i>
Clear List Control	<i>ClearListCtrl</i>
Get Number of List Items	<i>GetNumListItems</i>
Get List Item Image	<i>GetListItemImage</i>
Set List Item Image	<i>SetListItemImage</i>
Get Label From Index	<i>GetLabelFromIndex</i>
Get Label Length From Index	<i>GetLabelLengthFromIndex</i>
Is List Item Checked	<i>IsListItemChecked</i>
Check List Item	<i>CheckListItem</i>
Get Number of Checked Items	<i>GetNumCheckedItems</i>

(continues)

Table 4-1. The User Interface Library Function Tree (Continued)

Text Boxes	
Insert Text Box Line	<i>InsertTextBoxLine</i>
Replace Text Box Line	<i>ReplaceTextBoxLine</i>
Delete Text Box Line	<i>DeleteTextBoxLine</i>
Get Number of Text Box Lines	<i>GetNumTextBoxLines</i>
Reset Text Box	<i>ResetTextBox</i>
Get Text Box Line	<i>GetTextBoxLine</i>
Get Text Box Line Length	<i>GetTextBoxLineLength</i>
Graphs and Strip Charts	
Graph Plotting and Deleting	
Plot X	<i>PlotX</i>
Plot Y	<i>PlotY</i>
Plot X-Y	<i>PlotXY</i>
Plot Waveform	<i>PlotWaveform</i>
Plot Point	<i>PlotPoint</i>
Plot Text	<i>PlotText</i>
Plot Line	<i>PlotLine</i>
Plot Rectangle	<i>PlotRectangle</i>
Plot Polygon	<i>PlotPolygon</i>
Plot Oval	<i>PlotOval</i>
Plot Arc	<i>PlotArc</i>
Plot Intensity	<i>PlotIntensity</i>
Plot Scaled Intensity	<i>PlotScaledIntensity</i>
Plot Bitmap	<i>PlotBitmap</i>
Delete Graph Plot	<i>DeleteGraphPlot</i>
Get Plot Attribute	<i>GetPlotAttribute</i>
Set Plot Attribute	<i>SetPlotAttribute</i>
Refresh Graph	<i>RefreshGraph</i>
Graph Cursors	
Get Graph Cursor	<i>GetGraphCursor</i>
Set Graph Cursor	<i>SetGraphCursor</i>
Get Active Graph Cursor	<i>GetActiveGraphCursor</i>
Set Active Graph Cursor	<i>SetActiveGraphCursor</i>
Get Graph Cursor Index	<i>GetGraphCursorIndex</i>
Set Graph Cursor Index	<i>SetGraphCursorIndex</i>
Get Cursor Attribute	<i>GetCursorAttribute</i>
Set Cursor Attribute	<i>SetCursorAttribute</i>
Strip Chart Traces	
Plot Strip Chart	<i>PlotStripChart</i>
Plot Strip Chart Point	<i>PlotStripChartPoint</i>

(continues)

Table 4-1. The User Interface Library Function Tree (Continued)

Clear Strip Chart	<i>ClearStripChart</i>
Get Trace Attribute	<i>GetTraceAttribute</i>
Set Trace Attribute	<i>SetTraceAttribute</i>
Axis Scaling	
Get Axis Scaling Mode	<i>GetAxisScalingMode</i>
Set Axis Scaling Mode	<i>SetAxisScalingMode</i>
Get Axis Range (Obsolete)	<i>GetAxisRange</i>
Set Axis Range (Obsolete)	<i>SetAxisRange</i>
Axis Label Strings	
Insert Axis Item	<i>InsertAxisItem</i>
Replace Axis Item	<i>ReplaceAxisItem</i>
Delete Axis Item	<i>DeleteAxisItem</i>
Clear Axis Items	<i>ClearAxisItems</i>
Get Number of Axis Items	<i>GetNumAxisItems</i>
Get Axis Item Label and Value	<i>GetAxisItem</i>
Get Axis Item Label Length	<i>GetAxisItemLabelLength</i>
Pictures	
Display Image File	<i>DisplayImageFile</i>
Delete Image	<i>DeleteImage</i>
Get Image Info (Obsolete)	<i>GetImageInfo</i>
Get Image Bits (Obsolete)	<i>GetImageBits</i>
Set Image Bits (Obsolete)	<i>SetImageBits</i>
Alloc Image Bits (Obsolete)	<i>AllocImageBits</i>
Canvas	
Drawing	
Draw Point	<i>CanvasDrawPoint</i>
Draw Line	<i>CanvasDrawLine</i>
Draw Line To	<i>CanvasDrawLineTo</i>
Draw Rectangle	<i>CanvasDrawRect</i>
Dim Rectangle	<i>CanvasDimRect</i>
Draw Rounded Rectangle	<i>CanvasDrawRoundedRect</i>
Draw Oval	<i>CanvasDrawOval</i>
Draw Arc	<i>CanvasDrawArc</i>
Draw Poly	<i>CanvasDrawPoly</i>
Draw Text in Rectangle	<i>CanvasDrawText</i>
Draw Text at Point	<i>CanvasDrawTextAtPoint</i>
Draw Bitmap	<i>CanvasDrawBitmap</i>
Scroll	<i>CanvasScroll</i>
Invert Rectangle	<i>CanvasInvertRect</i>
Clear	<i>CanvasClear</i>

(continues)

Table 4-1. The User Interface Library Function Tree (Continued)

Batch Drawing	
Start Batch Drawing	<i>CanvasStartBatchDraw</i>
End Batch Drawing	<i>CanvasEndBatchDraw</i>
Pens	
Set Pen Position	<i>CanvasSetPenPosition</i>
Get Pen Position	<i>CanvasGetPenPosition</i>
Set Pen Attributes To Defaults	<i>CanvasDefaultPen</i>
Clipping	
Set Clipping Rectangle	<i>CanvasSetClipRect</i>
Get Clipping Rectangle	<i>CanvasGetClipRect</i>
Accessing Pixel Values	
Get a Single Pixel Value	<i>CanvasGetPixel</i>
Get Pixel Values	<i>CanvasGetPixels</i>
Miscellaneous	
Update Canvas	<i>CanvasUpdate</i>
Timers	
Reset Timer	<i>ResetTimer</i>
Suspend Timer Callbacks	<i>SuspendTimerCallbacks</i>
Resume Timer Callbacks	<i>ResumeTimerCallbacks</i>
Pop-up Panels	
Install Popup	<i>InstallPopup</i>
Remove Popup	<i>RemovePopup</i>
Message Popup	<i>MessagePopup</i>
Confirm Popup	<i>ConfirmPopup</i>
Prompt Popup	<i>PromptPopup</i>
Generic Message	<i>GenericMessagePopup</i>
File Select Popup	<i>FileSelectPopup</i>
Multifile Select Popup	<i>MultiFileSelectPopup</i>
Directory Select Popup	<i>DirSelectPopup</i>
X Graph Popup	<i>XGraphPopup</i>
Y Graph Popup	<i>YGraphPopup</i>
X-Y Graph Popup	<i>XYGraphPopup</i>
Waveform Graph Popup	<i>WaveformGraphPopup</i>
Get System Popups Attribute	<i>GetSystemPopupsAttribute</i>
Set System Popups Attribute	<i>SetSystemPopupsAttribute</i>
Font Select Popup	<i>FontSelectPopup</i>
Set Font Select Popup Defaults	<i>SetFontPopupDefaults</i>
Callback Functions	
Install Main Callback	<i>InstallMainCallback</i>
Install Control Callback	<i>InstallCtrlCallback</i>
Install Panel Callback	<i>InstallPanelCallback</i>
Install Menu Callback	<i>InstallMenuCallback</i>

(continues)

Table 4-1. The User Interface Library Function Tree (Continued)

Install Menu Dimmer Callback	<i>InstallMenuDimmerCallback</i>
Post Deferred Call	<i>PostDeferredCall</i>
Windows Interrupt Support	
Register Windows Msg Callback	<i>RegisterWinMsgCallback</i>
Unregister Windows Msg Callback	<i>UnRegisterWinMsgCallback</i>
Get CVI Window Handle	<i>GetCVIWindowHandle</i>
Get CVI Task Handle	<i>GetCVITaskHandle</i>
User Interface Management	
Run User Interface	<i>RunUserInterface</i>
Quit User Interface	<i>QuitUserInterface</i>
Get User Event	<i>GetUserEvent</i>
Set Input Mode	<i>SetInputMode</i>
Process Draw Events	<i>ProcessDrawEvents</i>
Process System Events	<i>ProcessSystemEvents</i>
Queue User Event	<i>QueueUserEvent</i>
Set Idle Event Rate	<i>SetIdleEventRate</i>
Fake Keystroke	<i>FakeKeystroke</i>
Get Sleep Policy	<i>GetSleepPolicy</i>
Set Sleep Policy	<i>SetSleepPolicy</i>
Printing	
Get Print Attribute	<i>GetPrintAttribute</i>
Set Print Attribute	<i>SetPrintAttribute</i>
Print Control	<i>PrintCtrl</i>
Print Panel	<i>PrintPanel</i>
Print Text File	<i>PrintTextFile</i>
Print Text Buffer	<i>PrintTextBuffer</i>
Mouse and Cursor	
Get Wait Cursor	<i>GetWaitCursorState</i>
Set Wait Cursor	<i>SetWaitCursor</i>
Get Mouse Cursor	<i>GetMouseCursor</i>
Set Mouse Cursor	<i>SetMouseCursor</i>
Get Global Mouse State	<i>GetGlobalMouseState</i>
Get Relative Mouse State	<i>GetRelativeMouseState</i>
Rectangles and Points	
Creating and Modifying	
Make Rect	<i>MakeRect</i>
Set Rect Coordinates	<i>RectSet</i>
Set Rect Coords From Points	<i>RectSetFromPoints</i>
Set Bottom Edge of Rect	<i>RectSetBottom</i>
Set Right Edge of Rect	<i>RectSetRight</i>
Set Center Point of Rect	<i>RectSetCenter</i>

(continues)

Table 4-1. The User Interface Library Function Tree (Continued)

Offset Rect	<i>RectOffset</i>
Move Rect	<i>RectMove</i>
Grow (or Shrink) Rect	<i>RectGrow</i>
Make Point	<i>MakePoint</i>
Set Point Coordinates	<i>PointSet</i>
Retrieving and Comparing Values	
Get Rect Bottom	<i>RectBottom</i>
Get Rect Right	<i>RectRight</i>
Get Rect Center	<i>RectCenter</i>
Are Rects Equal?	<i>RectEqual</i>
Is Rect Empty?	<i>RectEmpty</i>
Does Rect Contain Point?	<i>RectContainsPoint</i>
Does Rect Contain Rect?	<i>RectContainsRect</i>
Are Rects the Same Size?	<i>RectSameSize</i>
Calculate Rect Union	<i>RectUnion</i>
Calculate Rect Intersection	<i>RectIntersection</i>
Are Points Equal?	<i>PointEqual</i>
Calculate Point Pinned to Rect	<i>PointPinnedToRect</i>
Bitmaps	
Create New Bitmap	<i>NewBitmap</i>
Get Bitmap From a File	<i>GetBitmapFromFile</i>
Get Bitmap From a Control	<i>GetCtrlBitmap</i>
Get Control Display Bitmap	<i>GetCtrlDisplayBitmap</i>
Get Panel Display Bitmap	<i>GetPanelDisplayBitmap</i>
Get Bitmap Info	<i>GetBitmapInfo</i>
Get Bitmap Data	<i>GetBitmapData</i>
Alloc Bitmap Data	<i>AllocBitmapData</i>
Set Control Bitmap	<i>SetCtrlBitmap</i>
Discard Bitmap	<i>DiscardBitmap</i>
Clipboard	
Get Text From Clipboard	<i>ClipboardGetText</i>
Put Text On Clipboard	<i>ClipboardPutText</i>
Get Bitmap From Clipboard	<i>ClipboardGetBitmap</i>
Put Bitmap on Clipboard	<i>ClipboardPutBitmap</i>
Miscellaneous	
Make Color	<i>MakeColor</i>
Get 3d Border Colors	<i>Get3dBorderColors</i>
Create Meta Font	<i>CreateMetaFont</i>
Get Text Display Size	<i>GetTextDisplaySize</i>
Get Screen Size	<i>GetScreenSize</i>
Get System Attribute	<i>GetSystemAttribute</i>
Set System Attribute	<i>SetSystemAttribute</i>

(continues)

Table 4-1. The User Interface Library Function Tree (Continued)

LW DOS Compatibility Functions	
Configure Printer	<i>ConfigurePrinter</i>
Display PCX File	<i>DisplayPCXFile</i>
DOS Color to RGB	<i>DOSColorToRGB</i>
DOS Compatibility Window	<i>DOSCompatWindow</i>
Get Error String	<i>GetUILErrorString</i>

Hard Copy Output

Compatible Printers

Under Windows, LabWindows/CVI can print to any graphics printer with a Windows compatible driver.

Under UNIX, LabWindows/CVI can print to any graphics printer compatible with the xpr printing utility under the X Window System.

In addition, output can be redirected to a disk file.

Obtaining Hard Copy Output

You can use the following functions to obtain hard copy output.

```
PrintPanel
PrintCtrl
PrintTextFile
PrintTextBuffer
```

In addition, the following functions can also produce hard copy output if you select the hard copy option from the following pop-ups.

```
XGraphPopup
XYGraphPopup
YGraphPopup
WaveformGraphPopup
```

Configuring Your System for Hard Copy Output

Under Windows, the printer driver and output port are set using the Printers utility in the Windows Control Panel. Under UNIX, the default printer is set using the PRINTER environment variable or the printcap file and the printer filter is set in the .Xdefaults file. Hard copy attributes can be set interactively through a dialog box or programmatically through the SetPrinterAttribute function. These attributes are discussed in the section, *Generating Hard Copy Output*, in Chapter 3, *Programming with the User Interface Library*.

RGB Color Values

The following functions can use RGB color values as input Parameters.

```
PlotArc  
PlotLine  
PlotOval  
PlotPoint  
PlotPolygon  
PlotRectangle  
PlotText  
PlotWaveform  
PlotX  
PlotXY  
PlotY  
PlotIntensity  
SetImageBits  
SetCtrlAttribute  
SetCursorAttribute  
SetMenuBarAttribute  
SetPanelAttribute  
SetTraceAttribute  
SetPlotAttribute
```

An RGB value is a 4-byte integer with the hexadecimal format 0x00RRGGBB. RR, GG, and BB are the respective red, green, and blue components of the color value. Common colors are shown in Table 3-3 of Chapter 3, *Programming with the User Interface Library*.

You can also use the User Interface Library function, `MakeColor`, to create an RGB value from red, green, and blue color components.

Fonts

The following functions use font values as input parameters.

```
PlotText  
SetPanelAttribute  
SetCtrlAttribute  
FontSelectPopup  
SetFontSelectPopupDefaults
```

See the section *Using Fonts* in Chapter 1, *User Interface Concepts*, for more information on font values.

Shortcut Keys

The following functions can use shortcut key values as input parameters.

```
SetMenuBarAttribute
SetCtrlAttribute
```

In your code, shortcut keys are 4-byte integers consisting of three bit fields, 0x00MMVVAA, where:

MM = the modifier key

VV = the virtual key

AA = the ASCII key

When constructing a shortcut key, modifier keys are bit-wise OR'ed with a virtual key or an ASCII key. Either the ASCII field or the virtual key field will be all zeros. For example:

```
VAL_SHIFT_MODIFIER | VAL_F1_VKEY
```

produces a shortcut key of SHIFT-F1, and

```
VAL_MENUKEY_MODIFIER | 'D'
```

produces a shortcut key of <Ctrl-D>. Virtual keys do not require modifiers but ASCII keys require at least one modifier.

Table 3-7 in Chapter 3, *Programming with the User Interface Library* shows the modifiers and virtual keys for shortcut keys.

Plot Array Data Types

The following graphing functions have array parameters whose data values are interpreted based on other parameters called *data type specifiers*.

```
PlotPolygon
PlotStripChart
PlotWaveform
PlotX
PlotXY
PlotY
PlotIntensity
WaveformGraphPopup
XGraphPopup
XYGraphPopup
YGraphPopup
```

A data type specifier determines the data type of an array and must be one of the values shown in the following list.

```
VAL_CHAR
VAL_INTEGER
VAL_SHORT_INTEGER
VAL_FLOAT
VAL_DOUBLE
VAL_UNSIGNED_SHORT_INTEGER
VAL_UNSIGNED_INTEGER
VAL_UNSIGNED_CHAR
```

Include Files

The User Interface Library provides an include file that contains function declarations and defined constants for all of the library routines. The include file is named `userint.h`. You must include this file in all code modules that reference the User Interface Library.

Reporting Errors

All the functions in the User Interface Library return an integer code containing the result of the call. If the return code is negative, an error occurred. Otherwise, the function completed successfully. Refer to Appendix A, *Error Conditions*, for a complete list of error codes. You can also use the `GetUILErrorString` function to convert the error number returned into a text error message.

User Interface Library Function Reference

This section describes each function in the User Interface Library. The functions are in alphabetical order.

AllocBitmapData

```
int status = AllocBitmapData (int bitmapID, int **colorTable, char **bits,
                             unsigned char **mask);
```

Purpose

Allocates the buffers necessary for calling `GetBitmapData` on a bitmap. If you use `GetBitmapInfo`, you must allocate the buffers yourself.

You must free the buffers when you are done with them.

Parameters

Input	bitmapID	integer	The ID of the bitmap object containing the image. The ID must have been obtained from NewBitmap, GetBitmapFromFile, GetCtrlBitmap, ClipboardGetBitmap, GetCtrlDisplayBitmap, or GetPanelDisplayBitmap.
Output	colorTable	pointer to integer	A pointer variable into which the address of the allocated color table buffer is placed.
	bits	pointer to unsigned char	A pointer variable into which the address of the allocated bits data buffer is placed.
	mask	pointer to unsigned char	A pointer variable into which the address of the allocated mask buffer is placed.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

You may pass NULL for any of the **colorTable**, **bits**, or **mask** parameters if you do not want the corresponding buffer to be allocated.

If the image does not exist, the **colorTable**, **bits**, and **mask** parameters are set to NULL. The **colorTable** parameter is set to NULL if the pixel depth of the image is greater than 8. The **mask** parameter is set to NULL if the image does not have a mask.

Warning: *You must free the colorTable, bitmap, and mask buffers when you are done with them. Use the ANSI C Library free function.*

See Also

GetBitmapData, GetBitmapInfo

AllocImageBits

```
int status = AllocImageBits(int panelHandle, int controlID, int imageID,
                           int **colorTable, unsigned char **bitmap,
                           unsigned char **mask)
```

Purpose

Allocates the buffers necessary for calling `GetImageBits` on an existing image. This function provides an alternative to calling `GetImageInfo` and allocating the buffers yourself.

The following control types can contain images.

picture controls
picture rings
picture buttons
graph controls

You must free the buffers allocated by this function when you are done with them.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the <code>LoadPanel</code> , <code>NewPanel</code> , or <code>DuplicatePanel</code> function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the <code>.uir</code> header file) which was assigned to the control by the user Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the <code>NewCtrl</code> or <code>DuplicateCtrl</code> function.
	imageID	integer	For a picture ring, the zero-based index of an image in the ring. For a graph, the plotHandle returned from <code>PlotBitmap</code> . For picture controls and buttons, this is ignored.
Output	colorTable	pointer to integer	A pointer variable into which the address of the allocated color table buffer is placed.
	bitmap	pointer to unsigned char	A pointer variable into which the address of the allocated bitmap buffer is placed.
	mask	pointer to unsigned char	A pointer variable into which the address of the allocated mask buffer is placed.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

You may pass NULL for any of the **colorTable**, **bitmap**, and **mask** parameters if you do not want the corresponding buffer to be allocated.

If the image does not exist, the **colorTable**, **bitmap**, and **mask** parameters are set to NULL. The **mask** parameter is set to NULL if the image does not have a mask.

Warning: *You must free the colorTable, bitmap, and mask buffers when you are done with them. Use the ANSI C Library free function.*

You can now use a 24-bit pixel depth in the four picture control image bits functions. When you do, the color table parameters to the functions are not used. The array of bits contains RGB values rather than indexes into the color table. Each RGB value in the array of bits represented by a 3-byte value of the form

0xRRGGBB

where RR, GG, and BB represent the red, green and blue intensity of the color. The RR byte should always be at the lowest memory address of the three bytes.

See Also

GetImageBits, SetImageBits

CanvasClear

```
int status = CanvasClear (int panelHandle, int controlId, Rect rect);
```

Purpose

Restores the specified rectangular area of a canvas control to the background color of the canvas control. The background color of the canvas control is determined by the ATTR_PICT_BGCOLOR attribute.

This operation is not restricted to the canvas clipping rectangle.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	rect	Rect	A Rect structure specifying the location and size of the rectangle to be cleared. Use VAL_ENTIRE_OBJECT to specify the entire canvas.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See also

MakeRect

CanvasDefaultPen

```
int status = CanvasDefaultPen (int panelHandle, int controlID);
```

Purpose

Sets all of the attributes of the canvas pen to the default values. The defaults are shown in the following table.

Canvas Pen Attribute	Default Value
ATTR_PEN_WIDTH	1
ATTR_PEN_STYLE	VAL_SOLID
ATTR_PEN_COLOR	VAL_BLACK
ATTR_PEN_FILL_COLOR	VAL_BLACK
ATTR_PEN_MODE	VAL_COPY_MODE
ATTR_PEN_PATTERN	A solid pattern, expressed as an array of 8 unsigned characters, each of which is 0xFF.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See Also

CanvasSetPenPosition, CanvasGetPenPosition, CanvasDrawLineTo

CanvasDimRect

```
int status = CanvasDimRect (int panelHandle, int controlID, Rect rect);
```

Purpose

Overlays a checkerboard pattern in the specified rectangular area of a canvas control. This has the visual effect of dimming objects within the area.

The checkerboard pattern is drawn using current values of the following attribute.

ATTR_PEN_FILL_COLOR

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	rect	Rect	A Rect structure specifying the location and size of the area to be dimmed. Use VAL_ENTIRE_OBJECT to specify the entire canvas.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See also

MakeRect

CanvasDrawArc

```
int status = CanvasDrawArc (int panelHandle, int controlID, Rect rect,
                           int drawMode, int beginningAngle, int arcAngle);
```

Purpose

Draws an arc on the canvas control. The arc is defined by specifying a rectangle that encloses the arc, along with a beginning angle (in tenths of degrees) and an arc angle (in tenths of degrees).

The arc is a section of an oval. A beginning angle of 0 indicates that the arc starts at the midpoint of the right edge of the rectangle. The arc angle indicates how far around the oval (counter-clockwise, up to 3600) the arc is drawn.

The frame of the arc is drawn using the current value of the following attributes:

```
ATTR_PEN_COLOR
ATTR_PEN_MODE
ATTR_PEN_WIDTH
ATTR_PEN_STYLE    (ignored in Windows when pen width is greater than 1)
```


The interior of the arc is drawn using the current value of the following attributes.

ATTR_PEN_FILL_COLOR
ATTR_PEN_MODE
ATTR_PEN_PATTERN

The frame of the arc does not include the radius lines going from the center of the oval to the end points of the arc.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	rect	Rect	A Rect structure specifying the location and size of the rectangle within which to draw the arc.
	drawMode	integer	Specifies whether the arc's frame or interior (or both) are drawn. Valid values: VAL_DRAW_FRAME VAL_DRAW_INTERIOR VAL_DRAW_FRAME_AND_INTERIOR
	beginningAngle	integer	The starting angle of the arc, in tenths of degrees. 0 indicates the arc starts at the midpoint of the right edge of the rectangle. 900 indicates that the arc starts at the midpoint of the top edge of the rectangle. Negative values are valid.
	arcAngle	integer	How far around the oval (counter-clockwise, up to 3600) the arc is drawn. Specified in tenths of degrees. Negative values are valid.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See also

MakeRect, CanvasDrawOval

CanvasDrawBitmap

```
int status = CanvasDrawBitmap (int panelHandle, int controlId, int bitmapID,
                               Rect sourceRect, Rect destinationRect);
```

Purpose

Draws a bitmap image (or portion thereof) in the specified destination rectangle on the canvas control.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	bitmapID	integer	The ID of the bitmap object containing the image. The ID must have been obtained from NewBitmap, GetBitmapFromFile, GetCtrlBitmap, ClipboardGetBitmap, GetCtrlDisplayBitmap, or GetPanelDisplayBitmap.
	sourceRect	Rect	A Rect structure specifying the portion of the bitmap to be drawn. The values are in terms of the pixel coordinates of the bitmap. The origin (0, 0) is at the upper left corner of the bitmap. Use VAL_ENTIRE_OBJECT to specify the entire image.
	destinationRect	Rect	A Rect structure specifying the size and location of the area in which the bitmap image is to be drawn on the canvas control. If sourceRect and destinationRect are not the same size, the bitmap is stretched or shrunk to fit.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

If you want the destination rectangle to be same size as the source rectangle, you can set the **height** and **width** in **destinationRect** to VAL_KEEP_SAME_SIZE.

If you want the bitmap to stretch to fit the size of the canvas, pass VAL_ENTIRE_OBJECT as **destinationRect**.

Example

The following code copies a bitmap image, without any stretching or shrinking, to the canvas control, starting 20 pixels below the top edge of the canvas, and 30 pixels to the right of left edge of the canvas.

```
CanvasDrawBitmap (panelHandle, controlId, bitmapID, VAL_ENTIRE_OBJECT,  
                  MakeRect(20,30, VAL_KEEP_SAME_SIZE, VAL_KEEP_SAME_SIZE));
```

See also

MakeRect

CanvasDrawLine

```
int status = CanvasDrawLine (int panelHandle, int controlId, Point start,  
                             Point end);
```

Purpose

Draws a line between two specified points.

The line is drawn using the current value of the following attributes.

```
ATTR_PEN_COLOR  
ATTR_PEN_MODE  
ATTR_PEN_WIDTH  
ATTR_PEN_STYLE    (ignored in Windows when pen width is greater than 1)
```

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	start	Point	A Point structure specifying the location at which the line begins.
	end	Point	A Point structure specifying the location at which the line ends.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See also

MakePoint, CanvasDrawLineTo

CanvasDrawLineTo

```
int status = CanvasDrawLineTo (int panelHandle, int controlID, Point end);
```

Purpose

Draws a line between the current pen position and a specified end point, and sets the pen position to the end point.

The line is drawn using the current value of the following attributes.

ATTR_PEN_COLOR
ATTR_PEN_MODE
ATTR_PEN_WIDTH
ATTR_PEN_STYLE (ignored in Windows when pen width is greater than 1)

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	end	Point	A Point structure specifying the location at which the line ends.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See also

MakePoint, CanvasGetPenPosition, CanvasSetPenPosition, CanvasDefaultPen, CanvasDrawLine

CanvasDrawOval

```
int status = CanvasDrawOval (int panelHandle, int controlID, Rect rect,
                             int drawMode);
```

Purpose

Draws an oval on the canvas control within the specified rectangle.

The frame of the oval is drawn using the current value of the following attributes.

ATTR_PEN_COLOR
 ATTR_PEN_MODE
 ATTR_PEN_WIDTH
 ATTR_PEN_STYLE (ignored in Windows when pen width is greater than 1)

The interior of the oval is drawn using the current value of the following attributes:

ATTR_PEN_FILL_COLOR
 ATTR_PEN_MODE
 ATTR_PEN_PATTERN

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	rect	Rect	A Rect structure specifying the location and size of the rectangle within which to draw the oval.
	drawMode	integer	Specifies whether the oval's frame or interior (or both) are drawn. Valid values: VAL_DRAW_FRAME VAL_DRAW_INTERIOR VAL_DRAW_FRAME_AND_INTERIOR

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See also

MakeRect, CanvasDrawArc

CanvasDrawPoint

```
int status = CanvasDrawPoint(int panelHandle, int controlId, Point point);
```

Purpose

Draws a point on the canvas control as the specified position.

The point is drawn using the current value of the following attributes:

```
ATTR_PEN_COLOR
ATTR_PEN_MODE
ATTR_PEN_WIDTH
```

At pen widths of greater than 1, the point may appear to be non-circular.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	point	Point	A Point structure specifying the location at which to draw the point.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See also

MakeRect, CanvasDrawArc

CanvasDrawPoly

```
int status = CanvasDrawPoly (int panelHandle, int controlID, int numberOfPoints,
                             Point points[], int wrap, int drawMode);
```

Purpose

Draws a polygon on the canvas control by connecting the specified points.

The frame of the polygon is drawn using the current value of the following attributes.

```
ATTR_PEN_COLOR
ATTR_PEN_MODE
ATTR_PEN_WIDTH
ATTR_PEN_STYLE    (ignored in Windows when pen width is greater than 1)
```

The interior of the polygon is drawn using the current value of the following attributes.

```
ATTR_PEN_FILL_COLOR
ATTR_PEN_MODE
ATTR_PEN_PATTERN
```

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	numberOfPoints	integer	The number of vertices in the polygon.
	points	Point array	An array of Point structures specifying the locations of the vertices of the polygon.
	wrap	integer	A nonzero value specifies that a line is drawn between last point and first point, thereby closing the polygon frame. This value is ignored when drawing only the interior.
	drawMode	integer	Specifies whether the polygon's frame or interior (or both) are drawn. Valid values: VAL_DRAW_FRAME VAL_DRAW_INTERIOR VAL_DRAW_FRAME_AND_INTERIOR

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

CanvasDrawRect

```
int status = CanvasDrawRect (int panelHandle, int controlId, Rect rect,
                             int drawMode);
```

Purpose

Draws a rectangle on the canvas control.

The frame of the rectangle is drawn using the current value of the following attributes.

ATTR_PEN_COLOR
ATTR_PEN_MODE
ATTR_PEN_WIDTH
ATTR_PEN_STYLE (ignored in Windows when pen width is greater than 1)

The interior of the rectangle is drawn using the current value of the following attributes.

ATTR_PEN_FILL_COLOR
ATTR_PEN_MODE
ATTR_PEN_PATTERN

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	rect	Rect	A Rect structure specifying the location and size of the rectangle to be drawn.
	drawMode	integer	Specifies whether the rectangle's frame or interior (or both) are drawn. Valid values: VAL_DRAW_FRAME VAL_DRAW_INTERIOR VAL_DRAW_FRAME_AND_INTERIOR

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See also

MakeRect, CanvasDrawRoundedRect

CanvasDrawRoundedRect

```
int status = CanvasDrawRoundedRect(int panelHandle, int controlID, Rect rect,  
                                   int ovalHeight, int ovalWidth,  
                                   int drawMode);
```

Purpose

Draws a rounded rectangle on the canvas control. Each corner of the rectangle is drawn as a quadrant of an oval.

The frame of the rectangle is drawn using the current value of the following attributes.

```
ATTR_PEN_COLOR  
ATTR_PEN_MODE  
ATTR_PEN_WIDTH  
ATTR_PEN_STYLE    (ignored in Windows when pen width is greater than 1)
```

The interior of the rectangle is drawn using the current value of the following attributes.

```
ATTR_PEN_FILL_COLOR  
ATTR_PEN_MODE  
ATTR_PEN_PATTERN
```

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	rect	Rect	A Rect structure specifying the location and size of the rectangle to be drawn.
	ovalHeight	integer	The vertical diameter of the oval whose quadrants are drawn at the corners of the rounded rectangle.
	ovalWidth	integer	The horizontal diameter of the oval whose quadrants are drawn at the corners of the rounded rectangle.
	drawMode	integer	Specifies whether the rectangle's frame or interior (or both) are drawn. Valid values: VAL_DRAW_FRAME VAL_DRAW_INTERIOR VAL_DRAW_FRAME_AND_INTERIOR

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See also

MakeRect, CanvasDrawRect

CanvasDrawText

```
int status = CanvasDrawText(int panelHandle, int controlID, char text[],
                           char metaFont[], Rect bounds, int alignment);
```

Purpose

Draws a text string within a specified rectangular area on the canvas control. You can set the alignment of the string within the rectangle. If the string exceeds the size of the rectangle, it is clipped.

The text is drawn using the current value of the following attribute.

ATTR_PEN_COLOR

The background rectangle is drawn using the current value of the following attributes:

ATTR_PEN_FILL_COLOR

ATTR_PEN_MODE

ATTR_PEN_PATTERN

If you do not want the background rectangle to be drawn, set the ATTR_PEN_FILL_COLOR attribute of the canvas control to VAL_TRANSPARENT.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	text	string	The text string to be drawn within the rectangle.
	metaFont	string	Specifies the text font. Must be one of the predefined metafonts (see Table 3-5 in this manual) or a metafont created by a call to CreateMetaFont.
	bounds	Rect	A Rect structure specifying location and size of the background rectangle within which the text is drawn.
	alignment	integer	Determines the placement of the text string within the background rectangle. See discussion below.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

The values in the **bounds** parameter are in terms of pixel coordinates, with the origin (0,0) at the upper left corner of the canvas control.

If you want the size of the background rectangle to be adjusted automatically to the display size of the text string, set **height** and **width** in the **bounds** parameter to VAL_KEEP_SAME_SIZE.

The valid values for the **alignment** parameters are listed in the following table.

Value	Description
VAL_LOWER_LEFT	Draw the string in the lower left corner of the background rectangle.
VAL_CENTER_LEFT	Start the string from the midpoint of the left edge of the background rectangle.
VAL_UPPER_LEFT	Draw the string in the upper left corner of the background rectangle.
VAL_LOWER_CENTER	Center the string just above the bottom edge of the background rectangle.
VAL_CENTER_CENTER	Center the string in the middle of the background rectangle.
VAL_UPPER_CENTER	Center the string just below the top edge of the background rectangle.
VAL_LOWER_RIGHT	Draw the string in the lower right corner of the background rectangle.
VAL_CENTER_RIGHT	Draw the string so that it ends just at the midpoint of the right edge of the background rectangle.
VAL_UPPER_RIGHT	Draw the string in the upper right corner of the background rectangle.

If the background rectangle specified by **bounds** is smaller than the text display size, the text is clipped to the rectangle and the specified **alignment** is ignored. If the rectangle width is smaller than the text display width, the text is displayed from the left. If the rectangle height is smaller than the text display height, the text is displayed from the top.

See also

MakeRect, CanvasDrawTextAtPoint

CanvasDrawTextAtPoint

```
int status = CanvasDrawTextAtPoint(int panelHandle, int controlID, char text[],
                                   char metaFont[], Point anchorPoint,
                                   int alignment);
```

Purpose

Draws a text string at the specified location in the canvas control. The location is in terms of an anchor point and an alignment around the point.

The text is drawn using the current value of the following attribute.

ATTR_PEN_COLOR

The background of the text is drawn using the current value of the following attributes:

ATTR_PEN_FILL_COLOR

ATTR_PEN_MODE

ATTR_PEN_PATTERN

If you do not want the background rectangle to be drawn, set the ATTR_PEN_FILL_COLOR attribute of the canvas control to VAL_TRANSPARENT.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	text	string	The text string to be drawn at the anchor point.
	metaFont	string	Specifies the text font. Must be one of the predefined metafonts (see Table 3-5 in this manual) or a metafont created by a call to CreateMetaFont.
	anchorPoint	Point	A Point structure specifying location of the point at which the text is drawn.
	alignment	integer	Determines the placement of the text string in relation to the anchor point. See discussion below.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

Each **alignment** value refers to a point on the rectangle that implicitly encloses the text string. The text string is placed so that the point indicated by the **alignment** parameter is at the location specified the **anchorPoint** parameter. The valid values for the **alignment** parameter are listed in the following table.

Value	Description
VAL_LOWER_LEFT	Draw the string so that lower left corner of its enclosing rectangle is at the location specified by anchorPoint .
VAL_CENTER_LEFT	Draw the string so that midpoint of the left edge of its enclosing rectangle is at the location specified by anchorPoint .
VAL_UPPER_LEFT	Draw the string so that upper left corner of its enclosing rectangle is at the location specified by anchorPoint .
VAL_LOWER_CENTER	Draw the string so that midpoint of the bottom edge of its enclosing rectangle is at the location specified by anchorPoint .
VAL_CENTER_CENTER	Draw the string so that center of its enclosing rectangle is at the location specified by anchorPoint .
VAL_UPPER_CENTER	Draw the string so that midpoint of the top edge of its enclosing rectangle is at the location specified by anchorPoint .
VAL_LOWER_RIGHT	Draw the string so that lower right corner of its enclosing rectangle is at the location specified by anchorPoint .
VAL_CENTER_RIGHT	Draw the string so that midpoint of the right edge of its enclosing rectangle is at the location specified by anchorPoint .
VAL_UPPER_RIGHT	Draw the string so that upper right corner of its enclosing rectangle is at the location specified by anchorPoint .

See also

MakeRect, CanvasDrawText

CanvasEndBatchDraw

```
int nestingDepth = CanvasEndBatchDraw(int panelHandle, int controlId);
```

Purpose

Ends the batch drawing started with CanvasStartBatchDraw.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.

Return Value

nestingDepth	integer	The number of calls to CanvasStartBatchDraw that have not been matched by calls to CanvasEndBatchDraw (including this call). A negative value indicates that an error occurred. Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------------	---------	--

See also

CanvasStartBatchDraw

CanvasGetClipRect

```
int status = CanvasGetClipRect (int panelHandle, int controlID, Rect *clipRect);
```

Purpose

Obtains the current clipping rectangle for the canvas control. All drawing operations are restricted to the area in the clipping rectangle. Any drawing outside the clipping rectangle is not shown. Exception: CanvasClear is not restricted to the clipping rectangle.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
Output	clipRect	Rect	The Rect structure into which the location and size of the clipping rectangle are stored. If clipping is disabled (the default state), the height and width values in the structure are set to zero.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See Also

CanvasSetClipRect

CanvasGetPenPosition

```
int status = CanvasGetPenPosition (int panelHandle, int controlID, Point *point);
```

Purpose

Obtains the current position of the canvas pen.

Note: CanvasDrawLineTo *is the only canvas drawing function that uses the pen position.*

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
Output	point	Point	The Point structure into which the current position of the canvas pen is stored.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See Also

CanvasSetPenPosition, CanvasDefaultPen, CanvasDrawLineTo

CanvasGetPixel

```
int status = CanvasGetPixel (int panelHandle, int controlID, Point pixelPoint,
                             int *pixelColor);
```

Purpose

Obtains the color of a single pixel on a canvas control.

Note: *The canvas control maintains an internal bitmap reflecting all of the drawing operations (except for drawing operations made while the ATTR_DRAW_POLICY attribute is set to VAL_DIRECT_TO_SCREEN). There are times during which the internal bitmap contains the result of recent drawing operations that have not yet been reflected on the screen. This function obtains the pixel colors from the internal bitmap, not from the screen.*

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	pixelPoint	Point	A Point structure indicating the location of a pixel. The location is in terms of unscaled pixel coordinates. The origin (0,0) is the upper left corner of the canvas control.
Output	pixelColor	integer	The RGB color value of the pixel at the specified point.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See also

MakePoint, CanvasGetPixels

CanvasGetPixels

```
int status = CanvasGetPixels(int panelHandle, int controlID, Rect rect,
                             int pixelColors[]);
```

Purpose

Obtains the colors of the pixels in the specified rectangular area of a canvas control.

Note: *The canvas control maintains an internal bitmap reflecting all of the drawing operations (except for drawing operations made while the ATTR_DRAW_POLICY attribute is set to VAL_DIRECT_TO_SCREEN). There are times during which the internal bitmap contains the result of recent drawing operations that have not yet been reflected on the screen. This function obtains the pixel colors from the internal bitmap, not from the screen.*

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	rect	Rect	The Rect structure specifying the location and size of the rectangular area from which to obtain the pixel colors. The location and size are expressed in terms of unscaled pixel coordinates. The origin (0,0) is the upper left corner of the canvas control. Use VAL_ENTIRE_OBJECT to specify the entire canvas.
Output	pixelColors	integer array	An array of RGB color values of the pixels in the specified rectangle. See discussion below.

Parameter Discussion

The total number of elements in the **pixelColors** array should be equal to **rect.height** * **rect.width**. The pixel color values are stored in row-major order. For example, if **rect** has the following values,

rect.top	50
rect.left	60
rect.height	20
rect.width	15

then the color of pixel {x = 65, y = 58} is stored in pixel array at the following index.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (y - \text{rect.top}) * \text{rect.width} + (x - \text{rect.left}) \\
 &= (58-50)*15 + (65-60) \\
 &= 125
 \end{aligned}$$

When using a **rect.width** of VAL_TO_EDGE, substitute the following for **rect.width** in the above formula.

$$(\text{total width of canvas}) - \text{rect.left}$$

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See also

MakePoint, CanvasGetPixel

CanvasInvertRect

```
int status = CanvasInvertRect (int panelHandle, int controlID, Rect rect);
```

Purpose

Inverts the colors in the specified rectangular area of a canvas control. The colors that result from the inversion are dependent on the operating system. If you invert the same rectangle twice, you are guaranteed to get the original colors back.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	rect	Rect	A Rect structure which specifies the location and size of the rectangular area in which to invert the colors. Use VAL_ENTIRE_OBJECT to specify the entire canvas.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See also

MakeRect

CanvasScroll

```
int status = CanvasScroll (int panelHandle, int controlId, Rect scrollRect,
                          int scrollAmountInXDirection, int scrollAmountInYDirection);
```

Purpose

Scrolls the contents of the specified rectangular area of a canvas control. The area that is exposed by the scrolling is filled using the current value of the ATTR_PEN_FILL_COLOR attribute. The contents of the canvas outside the specified rectangular area is not affected by the scrolling.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	scrollRect	Rect	A Rect structure which specifies the location and size of the rectangular area to scroll. Use VAL_ENTIRE_OBJECT to specify the entire canvas.
	scrollAmountInXDirection	integer	The amount to scroll horizontally.
	scrollAmountInYDirection	integer	The amount to scroll vertically.

Parameter Discussion

A positive value for **scrollAmountInXDirection** moves the contents of the rectangle to the right. An area on the left side of the rectangle is thereby exposed. It is filled with the current value of the ATTR_PEN_FILL_COLOR attribute.

A negative value for **scrollAmountInXDirection** moves the contents of the rectangle to the left. An area on the right side of the rectangle is thereby exposed. It is filled with the current value of the ATTR_PEN_FILL_COLOR attribute.

A positive value for **scrollAmountInYDirection** moves the contents of the rectangle down. An area at the top of the rectangle is thereby exposed. It is filled with the current value of the ATTR_PEN_FILL_COLOR attribute.

A negative value for **scrollAmountInYDirection** moves the contents of the rectangle the up. An area at the bottom of the rectangle is thereby exposed. It is filled with the current value of the `ATTR_PEN_FILL_COLOR` attribute.

See Also

MakeRect

CanvasSetClipRect

```
int status = CanvasSetClipRect (int panelHandle, int controlID, Rect clipRect);
```

Purpose

Sets the clipping rectangle for the canvas control. All drawing operations are restricted to the area in the clipping rectangle. Any drawing outside the clipping rectangle is not shown. Exception: `CanvasClear` is not restricted to the clipping rectangle.

Changing the clipping rectangle does not affect current contents of the canvas.

In the initial state for a canvas control, clipping is disabled.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the <code>LoadPanel</code> , <code>NewPanel</code> , or <code>DuplicatePanel</code> function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the <code>.uir</code> header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the <code>NewCtrl</code> or <code>DuplicateCtrl</code> function.
	clipRect	Rect	A <code>Rect</code> structure specifying into the location and size of the clipping rectangle. To disable clipping, set the height and width of clipRect to zero, or use <code>VAL_EMPTY_RECT</code> .

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See Also

CanvasGetClipRect

CanvasSetPenPosition

```
int status = CanvasSetPenPosition (int panelHandle, int controlID, Point point);
```

Purpose

Sets the position of the canvas pen.

Note: CanvasDrawLineTo *is the only canvas drawing function that uses the pen position.*

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	point	Point	A Point structure specifying the new position of the canvas pen.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See Also

CanvasGetPenPosition, CanvasDefaultPen, CanvasDrawLineTo

CanvasStartBatchDraw

```
int nestingDepth = CanvasStartBatchDraw (int panelHandle, int controlId);
```

Purpose

This function can be used to increase the drawing performance of the canvas control. In general, it should be used whenever you want to make two or more consecutive calls to canvas drawing functions. Each call to `CanvasStartBatchDraw` should be matched with a call to `CanvasEndBatchDraw`.

Before drawing operations can be performed, certain operating system functions must be invoked to prepare for drawing on the particular canvas. Without batch drawing, these system functions must be called for each canvas drawing operation. With batch drawing, the system functions are called only once for all of the drawing operations between `CanvasStartBatchDraw` and the matching `CanvasEndBatchDraw`.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the <code>LoadPanel</code> , <code>NewPanel</code> , or <code>DuplicatePanel</code> function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the <code>.uir</code> header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the <code>NewCtrl</code> or <code>DuplicateCtrl</code> function.

Return Value

nestingDepth	integer	The number of calls to <code>CanvasStartBatchDraw</code> (including this call) that have not been matched by calls to <code>CanvasEndBatchDraw</code> . A negative value indicates that an error occurred. Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------------	---------	---

Using This Function

The following code shows an example of how you would incorporate a sequence of drawing operations on the same canvas control into one batch.

```
CanvasStartBatchDraw (panelHandle, controlId);
CanvasDrawLine (panelHandle, controlId, point1, point2);
CanvasDrawLine (panelHandle, controlId, point3, point4);
CanvasDrawRect (panelHandle, controlId, rect5);
CanvasEndBatchDraw (panelHandle, controlId);
```

During a batch draw, you may call drawing operations on other canvas controls or call other User Interface Library functions that perform drawing operations or process events. This has the effect of implicitly ending the batch. The next time you call a drawing function on the same canvas, the batch is implicitly restarted.

You may nest calls to `CanvasStartBatchDraw`.

Failure to properly match `CanvasStartBatchDraw` and `CanvasEndBatchDraw` calls can negate the potential performance improvements but does not cause any other ill effects.

Note: *If the `ATTR_DRAW_POLICY` attribute for the canvas control is set to `VAL_UPDATE_IMMEDIATELY`, no update to the screen occurs until the batch is ended. Also, changing values of the `ATTR_DRAW_POLICY` and `ATTR_OVERLAP_POLICY` attributes during a batch draw has no effect until after the batch is ended.*

See also

`CanvasEndBatchDraw`

CanvasUpdate

```
int status = CanvasUpdate (int panelHandle, int controlId, Rect updateArea);
```

Purpose

Immediately updates on the screen the contents of the canvas control within the specified rectangular area.

The canvas control maintains an internal bitmap reflecting all of the drawing operations (except for drawing operations made while the `ATTR_DRAW_POLICY` attribute is set to `VAL_DIRECT_TO_SCREEN`). Maintaining the internal bitmap ensures that the canvas is redrawn correctly when it is exposed.

This function copies the content of the specified area in the internal bitmap to the canvas control.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	updateArea	Rect	A Rect structure specifying the location and size of the rectangular to be updated from the internal bitmap. Use VAL_ENTIRE_OBJECT to specify the entire canvas control.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See also

MakeRect

CheckListItem

```
int status = CheckListItem (int panelHandle, int controlID, int itemIndex,
                           int checked);
```

Purpose

This function places a check by, or removes a check from, the specified list item. It applies only to list boxes with the check mode attribute set.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	itemIndex	integer	The zero-based index into the list where the item will be placed.
	checked	integer	Specifies whether or not the specified list item is checked.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

ClearAxisItems

```
int status = ClearAxisItems(int panelHandle, int controlId, int axis);
```

Purpose

This function deletes all string/value pairs from the list of label strings for a graph or strip chart axis.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	axis	integer	Specifies the axis from which to delete all of the string/value pair(s). Valid values: VAL_XAXIS VAL_LEFT_YAXIS VAL_RIGHT_YAXIS (graphs only)

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See Also

InsertAxisItem, ReplaceAxisItem, DeleteAxisItem, GetNumAxisItems

ClearListCtrl

```
int status = ClearListCtrl (int panelHandle, int controlId);
```

Purpose

This function clears all list items from the specified list control.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

ClearStripChart

```
int status = ClearStripChart (int panelHandle, int controlId);
```

Purpose

Clears all traces from a strip chart control.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

ClipboardGetBitmap

```
int status = ClipboardGetBitmap (int *bitmapID, int *available);
```

Purpose

Determines whether or not a bitmap image is available on the system clipboard and optionally retrieves a copy of the bitmap. The bitmap ID can then be passed to any function that accepts a bitmap, such as CanvasDrawBitmap.

You can discard the bitmap by passing its ID to DiscardBitmap.

Parameters

Output	bitmapID	integer	An ID that serves as a handle to the bitmap copied from the clipboard. It is set to NULL if there is no bitmap on the clipboard. If you not want a copy of the bitmap, pass NULL.
	available	integer	Is set to 1 if a bitmap is available on the system clipboard, 0 otherwise. You may pass NULL for this parameter.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See Also

ClipboardPutBitmap, ClipboardGetText, GetBitmapData, SetCtrlBitmap, PlotBitmap, CanvasDrawBitmap, DiscardBitmap.

ClipboardGetText

```
int status = ClipboardGetText (char **text, int *available);
```

Purpose

Determines whether or not a text string is available on the system clipboard and optionally retrieves a copy of the text.

When the copy of the text is no longer needed, you should free it by calling the `free` function.

Parameters

Output	text	string	A pointer to the nul-terminated string copied from the clipboard. It is set to NULL if there is no text on the clipboard. If you not want a copy of the text, pass NULL.
	available	integer	Is set to 1 if a text string is available on the system clipboard, 0 otherwise. You may pass NULL for this parameter.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See Also

ClipboardPutText, ClipboardGetBitmap.

ClipboardPutBitmap

```
int status = ClipboardPutBitmap (int bitmapID);
```

Purpose

Copies a bitmap image onto the system clipboard.

Parameter

Input	bitmapID	integer	The ID of the bitmap object containing the image. The ID must have been obtained from NewBitmap, GetBitmapFromFile, GetCtrlBitmap, ClipboardGetBitmap, GetCtrlDisplayBitmap, or GetPanelDisplayBitmap.
-------	-----------------	---------	--

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See Also

ClipboardGetBitmap, ClipboardPutText, NewBitmap, GetBitmapFromFile, GetCtrlBitmap, GetCtrlDisplayBitmap, GetPanelDisplayBitmap, ClipboardGetBitmap.

ClipboardPutText

```
int status = ClipboardPutText (char text[ ]);
```

Purpose

Copies a text string onto the system clipboard.

Parameter

Input	text	string	A nul-terminated string.
-------	-------------	--------	--------------------------

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See Also

ClipboardGetText, ClipboardPutBitmap

ConfigurePrinter

```
int status = ConfigurePrinter (char printFile[ ], int orientation, int imageWidth,
                             int imageHeight, int ejectAfter);
```

Purpose

Sets the orientation, height, width, and eject after print attributes. See Table 3-27, *Hard Copy Attributes*, in Chapter 3, *Programming with the User Interface Library*, for more information on printing attributes.

This function is retained for compatibility with LabWindows for DOS. It is superseded by SetPrintAttribute.

Parameters

Input	printFile	string	Is ignored in LabWindows/CVI because the print file is specified at the system level.
	orientation	integer	The orientation of the image on the page. Valid Value: 1 = VAL_PORTRAIT 2 = VAL_LANDSCAPE
	imageWidth	integer	The width of the image in millimeter/10 or VAL_USE_PRINTER_DEFAULT or VAL_INTEGRAL_SCALE
	imageHeight	integer	The height of the image in millimeter/10 or VAL_USE_PRINTER_DEFAULT or VAL_INTEGRAL_SCALE
	ejectAfter	integer	Determines if the next output will be ejected from the printer. While ejectAfter is set to zero, outputs will print on the same page until ejectAfter is set to one.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

ConfirmPopup

```
int status = ConfirmPopup (char title[ ], char message[ ]);
```

Purpose

Displays a prompt message in a dialog box and waits for the user to select the **Yes** or **No** button.

Parameters

Input	title	string	The title of the dialog box.
	message	string	The message displayed on the dialog box.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Return Codes

1	user selected Yes .
0	user selected No .

CreateMetaFont

```
int status = CreateMetaFont (char newMetaFontName[ ], char existingFontName[ ],  
                             int pointSize, int bold, int italics, int underlined,  
                             int strikeouts);
```

Purpose

Creates a new meta font based on a pre-defined National Instruments font, an existing metafont, or a font supplied by the operating system. Metafonts contain typeface information, point size, and text style.

Parameters

Input	newMetaFontName	string	The name to be associated with the new meta font.
	existingFontName	string	The name of the existing font on which the new meta font is based. The font may be one of the National Instrument fonts, a user-defined font saved by a previous <code>CreateMetaFont</code> function call, or a font supplied by the operating system.
	pointSize	integer	The point size of the new meta font. Any positive integer value is valid.
	bold	integer	Indicates whether or not the newly created meta font will have bold text. 0 = not bold 1 = bold
	italics	integer	Indicates whether or not the newly created meta font will have italicized text. 0 = not italics 1 = italics
	underlined	integer	Indicates whether or not the newly created meta font will have underlined text. 0 = not underlined 1 = underlined
	strikeout	integer	Indicates whether or not the newly created meta font will have strikeout text. 0 = not strikeout 1 = strikeout

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

The following are examples of values that can be passed to **existingFontName**.

```
VAL_7SEG_META_FONT
VAL_DIALOG_FONT
"Courier"
```

DefaultCtrl

```
int status = DefaultCtrl (int panelHandle, int controlId);
```

Purpose

This function restores a control to its default value.

If the control is visible, it is updated to reflect its default value. You assign default values to controls in the User Interface Editor or through the `SetCtrlAttribute` function.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the <code>LoadPanel</code> , <code>NewPanel</code> , or <code>DuplicatePanel</code> function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the <code>.uir</code> header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the <code>NewCtrl</code> or <code>DuplicateCtrl</code> function.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

DefaultPanel

```
int status = DefaultPanel (int panelHandle);
```

Purpose

Restores all panel controls to their default values.

If the panel is visible, it is updated to reflect the new control values. You assign default values to controls in the User Interface Editor or through the `SetCtrlAttribute` function using `ATTR_DFLT_VALUE`.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
-------	--------------------	---------	---

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

DeleteAxisItem

```
int status = DeleteAxisItem (int panelHandle, int controlId, int axis,
                             int itemIndex, int numberOfItems);
```

Purpose

Deletes one or more string/value pairs from the list of label strings for a graph or strip chart axis. These strings appear in place of the numerical labels. They appear at the location of their associated values on the graph or strip chart.

To see string labels on an X axis, you must set the ATTR_XUSE_LABEL_STRINGS attribute to TRUE. To see string labels on a Y axis, you must set the ATTR_YUSE_LABEL_STRINGS attribute to TRUE.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	axis	integer	Specifies the axis from which to delete the selected string/value pair(s). Valid values: VAL_XAXIS VAL_LEFT_YAXIS VAL_RIGHT_YAXIS (graphs only)
	itemIndex	integer	The zero-based index of the first item to be deleted.
	numberOfItems	string	The number of items to delete.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See Also

InsertAxisItem, ReplaceAxisItem, ClearAxisItems, GetNumAxisItems

DeleteGraphPlot

```
int status = DeleteGraphPlot (int panelHandle, int controlID, int plotHandle,
                             int refresh);
```

Purpose

Deletes one or all plots from a graph control.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	plotHandle	integer	The handle for the particular plot to delete or -1 to delete all plots in the graph control.
	refresh	integer	Selects when to refresh the graph control. The following choices are valid: VAL_DELAYED_DRAW Delayed Draw. VAL_IMMEDIATE_DRAW Immediate Draw. VAL_NO_DRAW No Draw.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

plotHandle will have been returned by one of the following functions.

```
PlotX  
PlotY  
PlotXY  
PlotWaveform  
PlotPoint  
PlotText  
PlotLine  
PlotRectangle  
PlotPolygon  
PlotOval  
PlotArc  
PlotIntensity  
PlotBitmap
```

If **refresh** is set to Delayed Draw, the deleted plot remains on the graph until one of the following actions takes place.

- Graph is rescaled.
- Size of the plot area is changed.
- Graph is overlapped.
- Graph is made visible after it was hidden.
- ATTR_REFRESH_GRAPH is set to 1 when it was previously 0.
- RefreshGraph function is called.
- Another plot is directed to the graph while ATTR_REFRESH_GRAPH is 1.

When one of the above events occurs, the entire plot area is redrawn.

If **refresh** is set to VAL_IMMEDIATE_DRAW, the plot area is redrawn immediately and the deleted plot is removed from the graph.

If **refresh** is set to VAL_NO_DRAW, the deleted plot remains on the graph until one of the following actions takes place.

- Graph is rescaled.
 - Size of the plot area is changed.
 - Graph is overlapped when ATTR_SMOOTH_UPDATE is 0.
 - Graph is made visible when ATTR_SMOOTH_UPDATE is 0 after it was hidden.
-

DeleteImage

```
int status = DeleteImage (int panelHandle, int controlID);
```

Purpose

Removes an image from the specified picture control and from memory.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

DeleteListItem

```
int status = DeleteListItem (int panelHandle, int controlID, int itemIndex,  
                             int numberOfItems);
```

Purpose

Deletes one or more items from a list control starting at Item Index.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	itemIndex	integer	The zero-based index of the first item to be deleted.
	numberOfItems	integer	The number of items to delete. To delete all items from itemIndex to the end, enter -1 for numberOfItems .

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

DeleteTextBoxLine

```
int status = DeleteTextBoxLine (int panelHandle, int controlID, int lineIndex);
```

Purpose

This function removes the line of text at the specified index.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	lineIndex	integer	The zero-based index of the text box line to be deleted.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

DirSelectPopup

```
int status = DirSelectPopup (char defaultDirectory[ ], char title[ ], int allowCancel,
                             int allowMakeDirectory, char pathName[ ]);
```

Purpose

Displays a file-selection dialog box and waits for the user to select a directory or cancel.

Parameters

Input	defaultDirectory	string	The initial directory. If "" is entered, then the current working directory is used.
	title	string	The title of the dialog box.
	allowCancel	integer	If non-zero, the user can cancel out of the dialog box. If zero, the user must make a selection.
	allowMakeDirectory	integer	If non-zero, the user is allowed to create a new directory.
Output	pathname	string	The buffer in which the user's selection is returned. The buffer must be at least MAX_PATHNAME_LEN bytes long.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
--------	---------	--------------------------------------

Return Codes

0	VAL_NO_DIRECTORY_SELECTED
1	VAL_DIRECTORY_SELECTED

Parameter Discussion

The maximum length of **defaultDirectory** is MAX_PATHNAME_LEN characters, including the ASCII NUL byte.

The maximum length of **title** is 255 excluding the ASCII NUL byte.

DiscardBitmap

```
int status = DiscardBitmap (int bitmapID);
```

Purpose

Discards a bitmap object.

Parameter

Input	bitmapID	integer	The ID of the bitmap object. The ID must have been obtained from NewBitmap, GetBitmapFromFile, GetCtrlBitmap, ClipboardGetBitmap, GetCtrlDisplayBitmap, or GetPanelDisplayBitmap.
-------	-----------------	---------	---

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See Also

NewBitmap, GetBitmapFromFile, GetCtrlBitmap, GetCtrlDisplayBitmap, GetPanelDisplayBitmap, ClipboardGetBitmap.

DiscardCtrl

```
int status = DiscardCtrl (int panelHandle, int controlId);
```

Purpose

This function removes a control from the specified panel and from memory.

When discarding a control from its own callback function, you can call DiscardCtrl only when responding to the EVENT_COMMIT event. Discarding the control from its own callback function in response to other events may cause unpredictable behavior.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

DiscardMenu

```
int status = DiscardMenu (int menuBarHandle, int menuID);
```

Purpose

This function removes the specified menu and its sub-menus and items from the menu bar.

Parameters

Input	menuBarHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular menu bar that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by LoadMenuBar or NewMenuBar.
	menuID	integer	The ID for a particular menu within a menu bar. The Menu ID should be a constant name (located in the .uir header file) generated by the User Interface Editor or a value returned by the NewMenu function.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

DiscardMenuBar

```
int status = DiscardMenuBar (int menuBarHandle);
```

Purpose

Removes the specified menu bar from every panel on which it resides and from memory.

Parameters

Input	menuBarHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular menu bar that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by LoadMenuBar or NewMenuBar.
-------	----------------------	---------	--

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

DiscardMenuItem

```
int status = DiscardMenuItem (int menuBarHandle, int menuItemID);
```

Purpose

This function removes a menu item from the specified menu and from memory.

Parameters

Input	menuBarHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular menu bar that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by LoadMenuBar or NewMenuBar.
	menuItemID	integer	The ID used to reference this menu item. The Menu Item ID will have been generated by the User Interface Editor or returned by the NewMenuItem function.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

DiscardPanel

```
int status = DiscardPanel (int panelHandle);
```

Purpose

Removes a panel from memory and clears it from the screen if visible.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
-------	--------------------	---------	---

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

DiscardSubMenu

```
int status = DiscardSubMenu (int menuBarHandle, int subMenuID);
```

Purpose

This function removes a submenu from the specified menu bar and from memory.

Parameters

Input	menuBarHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular menu bar that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by LoadMenuBar or NewMenuBar
	subMenuID	integer	The ID for a particular sub-menu within a menu bar. The subMenuID will have been a constant name generated by the User Interface Editor or a value returned by the NewSubMenu function.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

DisplayImageFile

```
int status = DisplayImageFile (int panelHandle, int controlID, char filename[ ]);
```

Purpose

Displays the contents of an image file on a specified picture control.

Supported image types:

PCX: Windows and UNIX

BMP, DIB, RLE, ICO: Windows only

WMF: Windows 95 and NT only

XWD: UNIX only

To display an image, first create a picture control in the User Interface Editor or with the `NewCtrl` function. Then call the `DisplayImageFile` function using the control ID.

To delete the image, call the `DeleteImage` function (which also removes it from memory.)

To replace the current image with another, simply call `DisplayImageFile` for the same picture control with a different image file.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the <code>LoadPanel</code> , <code>NewPanel</code> , or <code>DuplicatePanel</code> function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the <code>.uir</code> header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the <code>NewCtrl</code> or <code>DuplicateCtrl</code> function.
	filename	string	The name of the image file which contains the image. If the name is a simple filename (in other words, contains no directory path), then the file is loaded from the project. If it is not found in the project, the file is loaded from the directory containing the project.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

DisplayPCXFile

```
int controlId = DisplayPCXFile (char filename[], int controlTop, int controlLeft);
```

Purpose

Displays the contents of an image file in a new picture control on the DOS Compatibility window at the given x and y coordinates. Window coordinates may be any value between 0 and 32767, with the origin in the upper left corner directly beneath the title bar before the panel is scrolled. These picture controls will be overlapped by child panels of this window. If the DOS Compatibility window has not yet been created, DisplayPCXFile will create it.

Supported image types:

PCX: Windows and UNIX

BMP, DIB, RLE, ICO: Windows only

WMF: Windows 95 and NT only

XWD: UNIX only

Note: *This function has been replaced by DisplayImageFile, and should be translated by the user. Repeated use of this function will clutter the panel with redundant controls.*

Parameters

Input	filename	string	The name of the image file which contains the image. If the name is a simple filename (in other words, contains no directory path), then the file is loaded from the project. If it is not found in the project, the file is loaded from the directory containing the project.
	controlTop	integer	The coordinate of the top edge of the image.
	controlLeft	integer	The coordinate of the left edge of the image.

Return Value

controlID	integer	Returns the ID used to specify this control in subsequent function calls. Negative values indicate that an error occurred. Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
------------------	---------	---

DisplayPanel

```
int status = DisplayPanel (int panelHandle);
```

Purpose

Displays a panel on the screen.

When a panel is visible and not dimmed, the user can operate it and events can be generated from it. Calling `DisplayPanel` when a panel is already displayed will cause the panel to be completely redrawn.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the <code>LoadPanel</code> , <code>NewPanel</code> , or <code>DuplicatePanel</code> function.
-------	--------------------	---------	--

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

DOSColorToRGB

```
int status = DOSColorToRGB (int lwDOSColor);
```

Purpose

Translates the 16 standard color values from LabWindows/DOS to RGB values as shown in the following table.

LW/DOS	LW/CVI
0 (black)	VAL_BLACK = 0x000000L
1 (dark blue)	VAL_DK_BLUE = 0x000080L
2 (dark green)	VAL_DK_GREEN = 0x008000L
3 (dark cyan)	VAL_DK_CYAN = 0x008080L
4 (dark red)	VAL_DK_RED = 0x800000L
5 (dark magenta)	VAL_DK_MAGENTA = 0x800080L
6 (brown)	VAL_DK_YELLOW = 0x808000L
7 (gray)	VAL_LT_GRAY = 0xCCCCCL
8 (dark gray)	VAL_DK_GRAY = 0x808080L
9 (blue)	VAL_BLUE = 0x0000FFL

(continues)

(Continued)

LW/DOS	LW/CVI
10 (green)	VAL_GREEN = 0x00FF00L
11 (cyan)	VAL_CYAN = 0x00FFFFL
12 (red)	VAL_RED = 0xFF0000L
13 (magenta)	VAL_MAGENTA = 0xFF00FFL
14 (yellow)	VAL_YELLOW = 0xFFFF00L
15 (white)	VAL_WHITE = 0xFFFFFFFFL

Parameters

Input	lwDOSColor	integer	One of the 16 standard colors from LabWindows/DOS.
-------	-------------------	---------	--

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

DOSCompatWindow

```
int panelHandle = DOSCompatWindow (void);
```

Purpose

Displays a window which serves as a parent panel for DOS LabWindows panels.

A panel handle is returned that is used by the **parentPanelHandle** parameter in the Load Panel function. This function can be used with DOS LabWindows .uir files to retain the appearance of the DOS User Interface screen.

This function exists as an aid for converting LabWindows for DOS applications. It should not be used when developing new applications in LabWindows/CVI.

Return Value

panelHandle	integer	Returns an integer specifier (panel handle) for the DOS Compatibility Window. A negative number indicates that an error occurred. Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
--------------------	---------	--

DuplicateCtrl

```
int newID = DuplicateCtrl (int sourcePanelHandle, int controlId,
                          int destinationPanelHandle, char duplicateLabel[ ],
                          int controlTop, int controlLeft);
```

Purpose

This function copies an existing control from the source panel to the destination panel and returns a control ID which is used to reference the control in subsequent function calls.

Parameters

Input	sourcePanelHandle	integer	The handle of the source panel containing the control to be duplicated. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	destinationPanelHandle	integer	Specifies the parent panel handle into which the duplicate control is copied. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	duplicateLabel	string	The label for the duplicate control. Pass "" for no label. Pass 0 to use the label of the source control.
	controlTop	integer	The vertical coordinate at which the upper left corner of the control (not including labels) is placed.
	controlLeft	integer	The horizontal coordinate at which the upper left corner of the control (not including labels) is placed.

Return Value

newID	integer	Returns the ID used to specify the new (duplicate) control in subsequent function calls. Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
--------------	---------	---

Parameter Discussion

The valid range for **controlTop** and **controlLeft** is -32,768 to 32,767 or VAL_KEEP_SAME_POSITION. The origin (0,0) is at the upper-left corner of the panel (directly below the title bar) before the panel is scrolled.

DuplicatePanel

```
int status = DuplicatePanel (int destParentPanelHandle, int originalPanelHandle,
                           char duplicatePanelTitle[], int panelTop, int panelLeft);
```

Purpose

This function duplicates a panel into the specified destination parent panel and returns the duplicate (new) panel handle.

Parameters

Input	destParentPanelHandle	integer	The handle for the parent panel into which the duplicate panel is copied. To make the panel a top-level panel, enter 0.
	originalPanelHandle	integer	The handle of the original panel to be duplicated. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	duplicatePanelTitle	string	The title of the duplicate (new) panel. Pass " " for no title. Pass 0 to use the same title as the original panel.
	panelTop	integer	The vertical coordinate at which the upper left corner of the panel (directly below the title bar) is placed. Pass VAL_KEEP_SAME_POSITION to keep the same top coordinate as the original panel.
	panelLeft	integer	The horizontal coordinate at which the upper left corner of the panel (directly below the title bar) is placed. Pass VAL_KEEP_SAME_POSITION to keep the same left coordinate as the original panel.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

For a top-level panel, (0,0) is the upper-left corner of the screen. For a child panel, (0,0) is the upper-left corner of the parent panel (directly below the title bar) before the parent panel is scrolled. The **panelTop** and **panelLeft** coordinates must be integer values from -32768 to 32767, or VAL_AUTO_CENTER to center the panel.

EmptyMenu

```
int status = EmptyMenu (int menuBarHandle, int menuID);
```

Purpose

This function removes all sub-menus and menu items from the specified menu.

Parameters

Input	menuBarHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular menu bar that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by LoadMenuBar or NewMenuBar.
	menuID	integer	The ID for a particular menu within a menu bar. The Menu ID should be a constant name (located in the .uir header file) generated by the User Interface Editor or a value returned by the NewMenu function.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

EmptyMenuBar

```
int status = EmptyMenuBar (int menuBarHandle);
```

Purpose

This function removes all menus and menu items from the specified menu bar but retains the menu bar handle in memory.

Parameters

Input	menuBarHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular menu bar that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by LoadMenuBar or NewMenuBar.
-------	----------------------	---------	--

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

FakeKeystroke

```
int status = FakeKeystroke (int keyCode);
```

Purpose

Simulates a keystroke.

Note: *The order in which the keystroke is received in relation to other events is not defined, so you must use this function with care.*

Parameters

Input	keyCode	integer	Key codes are formed by a logical OR operation on values representing a modifier key and either an ASCII character or a virtual key. See Table 3-7 in Chapter 3 for modifier and virtual keys.
-------	----------------	---------	--

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

FileSelectPopup

```
int status = FileSelectPopup (char defaultDirectory[ ], char defaultFileSpec[ ],
                             char fileTypeList[ ] char title[ ], int buttonLabel,
                             int restrictDirectory, int restrictExtension,
                             int allowCancel, int allowMakeDirectory,
                             char pathName[ ]);
```

Purpose

Displays a file-selection dialog box and waits for the user to select a file or cancel.

Parameters

Input	defaultDirectory	string	The initial directory. If " " is entered, then the current working directory will be used.
	defaultFileSpec	string	A string that specifies which files to display. For example, "*.*" would cause all files with the extension .c to be displayed.
	fileTypeList	string	A list of file types, separated by semicolons, to be contained in the File Type List of the File Select Pop-up when restrictExtension is FALSE. For example, "*.*;*.h" allows the user to select "*.*" or "*.h" from the File Type List. ("*. *" is always available).
	title	string	The title of the dialog box.
	buttonLabel	integer	Selects the label for the file select button. The choices are: "OK" = VAL_OK_BUTTON "Save" = VAL_SAVE_BUTTON "Select" = VAL_SELECT_BUTTON (affects existing files only) "Load" = VAL_LOAD_BUTTON (affects existing files only).
	restrictDirectory	integer	If non-zero, the user cannot change directories or drives. If zero, the user can change directories or drives.
	restrictExtension	integer	If non-zero, the user is limited to files with the default extension. If zero, the user can select files with any extension.
	allowCancel	integer	If non-zero, the user can cancel out of the File Select Popup. If zero, the user can leave the pop-up only by making a selection.
	allowMakeDirectory	integer	If non-zero, allows the user to make a new directory from the File Select Popup. This is useful when a user wants to save a file into a new directory.
Output	pathName	string	The buffer in which the user's selection is returned. The buffer must be at least MAX_PATHNAME_LEN bytes long.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Return Codes

0	VAL_NO_FILE_SELECTED
1	VAL_EXISTING_FILE_SELECTED
2	VAL_NEW_FILE_SELECTED

Parameter Discussion

The **defaultfilespec** is shown in the file name control when the pop-up is first displayed. If you specify an actual file name, such as `test.c`, that name appears in the file name box and also in the file list box. The default file specification (spec) cannot contain a directory path.

You need to declare the **pathName** string to be a least `MAX_PATHNAME_LEN` bytes long..

FontSelectPopup

```
int status = FontSelectPopup (char title[], char sampleText[],
                             int monospacedFontsOnly, char typefaceName[],
                             int *bold, int *underline, int *strikeOut, int *italic,
                             int *justification, int *textColor, int *fontSize,
                             int minimumFontSize, int maximumFontSize,
                             int showDefaultButton, int allowMetaFonts);
```

Brings up a dialog which allows the user to specify font settings.

Parameters

Input	title	string	The title to be displayed on the dialog box. The maximum length is 255 characters.
	sampleText	string	The sample text to be displayed in the font select pop-up as demonstration of how the settings will affect the appearance of text.
	monospacedFontsOnly	integer	If nonzero, the user can select only monospaced (fixed width) fonts. If zero, the user may select any font.
	minimumFontSize	integer	The minimum value allowed in the 'Font Size' control.
	maximumFontSize	integer	The maximum value allowed in the 'Font Size' control.
	showDefaultButton	integer	If zero, the default button is hidden. If non-zero, the default button is shown. When the default button is pushed, the value of every control on the pop-up is set to the values specified in the last call to <code>SetFontPopupDefaults</code> .
	allowMetaFonts	integer	If zero, the National Instruments supplied metafonts are not listed in the typeface selection ring. If nonzero, the metafonts are listed.
Input/ Output	typefaceName	string	On input, this buffer contains the typeface name (for example, "Courier") to be initially displayed in the selection ring. On output, this buffer contains the typeface name the user has selected. The buffer must be at least 256 bytes long. Pass 0 to hide the typeface selection ring and prevent the user from changing the typeface.
	bold	integer	On input, the value to initially set in the 'Bold' checkbox. On output, the final value in the 'Bold' checkbox. Pass 0 to hide the 'Bold' checkbox.

(continues)

Parameters (Continued)

	underline	integer	On input, the value to initially set in the 'Underline' checkbox. On output, the final value in the 'Underline' checkbox. Pass 0 to hide the 'Underline' checkbox.
	strikeOut	integer	On input, the value to initially set in the 'StrikeOut' checkbox. On output, the final value in the 'StrikeOut' checkbox. Pass 0 to hide the 'StrikeOut' checkbox.
	italic	integer	On input, the value to initially set in the 'Italic' checkbox. On output, the final value in the 'Italic' checkbox. Pass 0 to hide the 'Italic' checkbox.
	justification	integer	On input, the value to initially set in the 'Justification' ring control. On output, the final value in the 'Justification' ring control. Pass 0 to hide the 'Justification' ring control.
	textColor	integer	On input, the value to initially set in the 'Text Color' control. On output, the final value in the 'Text Color' control. Pass 0 to hide the 'Text Color' control.
	fontSize	integer	On input, the value to initially set in the 'Font Size' control. On output, the final value in the 'Font Size' control. Pass 0 to hide the 'Font Size' control.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
--------	---------	--------------------------------------

Return Codes

0	User canceled out of dialog box
1	User modified the settings

Parameter Discussion

The valid values for justification are

VAL_LEFT_JUSTIFIED
VAL_RIGHT_JUSTIFIED

VAL_CENTER_JUSTIFIED

textColor is an RGB value. An RGB value is an integer in the hexadecimal format 0x00RRGGBB, where RR, GG, and BB are the respective red, green, and blue components of the color value.

fontSize is specified in units of points.

If the user cancels out of the dialog box or the function returns an error code, none of the Input/Output parameters are modified.

See Also

SetFontPopupDefaults.

GenericMessagePopup

```
int status = GenericMessagePopup (char title[ ], char message[ ], char  
                                buttonLabel1[ ], char buttonLabel2[ ], char  
                                buttonLabel3[ ],  
                                char responseBuffer[ ], int maxResponseLength,  
                                int buttonAlignment, int activeControl,  
                                int enterButton, int escapeButton);
```

Purpose

This function displays a dialog box with a user-defined message and optionally accepts a response string.

Up to three buttons are provided for generic use. The function returns a value indicating which button was pressed.

Parameters

Input	title	string	The title of the dialog box.
	message	string	The message displayed on the dialog box.
	buttonLabel1	string	The label on button 1.
	buttonLabel2	string	The label on button 2. To hide buttons 2 and 3, pass 0 to Button Label 2.
	buttonLabel3	string	The label on button 3. To hide button 3, pass 0 to Button Label 3.
	maxResponseLength	integer	The maximum number of bytes the user is allowed to enter. The ResponseBuffer must be large enough to contain all of the user's input plus one ASCII NULL byte.
	buttonAlignment	integer	Selects the location of the three buttons for the generic message pop-up. A non-zero value aligns the buttons along the side of the dialog box. A value of zero aligns the buttons along the bottom of the dialog box.
	activeControl	integer	Selects one of the three buttons or the input string as the active control. The active control is the control that accepts keystrokes when the dialog box is displayed. The following attribute names apply to activeControl . VAL_GENERIC_POPUP_BTN1 VAL_GENERIC_POPUP_BTN2 VAL_GENERIC_POPUP_BTN3 VAL_GENERIC_POPUP_INPUT_STRING
	enterButton	integer	Selects which button has <Enter> as its shortcut key. If no button is to have <Enter> as its shortcut key, pass VAL_GENERIC_POPUP_NO_CTRL.
	escapeButton	integer	Selects which button has <Esc> as its shortcut key. If no button is to have <Esc> as its shortcut key, pass VAL_GENERIC_POPUP_NO_CTRL.
Output	responseBuffer	string	The buffer in which the user's response is stored. The buffer must be large enough to hold Max Response Length bytes plus one ASCII NULL byte. To hide the input string, pass 0 to Response Buffer.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Return Codes

0	VAL_GENERIC_POPUP_NO_CTRL
1	VAL_GENERIC_POPUP_BTN1
2	VAL_GENERIC_POPUP_BTN2
3	VAL_GENERIC_POPUP_BTN3

Get3dBorderColors

```
int status = Get3dBorderColors (int baseColor, int *highlightColor,
                                int *lightColor, int *shadowColor,
                                int *darkShadowColor);
```

Purpose

Takes an RGB value for the base color of an object and returns the RGB values for colors that can be used to make the object look 3-dimensional. The colors returned are similar to the colors used in Windows 95 for drawing 3-dimensional objects.

Parameters

Input	baseColor	integer	The RGB value for the color of an object.
Output	highlightColor	integer	The RGB value for the color used to indicate the edges of the object that are in the most direct light.
	lightColor	integer	The RGB value for the color used to indicate the transition between the highlight color and the base color of the object.
	shadowColor	integer	The RGB value for the color used to indicate the edges of the object that are angled away from the light.
	darkShadowColor	integer	The RGB value for the color used to indicate the edges of the object that are angled farthest away from the light.

Parameter Discussion

You may pass NULL for any of the output parameters.

Currently, the **lightColor** is always the same as the **baseColor**, as is the case in Windows 95.

Currently, the **darkShadowColor** is always black, as is the case in Windows 95.

GetActiveCtrl

```
int activeCtrl = GetActiveCtrl (int panelHandle);
```

Purpose

This function obtains the ID of the active control on the specified panel.

The active control is the control that receives keyboard events when its panel is the active panel.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
-------	--------------------	---------	---

Return Value

activeCtrl	integer	Returns the control ID of the active control. The control ID was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function. Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
-------------------	---------	---

GetActiveGraphCursor

```
int status = GetActiveGraphCursor (int panelHandle, int controlID,  
int *activeCursorNumber);
```

Purpose

Obtains the active cursor on the specified graph control.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
Output	activeCursorNumber	integer	Returns the number of the active cursor. The value will range from 1 to the number of defined cursors for the specified graph. The number of defined cursors is established when you edit the graph in the User Interface Editor or through SetCtrlAttribute.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetActivePanel

```
int activePanel = GetActivePanel (void);
```

Purpose

Obtains the handle of the active panel. The active panel is the panel that receives keyboard events.

Return Value

activePanel	integer	Returns the handle of the active panel. this handle will have originally been assigned by LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel. Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
--------------------	---------	--

GetAxisItem

```
int status = GetAxisItem(int panelHandle, int controlId, int axis,
                        int itemIndex, char itemLabel[], double *itemValue);
```

Purpose

This function retrieves the string/value pair at the specified index in the list of label strings for a graph or strip chart axis.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	axis	integer	Specifies the axis from which to retrieve the selected string/value pair. Valid values: VAL_XAXIS VAL_LEFT_YAXIS VAL_RIGHT_YAXIS (graphs only)
	itemIndex	integer	A zero-based index into the list of label strings.
Output	itemLabel	string	Buffer in which the label string is returned.
	itemValue	double-precision	The value associated with the label string.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

itemLabel must be large enough to hold the label string, including the terminating NUL byte. You can use GetAxisItemLabelLength to determine the length of the label string.

You may pass NULL for either of the output parameters.

See Also

InsertAxisItem, GetNumAxisItems, GetAxisItemLabelLength

GetAxisItemLabelLength

```
int status = GetAxisItemLabelLength (int panelHandle, int controlId, int axis,
                                     int itemIndex, int *length);
```

Purpose

This function obtains the number of characters in a label string for a graph or strip chart axis. The label string is specified by its index in the list of string/value pairs for that axis.

The length returned does not include the terminating NUL byte.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	axis	integer	Specifies the axis for which to return the length of the selected label string. Valid values: VAL_XAXIS VAL_LEFT_YAXIS VAL_RIGHT_YAXIS (graphs only)
	itemIndex	integer	A zero-based index into the list of label strings.
Output	length	string	The length of the selected label string. Excludes the terminating NUL byte.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

itemLabel must be large enough to hold the label string, including the terminating NUL byte. You can use `GetAxisItemLabelLength` to determine the length of the label string.

You may pass NULL for either of the output parameters.

See Also

`InsertAxisItem`, `GetNumAxisItems`, `GetAxisItem`.

GetAxisRange

```
int status = GetAxisRange (int panelHandle, int controlID, int *xAxisScalingMode,
                           double *xmin, double *xmax, int *yAxisScalingMode,
                           double *ymin, double *ymax);
```

Purpose

Obtains the scaling mode and the range of the X and Y axes for a graph or strip chart control.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the <code>LoadPanel</code> , <code>NewPanel</code> , or <code>DuplicatePanel</code> function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the <code>.uir</code> header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the <code>NewCtrl</code> or <code>DuplicateCtrl</code> function.

(continues)

Parameters (Continued)

Output	xAxisScalingMode	integer	The current scaling mode of the X axis. 0L = VAL_MANUAL 1L = VAL_AUTOSCALE
	xmin	double-precision	The current minimum range of the x-axis.
	xmax	double-precision	The current maximum range of the x-axis.
	yAxisScalingMode	integer	The current scaling mode of the Y axis. 0L = VAL_MANUAL 1L = VAL_AUTOSCALE .
	ymin	double-precision	The current minimum range of the Y axis.
	ymax	double-precision	The current maximum range of the Y axis.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion**xAxisScalingMode**

VAL_MANUAL The X axis is set to manual scaling, and its range is defined by Xmin and Xmax.

VAL_AUTOSCALE The X axis is set to auto scaling. Xmin and Xmax are not returned. Auto scaling is not allowed for strip charts.

yAxisScalingMode

VAL_MANUAL The Y axis is set to manual scaling, and its range is defined by Ymin and Ymax.

VAL_AUTOSCALE The Y axis is set to auto scaling. Ymin and Ymax are not returned. Auto scaling is not allowed for strip charts.

GetAxisScalingMode

```
int status = GetAxisScalingMode (int panelHandle, int controlId, int axis,
                                int *axisScaling, double *min, double *max);
```

Purpose

Obtains the scaling mode and the range of any graph axis or the Y axis of a strip chart.

This function is not valid for the X axis of a strip chart. To obtain the X offset and X increment for a strip chart, use the `GetCtrlAttribute` function with the `ATTR_XAXIS_OFFSET` and `ATTR_XAXIS_GAIN` attributes.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the <code>LoadPanel</code> , <code>NewPanel</code> , or <code>DuplicatePanel</code> function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the <code>.uir</code> header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the <code>NewCtrl</code> or <code>DuplicateCtrl</code> function.
	axis	integer	Specifies for which axis to obtain the mode and range. Valid values: <code>VAL_XAXIS</code> (graphs only) <code>VAL_LEFT_YAXIS</code> (graphs and strip charts) <code>VAL_RIGHT_YAXIS</code> (graphs only)
Output	axisScaling	integer	The scaling mode used for the axis. See table below.
	min	double-precision	The current minimum value on the axis.
	max	double-precision	The current maximum value on the axis.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

axisScaling is one of the following values.

Valid Value	Description
VAL_MANUAL	The axis is set to manual scaling, and its range is defined by min and max .
VAL_AUTOSCALE	The axis is set to auto scaling. min and max are not used. Auto scaling is not valid for strip charts.
VAL_LOCK	The axis is set to manual scaling using the current (possibly auto scaled) minimum and maximum values on the axis. VAL_LOCK is not valid for strip charts.

If you call `SetAxisScalingMode` with **axisScaling** set to VAL_AUTOSCALE, and you then call `SetAxisScalingMode` with **axisScaling** set to VAL_LOCK, `GetAxisScalingMode` returns **axisScaling** as VAL_MANUAL.

max always exceeds **min**.

You may pass NULL for any of the output parameters.

See Also

`SetAxisScalingMode`

GetBitmapData

```
int status = GetBitmapData (int bitmapID, int *bytesPerRow, int *pixelDepth,
                           int *width, int *height, int colorTable[ ],
                           unsigned char bits[ ], unsigned char mask[ ]);
```

Purpose

Obtains the bit values that define the image associated with a bitmap. Before calling `GetBitmapData`, you must do one of the following.

- Call `GetBitmapInfo` to get the size of the buffers needed, and then allocate the buffers, or
- Call `AllocBitmapData`.

Parameters

Input	bitmapID	integer	The ID of the bitmap object containing the image. The ID must have been obtained from <code>NewBitmap</code> , <code>GetBitmapFromFile</code> , <code>GetCtrlBitmap</code> , <code>ClipboardGetBitmap</code> , <code>GetCtrlDisplayBitmap</code> , or <code>GetPanelDisplayBitmap</code> .
Output	bytesPerRow	integer	The number of bytes on each scan line of the image.
	pixelDepth	integer	The number of bits per pixel.
	width	integer	The width of the image, in pixels.
	height	integer	The height of the image, in pixels.
	colorTable	integer array	An array of RGB color values, or NULL if pixelDepth is greater than 8.
	bits	unsigned char array	An array of bits that determine the colors to be displayed on each pixel in the image.
	mask	unsigned char array	An array containing one bit per pixel in the image. Each bit specifies whether the pixel is actually drawn. May be NULL.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

If there is no image, the **width** and **height** parameters are set to -1. If the bitmap originated from a Windows metafile (.WMF), the size of the bitmap obtained by this function is the size stored in the original Windows metafile.

The **pixelDepth** parameter is set to 1, 2, 8, 24, or 32.

The number of bits in the **bits** array for each pixel is equal to the **pixelDepth** value. If **pixelDepth** is 8 or less, the **bits** array is filled with indices into the **colorTable** array, and the number of entries in the **colorTable** array is 2 raised to the power of the **pixelDepth** parameter. If **pixelDepth** is greater than 8, the **colorTable** array is not used, and the **bits** array contains the actual RGB values.

For a **pixelDepth** of 24, each pixel is represented by a 3-byte RGB value of the form 0xRRGGBB, where RR, GG, and BB represent the red, green and blue intensity of the color. The RR byte is always at the lowest memory address of the three bytes.

If the **pixelDepth** is 32, each pixel in the **bits** array is represented by a 32-bit RGB value of the form 0x00RRGGBB, where RR, GG, and BB represent the red, green and blue intensity of the color. The 32-bit value is treated as a native 32-bit integer value for the platform. The most significant byte is always ignored. The BB byte should always be in the least significant byte. On a little-endian platform (for example, Intel processors), BB would be at the lowest memory address. On a big-endian platform (for example, Motorola processors), BB would be at the highest address. Note that this differs from the format of the bits array when the **pixelDepth** is 24.

The first pixel in the **bits** array is at the top, left corner of the image. The pixels in the array are in row-major order.

If `GetBitmapInfo` sets the **colorSize** parameter to zero, the **colorTable** array is not filled in.

In the **mask** array, a bit value of 1 indicates that the pixel is drawn. 0 indicates that the pixel is not drawn. Exception: If an image has a **pixelDepth** of 1, pixels with a **bits** value of 1 (foreground pixels) are always drawn and the **mask** affects only the pixels with a bitmap of 0 (background pixels). Each row of the mask is padded to the nearest even-byte boundary. For example, if the width of the image is 21 pixels, then there are 32 bits (in other words, 4 bytes) of data in each row of the mask.

A mask is useful for achieving transparency.

If `GetBitmapInfo` sets the **maskSize** parameter to zero, the **mask** array is not filled in.

You may pass NULL for any of the output parameters.

See Also

`NewBitmap`, `GetBitmapFromFile`, `GetCtrlBitmap`, `GetCtrlDisplayBitmap`,
`GetPanelDisplayBitmap`, `ClipboardGetBitmap`, `GetBitmapInfo`, `AllocBitmapData`.

GetBitmapFromFile

```
int status = GetBitmapFromFile(char fileName[], int *bitmapID);
```

Purpose

Reads a bitmap image from a file and creates a bitmap object. The bitmap ID can then be passed to any function that accepts a bitmap, such as `CanvasDrawBitmap` or `ClipboardPutBitmap`.

You can discard the bitmap object by passing its ID to `DiscardBitmap`.

You can use the following image types:

PCX: Windows and SPARCstation

BMP, DIB, RLE, ICO: Windows only

WMF: Windows 95 and NT only

XWD: SPARCstation only

Parameters

Input	fileName	string	The pathname of the file which contains the image. If the name is a simple filename, the file is loaded from the project. If it is not found in the project, the file is loaded from the directory containing the project.
Output	bitmapID	integer	An ID that serves as a handle to the bitmap object.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See Also

ClipboardPutBitmap, GetBitmapData, SetCtrlBitmap, PlotBitmap, CanvasDrawBitmap, DiscardBitmap.

GetBitmapInfo

```
int status = GetBitmapInfo(int bitmapID, int *colorSize, int *bitsSize,
                           int *maskSize);
```

Purpose

Obtains size information about the image associated with a bitmap. This information can then be used in allocating the buffers to be passed to the GetBitmapData function.

As an alternative to this function, you can call AllocBitmapData, which allocates the buffers for you.

Parameters

Input	bitmapID	integer	The ID of the bitmap object containing the image. The ID must have been obtained from <code>NewBitmap</code> , <code>GetBitmapFromFile</code> , <code>GetCtrlBitmap</code> , <code>ClipboardGetBitmap</code> , <code>GetCtrlDisplayBitmap</code> , or <code>GetPanelDisplayBitmap</code> .
Output	colorSize	integer	The number of bytes in the image color table (0 if the pixel depth of the image is greater than 8).
	bitsSize	integer	The number of bytes in the image bitmap.
	maskSize	integer	The number of bytes in the image mask (0 if there is no mask).

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

You may pass NULL for any of the output parameters.

See Also

`GetBitmapData`, `AllocBitmapData`.

GetCtrlAttribute

```
int status = GetCtrlAttribute (int panelHandle, int controlId, int controlAttribute,
                             void *attributeValue);
```

Purpose

Obtains the value of a control attribute from the selected panel and control.

Since attributes may Return Values of different data types with different valid ranges, a list of attributes, their data types and valid values are provided in Table 3-9 in Chapter 3, *Programming with the User Interface Library*.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	controlAttribute	integer	Selects a control attribute. Many control attributes are specific to one kind of control, while others are used with all or many different controls. See Table 3-9 in Chapter 3 for a complete listing of control attributes.
Output	attributeValue	void *	Returns the value of the specified control attribute. See Table 3-9 in Chapter 3 for a complete listing of control attributes.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetCtrlBitmap

```
int status = GetCtrlBitmap(int panelHandle, int controlID, int imageID,
                           int *bitmapID);
```

Purpose

Obtains a bitmap image from a control and stores it in a bitmap object. The bitmap ID can then be passed to any function that accepts a bitmap, such as CanvasDrawBitmap or ClipboardPutBitmap.

The following control types can contain images:

- picture controls
- picture rings
- picture buttons
- graph controls
- canvas controls

You can use this function on images set using `DisplayImageFile`, `InsertListItem`, `ReplaceListItem`, `PlotBitmap`, or `SetImageBits`, or `SetCtrlAttribute` with the `ATTR_IMAGE_FILE` attribute.

You can discard the bitmap object by passing its ID to `DiscardBitmap`.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the <code>LoadPanel</code> , <code>NewPanel</code> , or <code>DuplicatePanel</code> function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the <code>.uir</code> header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the <code>NewCtrl</code> or <code>DuplicateCtrl</code> function.
	imageID	integer	For picture rings, the zero-based index of an image in the ring. For graphs, this argument is the plotHandle returned from <code>PlotBitmap</code> . For picture controls, picture buttons, and canvas controls, this argument is ignored.
Output	bitmapID	integer	An ID that serves as a handle to the bitmap object.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See Also

`ClipboardPutBitmap`, `GetBitmapData`, `SetCtrlBitmap`, `PlotBitmap`, `CanvasDrawBitmap`, `DiscardBitmap`.

GetCtrlBoundingRect

```
int status = GetCtrlBoundingRect (int panelHandle, int controlID, int *top,
                                int *left, int *height, int *width);
```

Purpose

This function returns the top, left, width, and height coordinates for the control's bounding rectangle.

The control's labels are included within the bounding rectangle.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
Output	top	integer	Returns the top coordinate of the control's bounding rectangle.
	left	integer	Returns the left coordinate of the control's bounding rectangle.
	height	integer	Returns the vertical size of the control's bounding rectangle.
	width	integer	Returns the horizontal size of the control's bounding rectangle.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

You can pass 0 (zero) to any parameter from which you are not interested in getting the value. The range of the **top** and **left** Parameters is -32768 to 32767. The range of the **height** and **width** Parameters is 1 to 32767. The origin (0,0) is at the upper left corner of the panel (before the panel is scrolled) directly below the title bar.

GetCtrlDisplayBitmap

```
int status = GetCtrlDisplayBitmap(int panelHandle, int controlID,
                                  int includeLabel, int *bitmapID);
```

Purpose

This function creates a bitmap object containing a "snapshot" image of the current appearance of the specified control. The bitmap ID can then be passed to any function that accepts a bitmap, such as CanvasDrawBitmap or ClipboardPutBitmap.

For example, you can paste a picture of a control onto the system clipboard by calling `GetCtrlDisplayBitmap` and then passing the bitmap ID to `ClipboardPutBitmap`.

You can discard the bitmap object by passing the ID to the `DiscardBitmap` function.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the <code>LoadPanel</code> , <code>NewPanel</code> , or <code>DuplicatePanel</code> function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the <code>.uir</code> header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the <code>NewCtrl</code> or <code>DuplicateCtrl</code> function.
	includeLabel	integer	If nonzero, the control label is included in the image.
Output	bitmapID	integer	An ID that serves as a handle to the bitmap object.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See Also

`ClipboardPutBitmap`, `GetBitmapData`, `GetPanelDisplayBitmap`, `SetCtrlBitmap`, `PlotBitmap`, `CanvasDrawBitmap`, `DiscardBitmap`.

GetCtrlIndex

```
int status = GetCtrlIndex (int panelHandle, int controlID, int *itemIndex);
```

Purpose

This function returns the current index of the specified list control.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
Output	itemIndex	integer	Returns the current index of the specified list control. Returns -1 if the list control has no items.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetCtrlVal

```
int status = GetCtrlVal (int panelHandle, int controlID, void *value);
```

Purpose

Obtains the current value of a control.

When called on a list control (a list box or ring), GetCtrlVal returns the value of the current (selected) list item. To obtain the index of the selected list item, use the GetCtrlIndex function.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
Output	value	void *	Returns the control's value. The data type of value must match the data type of the control.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetCursorAttribute

```
int status = GetCursorAttribute (int panelHandle, int controlId, int cursorNumber,
                                int cursorAttribute, int *attributeValue);
```

Purpose

Obtains one of the following graph cursor attributes: mode, point style, cross hair style, color, y-axis.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	cursorNumber	integer	The cursor number may range from 1 to the number of defined cursors for the specified graph. The number of defined cursors is established when you edit the graph in the User Interface Editor or through SetCtrlAttribute.
	cursorAttribute	integer	Selects a particular graph cursor attribute. Valid Attributes: ATTR_CURSOR_MODE ATTR_CURSOR_POINT_STYLE ATTR_CROSS_HAIR_STYLE ATTR_CURSOR_COLOR ATTR_CURSOR_YAXIS
Output	attributeValue	integer	See Table 3-20 in Chapter 3 for a complete listing of cursor attributes.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetCVITaskHandle

```
int taskHandle = GetCVITaskHandle (void);
```

Note: *This function is available only on the Windows 3.1 version of LabWindows/CVI.*

Purpose

This function returns the Windows 3.1 task handle associated with the LabWindows/CVI application. This number can be used by a DLL requiring LabWindows/CVI's Windows task handle.

For Windows 95 and NT, use the Windows API function `GetCurrentProcessID`.

Return Value

taskHandle	integer	The Windows task handle associated with the LabWindows/CVI application.
-------------------	---------	---

GetCVIWindowHandle

```
int windowHandle = GetCVIWindowHandle (void);
```

Note: *This function is available only on the Windows version of LabWindows/CVI.*

Purpose

This function returns the window handle associated with the LabWindows/CVI application. This number should be used in the DLL as the `hwnd` parameter for the Windows function, `PostMessage`, as indicated in the Windows SDK documentation.

To make this work, you call `RegisterWinMsgCallback` and `GetCVIWindowHandle` and then pass their Return Values (`uMsg` and `hwnd`) to the DLL. When the DLL wants to send a message, it calls `PostMessage` with these values. When LabWindows/CVI receives the message, it calls the callback function.

Note: *LabWindows/CVI can receive the message only when it is processing events. LabWindows/CVI processes events when it is waiting for user input. If the program running in LabWindows/CVI does not call `RunUserInterface`, `GetUserEvent`, or `scanf`, or if it does not return from a User Interface Library callback, events will not be processed. This can be remedied in the program by calling the User Interface Library function `ProcessSystemEvents` periodically.*

Return Value

windowHandle	integer	The Windows handle associated with the LabWindows/CVI application.
---------------------	---------	--

GetGlobalMouseState

```
int status = GetGlobalMouseState (int *panelHandle, int *xCoordinate,
                                  int *yCoordinate, int *leftButtonDown,
                                  int *rightButtonDown, int *keyModifiers);
```

Purpose

Obtains information about the state of the mouse cursor. **xCoordinate** and **yCoordinate** are set to the position of the mouse relative to the top, left corner of the screen.

Parameters

Output	panelHandle	integer	The handle of the panel that the mouse is over. 0 if the mouse is not over a panel.
	xCoordinate	integer	The x-coordinate of the mouse cursor relative to the left edge of the screen.
	yCoordinate	integer	The y-coordinate of the mouse cursor relative to the top of the screen.
	leftButtonDown	integer	0 if the left button is up. 1 if the left button is down.
	rightButtonDown	integer	0 if the right button is up. 1 if the right button is down.
	keyModifiers	integer	The state of the keyboard modifiers the (in other words, the <Ctrl> and <Shift> keys). If no keys are down, the value is 0. Otherwise, the value is the bitwise 'OR' of the appropriate key masks: VAL_MENUKEY_MODIFIER and VAL_SHIFT_MODIFIER.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
--------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

You may pass NULL (0) in place of any of the output parameters.

See Also

GetRelativeMouseState.

GetGraphCursor

```
int status = GetGraphCursor (int panelHandle, int controlId, int cursorNumber,
                             double *x, double *y);
```

Purpose

Obtains the current position of the specified graph cursor.

The position is relative to the current range of the X and Y axes.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	cursorNumber	integer	The cursor number may range from 1 to the number of defined cursors for the specified graph. The number of defined cursors is established when you edit the graph in the User Interface Editor or through SetCtrlAttribute.
Output	x	double-precision	Returns the X coordinate of the cursor position.
	y	double-precision	Returns the Y coordinate of the cursor position.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetGraphCursorIndex

```
int status = GetGraphCursorIndex (int panelHandle, int controlId, int cursorNumber,
                                  int *plotHandle, int *arrayIndex);
```

Purpose

Obtains the plot handle and array index of the plot on which the cursor is attached.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	cursorNumber	integer	The cursor number may range from 1 to the number of defined cursors for the specified graph. The number of defined cursors is established when you edit the graph in the User Interface Editor or through SetCtrlAttribute.
Output	plotHandle	integer	Contains the ID of the plot to which the cursor is attached. If the cursor is not attached to a plot, -1 is returned.
	arrayIndex	integer	Contains the array index of the data point to which the cursor is attached. If the cursor is attached to a point plot, or if the cursor is not attached to a data point, -1 is returned.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetImageBits

```
int status = GetImageBits (int panelHandle, int controlID, int imageID,
                          int *rowBytes, int *depth, int *width, int *height,
                          int colorTable[], unsigned char bitmap[],
                          unsigned char mask[]);
```

Purpose

Obtains the bit values that define an image. You can modify the bit values and then apply them back to the image using SetImageBits.

Before calling GetImageBits,

- Call GetImageInfo to get the size of the buffers needed, and then allocate the buffers, or
- Call AllocImageBits.

The following control types can contain images.

picture controls
picture rings
picture buttons
graph controls

This function can be used in images set via DisplayImageFile, InsertListItem, ReplaceListItem, PlotBitmap, or SetImageBits, or SetCtrlAttribute with the ATTR_IMAGE_FILE attribute.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the user Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	imageID	integer	For a picture ring, the zero-based index of an image in the ring. For a graph, the plotHandle returned from PlotBitmap. For picture controls and buttons, this is ignored.

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Output	rowBytes	integer	The number of bytes on each scan line of the image.
	depth	integer	The number of bits per pixel.
	width	integer	The width of the image, in pixels.
	height	integer	The height of the image, in pixels.
	colorTable	integer array	An array of RGB color values.
	bitmap	unsigned char array	An array of bits that determine the colors to be displayed on each pixel in the image.
	mask	unsigned char array	An array containing one bit per pixel in the image. Each bit specifies whether the pixel is actually drawn.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

If there is no image, the **width** and **height** parameters are set to -1. If the image was originally rendered from a Windows metafile (.WMF), the size of the bitmap obtained by this function is determined as follows.

- If the image was on a graph control or if the fit mode is VAL_SIZE_TO_PICTURE, the size of the bitmap is the size of the image as it appears in the control.
- If the image is on a picture, picture ring, or picture button, and the fit mode is other than VAL_SIZE_TO_PICTURE, the size of the bitmap is the size stored in the original Windows metafile.

The number of entries in the **colorTable** array must be equal to 2 raised to the power of the **depth** parameter.

The **pixelDepth** parameter is set to 1, 2, 8, 24, or 32.

The number of bits in the **bits** array for each pixel is equal to the **pixelDepth** value. If **pixelDepth** is 8 or less, the **bits** array is filled with indices into the **colorTable** array, and the number of entries in the **colorTable** array is 2 raised to the power of the **pixelDepth** parameter. If **pixelDepth** is greater than 8, the **colorTable** array is not used, and the **bits** array contains the actual RGB values.

For a **pixelDepth** of 24, each pixel is represented by a 3-byte RGB value of the form 0xRRGGBB, where RR, GG, and BB represent the red, green and blue intensity of the color. The RR byte is always at the lowest memory address of the three bytes.

If the **pixelDepth** is 32, each pixel in the **bits** array is represented by a 32-bit RGB value of the form 0x00RRGGBB, where RR, GG, and BB represent the red, green and blue intensity of the color. The 32-bit value is treated as a native 32-bit integer value for the platform. The most significant byte is always ignored. The BB byte should always be in the least significant byte. On a little-endian platform (for example, Intel processors), BB would be at the lowest memory address. On a big-endian platform (for example, Motorola processors), BB would be at the highest address. Note that this differs from the format of the bits array when the **pixelDepth** is 24..

The first pixel in the **bits** array is at the top, left corner of the image. The pixels in the array are in row-major order.

If `GetBitmapInfo` sets the **colorSize** parameter to zero, the **colorTable** array is not filled in.

In the **mask** array, a bit value of 1 indicates that the pixel is drawn. 0 indicates that the pixel is not drawn. Exception: If an image has a **pixelDepth** of 1, pixels with a **bits** value of 1 (foreground pixels) are always drawn and the **mask** affects only the pixels with a bitmap of 0 (background pixels). Each row of the mask is padded to the nearest even-byte boundary. For example, if the width of the image is 21 pixels, then there are 32 bits (in other words, 4 bytes) of data in each row of the mask.

A mask is useful for achieving transparency.

If `GetImageInfo` sets the **maskSize** parameter to zero, the **mask** array will not be filled in.

You may pass NULL for any of the output parameters.

You can now use a 24-bit pixel depth in the four picture control image bits functions. When you do, the color table parameters to the functions are not used. The array of bits contains RGB values rather than indexes into the color table. Each RGB value in the array of bits represented by a 3-byte value of the form

0xRRGGBB

where RR, GG, and BB represent the red, green and blue intensity of the color. The RR byte should always be at the lowest memory address of the three bytes.

See Also

`GetImageInfo`, `AllocImageBits`, `SetImageBits`.

GetImageInfo

```
int status = GetImageInfo (int panelHandle, int controlID, int imageID,
                          int *colorSize, int *bitmapSize, int *maskSize);
```

Purpose

Obtains size information about an image associated with a control on a panel. This information can then be used in allocating the buffers to be passed to the `GetImageBits` function.

The following control types can contain images.

picture controls
 picture rings
 picture buttons
 graph controls

As an alternative to this function, you can call `AllocImageBits`, which allocates the buffers for you.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the <code>LoadPanel</code> , <code>NewPanel</code> , or <code>DuplicatePanel</code> function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the <code>.uir</code> header file) which was assigned to the control by the user Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the <code>NewCtrl</code> or <code>DuplicateCtrl</code> function.
	imageID	integer	For a picture ring, the zero-based index of an image in the ring. For a graph, the plotHandle returned from <code>PlotBitmap</code> . For picture controls and buttons, this is ignored.
Output	colorSize	integer	The number of bytes in the image color table (-1 if there is no image).
	bitmapSize	integer	The number of bytes in the image bitmap (-1 if there is no image).
	maskSize	integer	The of bytes in the image mask (0 if the image has no mask. -1 if there is no image.)

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
--------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

You may pass NULL for any of the output parameters.

You can now use a 24-bit pixel depth in the four picture control image bits functions. When you do, the color table parameters to the functions are not used. The array of bits contains RGB values rather than indexes into the color table. Each RGB value in the array of bits represented by a 3-byte value of the form

0xRRGGBB

where RR, GG, and BB represent the red, green and blue intensity of the color. The RR byte should always be at the lowest memory address of the three bytes.

See Also

GetImageBits.

GetIndexFromValue

```
int status = GetIndexFromValue (int panelHandle, int controlId, int *index, ...);
```

Purpose

This function returns the index of the first list item with the specified value.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	itemValue	depends on the type of the control	Specifies the value whose index will be returned.
Output	index	integer	Returns the index of the first list item with the specified value.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetLabelFromIndex

```
int status = GetLabelFromIndex (int panelHandle, int controlId, int itemIndex,
                                char itemLabel[ ]);
```

Purpose

This function returns the label of the specified list item.

For picture ring controls, this function returns an empty string.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	itemIndex	integer	The zero-based index into the list.
Output	itemLabel	string	Returns the label of the selected list item.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetLabelLengthFromIndex

```
int status = GetLabelLengthFromIndex (int panelHandle, int controlId,
                                     int itemIndex, int *length);
```

Purpose

This function returns the label length of the specified list item.

For picture ring controls, this function returns zero.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	itemIndex	integer	The zero-based index into the list.
Output	length	integer	Returns the number of characters in the label of the selected list item.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetListItemImage

```
int status = GetListItemImage (int panelHandle, int controlId, int itemIndex,
                              int *image);
```

Purpose

This function returns a value corresponding to the image state of the specified list item.

The image state of a list item indicates the presence of various folder icons next to the item.

This function is not valid for picture ring controls. For picture rings, see GetImageBits.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	itemIndex	integer	The zero-based index into the list.
Output	image	integer	Returns the value corresponding to the image state of the specified list item. The possible image states are: 0 = VAL_NO_IMAGE 1 = VAL_FOLDER 2 = VAL_OPEN_FOLDER 3 = VAL_CURRENT_FOLDER

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetMenuBarAttribute

```
int status = GetMenuBarAttribute (int menuBarHandle, int menuorMenuItemID,
                                int menuBarAttribute, void *attributeValue);
```

Purpose

This function returns the value of the specified menu bar attribute.

Parameters

Input	menuBarHandle	integer	The ID which was assigned to the menu or menu item by the User Interface Editor (located in the .uir header file), or returned by NewMenu, NewSubMenu, or NewMenuItem.
	menuorMenuItemID	integer	The ID which was assigned to the menu or menu item by the User Interface Editor (located in the .uir header file), or returned by NewMenu, NewSubMenu, or NewMenuItem. If the attribute corresponds to the entire menu bar, pass 0 (zero) as this parameter.
	menuBarAttribute	integer	A particular menu bar attribute. See Table 3-6 in Chapter 3 for a complete listing of menu bar attributes.
Output	attributeValue	void *	The value of the selected menu bar attribute. See Table 3-6 in Chapter 3 for valid values associated with all menu bar attributes.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetMouseCursor

```
int status = GetMouseCursor (int *mouseCursorStyle);
```

Purpose

Returns the mouse cursor style set by SetMouseCursor.

Parameters

Output	mouseCursorStyle	integer	Returns the mouse cursor style set by SetMouseCursor. The possible mouse cursor styles are shown in Table 3-4 of Chapter 3.
--------	-------------------------	---------	---

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetNumAxisItems

```
int status = GetNumAxisItems(int panelHandle, int controlId, int axis,
                             int *count);
```

Purpose

Returns the number of items in the list of label strings for a graph or strip chart axis.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	axis	integer	Specifies the axis for which to return the count of string/value pairs. Valid values: VAL_XAXIS VAL_LEFT_YAXIS VAL_RIGHT_YAXIS (graphs only)
Output	count	integer	The number of string/value pairs for the axis.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See Also

InsertAxisItem, GetAxisItem, GetAxisItemLabelLength

GetNumCheckedItems

```
int status = GetNumCheckedItems (int panelHandle, int controlId,
                                int *numberOfItems);
```

Purpose

This function returns the number of checked list items from a specified list control.

This function only applies to list boxes with the check mode attribute set.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
Output	numberOfItems	integer	Returns the number of list items that are checked.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetNumListItems

```
int status = GetNumListItems (int panelHandle, int controlId, int *count);
```

Purpose

This function returns the number of list items in the specified list control.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
Output	count	integer	Returns the number of items in the specified list control. Because the indices are zero-based, this value will be 1 greater than the index of the last item.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetNumTextBoxLines

```
int status = GetNumTextBoxLines (int panelHandle, int controlID, int *count);
```

Purpose

This function returns the number of lines containing text in the specified text box.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
Output	count	integer	Returns the number of lines containing text in the specified text box.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetPanelAttribute

```
int status = GetPanelAttribute (int panelHandle, int panelAttribute,
                               void *attributeValue);
```

Purpose

This function returns the value of a particular panel attribute.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	panelAttribute	integer	See Table 3-2 in Chapter 3 for a complete listing of panel attributes.
Output	attributeValue	void *	The value of the specified panel attribute. See Table 3-2 in Chapter 3 for valid values associated with all panel attributes.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetPanelDisplayBitmap

```
int status = GetPanelDisplayBitmap (int panelHandle, int scope, Rect area,
                                    int *bitmapID);
```

Purpose

This function creates a bitmap object containing a "snapshot" image of the current appearance of the specified panel. The bitmap ID can then be passed any function that accepts a bitmap, such as CanvasDrawBitmap or ClipboardPutBitmap.

For example, you can paste a picture of a panel onto the system clipboard by calling `GetPanelDisplayBitmap` and then passing the bitmap ID to `ClipboardPutBitmap`.

You can discard the bitmap object by passing the ID to the `DiscardBitmap` function.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the <code>LoadPanel</code> , <code>NewPanel</code> , or <code>DuplicatePanel</code> function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the <code>.uir</code> header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the <code>NewCtrl</code> or <code>DuplicateCtrl</code> function.
	scope	integer	Determines which portions of the specified panel are to be copied to the bitmap. See table of valid values below.
	area	Rect	Use this parameter to restrict the area of the panel copied into the bitmap. The rectangle coordinates are relative to the upper-left corner of the panel (directly below the title bar) before the panel is scrolled. Use <code>VAL_ENTIRE_OBJECT</code> if you do not want to restrict the area copied.
Output	bitmapID	integer	An ID that serves as a handle to the bitmap object.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

The valid values for the **scope** parameter are:

Valid Values	Description
<code>VAL_VISIBLE_AREA</code>	The visible area of the panel is copied to the bitmap, including the frame, menu bar, and scroll bars.
<code>VAL_FULL_PANEL</code>	The entire contents of the panel are copied to the bitmap, excluding the frame, menu bar, and scroll bars. This includes contents that might currently be scrolled off the visible area.

See Also

ClipboardPutBitmap, GetBitmapData, GetCtrlDisplayBitmap, SetCtrlBitmap, PlotBitmap, CanvasDrawBitmap, DiscardBitmap.

GetPanelMenuBar

```
int menuBarHandle = GetPanelMenuBar (int panelHandle);
```

Purpose

This function returns the handle of the menu bar associated with the specified panel.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
-------	--------------------	---------	---

Return Value

menuBarHandle	integer	The menu bar associated with the specified panel. The menu bar handle would have been returned by LoadMenuBar or NewMenuBar. If no menu bar is associated with the panel, zero is returned. Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
----------------------	---------	--

GetPlotAttribute

```
int status = GetPlotAttribute (int panelHandle, int controlID, int plotHandle,  
                               int plotAttribute, void *attributeValue);
```

Purpose

Obtains the value of a graph plot attribute.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the user Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	plotHandle	integer	The handle for a particular plot in the graph. It will have been returned by one of the graph plotting functions.
	plotAttribute	integer	Selects a particular graph plot attribute. See Table 3-20 in Chapter 3 for a complete listing of plot attributes.
Output	attributeValue	void *	Returns the value of the specified plot attribute. See Table 3-20 in Chapter 3 for a complete listing of plot attributes.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
--------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetPrintAttribute

```
int status = GetPrintAttribute (int printAttribute, int *attributeValue);
```

Purpose

Returns the value of the selected print attribute.

Parameters

Input	printAttribute	integer	See Table 3-27 in Chapter 3 for a complete listing of print attributes.
Output	attributeValue	integer	The current value of the print attribute. See Table 3-27 in Chapter 3 for valid values associated with all print attributes.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetRelativeMouseState

```
int status = GetRelativeMouseState (int panelHandle, int controlId,
                                   int *xCoordinate, int *yCoordinate,
                                   int *leftButtonDown, int *rightButtonDown,
                                   int *keyModifiers);
```

Purpose

Obtains information about the state of the mouse cursor. xCoordinate and yCoordinate are set to the position of the mouse relative to the top and left coordinates of the control specified. If controlId is 0, the coordinate information is relative to the top and left coordinates of the panel specified (excluding the panel frame and title bar). Note that the coordinates are returned even if the mouse is not over the control or the panel.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the user Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function. Pass 0 to indicate that the coordinates should be relative to the panel.
Output	xCoordinate	integer	The x-coordinate of the mouse cursor relative to the left edge of the control (or panel, if control ID is 0).
	yCoordinate	integer	The y-coordinate of the mouse cursor relative to the top of the control (or panel, if controlId is 0).
	leftButtonDown	integer	0 if the left button is up. 1 if the left button is down.
	rightButtonDown	integer	0 if the right button is up. 1 if the right button is down.
	keyModifiers	integer	The state of the keyboard modifiers the (in other words, the <Ctrl> and <Shift> keys). If no keys are down, the value is 0. Otherwise, the value is the bitwise 'OR' of the appropriate key masks: VAL_MENUKEY_MODIFIER and VAL_SHIFT_MODIFIER.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
--------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

You may pass NULL (0) in place of any of the output parameters.

See Also

GetGlobalMouseState.

GetScreenSize

```
int status = GetScreenSize (int *height, int *width);
```

Purpose

Returns the height and width of the screen in pixels.

Parameters

Output	height	integer	Height of the screen in pixels.
	width	integer	Width of the screen in pixels.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
--------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetSharedMenuBarEventPanel

```
int panelHandle = GetSharedMenuBarEventPanel (void);
```

Purpose

This function returns the handle for the panel on which the last menu commit event occurred.

This function is especially useful when one menu bar is shared by multiple panels.

Return Value

panelHandle	integer	Returns the handle for the panel on which the last commit event occurred. Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
--------------------	---------	--

GetSleepPolicy

```
int sleepPolicy = GetSleepPolicy (void);
```

Purpose

Obtains the current "sleep" policy. See `SetSleepPolicy` for more information on "sleeping".

Return Value

sleepPolicy	integer	The current sleep policy.
--------------------	---------	---------------------------

Return Codes

VAL_SLEEP_NONE	1	Never be put to sleep.
VAL_SLEEP_SOME	2	Be put to sleep a small period.
VAL_SLEEP_MORE	3	Be put to sleep for a longer period.

See Also

`SetSleepPolicy`.

GetSystemAttribute

```
int status = GetSystemAttribute (int systemAttribute, void *attributeValue);
```

Purpose

Returns the value of a particular system attribute.

Parameters

Input	systemAttribute	integer	ATTR_ALLOW_UNSAFE_TIMER_EVENTS ATTR_REPORT_LOAD_FAILURE ATTR_ALLOW_MISSING_CALLBACKS
Output	attributeValue	void *	The value of the specified attribute. See Table 3-26 for values associated with this attribute.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetSystemPopupsAttribute

```
int status = GetSystemPopupsAttribute (int popupAttribute, void *attributeValue);
```

Purpose

Returns the value of a particular system pop-up attribute.

Parameters

Input	popupAttribute	integer	ATTR_MOVABLE or ATTR_SYSTEM_MENU_VISIBLE
Output	attributeValue	void*	The value of the specified attribute. See Table 3-2 in Chapter 3 for valid values associated with these attributes.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetTextBoxLine

```
int status = GetTextBoxLine (int panelHandle, int controlId, int lineIndex,  
                             char destinationBuffer[ ]);
```

Purpose

This function returns a string from the specified text box line into Destination Buffer.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	lineIndex	integer	The zero-based index into the text box.
Output	destinationBuffer	string	Returns the string at the specified text box line.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetTextBoxLineLength

```
int status = GetTextBoxLineLength (int panelHandle, int controlID, int lineIndex,
                                   int *length);
```

Purpose

This function returns the number of characters in the selected text box line (including null characters.)

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	lineIndex	integer	The zero-based index into the text box.
Output	length	integer	Returns number of characters in the selected text box line.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetTextDisplaySize

```
int status = GetTextDisplaySize(char text[], char metaFont[], int *height,
                                int *width);
```

Purpose

Returns the height and width of the specified text having the specified meta font.

Parameters

Input	text metaFont	string string	The text string whose size is to be calculated. The meta font to be used in calculating the size of the text.
Output	height width	integer integer	The height of the text in pixels. The width of the text in pixels.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetTraceAttribute

```
int status = GetTraceAttribute(int panelHandle, int controlId, int traceNumber,
                                int traceAttribute, int *attributeValue);
```

Purpose

Obtains one of the following strip chart trace attributes: color, trace style, point style, line style, visible.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	traceNumber	integer	The strip chart trace number may be from 1 to the number of defined strip chart traces. The number of defined strip chart traces is established through editing the strip chart in the User Interface Editor or calling SetCtrlAttribute
	traceAttribute	integer	Selects a particular strip chart trace attribute. See Table 3-20 in Chapter 3 for a complete listing of trace attributes.
Output	attributeValue	integer	The current value of the trace attribute.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetUILErrorString

```
char *message = GetUILErrorString (int errorNum)
```

Purpose

Converts the error number returned by a User Interface Library function into a meaningful error message.

Parameters

Input	errorNum	integer	Status returned by User Interface function.
-------	-----------------	---------	---

Return Value

message	string	Explanation of error.
----------------	--------	-----------------------

GetUserEvent

```
int status = GetUserEvent (int waitMode, int *panelorMenuBarHandle,
                          int *controlorMenuItemID);
```

Purpose

Obtains the next commit event or programmer-defined event from the `GetUserEvent` queue. A commit event occurs when the user changes the state of a hot or validate control or selects a menu item. Programmer-defined events are placed in the `GetUserEvent` queue by `QueueUserEvent`. The function description for `QueueUserEvent` describes valid programmer-defined events.

Parameters

Input	waitMode	integer	If 1, <code>GetUserEvent</code> does not return until a commit event occurs. If 0, <code>GetUserEvent</code> returns immediately, whether or not a commit event has occurred.
Output	panelorMenuBarHandle	integer	Returns the handle of the panel or menu bar on which the commit event occurred. If waitMode is zero (“no wait”) and no event has occurred, a -1 is returned.
	controlorMenuItemID	integer	Returns the ID of the control or menu item on which the commit event occurred. If waitMode is zero (“no wait”) and no event has occurred, a -1 is returned.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Return Codes

Contains the event retrieved from the `GetUserEvent` queue. The possible values are:

0	No event.
1	Commit event occurred.
1000–10000	Event queued by <code>QueueUserEvent</code> .

GetValueFromIndex

```
int status = GetValueFromIndex (int panelHandle, int controlId, int itemIndex,
                               void *itemValue);
```

Purpose

This function returns the value for the specified list index.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	itemIndex	integer	The zero-based index into the list.
Output	itemValue	void *	Returns the value of the specified list item.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetValueLengthFromIndex

```
int status = GetValueLengthFromIndex (int panelHandle, int controlId,
                                      int itemIndex, int *length);
```

Purpose

This function returns the length of the value for the specified list item.

This function is valid only for lists with string data type.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID		The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	itemIndex	integer	The zero-based index into the list.
Output	length	integer	Returns the length of the value at the Item Index.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

GetWaitCursorState

```
int cursorState = GetWaitCursorState(void);
```

Purpose

Returns the state of the cursor, indicating whether the wait cursor is active or inactive.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Return Codes

Returns the state of the wait cursor.

0	wait cursor inactive.
1	wait cursor active.

HidePanel

```
int status = HidePanel (int panelHandle);
```

Purpose

Clears a panel from the screen but leaves it in memory.

When a panel is hidden, it can still be updated programmatically. For example, you can add plots to a graph control on a hidden panel. When the panel displays again, it will show the new plots.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
-------	--------------------	---------	---

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

InsertAxisItem

```
int status = InsertAxisItem (int panelHandle, int controlId, int axis,  
                             int itemIndex, char itemLabel[], double itemValue);
```

Purpose

This function inserts a string/value pair into the list of label strings associated with a graph or strip chart axis. These strings appear instead of the numerical labels. They appear at the location of their associated values on the graph or strip chart.

To see string labels on an X axis, you must set the ATTR_XUSE_LABEL_STRINGS attribute to TRUE. To see string labels on a Y axis, you must set the ATTR_YUSE_LABEL_STRINGS attribute to TRUE.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	axis	integer	Specifies the axis for which to insert the string/value pair. Valid values: VAL_XAXIS VAL_LEFT_YAXIS VAL_RIGHT_YAXIS (graphs only)
	itemIndex	integer	The zero-based index into the list at which the item is to be stored. Pass -1 to store the item at the end of the list. See discussion below.
	itemLabel	string	The label string being inserted. The label appears on the axis at the location of the associated value. A maximum of 31 characters are shown.
	itemValue	double-precision	The value to be associated with the label string being inserted. The label string appears on the axis at the location of the value.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

itemIndex does not determine the order in which the labels appear on the axis. It merely represents the order in which LabWindows/CVI stores the string/value pairs. You can use the index as a handle for replacing or deleting label/value pairs.

If you pass -1 for **itemIndex**, the string/value pair is stored at the end of the list.

See Also

ReplaceAxisItem, DeleteAxisItem, ClearAxisItems, GetNumAxisItems

InsertListItem

```
int status = InsertListItem (int panelHandle, int controlId, int itemIndex,
                             char itemLabel[ ], ...);
```

Purpose

This function inserts a label/value pair into a list or ring control at the specified zero-based index.

The indices of existing label/value pairs at and beyond the specified index are increased by 1.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	itemIndex	integer	The zero-based index into the list where the item will be placed. Pass -1 to insert the item at the end of the list.
	itemLabel	string	The label to be associated with the value being inserted.
	itemValue	depends on type of list control	The value to be associated with the label being inserted. The data type must be the same as the data type of the control.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

For picture rings, the “label” is actually an image, and you pass the pathname of the image as the **itemLabel** parameter. The image pathname may be a complete pathname or a simple filename. If a simple filename, the image is located in the project. If not located in the project, it is located in the directory of the project. If you pass NULL or the empty string, a placeholder for the image is created, which can be filled using ReplaceListItem or SetImageBits.

You can create columns in a list box control by embedding escape codes in the **itemLabel** string. Use \033 to indicate an escape code, followed by p (for pixel), followed by a justification code

of `l` (left), `c` (center), or `r` (right). For example, the following code sets a left-justified column at the 100- and 200-pixel positions.

```
InsertListItem (handle, cID, 0,
               "Chevrolet\033p100lCorvette\033p200lRed", 0);
InsertListItem (handle, cID, 1,
               "Ford\033p100lProbe\033p200lBlack", 0);
```

The preceding code segment creates the following tab format.

Chevrolet	Corvette	Red
Ford	Probe	Black

In the following example, the code segment sets a centered column at the 32-, 130-, and 230-pixel positions.

```
InsertListItem (handle, cID, 0,
               "\033p32cChevrolet\033p130cCorvette\033p230cRed", 0);
InsertListItem (handle, cID, 1,
               "\033p32cFord\033p130cProbe\033p230cBlack", 0);
```

The preceding code segment creates the following tab format.

Chevrolet	Corvette	Red
Ford	Probe	Black

The code that inserts a vertical line is `\033vline`. The vertical line is added at the current position in the label.

You can also use escape codes to change the foreground and background colors of characters in a list box. The escape codes only affect the label that they are embedded into. Setting the color changes it until the color is changed again or the end of the line is reached.

To change the foreground color, the code is `\033fgXXXXXX` where `XXXXXX` is a 6 digit RGB value specified in hex.

To change the background color, the code is `\033bgXXXXXX` where `XXXXXX` is a 6 digit RGB value specified in hex.

To change either color back to the default color for the text, insert `default` instead of the 6 digit RGB value.

You can insert a separator bar into a ring control (Ring, Menu Ring, Recessed Menu Ring, or Pop-up Menu Ring) by embedding the escape code `\033m-` in the `itemLabel` string.

InsertSeparator

```
int status = InsertSeparator (int menuBarHandle, int menuID,
                             int beforeMenuItemID);
```

Purpose

This function inserts a new separator bar in the menu.

Parameters

Input	menuBarHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular menu bar that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by LoadMenuBar or NewMenuBar .
	menuID	integer	The ID for a particular menu within a menu bar. The Menu ID should be a constant name (located in the .uir header file) generated by the User Interface Editor or a value returned by the NewMenu function.
	beforeMenuItemID	integer	The separator bar is inserted before (above) this menu item. To place the separator at the end (bottom) of the menu item list, enter -1 as the Before Menu Item ID.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

InsertTextBoxLine

```
int status = InsertTextBoxLine (int panelHandle, int controlID, int lineIndex,
                                char text[ ]);
```

Purpose

This function inserts a string at the specified text box line.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
-------	--------------------	---------	---

controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
lineIndex	integer	The zero-based index of a line in the specified text box. Pass -1 to insert the item at the end of the text box.
text	string	The text to be inserted at the specified Line Index.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

A text box in the User Interface Library can have only a limited number of lines. The number of lines multiplied by the pixel height of the font must be less than 32767, or else the text box will not scroll. In a text box that uses NIDialogMetaFont or NIEditorMetaFont, you can have a maximum of about 2500 lines.

InstallCtrlCallback

```
int status = InstallCtrlCallback (int panelHandle, int controlID,
                                CtrlCallbackPtr eventFunction,
                                void *callbackData);
```

Purpose

This function installs a control callback. The InstallCtrlCallback function call takes a panel handle and control ID, the name of the event function that processes events for that control, and callback data of any type.

When an event is generated by the specified control (after the callback is installed), the event function is called.

This event function (type CtrlCallbackPtr) takes the form:

```
int CVICALLBACK EventFunctionName (int panelHandle, int controlID, int event,
                                    void *callbackData, int eventData1,
                                    int eventData2);
```

The event function is passed the panel handle and control ID of the control generating the event. Callback data defined by the user is also passed to the event function as well as the type of the event (such as a left mouse click), and any additional event data (such as the mouse position at

the time of a left mouse click). The possible control events and associated event data are shown in Table 3-1 of Chapter 3, *Programming with the User Interface Library*. Also refer to the online help for the Event Function control on the `InstallCtrlCallback` function panel.

A control callback can also be installed from the Edit Control panel in the User Interface Editor.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the <code>LoadPanel</code> , <code>NewPanel</code> , or <code>DuplicatePanel</code> function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the <code>.uir</code> header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the <code>NewCtrl</code> or <code>DuplicateCtrl</code> function.
	eventFunction	CtrlCallbackPtr	The name of the user function that processes the control callback.
	callbackData	void *	A pointer to user defined data that is passed to the callback function.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

InstallMainCallback

```
int status = InstallMainCallback (MainCallbackPtr eventFunction,
                                void *callbackData, int getIdleEvents);
```

Purpose

This function installs a main callback that is called for all panel, control, and menu events.

The `InstallMainCallback` function takes the name of an event function a pointer to callback data of any type, and a Boolean indicating whether or not to get idle events. (For a further discussion of the main callback, see the class help for Callback Functions.)

The `getIdleEvents` feature allows program execution to proceed when it would normally be suspended. For example, the program would normally be suspended in `GetUserEvent` or `RunUserInterface` when the user holds the mouse button down on a control or pull-down menu. Idle events occur continuously, even under these circumstances. Since the main callback

can receive idle events, the program can continue processing by responding to idle events. Call `SetIdleEventRate` to set the rate of idle events.

Note: `EVENT_VAL_CHANGED` *and* `EVENT_IDLE` *are the only events that are generated while a user holds the mouse button down on a control or pull-down menu.*

The operating system blocks all events (including idle events) when a top-level panel is moved or sized.

When any event is generated (after the callback is installed), the event function is called.

This event function (type `MainCallbackPtr`) takes the form:

```
int CVICALLBACK EventFunctionName (int panelOrMenuBarHandle,
                                   int controlOrMenuItemID, int event,
                                   void *callbackData, int eventData1,
                                   int eventData2);
```

The event function is passed information on the source of the callback, either the panel handle and control ID, or the menu bar handle and menu item ID. Callback data defined by the user is also passed to the event function. Finally, the event function is also passed the type of the event (such as a left mouse click), and any additional event data (such as the mouse position at the time of a left mouse click). The possible events and associated event data that can be processed in the main callback are listed in Table 3-1 of Chapter 3, *Programming with the User Interface Library*. Also refer to the online help for the Event Function control on the `InstallMainCallback` function panel.

Parameters

Input	eventFunction	<code>MainCallbackPtr</code>	The name of the user function that processes the main callback.
	callbackData	<code>void *</code>	A pointer to user-defined data passed to the event function.
	getIdleEvents	integer	1 = respond to idle events. 0 = ignore idle events.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

InstallMenuCallback

```
int status = InstallMenuCallback (int menuBarHandle, int menuorMenuItemID,
                                MenuCallbackPtr eventFunction,
                                void *callbackData);
```

Purpose

This function installs a menu callback. It takes a menu bar handle and menu/menu item ID, the name of the event function that processes commit events for the menu/menu item, and callback data of any type.

When an event is generated on the specified menu bar (after the callback is installed), the event function is called.

This event function (type MenuCallbackPtr) takes the form:

```
void CVICALLBACK EventFunctionName (int menuBarHandle, int menuItemID,
                                     void *callbackPtr, int panelHandle);
```

When a commit event is generated by a menu selection, the event function is passed the menu bar handle, menu item ID, and panel handle of the menu bar generating the event. Callback data defined by the user is also passed to the event function.

A menu callback can also be installed via the NewMenuItem function, or from the Edit Menu Bar dialog box in the User Interface Editor.

Parameters

Input	menuBarHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular menu bar that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by LoadMenuBar or NewMenuBar.
	menuorMenuItemID	integer	The menu or menu item ID assigned in the User Interface Editor or returned by the NewMenu or NewMenuItem.
	eventFunction	MenuCallbackPtr	The name of the user function that processes the menu callback.
	callbackData	void *	A pointer to user-defined data that is passed to the event function.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

InstallMenuDimmerCallback

```
int status = InstallMenuDimmerCallback (int menuBarHandle,
                                         MenuDimmerCallbackPtr dimmerFunction);
```

Purpose

This function installs a menu dimmer callback. It takes the handle of a menu bar and the name of the callback function.

A menu dimmer callback is called just before a pull-down menu appears when a menu bar is clicked or a menu short-cut key is pressed. The menu bar handle and the handle of the panel on which the menu bar resides is passed to the specified dimmer function for processing. This callback function is useful for checking a program's state and then dimming invalid menu items before the menu is displayed.

This callback function (type `MenuDimmerCallbackPtr`) takes the form:

```
void CVICALLBACK DimmerFunctionName (int menuBarHandle, int panelHandle);
```

The dimmer function is passed the menu bar handle and panel handle of the menu bar that has been accessed.

Parameters

Input	menuBarHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular menu bar that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by <code>LoadMenuBar</code> or <code>NewMenuBar</code> .
	dimmerFunction	<code>MenuDimmerCallbackPtr</code>	The name of the user function that processes the menu dimmer callback.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

InstallPanelCallback

```
int status = InstallPanelCallback (int panelHandle, PanelCallbackPtr eventFunction,
                                   void *callbackData);
```

Purpose

This function installs a panel callback. It takes a panel handle, the name of the event function that processes events for that panel, and callback data of any type.

When an event is generated on the specified panel (after the callback is installed), the event function is called.

This event function (type `PanelCallbackPtr`) takes the form:

```
int CVICALLBACK EventFunctionName (int panelHandle, int event,
                                   void *callbackData, int eventData1,
                                   int eventData2);
```

The event function is passed the panel handle of the panel generating the event, callback data defined by the user, the type of the event (such as a left mouse click), and any additional event data (such as the mouse position at the time of a left mouse click).

See Table 3-1 in Chapter 3, *Programming with the User Interface Library*, for the events and event data that can be processed by a panel callback. Also refer to the online help for the Event Function control on the `InstallPanelCallback` function panel.

A panel callback can also be installed from the Edit Panel window in the User Interface Editor.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the <code>LoadPanel</code> , <code>NewPanel</code> , or <code>DuplicatePanel</code> function.
	eventFunction	<code>PanelCallbackPtr</code>	The name of the user function that processes the panel callback.
	callbackData	void *	A pointer to user defined data that is passed to the event function.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

InstallPopup

```
int status = InstallPopup (int panelHandle);
```


Purpose

Displays and activates a panel as a dialog box.

The user cannot operate any other panels while a pop-up panel is active.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
-------	--------------------	---------	---

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

IsListItemChecked

```
int status = IsListItemChecked (int panelHandle, int controlId, int itemIndex,
                                int *checked);
```

Purpose

This function returns a Boolean value indicating whether or not a list item is checked.

This function only applies to list boxes with the check mode attribute set.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	itemIndex	integer	The zero-based index into the list control.

Output	checked	integer	Returns a Boolean value indicating whether a list item is checked. 0 = not checked 1 = checked.
--------	----------------	---------	---

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

LoadMenuBar

```
int menuBarHandle = LoadMenuBar (int destinationPanelHandle, char filename[ ],
                                  int menuBarResourceID);
```

Purpose

Loads a menu bar into memory from a User Interface Resource (.uir) file that was created in the User Interface Editor. The menu bar will reside on the panel specified by the destination panel handle.

The function returns a menu bar handle which is used in subsequent function calls to specify the menu bar.

Note: *The* ATTR_REPORT_LOAD_FAILURE *and* ATTR_ALLOW_MISSING_CALLBACKS *system attribute affect the behavior of this function when an error is encountered. See the* SetSystemAttribute *function.*

Parameters

Input	destinationPanelHandle	integer	The handle for the panel on which the menu bar is to reside.
	filename	string	The name of the User Interface Resource file which contains the menu bar.
	menuBarResourceID	integer	The defined constant which was assigned to the menu bar in the User Interface Editor.

Return Value

menuBarHandle	integer	The value you can use in subsequent function calls to specify this menu bar. Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
----------------------	---------	---

Parameter Discussion

destinationPanelHandle will have been returned by the `LoadPanel`, `NewPanel`, or `DuplicatePanel` function. If the destination panel is not currently in memory, pass a zero as the destination panel handle and this menu bar can later be assigned to a panel using `SetPanelMenuBar`.

You can use a complete pathname or a simple filename with the **filename** parameter. If the name is a simple filename (in other words, contains no directory path) and is listed in the project, then the file is loaded using the pathname from the project. Otherwise, the file is loaded from the directory containing the project.

The **menuBarResourceID** can be found in the `.uir` header file and is used only once to load the menu bar into memory. Subsequent function calls will refer to the menu bar with the menu bar handle returned by this function.

See also

`LoadMenuBarEx`, `SetSystemAttribute`

LoadMenuBarEx

```
int menuBarHandle = LoadMenuBarEx(int destinationPanelHandle, filename[ ],
                                   int menuBarResourceID,
                                   void *callingModuleHandle);
```

Purpose

`LoadMenuBarEx` loads a menu bar into memory from a User Interface Resource (`.uir`) that was file created in the User Interface Editor. `LoadMenuBarEx` is similar to `LoadMenuBar`, except that, when you use `LoadMenuBarEx` on Windows 95 and NT, the callback functions you reference in your `.uir` file can be defined in the DLL that contains the call to `LoadMenuBarEx`. On platforms other than Windows 95 and NT, `LoadMenuBarEx` works exactly like `LoadMenuBar`.

Note: *The `ATTR_REPORT_LOAD_FAILURE` and `ATTR_ALLOW_MISSING_CALLBACKS` system attribute affect the behavior of this function when an error is encountered. See the `SetSystemAttribute` function.*

Parameters

Input	destinationPanelHandle	integer	The handle of the panel on which the menu bar is to reside.
	filename	string	The name of the User Interface Resource File that contains the menu bar.

panelResourceID	integer	The defined constant assigned to the menu bar in the User Interface Editor.
callingModuleHandle	void pointer	Usually, the module handle of the calling DLL. You can use <code>__CVIUserHInst</code> . Zero indicates the project or executable.

Return Value

menuBarHandle	integer	The value you can use in subsequent function calls to specify this menu bar. Negative values indicate that an error occurred. Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
----------------------	---------	--

Using this Function

Refer to the function help for `LoadMenuBar` for detailed information on that function. When you call `LoadMenuBar`, the User Interface Library attempts to find the callback functions referenced in the `.uir` file. It searches the symbols defined in the project or in object, library, or DLL import library modules that have been loaded using `LoadExternalModule`. It does not search symbols that are defined in a DLL but not exported in the DLL import library.

You may want a DLL to load a menu bar and link to callback functions defined in (but not exported from) the DLL. You can do this by calling `LoadMenuBarEx`. You must specify the module handle of the DLL in the **callingModuleHandle** parameter. You can do this by using the pre-defined variable `__CVIUserHInst`. (If you pass zero for the **callingModuleHandle**, the function behaves identically to `LoadMenuBar`.)

`LoadMenuBarEx` first searches the DLL symbols to find the callback functions referenced in the `.uir`. If there are any callback functions that it cannot find, it then searches for them in the same manner as `LoadMenuBar`.

`LoadMenuBarEx` expects the DLL to contain a table of the callback functions referenced by the `.uir` files loaded by the DLL. If you create the DLL in LabWindows/CVI, the table is included automatically. If you create the DLL using an external compiler, you must arrange for this table to be included in the DLL. You can do this by using the **External Compiler Support** command in the **Build** menu of the Project window. You must have a LabWindows/CVI project that lists all of the `.uir` files loaded by the DLL. In the External Compiler Support dialog box, specify the name of an object file to contain the table of callback function names. Then click on the **Create** button to create the object file. You must include the object file in the external compiler project you use to create the DLL.

The External Compiler Support information is contained in the LabWindows/CVI project file. If that project file is loaded and you modify and save any of the `.uir` files, LabWindows/CVI automatically regenerates the object file.

See also

LoadMenuBar, LoadPanelEx, SetSystemAttribute

LoadPanel

```
int panelHandle = LoadPanel (int parentPanelHandle, char filename[ ],
                             int panelResourceID);
```

Purpose

Loads a panel into memory from a User Interface Resource (.uir) file created in the User Interface Editor.

The panel will be a child panel of the parent panel specified by **parentPanelHandle**. To make the panel a top-level panel, enter 0 for the **parentPanelHandle**. The loaded panel can then be displayed with the DisplayPanel function.

The function returns a panel handle which is used in subsequent function calls to specify the panel.

Note: *The ATTR_REPORT_LOAD_FAILURE and ATTR_ALLOW_MISSING_CALLBACKS system attribute affect the behavior of this function when an error is encountered. See the SetSystemAttribute function.*

Parameters

Input	parentPanelHandle	integer	The handle of the panel into which the panel is loaded as a child panel. Pass 0 to load the panel as a top-level window.
	filename	string	The name of the User Interface Resource file which contains the panel.
	panelResourceID	integer	The defined constant which was assigned to the panel in the User Interface Editor.

Return Value

panelHandle	integer	The value you can use in subsequent function calls to specify this panel. Negative values indicate that an error occurred. Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
--------------------	---------	---

Parameter Discussion

To make the panel a top-level panel, enter 0 for **parentPanelHandle**. If the panel is being loaded from a LabWindows for DOS .uir file, use the Return Value from the function DOSCompatWindow as the **parentPanelHandle**.

You can use a complete pathname or a simple filename for **filename**. If the name is a simple filename (in other words, contains no directory path) and is listed in the project, then the file is loaded using the pathname from the project. Otherwise, the file is loaded from the directory containing the project.

The **panelResourceID** can be found in the .uir header file and is used only once to load the panel into memory. Subsequent function calls refer to this panel with the **panelHandle** returned by this function.

See also

LoadPanelEx, SetSystemAttribute

LoadPanelEx

```
int panelHandle = LoadPanelEx(int parentPanelHandle, char filename[],
                              int panelResourceID, void *callingModuleHandle);
```

Purpose

LoadPanelEx loads a panel into memory from a User Interface Resource (.uir) file created in the User Interface Editor. LoadPanelEx is similar to LoadPanel, except that, when you use LoadPanelEx your program on Windows 95 and NT, the callback functions you reference in your .uir file can be defined in the DLL that contains the call to LoadPanelEx. On platforms other than Windows 95 and NT, LoadPanelEx works exactly like LoadPanel.

Note: *The ATTR_REPORT_LOAD_FAILURE and ATTR_ALLOW_MISSING_CALLBACKS system attribute affect the behavior of this function when an error is encountered. See the SetSystemAttribute function.*

Parameters

Input	parentPanelHandle	integer	The handle of the panel into which the panel is loaded as a child panel . Pass 0 to load the panel as a top-level window.
	filename	string	The name of the User Interface Resource File that contains the panel.
	panelResourceID	integer	The defined constant assigned to the panel in the User Interface Editor.

	callingModuleHandle	void pointer	Usually, the module handle of the calling DLL. You can use <code>__CVIUserHInst</code> . Zero indicates the project or executable.
--	----------------------------	-----------------	--

Return Value

panelHandle	integer	The value you can use in subsequent function calls to specify this panel. Negative values indicate that an error occurred. Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
--------------------	---------	---

Using this Function

Refer to the function help for `LoadPanel` for detailed information on that function.

When you call `LoadPanel`, the User Interface Library attempts to find the callback functions referenced in the `.uir` file. It searches the symbols defined in the project or in object, library, or DLL import library modules that have been loaded using `LoadExternalModule`. It does not search symbols that are defined in a DLL but not exported in the DLL import library.

You may want a DLL to load a panel and link to callback functions defined in (but not exported from) the DLL. You can do this by calling `LoadPanelEx`. You must specify the module handle of the DLL in the **callingModuleHandle** parameter. You can do this by using the pre-defined variable `__CVIUserHInst`. (If you pass zero for the **callingModuleHandle**, the function behaves identically to `LoadPanel`.)

`LoadPanelEx` first searches the DLL symbols to find the callback functions referenced in the `.uir`. If there are any callback functions that it cannot find, it then searches for them in the same manner as `LoadPanel`.

`LoadPanelEx` expects the DLL to contain a table of the callback functions referenced by the `.uir` files loaded by the DLL. If you create the DLL in LabWindows/CVI, the table is included automatically. If you create the DLL using an external compiler, you must arrange for this table to be included in the DLL. You can do this by using the **External Compiler Support** command in the **Build** menu of the Project window. You must have a LabWindows/CVI project that lists all of the `.uir` files loaded by the DLL. In the External Compiler Support dialog box, specify the name of an object file to contain the table of callback function names. Then click on the **Create** button to create the object file. You must include the object file in the external compiler project you use to create the DLL.

The External Compiler Support information is contained in the LabWindows/CVI project file. If that project file is loaded and you modify and save any of the `.uir` files, LabWindows/CVI automatically regenerates the object file.

See also

LoadPanel, LoadMenuBarEx, SetSystemAttribute

MakeColor

```
int rgb = MakeColor (int red, int green, int blue);
```

Purpose

Generates a color (RGB) value from the individual constituent red, green, and blue intensity levels.

An RGB value is a 4-byte integer with the hexadecimal format 0x00RRGGBB. RR, GG, and BB are the respective red, green, and blue components of the color value. The first sixteen colors listed are the sixteen standard colors.

Predefined RGB Values:

```
0xFF0000L = VAL_RED
0x00FF00L = VAL_GREEN
0x0000FFL = VAL_BLUE
0x00FFFFL = VAL_CYAN
0xFF00FFL = VAL_MAGENTA
0xFFFF00L = VAL_YELLOW
0x800000L = VAL_DK_RED
0x000080L = VAL_DK_BLUE
0x008000L = VAL_DK_GREEN
0x008080L = VAL_DK_CYAN
0x800080L = VAL_DK_MAGENTA
0x808000L = VAL_DK_YELLOW
0xCCCCCL = VAL_LT_GRAY
0x808080L = VAL_DK_GRAY
0x000000L = VAL_BLACK
0xFFFFFFFFL = VAL_WHITE
0xA0A0A0L = VAL_GRAY
0xE5E5E5L = VAL_OFFWHITE
VAL_PANEL_GRAY = VAL_LT_GRAY
```

Parameters

Input	red	integer	The red level of the new color. Any integer value between 0 and 255 is valid. 0 = No red component. 255 = Maximum red component.
	green	integer	The green level of the new color. Any integer value between 0 and 255 is valid. 0 = No green component. 255 = Maximum green component.

	blue	integer	The blue level of the new color. Any integer value between 0 and 255 is valid. 0 = No blue component. 255 = Maximum blue component.
--	-------------	---------	---

Return Value

rgb	integer	Return Value indicating the RGB value. Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
------------	---------	---

MakePoint

`Point point = MakePoint(int xCoordinate, int yCoordinate);`

Purpose

Returns a Point structure with the specified values. The `Point` structure defines the location of a point.

This function is useful when calling canvas control functions that require Point structures as input parameters. You can embed a call to `MakePoint` in calls to these functions, thereby eliminating the need to declare a Point variable.

Parameters

Input	xCoordinate	integer	The horizontal location of the point.
	yCoordinate	integer	The vertical location of the point.

Return Value

point	Point	A Point structure containing the specified coordinate values.
--------------	-------	---

See Also

`PointSet`, `MakeRect`

MakeRect

```
Rect rect = MakeRect (int top, int left, int height, int width);
```

Purpose

Returns a `Rect` structure with the specified values. The `Rect` structure defines the location and size of a rectangle.

This function is useful when calling canvas control functions that require `Rect` structures as input parameters. You can embed a call to `MakeRect` in calls to these functions, thereby eliminating the need to declare a `Rect` variable.

Parameters

Input	top	integer	The location of the top edge of the rectangle.
	left	integer	The location of the left edge of the rectangle.
	height	integer	The height of the rectangle.
	width	integer	The width of the rectangle.

Return Value

rect	Rect	A <code>Rect</code> structure containing the specified coordinate values.
-------------	------	---

See Also

`RectSet`, `MakePoint`

MessagePopup

```
int status = MessagePopup (char title[ ], char message[ ]);
```

Purpose

Displays a message in a dialog box and waits for the user to select the **OK** button.

Parameters

Input	title	string	The title to be displayed on the dialog box.
-------	--------------	--------	--

	message	string	The message to be displayed in the dialog box. To display a multi-line message, embed newline characters (\n) in the message string.
--	----------------	--------	--

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

MultiFileSelectPopup

```
int status = MultiFileSelectPopup (char defaultDirectory[ ], char defaultFileSpec[ ],
                                   char fileTypeList[ ] char title[ ], int
                                   restrictDirectory, int restrictExtension, int
                                   allowCancel,
                                   int numberOfSelectedFiles, char **fileList);
```

Purpose

Displays a file-selection dialog box and waits for the user to select a file or cancel.

Parameters

Input	defaultDirectory	string	The initial directory. If " " is entered, then the current working directory will be used.
	defaultFileSpec	string	A string that specifies which files to display. For example, "*.c" would cause all files with the extension .c to be displayed.
	fileTypeList	string	A list of file types, separated by semicolons, to be contained in the File Type List of the File Select Pop-up when restrictExtension is FALSE. For example, "*.c;*.h" allows the user to select "*.c" or "*.h" from the File Type List. ("*. *" is always available).
	title	string	The title of the dialog box.
	restrictDirectory	integer	If non-zero, the user cannot change directories or drives. If zero, the user can change directories or drives.
	restrictExtension	integer	If non-zero, the user is limited to files with the default extension. If zero, the user can select files with any extension.
	allowCancel	integer	If non-zero, the user can cancel out of the File Select Popup. If zero, the user can leave the pop-up only by making a selection.
Output	numberOfSelectedFiles	integer	The number of files selected by the user.
	fileList	array of strings	The buffer in which the user's selection is returned. The buffer is automatically allocated by MultiFileSelectPopup and is accessible as an array of strings.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Return Codes

0	VAL_NO_FILE_SELECTED
1	VAL_EXISTING_FILE_SELECTED

Parameter Discussion

The **defaultFileSpec** is shown in the file name control when the pop-up is first displayed. If you specify an actual file name, such as `test.c`, that name appears in the file name box and also in the file list box. The **defaultFileSpec** cannot contain a directory path.

fileList is allocated dynamically, as is each string. When they are no longer needed, your program should free each string, and then free the array using the `free` function.

NewBitmap

```
int status = NewBitmap (int bytesPerRow, int pixelDepth, int width, int height,
                        int colorTable[], unsigned char bits[],
                        unsigned char mask[], int *bitmapID);
```

Purpose

Creates a bitmap object. The bitmap ID can then be passed any function that accepts a bitmap, such as `CanvasDrawBitmap` or `ClipboardPutBitmap`.

You can discard the bitmap object by passing its ID to `DiscardBitmap`.

Parameters

Input	bytesPerRow	integer	The number of bytes on each scan line of the image.
	pixelDepth	integer	The number of bits per pixel.
	width	integer	The width of the image, in pixels.
	height	integer	The height of the image, in pixels.
	colorTable	integer array	An array of RGB color values, or NULL if pixelDepth is greater than 8.
	bits	unsigned char array	An array of bits that determine the colors to be displayed on each pixel in the image.
	mask	unsigned char array	An array containing one bit per pixel in the image. Each bit specifies whether the pixel is actually drawn. May be NULL.
Output	bitmapID	integer	An ID that serves as a handle to the bitmap object.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

Depending on the **pixelDepth** and **width**, the number of bits per line in the **bits** array might not be an even multiple of 8. If not, then the extra bits needed to get to the next byte boundary are considered "padding". If you set **bytesPerRow** to be a positive number, then the bits for each scan line must start on a byte boundary, and so padding may be required. In fact, you can set **bytesPerRow** to be larger than the minimum number of bytes actually needed. The extra bytes are also considered padding. If you pass -1, there is no padding at all. The bits for each scan line immediately follow the bits for the previous scan line.

The valid values for **pixelDepth** are 1, 4, 8, 24, and 32.

If the **pixelDepth** is 8 or less, the number of entries in the **colorTable** array must equal 2 raised to the power of the **pixelDepth** parameter. The **bits** array contain indices into the **colorTable** array. If the **pixelDepth** is greater than 8, the **colorTable** parameter is not used. Instead the **bits** array contains actual RGB color values, rather than indices into the **colorTable** array.

For a **pixelDepth** of 24, each pixel is represented by a 3-byte RGB value of the form 0xRRGGBB, where RR, GG, and BB represent the red, green and blue intensity of the color. The RR byte should always be at the lowest memory address of the three bytes.

If the **pixelDepth** is 32, each pixel in the **bits** array is represented by a 32-bit RGB value of the form 0x00RRGGBB, where RR, GG, and BB represent the red, green and blue intensity of the

color. The 32-bit value is treated as a native 32-bit integer value for the platform. The most significant byte is always ignored. The BB byte should always be in the least significant byte. On a little-endian platform (for example, Intel processors), BB would be at the lowest memory address. On a big-endian platform (for example, Motorola processors), BB would be at the highest address. Note that this differs from the format of the bits array when the **pixelDepth** is 24.

In the **mask** array, a bit value of 1 indicates that the pixel is drawn. 0 indicates that the pixel is not drawn. Exception: If an image has a **pixelDepth** of 1, pixels with a **bits** value of 1 (foreground pixels) are always drawn and the **mask** affects only the pixels with a bitmap of 0 (background pixels). Each row of the mask must be padded to the nearest even-byte boundary. For example, if the width of the image is 21 pixels, then there must be 32 bits (in other words, 4 bytes) of data in each row of the mask.

A mask is useful for achieving transparency.

You may pass NULL if you do not need a mask.

See Also

GetBitmapFromFile, GetCtrlBitmap, GetCtrlDisplayBitmap, GetPanelDisplayBitmap, ClipboardGetBitmap, ClipboardPutBitmap, GetBitmapData, SetCtrlBitmap, PlotBitmap, CanvasDrawBitmap, DiscardBitmap.

NewCtrl

```
int controlID = NewCtrl (int panelHandle, int controlStyle, char controlLabel[ ],
                        int controlTop, int controlLeft);
```

Purpose

This function creates a new control and returns a control ID used to specify the control in subsequent function calls.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlStyle	integer	See Table 3-10 in Chapter 3 for a complete listing of all control styles.
	controlLabel	string	The label of the new control. Pass "" or 0 for no label.
	controlTop	integer	The vertical coordinate at which the upper left corner of the control (not including labels) is placed.
	controlLeft	integer	The horizontal coordinate at which the upper left corner of the control (not including labels) is placed.

Return Value

controlID	integer	Returns the ID used to specify this control in subsequent function calls. Negative values indicate that an error occurred. Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
------------------	---------	---

Parameter Discussion

controlTop and **controlLeft** coordinates must be integer values from -32768 to 32767. The origin (0,0) is at the upper-left corner of the panel (directly below the title bar) before the panel is scrolled.

NewMenu

```
int menuID = NewMenu (int menuBarHandle, char menuName[ ],
                     int beforeMenuID);
```

Purpose

This function adds a new menu to the specified menu bar and returns a Menu ID to be used to specify the menu in subsequent function calls.

Parameters

Input	menuBarHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular menu bar that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by LoadMenuBar or NewMenuBar .
	menuName	string	The new menu name that is added to the menu bar.
	beforeMenuID	integer	The new menu will be inserted before this menu. To place the new menu at the end of the menu bar, enter -1 for the beforeMenuID .

Return Value

status	integer	The ID which will be used to reference this menu in subsequent function calls. Negative values indicate that an error occurred. Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--

NewMenuBar

```
int menuBarHandle = NewMenuBar (int destinationPanelHandle);
```

Purpose

This function creates a new menu bar to reside on the specified destination panel and returns the new menu bar handle.

The new menu bar handle is used in subsequent function calls to specify this menu bar.

Parameters

Input	destinationPanelHandle	integer	The handle for the panel on which the menu bar is to reside.
-------	-------------------------------	---------	--

Return Value

menuBarHandle	integer	Used in subsequent function calls to specify the menu bar. Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
----------------------	---------	---

Parameter Discussion

If the destination panel is not currently in the memory, pass a zero as the **destinationPanelHandle** and this menu bar can later be assigned to a panel using SetPanelMenuBar.

NewMenuItem

```
int menuItemID = NewMenuItem (int menuBarHandle, int menuID,
                             char itemName[], int beforeMenuItemID,
                             int shortCutKey, MenuCallbackPtr eventFunction,
                             void *callbackData);
```

Purpose

This function adds a new menu item to the specified menu and returns the **MenuItemID** to be used in subsequent calls to specify the menu item.

Parameters

Input	menuBarHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular menu bar that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by LoadMenuBar or NewMenuBar
	menuID	integer	The ID for a particular menu within a menu bar. The Menu ID should be a constant name (located in the .uir header file) generated by the User Interface Editor or a value returned by the NewMenu function.
	itemName	string	The name of the new menu item.
	beforeMenuItemID	integer	The new menu item will be inserted before (above) this menu item. To place the new menu item at the end (bottom) of the menu item list, enter -1 for the beforeMenuItemID .
	shortCutKey	integer	Specifies the key used to automatically select the menu item.
	eventFunction	MenuCallbackPtr	The name of the user function that process the menu item callback.
	callbackData	void *	If you process the menu item event through a callback function, you can supply a pointer to user-defined data in this control. If you do not need to pass user-defined data to the callback function, or if you are not using a callback function to process the menu item event, supply a value of zero.

Return Value

menuItemID	integer	Returns the ID which will be used to specify this menu item in subsequent function calls. Negative values indicate that an error occurred. Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
-------------------	---------	---

Parameter Discussion

Valid Shortcut Keys:

Shortcut keys are 4-byte integers consisting of three bit fields, 0x00MMVVAA, where:

MM = the modifier key

VV = the virtual key

AA = the ASCII key

When a shortcut key is constructed, modifier keys are bit-wise OR'ed with a virtual key or an ASCII key. Code for either the ASCII field or the virtual key field will be all zeros.

For example:

```
VAL_SHIFT_MODIFIER | VAL_F1_VKEY
```

produces a shortcut key of <Shift-F1>, and

```
VAL_MENUKEY_MODIFIER | 'D'
```

produces a shortcut key of <Ctrl-D> on the PC and <meta-D> on the SPARCstation. Virtual keys do not require modifiers but ASCII keys require at least one modifier.

The modifier keys are:

```
VAL_SHIFT_MODIFIER
VAL_MENUKEY_MODIFIER (the <Ctrl> key)
VAL_SHIFT_AND_MENUKEY
```

The virtual keys are:

```
VAL_FWD_DELETE_VKEY (not available on the SPARCstation)
VAL_BACKSPACE_VKEY (<Del> on the SPARCstation)
VAL_ESC_VKEY
VAL_TAB_VKEY
VAL_ENTER_VKEY
VAL_UP_ARROW_VKEY
VAL_DOWN_ARROW_VKEY
VAL_LEFT_ARROW_VKEY
```

```
VAL_RIGHT_ARROW_VKEY  
VAL_INSERT_VKEY  
VAL_HOME_VKEY  
VAL_END_VKEY  
VAL_PAGE_UP_VKEY  
VAL_PAGE_DOWN_VKEY  
VAL_F1_VKEY  
VAL_F2_VKEY  
VAL_F3_VKEY  
VAL_F4_VKEY  
VAL_F5_VKEY  
VAL_F6_VKEY  
VAL_F7_VKEY  
VAL_F8_VKEY  
VAL_F9_VKEY  
VAL_F10_VKEY  
VAL_F11_VKEY  
VAL_F12_VKEY
```

The possible ASCII keys are:

```
'A' or 'a'  
'B' or 'b'  
'C' or 'c'  
.  
.  
.  
'Z' or 'z'
```

eventFunction

If you want to process the menu item event through a callback function, supply the name of that function as this parameter. This event function (type `MenuCallbackPtr`) should be prototyped as follows:

```
void CVICALLBACK EventFunctionName (int menuBarHandle, int menuItemID,  
                                       void *callbackData, int panelHandle );
```

The event function is passed the menu bar handle, **menuItemID**, and panel handle of the menu bar generating the callback. Callback data defined by the user is also passed to the event function.

If you do not want to process the menu item event through a callback function, supply a value of zero (0) as this parameter.

NewPanel

```
int panelHandle = NewPanel (int parentPanelHandle, char panelTitle[ ],
                           int panelTop, int panelLeft, int panelHeight,
                           int panelWidth);
```

Purpose

This function creates a new child panel inside the specified parent panel and returns the new panel handle.

To make the panel a top-level panel, enter 0 for the parent panel handle.

The new panel handle is used in subsequent function calls to specify this panel.

Parameters

Input	parentPanelHandle	integer	The handle of the panel into which the new child panel is loaded. To make the panel a top-level panel, enter 0.
	panelTitle	string	The title for the new panel.
	panelTop	integer	The vertical coordinate at which the upper left corner of the panel (directly below the title bar) is placed.
	panelLeft	integer	The horizontal coordinate at which the upper left corner of the panel (directly below the title bar) is placed.
	panelHeight	integer	The vertical size of the new panel. The height of the panel does not include the title bar or panel frame.
	panelWidth	integer	Size of the new panel in window coordinates. The width of the panel does not include the panel frame.

Return Value

panelHandle	integer	Returns a panel handle to be used in subsequent function calls to reference the panel. Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
--------------------	---------	---

Parameter Discussion

The **panelTop** and **panelLeft** coordinates must be integer values from -32768 to 32767, or VAL_AUTO_CENTER to center the panel. For a top-level panel, (0,0) is the upper-left corner of

the screen. For a child panel, (0,0) is the upper-left corner of the parent panel (directly below the title bar) before the parent panel is scrolled. **panelHeight** and **panelWidth** must be integer values from 0 to 32767.

NewSubMenu

```
int subMenuID = NewSubMenu (int menuBarHandle, int menuItemID);
```

Purpose

This function creates a submenu for a specified menu item and returns a **subMenuID** to specify the submenu in subsequent function calls.

A submenu appears as a triangle on the right side of the menu item.

Parameters

Input	menuBarHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular menu bar that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by LoadMenuBar or NewMenuBar
	menuItemID	integer	This is the menu item on which the submenu is to be attached. The Menu Item ID will have been a constant name supplied in the User Interface Editor or a value returned by the NewMenuItem function.

Return Value

subMenuID	integer	The ID which will be used to specify this submenu in subsequent function calls. Negative values indicate that an error occurred. Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
------------------	---------	---

PlotArc

```
int plotHandle = PlotArc (int panelHandle, int controlId, double x1, double y1,
                          double x2, double y2, int beginAngle, int arcAngle,
                          int color, int fillColor);
```

Purpose

Plots an arc into a graph control.

The arc is defined by specifying two opposing corners of a rectangle that enclose the arc, along with a beginning angle (in tenths of degrees) and an arc angle (in tenths of degrees).

For example, if $X1=0.0$, $Y1=0.0$, $X2=200.0$, $Y2=200.0$, $Beg\ Angle=0$, and $Arc\ Angle=3600$, then a circle centered on coordinates $(100.0, 100.0)$ would be plotted on the graph.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	x1	double-precision	The horizontal coordinate of one corner of the rectangle that encloses the arc.
	y1	double-precision	The vertical coordinate of one corner of the rectangle that encloses the arc.
	x2	double-precision	The horizontal coordinate of the opposing corner of the rectangle that encloses the arc.
	y2	double-precision	The vertical coordinate of the opposing corner of the rectangle that encloses the arc.
	beginAngle	integer	The starting angle of the arc, in tenths of degrees. Positive angles proceed counter-clockwise and negative angles proceed clockwise, from 0 to 3600.
	arcAngle	integer	The sweep angle of the arc, in tenths of degrees. Positive angles proceed counter-clockwise and negative angles proceed clockwise, from 0 to 3600.
	color	integer	Specifies the color of the curve to be plotted. An RGB value is a 4-byte integer with the hexadecimal format 0x00RRGGBB. RR, GG, and BB are the respective red, green, and blue components of the color value. See Table 3-3 in Chapter 3 for a list of the common colors.
	fillColor	integer	Specifies the fill color of the figure.

Return Value

plotHandle	integer	The handle for the plot. This handle can be passed to DeleteGraphPlot to delete the individual plot. Refer to Appendix A for error codes. It can also be passed to SetPlotAttribute and GetPlotAttribute
-------------------	---------	--

PlotBitmap

```
int plotHandle = PlotBitmap (int panelHandle, int controlID, double x, double y,
                             double width, double height, char fileName [ ]);
```

Purpose

Plots a bitmapped image into a graph control.

The origin of the image is expressed in terms of the X and Y coordinates of the graph. It pinpoints the lower left corner of the image.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	x	double-precision	The x-coordinate of the lower left corner of the bitmapped image.
	y	double-precision	The y-coordinate of the lower left corner of the bitmapped image.
	width	double-precision	The width, in graph units, of the area in which to fit the bitmapped image. If zero, then the width is the width of the image. If nonzero, the image is stretched or shrunk to fit.
	height	double-precision	The height, in graph units, of the area in which to fit the bitmapped image. If zero, then the height is the height of the image. If nonzero, the image is stretched or shrunk to fit.
	fileName	string	The name of the file which contains the image.

Return Value

plotHandle	integer	The handle for the plot. This handle can be passed to SetImageBits, GetImageBits, SetPlotAttribute, GetPlotAttribute, or DeleteGraphPlot. Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
-------------------	---------	--

Parameter Discussion

fileName can be a complete pathname or a simple filename. If it is a simple filename (in other words, contains no directory path):

- If the file is listed in the project, then the file is loaded using the pathname from the project.
- Otherwise, the file is loaded from the directory containing the project.

The valid image types appear in the following list.

PCX: Windows and UNIX

BMP, DIB, RLE, ICO: Windows only

WMF: Windows 95 and NT only

XWD: UNIX only

fileName may be NULL or the empty string. This is useful when you want to define the image programmatically by calling SetCtrlBitmap using the **PlotHandle** returned by this function. The plot is not visible until a valid image is specified.

See Also

SetPlotAttribute, GetPlotAttribute

PlotIntensity

```
int plotHandle = PlotIntensity (int panelHandle, int controlId, void *zArray,
                               int numberOfXPoints, int numberOfYPoints,
                               int zDataType, ColorMapEntry colorMapArray[ ],
                               int hiColor, int numberOfColors, int interpColors,
                               int interpPixels);
```

Purpose

This function draws a solid rectangular plot in a graph control. If you want to apply scaling factors and offsets to the data values, see the PlotScaledIntensity function.

The plot consists of pixels whose colors correspond to the magnitude of data values in a two-dimensional array and whose coordinates correspond to the locations of the data values in the array. For instance, the pixel associated with zArray[2][3] is located at {x=3, y=2}.

The size of the lower left corner of the plot area is at {0, 0}.

The upper right corner of the plot area is at {X-1, Y-1}, where,

X = Number of X Points

Y = Number of Y Points

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	zArray	numeric array	An array that contains the data values that are to be converted to colors.
	numberOfXPoints	integer	The number of points to be displayed along the x-axis in each row.
	numberOfYPoints	integer	The number of points to be displayed along the y-axis in each column.
	zDataType	integer	Specifies the data type of the elements in zArray , as well as the data type of the Color Map values.
	colorMapArray	ColorMap Entry	An array of ColorMapEntry structures which specifies how the data values in zArray are translated into colors. The maximum number of entries is 255.
	hiColor	integer	The RGB value to which all zArray values that are higher than the highest data value in colorMapArray are translated.
	numberOfColors	integer	The number of entries in colorMapArray . Must be less than or equal to 255.
	interpColors	integer	Indicates how to assign colors to zArray data values that do not exactly match the data values in the colorMapArray .
	interpPixels	integer	Indicates how pixels between the pixels assigned to the zArray values are colored.

Return Value

plotHandle	integer	The handle for the plot. This handle can be passed to SetPlotAttribute, GetPlotAttribute, or DeleteGraphPlot. Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
-------------------	---------	--

Parameter Discussion

zArray must be one of the following data types (specified in **zDataType**):

```
VAL_DOUBLE
VAL_FLOAT
VAL_INTEGER
VAL_SHORT_INTEGER
VAL_CHAR
VAL_UNSIGNED_INTEGER
VAL_UNSIGNED_SHORT_INTEGER
VAL_UNSIGNED_CHAR
```

The locations at which the colors are shown on the graph depend on the location of the data values in **zArray**.

- **zArray** should be a two dimensional array of the following form.

```
zArray[numberOfYPoints][numberOfXPoints]
```

- Each element of the array is associated with a pixel on the graph. The pixel associated with element `zArray[y][x]` is located at {x, y} on the graph.

colorMapArray contains up to 255 ColorMapEntry structures, which consist of:

```
union {
    char valChar;
    int valInt;
    short valShort;
    float valFloat;
    double valDouble;
    unsigned char valUChar;
    unsigned long valULong;
    unsigned short valUShort;
} dataValue;
int color; /* RGB value */
```

The Color Map array defines how data values in **zArray** are translated into color values. If a data value matches exactly to a data value in one of the ColorMapEntry structures, then it is converted to the corresponding color. Otherwise, the following conditions apply.

- If **interpColors** is zero, the color associated with the next higher data value is used.
- If **interpColors** is nonzero, the color is computed using a weighted mean of the colors associated with the Color Map data values immediately above and below the **zArray** value.

- Regardless of the value of **interpColors**, the following conditions apply.
 - Data values below the lowest Color Map data value are assigned the color of the lowest Color Map data value.
 - Data values above the highest Color Map data value are assigned the value of the **hiColor** parameter.

If **interpColors** is nonzero, the **numberOfColors** must be greater than or equal to 2.

The **colorMap** entries do not need to be in sorted order.

interpPixels indicates how pixels between the pixels assigned to the **zArray** values are colored. If **interpPixels** is zero, an unassigned pixel is given the same color as the closest assigned pixel. If **interpPixels** is nonzero, an unassigned pixel is first given a data value using a weighted mean of the data values associated with the four closest assigned pixels. Then the color is calculated using the **colorMap**.

Performance Considerations

If **interpPixels** is zero, the performance degrades as the number of data points in **zArray** increases.

If **interpPixels** is nonzero, the performance degrades as total number of pixels in the plot area increases.

See Also

`PlotScaledIntensity`

PlotLine

```
int plotHandle = PlotLine (int panelHandle, int controlId, double x1, double y1,  
                           double x2, double y2, int color);
```

Purpose

Plots a line into a graph control.

The starting and ending points of the line are specified in terms of X and Y coordinates of the graph.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	x1	double-precision	The horizontal coordinate of the starting point of the line.
	y1	double-precision	The vertical coordinate of the starting point of the line.
	x2	double-precision	The horizontal coordinate of the ending point of the line.
	y2	double-precision	The vertical coordinate of the ending point of the line.
	color	integer	Specifies the color of the curve to be plotted. An RGB value is a 4-byte integer with the hexadecimal format 0x00RRGGBB. RR, GG, and BB are the respective red, green, and blue components of the color value. See Table 3-3 in Chapter 3 for a list of the common colors.

Return Value

plotHandle	integer	The handle for the plot. This handle can be passed to DeleteGraphPlot to delete the individual plot. Refer to Appendix A for error codes. It can also be passed to SetPlotAttribute and GetPlotAttribute.
-------------------	---------	---

PlotOval

```
int plotHandle = PlotOval (int panelHandle, int controlID, double x1, double y1,
                           double x2, double y2, int color, int fillColor);
```

Purpose

Plots a oval into a graph control.

The oval is defined by specifying two opposing corners of a rectangle that enclose the oval in terms of X and Y coordinates of the graph.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	x1	double-precision	The horizontal coordinate of one corner of the rectangle that encloses the oval.
	y1	double-precision	The vertical coordinate of one corner of the rectangle that encloses the oval.
	x2	double-precision	The horizontal coordinate of the opposing corner of the rectangle that encloses the oval.
	y2	double-precision	The vertical coordinate of the opposing corner of the rectangle that encloses the oval.
	color	integer	Specifies the color of the curve to be plotted. An RGB value is a 4-byte integer with the hexadecimal format 0x00RRGGBB. RR, GG, and BB are the respective red, green, and blue components of the color value. See Table 3-3 in Chapter 3 for a list of the common colors.
	fillColor	integer	Specifies the fill color of the figure.

Return Value

plotHandle	integer	The handle for the plot. This handle can be passed to DeleteGraphPlot to delete the individual plot. Refer to Appendix A for error codes. It can also be passed to SetPlotAttribute and GetPlotAttribute.
-------------------	---------	---

PlotPoint

```
int plotHandle = PlotPoint (int panelHandle, int controlID, double xCoordinate,
                           double yCoordinate, int pointStyle, int color);
```

Purpose

Plots a point into a graph control.

The position of the point is specified in terms of X and Y coordinates of the graph.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	xCoordinate	double-precision	The horizontal position at which to plot the point.
	yCoordinate	double-precision	The vertical coordinate at which to plot the point.
	pointStyle color	integer integer	The point style to be used when plotting the array. Specifies the color of the curve to be plotted. An RGB value is a 4-byte integer with the hexadecimal format 0x00RRGGBB. RR, GG, and BB are the respective red, green, and blue components of the color value. See Table 3-3 in Chapter 3 for a list of the common colors.

Return Value

plotHandle	integer	The handle for the plot. This handle can be passed to DeleteGraphPlot to delete the individual plot. Refer to Appendix A for error codes. It can also be passed to SetPlotAttribute and GetPlotAttribute.
-------------------	---------	---

PlotPolygon

```
int plotHandle = PlotPolygon (int panelHandle, int controlID, void *xArray,
                             void *yArray, int pointsInPolygon, int xDataType,
                             int yDataType, int color, int fillColor);
```

Purpose

Plots a polygon into a graph control.

The polygon is defined by a set of connected X-Y points. The last point is automatically connected to the first point to close the polygon.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	xArray	void *	The array that contains the values to be plotted along the X axis. The data type must be of the type specified by xDataType .
	yArray	void *	The array that contains the values to be plotted along the Y axis. The data type must be of the type specified by yDataType .
	pointsInPolygon	integer	The number of connected points (corners) in the polygon. There must be at least three corners. pointsInPolygon controls the number of corners plotted, even if the number of elements in the X and Y Arrays are greater than the value of pointsInPolygon .
	xDataType	integer	Specifies the data type of the X array. See Table 3-11 in Chapter 3 for a list of data types.
	yDataType	integer	Specifies the data type of the Y array. See Table 3-11 in Chapter 3 for a list of data types.
	color	integer	Specifies the color of the curve to be plotted. An RGB value is a 4-byte integer with the hexadecimal format 0x00RRGGBB. RR, GG, and BB are the respective red, green, and blue components of the color value. See Table 3-3 in Chapter 3 for a list of the common colors.
	fillColor	integer	Specifies the fill color of the figure.

Return Value

plotHandle	integer	The handle for the plot. This handle can be passed to DeleteGraphPlot to delete the individual plot. Refer to Appendix A for error codes. It can also be passed to SetPlotAttribute and GetPlotAttribute
-------------------	---------	--

PlotRectangle

```
int plotHandle = PlotRectangle (int panelHandle, int controlId, double x1, double y1,
                                double x2, double y2, int color, int fillColor);
```

Purpose

Plots a rectangle into a graph control.

Two opposing corners of the rectangle are specified in terms of X and Y coordinates of the graph.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	x1	double-precision	The horizontal coordinate of one corner of the rectangle.
	y1	double-precision	The vertical coordinate of one corner of the rectangle
	x2	double-precision	The horizontal coordinate of the opposing corner of the rectangle.
	y2	double-precision	The vertical coordinate of the opposing corner of the rectangle.
	color	integer	Specifies the color of the curve to be plotted. An RGB value is a 4-byte integer with the hexadecimal format 0x00RRGGBB. RR, GG, and BB are the respective red, green, and blue components of the color value. See Table 3-3 in Chapter 3 for a list of the common colors.
	fillColor	integer	Specifies the fill color of the figure.

Return Value

plotHandle	integer	The handle for the plot. This handle can be passed to DeleteGraphPlot to delete the individual plot. Refer to Appendix A for error codes. It can also be passed to SetPlotAttribute and GetPlotAttribute.
-------------------	---------	---

PlotScaledIntensity

```
int status = PlotScaledIntensity (int panelHandle, int controlID, void *zArray,
                                  int numberOfXPoints, int numberOfYPoints,
                                  int zDataType, double yGain, double yOffset,
                                  double xGain, double xOffset,
                                  ColorMapEntry colorMapArray[], int hiColor,
                                  int numberOfColors, int interpColors,
                                  int interpPixels);
```

Purpose

This function draws a solid rectangular plot in a graph control. It is the same as `PlotIntensity`, except that you can apply scaling factors and offsets to the data values.

The plot consists of pixels whose colors correspond to the magnitude of data values in a two-dimensional array and whose coordinates correspond to the locations of the same data values in the array, scaled by **xGain** and **yGain** and offset by **xOffset** and **yOffset**. For instance the pixel associated with **zArray**[2][3] is located at the following coordinates.

$\{x = 3 * \mathbf{xGain} + \mathbf{xOffset}, y = 2 * \mathbf{yGain} + \mathbf{yOffset}\}.$

The lower left corner of the plot area is located at

$\{\mathbf{xOffset}, \mathbf{yOffset}\}.$

The upper right corner of the plot area is located at

$\{(X-1) * \mathbf{xGain} + \mathbf{xOffset}, (Y-1) * \mathbf{yGain} + \mathbf{yOffset}\},$

where

X = Number of X Points

Y = Number of Y Points

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the <code>LoadPanel</code> , <code>NewPanel</code> , or <code>DuplicatePanel</code> function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the <code>.uir</code> header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the <code>NewCtrl</code> or <code>DuplicateCtrl</code> function.
	zArray	numeric array	An array that contains the data values that are to be converted to colors.
	numberOfXPoints	integer	The number of points to be displayed along the x-axis in each row.
	numberOfYPoints	integer	The number of points to be displayed along the y-axis in each column.
	zDataType	integer	Specifies the data type of the elements in zArray , as well as the data type of the Color Map values.
	yGain	double-precision	Specifies the scaling factor to be applied to the vertical locations implied by zArray vertical index values.
	yOffset	double-precision	Specifies the offset to be added to the vertical locations implied by zArray vertical index values.
	xGain	double-precision	Specifies the scaling factor to be applied to the horizontal locations implied by zArray horizontal index values.
	xOffset	double-precision	Specifies the offset to be added to the horizontal locations implied by zArray horizontal index values.
	colorMapArray	ColorMapEntry	An array of <code>ColorMapEntry</code> structures which specifies how the data values in zArray are translated. The maximum number of entries is 255.
	hiColor	integer	The RGB value to which all zArray values that are higher than the highest data value in colorMapArray are translated.
	numberOfColors	integer	The number of entries in colorMapArray . Must be less than or equal to 255.
	interpColors	integer	Indicates how to assign colors to zArray data values that do not exactly match the data values in the colorMapArray .
	interpPixels	integer	Indicates how pixels between the pixels assigned to the zArray values are colored.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

zArray must be one of the following data types (specified in **zDataType**).

```
VAL_DOUBLE
VAL_FLOAT
VAL_INTEGER
VAL_SHORT_INTEGER
VAL_CHAR
VAL_UNSIGNED_INTEGER
VAL_UNSIGNED_SHORT_INTEGER
VAL_UNSIGNED_CHAR
```

The locations at which the colors are shown on the graph depend on that location of the data values in **zArray**.

- **zArray** should be a two-dimensional array of the following form.

```
zArray[numberOfYPoints][numberOfXPoints]
```

- Each element of the array is associated with a pixel on the graph. The pixel associated with element **zArray**[y][x] is located at {x * **xGain** + **xOffset**, y * **yGain** + **yOffset**} on the graph.

colorMapArray contains up to 255 ColorMapEntry structures, which consist of:

```
union {
    char valChar;
    int valInt;
    short valShort;
    float valFloat;
    double valDouble;
    unsigned char valUChar;
    unsigned long valULong;
    unsigned short valUShort;
} data Value;
int color;    /* RGB value */
```

The Color Map array defines how data values in **zArray** are translated into color values. If a data value matches exactly to a data value in one of the ColorMapEntry structures, then it is converted to the corresponding color. Otherwise, the following conditions apply.

- If **interpColors** is zero, the color associated with the next higher data value is used.
- If **interpColors** is nonzero, the color is computed using a weighted mean of the colors associated with the Color Map data values immediately above and below the **zArray** value.
- Regardless of the value of **interpColors**, the following conditions apply.

- Data below the lowest Color Map data value are assigned the color of the lowest Color Map data value.
- Data values above the highest Color Map data value are assigned the value of the **hiColor** parameter.

If **interpColors** is nonzero, the **numberOfColors** must be greater than or equal to 2.

The **colorMapArray** entries do not need to be in sorted order.

interpPixels indicates how pixels between the pixels assigned to the **zArray** values are colored. If **interpPixels** is zero, an unassigned pixel is given the same color as the closest assigned pixel. If **interpPixels** is nonzero, an unassigned pixel is first given a data value using a weighted mean of the data values associated with the four closest assigned pixels. Then the color is calculated using the Color Map.

Performance Considerations

If **interpPixels** is zero, the performance depends on the number of data points in **zArray**.

If **interpPixels** is nonzero, the performance depends on the total number of pixels in the plot area.

PlotStripChart

```
int status = PlotStripChart (int panelHandle, int controlID, void *yArray,  
                             int numberOfPoints, int startingIndex, int skipCount,  
                             int yDataType);
```

Purpose

Adds one or more points to each trace in a strip chart control.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	yArray	void *	The array that contains the values to be plotted along the Y axis. The data type must be of the type specified by yDataType .
	numberOfPoints	integer	The number of yArray points to add to the strip chart. This value must be an even multiple of the number traces in the strip chart. This value controls the number of points to plot even if the number of elements in yArray is greater than the numberOfPoints .
	startingIndex	integer	The index of the element in the yArray where the first block of data begins. This value is zero-based and must be an even multiple of the number of traces in the strip chart. The default value is 0.
	skipCount	integer	The number of yArray elements to skip over (increment) after each set of points is plotted. The default is 0.
	yDataType	integer	Specifies the data type of the yArray . See Table 3-11 in Chapter 3 for a list of data types.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

numberOfPoints

The right edge of the strip chart is considered a grid line. The **Points per Screen** attribute of the strip chart encompasses this grid line at the right edge of the strip chart. To synchronize your data with the grid lines, you should set the strip chart **Points per Screen** attribute to one greater than the datapoints per screen, in other words,

strip chart Points per Screen = datapoints per screen + 1.

You can set the **Points per Screen** attribute of the strip chart in the User Interface Editor or you can use `SetCtrlAttribute` function with the `ATTR_POINTS_PER_SCREEN` attribute.

The datapoints per screen is controlled by the **numberOfPoints** parameter of `PlotStripChart`.

For Continuous mode strip charts, if you do not follow this algorithm, you will notice the grid lines drifting away from your datapoints.

For Sweep & Block mode, if you do not follow this algorithm, you will notice gaps on the right side of the strip chart, as described in the following example.

If you set Points per Screen to 100 points, the first call to `PlotStripChart` (with 100 points) plots from 0 to 99. The second call to `PlotStripChart` plots from 99 to 198 and then plots the last point (199) at the left edge of the strip chart. If the second `PlotStripChart` starts at 100—as you might expect—the information between 99 and 100 never appears on the screen.

To make all data appear on the screen, set your strip chart Points per Screen to 101 points.

skipCount

Suppose you have an array that contains 4 data sets (A,B,C,D) and you want to plot each A-B pair into a strip chart control. If the elements are ordered in the following manner,

A B C D A B C D A B C D

then entering a **skipCount** of 2 will cause each C-D pair to be skipped before the next A-B pair is plotted.

PlotStripChartPoint

```
int status = PlotStripChartPoint (int panelHandle, int controlID, double y);
```

Purpose

This function provides a simple interface for adding one point to a strip chart that contains only one trace. The same operation can be performed using `PlotStripChart`.

Refer to the help text for the `PlotStripChart` function if you need more information about strip chart plots.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	y	double-precision	The data value to be plotted along the y-axis.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
--------	---------	--------------------------------------

PlotText

```
int plotHandle = PlotText (int panelHandle, int controlID, double xCoordinate,
                           double yCoordinate, char text[], int font, int textColor,
                           int backgroundColor);
```

Purpose

Plots a text string into a graph control.

The origin of the text is the lower left corner of the string.

The origin of the text is specified in terms of the X and Y coordinates of the graph. If the graph attribute ATTR_SHIFT_TEXT_PLOTS is non-zero and the text origin is within the graph area, the text shifts to the left and/or down until it is completely visible. If ATTR_SHIFT_TEXT_PLOTS is zero, the text does not shift.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	xCoordinate	double-precision	The horizontal position at which to place the left edge of the text within the graph.
	yCoordinate	double-precision	The vertical position at which to place the bottom edge of the text within the graph.
	text	string	The string to be plotted.
	font	integer	Selects the text font. See Table 3-5 in Chapter 3 for valid fonts.
	textColor	integer	Specifies the color of the plotted text. Table 3-3 in Chapter 3 presents a list of the common colors.
	backgroundColor	integer	Specifies the background color of the plotted text. Table 3-3 in Chapter 3 presents a list of the common colors.

Return Value

plotHandle	integer	The handle for the plot. This handle can be passed to DeleteGraphPlot to delete the individual plot. Refer to Appendix A for error codes. It can also be passed to SetPlotAttribute and GetPlotAttribute.
-------------------	---------	---

PlotWaveform

```
int plotHandle = PlotWaveform (int panelHandle, int controlId, void *yArray,
                              int numberOfPoints, int yDataType, double yGain,
                              double yOffset, double initialX, double xIncrement,
                              int plotStyle, int pointStyle, int lineStyle,
                              int pointFrequency, int color);
```

Purpose

Plots a waveform into a graph control.

The values in Y Array are scaled according to Y Gain and Y Offset. The X axis timebase is scaled according to Initial X and X Increment. Each point in the plot is computed as follows:

$$x_i = (i * XInc) + InitX$$

$$y_i = (wfm_i * YGain) + YOff$$

where i is the index of the point in the waveform array.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	yArray	void *	The array that contains the values to be plotted along the Y axis. The data type must be of the type specified by yDataType .
	numberOfPoints	integer	The number of points to be plotted.
	yDataType	integer	Specifies the data type of yArray . See Table 3-11 in Chapter 3 for a list of data types.
	yGain	double-precision	Specifies the gain to be applied to the waveform (yArray) data.

(continues)

Parameters (Continued)

yOffset	double-precision	Specifies a constant offset to be added to the waveform (yArray) data. The default value is 0.0
initialX	double-precision	Specifies the initial value for the X axis.
xIncrement	double-precision	Specifies the increment along the X axis for each new point.
plotStyle	integer	The curve style to be used when plotting the data points. See Table 3-24 in Chapter 3 for a list of plot styles.
pointStyle	integer	The point style to be used when plotting the array. The point style determines the type of marker drawn when the plot style is VAL_CONNECTED_POINTS or VAL_SCATTER. See Table 3-22 in Chapter 3 for a list of point styles.
lineStyle	integer	This control selects the line style. See Table 3-23 in Chapter 3 for a list of line styles.
pointFrequency	integer	Specifies the point interval at which marker symbols are drawn when the curve style is VAL_CONNECTED_POINTS or VAL_SCATTER.
color	integer	Specifies the color of the curve to be plotted. An RGB value is a 4-byte integer with the hexadecimal format 0x00RRGGBB. RR, GG, and BB are the respective red, green, and blue components of the color value. See Table 3-3 in Chapter 3 for a list of the common colors.

Return Value

plotHandle	integer	The handle for the plot. This handle can be passed to DeleteGraphPlot to delete the individual plot. Refer to Appendix A for error codes. It can also be passed to SetPlotAttribute and GetPlotAttribute.
-------------------	---------	---

PlotX

```
int plotHandle = PlotX (int panelHandle, int controlId, void *xArray,
                       int numberOfPoints, int xDataType, int plotStyle,
                       int pointStyle, int lineStyle, int pointFrequency, int color);
```

Purpose

Plots an array of X values against its indices along the Y axis. The plot is displayed in a graph control on the specified panel.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	xArray	void *	The array that contains the values to be plotted along the X axis. The data type must be of the type specified by xDataType .
	numberOfPoints	integer	The number of points to plot. This value controls the number of points to plot even if the number of elements in xArray is greater than the numberOfPoints .
	xDataType	integer	Specifies the data type of the xArray . See Table 3-11 in Chapter 3 for a list of data types.
	plotStyle	integer	The curve style to be used when plotting the data points. See Table 3-24 in Chapter 3 for a list of plot styles.
	pointStyle	integer	The point style to be used when plotting the array. The point style determines the type of marker drawn when the plot style is VAL_CONNECTED_POINTS or VAL_SCATTER. See Table 3-22 in Chapter 3 for a list of point styles.
	lineStyle	integer	This control selects the line style. See Table 3-23 in Chapter 3 for a list of line styles.
	pointFrequency	integer	Specifies the point interval at which marker symbols are drawn when the curve style is VAL_CONNECTED_POINTS or VAL_SCATTER.
	color	integer	Specifies the color of the curve to be plotted. An RGB value is a 4-byte integer with the hexadecimal format 0x00RRGGBB. RR, GG, and BB are the respective red, green, and blue components of the color value. See Table 3-3 in Chapter 3 for a list of the common colors.

Return Value

plotHandle	integer	The handle for the plot. This handle can be passed to <code>DeleteGraphPlot</code> to delete the individual plot. Refer to Appendix A for error codes. It can also be passed to <code>SetPlotAttribute</code> and <code>GetPlotAttribute</code> .
-------------------	---------	---

PlotXY

```
int plotHandle = PlotXY (int panelHandle, int controlId, void *xArray,
                        void *yArray, int numberOfPoints, int xDataType,
                        int yDataType, int plotStyle, int pointStyle, int lineStyle,
                        int pointFrequency, int color);
```

Purpose

Plots an array of X values against an array of Y values.

The plot is displayed in a graph control on the specified panel.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the <code>LoadPanel</code> , <code>NewPanel</code> , or <code>DuplicatePanel</code> function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the <code>.uir</code> header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the <code>NewCtrl</code> or <code>DuplicateCtrl</code> function.
	xArray	void *	The array that contains the values to be plotted along the X axis. The data type must be of the type specified by xDataType .
	yArray	void *	The array that contains the values to be plotted along the Y axis. The data type must be of the type specified by yDataType .
	numberOfPoints	integer	The number of points to plot. This value controls the number of points to plot even if the number of elements in X Array is greater than the numberOfPoints .

(continues
)

Parameters (Continued)

xDataType	integer	Specifies the data type of the xArray . See Table 3-11 in Chapter 3 for a list of data types.
yDataType	integer	Specifies the data type of the yArray . See Table 3-11 in Chapter 3 for a list of data types.
plotStyle	integer	The curve style to be used when plotting the data points. See Table 3-24 in Chapter 3 for a list of plot styles.
pointStyle	integer	The point style to be used when plotting the array. The point style determines the type of marker drawn when the plot style is VAL_CONNECTED_POINTS or VAL_SCATTER. See Table 3-22 in Chapter 3 for a list of point styles.
lineStyle	integer	This control selects the line style. See Table 3-23 in Chapter 3 for a list of line styles.
pointFrequency	integer	Specifies the point interval at which marker symbols are drawn when the curve style is VAL_CONNECTED_POINTS or VAL_SCATTER
color	integer	Specifies the color of the curve to be plotted. An RGB value is a 4-byte integer with the hexadecimal format 0x00RRGGBB. RR, GG, and BB are the respective red, green, and blue components of the color value. See Table 3-3 in Chapter 3 for a list of the common colors.

Return Value

plotHandle	integer	The handle for the plot. This handle can be passed to DeleteGraphPlot to delete the individual plot. Refer to Appendix A for error codes. It can also be passed to SetPlotAttribute and GetPlotAttribute.
-------------------	---------	---

PlotY

```
int plotHandle = PlotY (int panelHandle, int controlId, void *yArray,
                        int numberOfPoints, int yDataType, int plotStyle,
                        int pointStyle, int lineStyle, int pointFrequency, int color);
```

Purpose

Plots an array of Y values against its indices along the X axis. The plot is displayed in a graph control on the specified panel.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	yArray	void *	The array that contains the values to be plotted along the Y axis. The data type must be of the type specified by yDataType .
	numberOfPoints	integer	The number of points to plot. This value controls the number of points to plot even if the number of elements in xArray is greater than the numberOfPoints .
	yDataType	integer	Specifies the data type of the yArray . See Table 3-11 in Chapter 3 for a list of data types.
	plotStyle	integer	The curve style to be used when plotting the data points. See Table 3-24 in Chapter 3 for a list of plot styles.
	pointStyle	integer	The point style to be used when plotting the array. The point style determines the type of marker drawn when the plot style is VAL_CONNECTED_POINTS or VAL_SCATTER. See Table 3-22 in Chapter 3 for a list of point styles.
	lineStyle	integer	This control selects the line style. See Table 3-23 in Chapter 3 for a list of line styles.
	pointFrequency	integer	Specifies the point interval at which marker symbols are drawn when the curve style is VAL_CONNECTED_POINTS or VAL_SCATTER.
	color	integer	Specifies the color of the curve to be plotted. An RGB value is a 4-byte integer with the hexadecimal format 0x00RRGGBB. RR, GG, and BB are the respective red, green, and blue components of the color value. See Table 3-3 in Chapter 3 for a list of the common colors.

Return Value

plotHandle	integer	The handle for the plot. This handle can be passed to DeleteGraphPlot to delete the individual plot. Refer to Appendix A for error codes. It can also be passed to SetPlotAttribute and GetPlotAttribute.
-------------------	---------	---

PointEqual

```
int pointsAreEqual = PointEqual (Point point1, Point point2);
```

Purpose

Indicates if two points are the same.

Returns 1 if the x and y values of two specified points are the same. Returns 0 otherwise.

Parameters

Input	point1	Point	A point structure.
	point2	Point	A point structure.

Return Value

pointsAreEqual	integer	An indication of the two points are the same.
-----------------------	---------	---

Return Codes

1	The x and y coordinates in the two Point structures are the same.
0	The x and y coordinates in the two Point structures are not the same.

See Also

MakePoint

PointPinnedToRect

```
void PointPinnedToRect (Point point, Rect rect, Point *pinnedPoint);
```

Purpose

This function ensures that a point is within a specified rectangular area. If the point is already enclosed by the rectangle, the location of the point remains unchanged. If the point is outside the rectangle, its location is set to the nearest point on the edge of the rectangle.

The `Point` structure containing the original location is not modified. The calculated location is stored in another `Point` structure.

Parameters

Input	point	Point	A <code>Point</code> structure specifying the original location of the point.
	rect	Rect	A <code>Rect</code> structure specifying the rectangle to which the point is to be pinned.
Output	pinnedPoint	Point	The <code>Point</code> structure in which the calculated location is stored.

Return Value

None

See Also

`MakePoint`, `MakeRect`.

PointSet

```
void PointSet (Point *point, int xCoordinate, int yCoordinate);
```

Purpose

Sets the values in an existing `Point` structure. The `Point` structure defines the location of a point.

Parameters

Input	xCoordinate	integer	The new horizontal location of the point.
	yCoordinate	integer	The new vertical location of the point.
Output	point	Point	The <code>Point</code> structure in which the new values are set.

Return Value

None

See Also

`MakePoint`

PostDeferredCall

```
int status = PostDeferredCall (DeferredCallbackPtr deferredFunction,
                             void *callbackData);
```

Purpose

Posts a function to LabWindows/CVI that is to be called at the next occurrence of `GetUserEvent`, `RunUserInterface`, or `ProcessSystemEvents`.

`PostDeferredCall` would typically be used in a function installed as an asynchronous interrupt handler. The asynchronous interrupt handler is limited in what it can do. It cannot do anything time consuming and it cannot call into the User Interface Library. The function that is posted by `PostDeferredCall` contains the code that cannot be executed at interrupt time.

This is useful when external devices generate interrupts during source program execution.

Parameters

Input	deferredFunction	DeferredCallbackPtr	A pointer to the function whose execution will be deferred until the next <code>GetUserEvent</code> , <code>RunUserInterface</code> , or <code>ProcessSystemEvents</code> .
	callbackData	void *	A pointer to user-defined data passed to the deferred function.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

The function pointed to by **deferredFunction** takes the following form:

```
void CVICALLBACK DeferredCallbackFunction (void *callbackData);
```

PrintCtrl

```
int printStatus = PrintCtrl (int panelHandle, int controlID, char fileName[],
                             int scaling, int confirmDialogBox);
```

Purpose

Prints the selected control.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	fileName	string	The name of the output file. If the name is non-empty, the output will be redirected to the file. If the name is not a complete pathname, the file will be created relative to the current working directory.
	scaling	integer	Selects the scaling mode for printing. 1 expands the object to full size. 0 (zero) prints the object at the same relative location and size as displayed on the screen.
	confirmDialogBox	integer	Displays a dialog box before printing to confirm print attributes. Requested and supported attribute values are shown for the current printer, allowing the user to change attribute values during run-time.

Return Value

printStatus	integer	Returns the status of the print operation. Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
--------------------	---------	---

Return Codes

The value returned by the PrintCtrl function is a bit-field.

VAL_TOO_MANY_COPIES	(1<<0)
VAL_NO_MULTIPLE_COPIES	(1<<1)
VAL_NO_DUPLEX	(1<<2)
VAL_NO_LANDSCAPE	(1<<3)
VAL_CANT_FORCE_MONO	(1<<4)
VAL_NO_SUCH_XRESOLUTION	(1<<5)
VAL_NO_MULTIPLE_XRESOLUTIONS	(1<<6)
VAL_NO_SUCH_YRESOLUTION	(1<<7)
VAL_NO_MULTIPLE_YRESOLUTIONS	(1<<8)
VAL_NO_SEPARATE_YRESOLUTION	(1<<9)
VAL_USER_CANCEL	(1<<10)

PrintPanel

```
int printStatus = PrintPanel (int panelHandle, char fileName[ ], int scaling,
                             int scope, int confirmDialogBox);
```

Purpose

Prints the selected panel.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	fileName	string	The name of the output file. If the name is non-empty, the output will be redirected to the file. If the name is not a complete pathname, the file will be created relative to the current working directory.
	scaling	integer	Selects the scaling mode for printing. 1 expands the object to the size of an entire page. 0 (zero) prints the object at the same relative location and size as displayed on the screen.
	scope	integer	Selects the portion of the specified panel to be printed. VAL_VISIBLE_AREA or VAL_FULL_PANEL.
	confirmDialogBox	integer	Displays a dialog box before printing to confirm print attributes. Requested and supported attribute values are shown for the current printer, allowing the user to change attribute values during run-time.

Return Value

printStatus	integer	Returns the status of the print operation. Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
--------------------	---------	---

Return Codes

The value returned by the PrintPanel function is a bit-field.

VAL_TOO_MANY_COPIES	(1<<0)
VAL_NO_MULTIPLE_COPIES	(1<<1)
VAL_NO_DUPLEX	(1<<2)
VAL_NO_LANDSCAPE	(1<<3)
VAL_CANT_FORCE_MONO	(1<<4)
VAL_NO_SUCH_XRESOLUTION	(1<<5)
VAL_NO_MULTIPLE_XRESOLUTIONS	(1<<6)
VAL_NO_SUCH_YRESOLUTION	(1<<7)
VAL_NO_MULTIPLE_YRESOLUTIONS	(1<<8)
VAL_NO_SEPARATE_YRESOLUTION	(1<<9)
VAL_USER_CANCEL	(1<<10)

Parameter Discussion

If VAL_VISIBLE_AREA is the **scope**, only that portion of the panel visible on the screen is printed. Menu bars, scroll bars, and a frame are printed along with the visible portion. If VAL_FULL_PANEL is the **scope**, the entire panel is printed. No menu bars, scroll bars, or frames are printed. Regardless of the **scope**, objects within child panels will be clipped to the frame of the child panel.

Note: *By default PrintPanel uses the following settings:*

- ATTR_PAPER_WIDTH *is set to* VAL_USE_PRINTER_DEFAULT
- ATTR_PAPER_HEIGHT *is set to* VAL_INTEGRAL_SCALE.

If the printout does not fit on the page, call SetPrintAttribute before PrintPanel which changes the settings as follows:

- ATTR_PAPER_WIDTH *is set to* VAL_INTEGRAL_SCALE
- ATTR_PAPER_HEIGHT *is set to* VAL_USE_PRINTER_DEFAULT.

PrintTextBuffer

```
int status = PrintTextBuffer (char buffer[ ], char outputFile[ ]);
```

Purpose

Prints the contents of a text buffer. You may direct the output to the printer or to a file.

Newline/carriage-return characters are honored.

Tabs are expanded according to the current state of the ATTR_TAB_INTERVAL attribute. This attribute can be modified using the SetPrintAttribute function. The default tab interval is 4.

Text that extends beyond the end of the paper can be truncated or wrapped, depending on the state of the ATTR_TEXT_WRAP attribute. This attribute can be modified using the SetPrintAttribute function. The default is 'wrap'.

Parameters

Input	buffer	string	The text to be printed. Must be terminated by an ASCII NUL byte.
	outputFile	string	The name of a file to which to direct the output. If " ", the output is directed to the printer.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
--------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

If **outputFile** is not a complete pathname, it is created relative to the current working directory.

See Also

`PrintTextFile.`

PrintTextFile

```
int status = PrintTextFile (char fileName [ ], char outputFile [ ]);
```

Purpose

Prints a text file. You can direct the output to the printer or to a file.

Newline/carriage-return characters are honored.

Tabs are expanded according to the current state of the `ATTR_TAB_INTERVAL` attribute. This attribute can be modified using the `SetPrintAttribute` function. The default tab interval is 4.

Text that extends beyond the end of the paper can be truncated or wrapped, depending on the state of the `ATTR_TEXT_WRAP` attribute. This attribute can be modified using the `SetPrintAttribute` function. The default setting is 'wrap'.

Parameters

Input	fileName	string	The name of the file to print.
	outputFile	string	The name of a file to which to direct the output. If "", the output is directed to the printer.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
--------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

fileName may be a complete pathname or a simple filename. If the name is a simple filename (in other words, contains no directory path), then the following conditions apply.

- If the file is listed in the project, the file is located using the pathname from the project.
- Otherwise, the file is located in the directory containing the project.

If **outputFile** is not a complete pathname, it is created relative to the current working directory

See Also

PrintTextBuffer.

ProcessDrawEvents

```
int status = ProcessDrawEvents(void);
```

Purpose

While inside of a callback function or in code that does not call `RunUserInterface` or `GetUserEvent`, the user interface is not updated. If a particular function is overly time-consuming, it essentially “locks out” user interface updates. To force these updates to be processed, call `ProcessDrawEvents` when you want the user interface to be updated.

Note: *The user interface is updated automatically by the `GetUserEvent` function and when a callback returns.*

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
--------	---------	--------------------------------------

ProcessSystemEvents

```
int status = ProcessSystemEvents(void);
```

Purpose

While inside of a callback function or in code that does not call `RunUserInterface` or `GetUserEvent`, user interface and system events are not processed. If a particular function is overly time-consuming, it will essentially “lock out” user interface and system events. To force these events to be processed, call `ProcessSystemEvents` occasionally in the code that is locking out system events. Care must be taken when using this function, because it can allow other callback functions to be executed before `ProcessSystemEvents` completes.

This function processes all pending system events. These include:

- System events that have been delayed or suspended by a user application. For example: keystrokes, mouse events, and screen updates.
- Events generated by other applications. For example: Windows messages intended to invoke a callback installed with `RegisterWinMsgCallback`.

Note: *This function is called automatically by the `GetUserEvent` function and after a callback returns.*

PromptPopup

```
int status = PromptPopup (char title[ ], char message[ ], char responseBuffer[ ]
                        int maxResponseLength);
```

Purpose

Displays a prompt message in a dialog box and waits for the user to type a reply.

Parameters

Input	title	string	The title to be displayed on the dialog box.
	message	string	The message to be displayed on the dialog box. The \n character can be used to create multi-line messages.
	maxResponseLength	integer	The maximum number of bytes the user is allowed to enter. The responseBuffer must be large enough to contain all of the user's input plus one ASCII NULL byte.
Output	responseBuffer	string	The buffer in which the user's response is stored. The buffer must be large enough to hold maxResponseLength bytes plus one ASCII NULL byte.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

QueueUserEvent

```
int status = QueueUserEvent (int eventNumber, int panelHandle, int controlId);
```

Purpose

QueueUserEvent is used to place a programmer-defined event in the GetUserEvent queue.

Event numbers 1000 to 10000 are reserved for programmer-defined events.

Programmer-defined events are returned by GetUserEvent.

Parameters

Input	eventNumber	integer	Is an integer value between 1000 and 10000 placed in the event queue which can later be processed by GetUserEvent
	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function. Pass 0 (zero) when the event doesn't apply to a particular panel.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function. Pass 0 (zero) when the event doesn't apply to a particular control.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

QuitUserInterface

```
int status = QuitUserInterface (int returnCode);
```

Purpose

QuitUserInterface should be called only from within a callback function invoked during execution of RunUserInterface. It causes RunUserInterface to return.

The value returned by `RunUserInterface` is the value that was passed to `QuitUserInterface`.

Parameters

Input	returnCode	integer	The value that will be returned from the call to <code>RunUserInterface</code> that is being terminated. This parameter can be used as a flag to pass information back through the <code>RunUserInterface</code> function. The value should be greater than or equal to zero.
-------	-------------------	---------	---

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

RecallPanelState

```
int status = RecallPanelState (int panelHandle, char filename[], int stateIndex);
```

Purpose

Reads a panel state from a file created with the `SavePanelState` function. If the panel is currently visible, all controls are updated to reflect their new states.

Note: *If the panel has been modified in the User Interface Editor or programmatically since the panel state was saved, recalling the panel state may fail or may result in a modified panel state.*

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the <code>LoadPanel</code> , <code>NewPanel</code> , or <code>DuplicatePanel</code> function.
	filename	string	The name of the file in which the panel state was saved. If the name is a simple filename (in other words, contains no directory path), then the file is loaded from the directory containing the project.
	stateIndex	integer	The same state index assigned to the panel state when it was saved using <code>SavePanelState</code> .

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

RectBottom

```
int bottom = RectBottom (Rect rect);
```

Purpose

Returns the y coordinate of the bottom edge a rectangle. The bottom edge is **not** enclosed by the rectangle. It is computed as follows.

bottom = **rect.top** + **rect.height**

Parameter

Input	rect	Rect	Specifies the location and size of a rectangle.
-------	-------------	------	---

Return Value

bottom	integer	The y coordinate of the bottom of the rectangle. The bottom is not enclosed by the rectangle, and is equal to rect.top + rect.height .
---------------	---------	--

See Also

RectRight

RectCenter

```
void RectCenter (Rect rect, Point *center);
```

Purpose

Calculates the location of the center point of the specified rectangle. For even heights (or widths), the center point is rounded towards the top (or left).

Parameters

Input	rect	Rect	Specifies the location and size of a rectangle.
Output	center	Point	Specifies the location of the center of the rectangle.

Return Value

None

RectContainsPoint

```
int containsPoint = RectContainsPoint (Rect rect, Point point);
```

Purpose

Returns 1 if the specified rectangle encloses the specified point. Returns 0 otherwise. The rectangle is considered to enclose the point if the point is in the interior of the rectangle or on its frame.

Parameters

Input	rect	Rect	Specifies the location and size of a rectangle.
Output	point	Point	Specifies the location of the center of the rectangle.

Return Value

containsPoint	integer	Indicates if rect contains point .
----------------------	---------	--

Return Codes

1	point is in the interior or on the frame of the rectangle specified by rect .
0	point is outside the frame of the rectangle specified by rect .

RectContainsRect

```
int containsRect = RectContainsRect (Rect rect1, Rect rect2);
```

Purpose

Returns 1 if the first rectangle encloses the second rectangle. Returns 0 otherwise. A rectangle is considered to enclose another rectangle if every point of the second rectangle is in the interior or on the frame of the first rectangle. (A rectangle encloses itself.)

Parameters

Input	rect1	Rect	Specifies the location and size of a rectangle.
	rect2	Rect	Specifies the location and size of a rectangle.

Return Value

containsRect	integer	Indicates if rect1 encloses rect2 .
---------------------	---------	---

Return Codes

1	rect1 encloses rect2 .
0	rect1 does not enclose rect2 .

RectEmpty

```
int isEmpty = RectEmpty (Rect rect);
```

Purpose

Returns 1 if the specified rectangle is empty. Returns 0 otherwise. A rectangle is considered to be empty if either its height or width is less than or equal to zero.

Parameter

Input	rect	Rect	Specifies the location and size of a rectangle. A Rect structure.
-------	-------------	------	---

Return Value

isEmpty	integer	Indicates if the rectangle specified by rect is empty.
----------------	---------	---

Return Codes

1	Either rect.height or rect.width of is less than or equal to zero.
0	Both rect.height and rect.width are greater than zero.

RectEqual

```
int areEqual = RectEqual (Rect rect1, Rect rect2);
```

Purpose

Returns 1 if the location and size of the two specified rectangles are identical. Returns 0 otherwise.

Parameters

Input	rect1	Rect	Specifies the location and size of a rectangle.
	rect2	Rect	Specifies the location and size of a rectangle.

Return Value

areEqual	integer	Indicates if the top, left, height, and width values in rect1 are identical to those of rect2 .
-----------------	---------	---

Return Codes

1	rect1 and rect2 have the identical top, left, height, and width values.
0	rect1 and rect2 do not have the identical top, left, height, and width values.

RectGrow

```
void RectGrow (Rect *rect, int dx, int dy);
```

Purpose

Modifies the values in a Rect structure so that the rectangle it defines grows or shrinks around its current center point.

Parameters

Input/Output	rect	Rect	On input, specifies the size and location of a rectangle. On output, specifies a rectangle of a different size but the same center point.
Input	dx	integer	The amount to grow the rectangle horizontally. Use a negative value to shrink the rectangle horizontally.
	dy	integer	The amount to grow the rectangle vertically. Use a negative value to shrink the rectangle vertically.

Return Value

None

RectIntersection

```
int rectsIntersect = RectIntersection (Rect rect1, Rect rect2, Rect *intersectionRect);
```

Purpose

Returns an indication of whether two rectangles are intersecting. If they are, the function fills in a `Rect` structure describing the intersection area.

Parameters

Input	rect1	Rect	Specifies the location and size of a rectangle.
	rect2	Rect	Specifies the location and size of a rectangle.
Output	intersectionRect	Rect	The <code>Rect</code> structure set to the largest rectangle enclosed by both rect1 and rect2 . If rect1 and rect2 do not intersect, this parameter is set to an empty rectangle (height and width of zero). You may pass 0 for this parameter.

Return Value

rectsIntersect	integer	Indicates if rect1 and rect2 intersect (have any points in common).
-----------------------	---------	---

Return Codes

1	rect1 and rect2 intersect.
0	rect1 and rect2 do not intersect.

RectMove

```
void RectMove (Rect *rect, Point point);
```

Purpose

Modifies a `Rect` structure so that the top, left corner of the rectangle it defines is at the specified point.

Parameters

Input/Output	rect	Rect	On input, specifies the size and location of a rectangle. On output, specifies a rectangle of the same size but a different location.
Input	point	Point	A <code>Point</code> structure specifying the new location of the top, left corner of the rectangle.

Return Value

None

RectOffset

```
void RectOffset (Rect *rect, int dx, int dy);
```

Purpose

Modifies the values in a `Rect` structure to shift the location of the rectangle it defines.

Parameters

Input/Output	rect	Rect	On input, specifies the size and location of a rectangle. On output, specifies a rectangle of the same size but a different location.
Input	dx	integer	The amount to shift the rectangle horizontally. Use a positive value to shift the rectangle to the right. Use a negative value to shift the rectangle to the left.
	dy	integer	The amount to shift the rectangle vertically. Use a positive value to shift the rectangle down. Use a negative value to shift the rectangle up.

Return Value

None

RectRight

```
int rightEdge = RectRight (Rect rect);
```

Purpose

Returns the x coordinate of the right edge a rectangle. The right edge is **not** enclosed by the rectangle. It is computed as follows.

rightEdge = **rect.left** + **rect.width**

Parameter

Input	rect	Rect	Specifies a rectangle.
-------	-------------	------	------------------------

Return Value

rightEdge	integer	The x coordinate of the right edge of the rectangle. The right edge is not enclosed by the rectangle, and is equal to rect.left + rect.width .
------------------	---------	--

See Also

RectBottom

RectSameSize

```
int areSameSize = RectSameSize (Rect rect1, Rect rect2);
```

Purpose

Returns 1 if the two specified rectangle have the same height and width. Returns 0 otherwise.

Parameters

Input	rect1	Rect	Specifies the location and size of a rectangle.
	rect2	Rect	Specifies the location and size of a rectangle.

Return Value

areSameSize	integer	Indicates if the height, and width values in rect1 are identical to those of rect2 .
--------------------	---------	--

Return Codes

1	rect1 and rect2 have the identical height, and width.
0	rect1 and rect2 do not have the identical height and width.

RectSet

```
void RectSet (Rect *rect, int top, int left, int height, int width);
```

Purpose

Sets the values in an existing Rect structure. The Rect structure defines the location and size of a rectangle.

Parameters

Input	top	integer	The new location of the top edge of the rectangle.
	left	integer	The new location of the left edge of the rectangle.
	height	integer	The new height of the rectangle.
	width	integer	The new width of the rectangle.
Output	rect	Rect	The Rect structure in which the new values are set.

Return Value

None

See Also

MakeRect

RectSetBottom

```
void RectSetBottom (Rect *rect, int bottom);
```

Purpose

Sets the height of a `Rect` structure so that the bottom edge of the rectangle it defines is at the specified location. The bottom edge of the rectangle is **not** enclosed by the rectangle and is equal to the top plus the height.

Parameters

Input/Output	rect	Rect	On input, specifies the size and location of a rectangle. On output, specifies the same rectangle except with a different bottom edge.
Input	bottom	integer	The y coordinate of the new bottom edge.

Return Value

None

RectSetCenter

```
void RectSetCenter (Rect *rect, Point center);
```

Purpose

Modifies the values of a `Rect` structure so that it retains its current size but is centered around the specified point.

Parameters

Input/Output	rect	Rect	On input, specifies the size and location of a rectangle. On output, specifies a rectangle of the same size but with a different center point.
Input	center	Point	A Point structure specifying the location of the new center point of the rectangle.

Return Value

None

RectSetFromPoints

```
void RectSetFromPoints (Rect *rect, Point point1, Point point2);
```

Purpose

Sets the values in a `Rect` structure so that it defines the smallest rectangle that encloses two specified points. Each point is located on a corner of the frame of the rectangle.

Parameters

Input	point1	Point	Specifies the location of a point.
	point1	Point	Specifies the location of a point.
Output	rect	Rect	The <code>Rect</code> structure that is set to enclose the specified points.

Return Value

None

RectSetRight

```
void RectSetRight (Rect *rect, int right);
```

Purpose

Sets the width of a `Rect` structure so that the right edge of the rectangle it defines is at the specified location. The right edge of the rectangle is **not** enclosed by the rectangle and is equal to the left edge plus the width.

Parameters

Input/Output	rect	Rect	On input, specifies the size and location of a rectangle. On output, specifies the same rectangle except with a different right edge.
Input	right	integer	The x coordinate of the new right edge.

Return Value

None

RectUnion

```
void RectUnion (Rect rect1, Rect rect2, Rect *unionRect);
```

Purpose

Calculates the smallest rectangle which encloses two specified rectangles.

Parameters

Input	rect1 rect1	Rect Rect	Specifies the size and location of a rectangle. Specifies the size and location of a rectangle.
Output	unionRect	Rect	The <code>Rect</code> structure that is set to the smallest rectangle that encloses both rect1 and rect2 .

Return Value

None

RefreshGraph

```
int status = RefreshGraph (int panelHandle, int controlID);
```

Purpose

Immediately redraws the plot area.

This action removes any plots that were deleted using DeleteGraphPlot in Delayed Draw mode. It also displays any plots that are plotted while ATTR_REFRESH_GRAPH is set to FALSE.

Parameters

input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
--------	---------	--------------------------------------

RegisterWinMsgCallback

```
int messageNumber = RegisterWinMsgCallback (WinMsgCallbackPtr callbackFunction,
                                             char messageIdentifier[],
                                             void *callbackData, int dataSize,
                                             int *callbackID,
                                             int deleteWhenProgramStops);
```

Note: *This function is available only in the Windows version of LabWindows/CVI.*

Purpose

This function registers a callback function that is called when the LabWindows/CVI application receives the specified Windows message.

Parameters

Input	callbackFunction	WinMsgCallbackPtr	The name of the user function that is called whenever LabWindows/CVI receives the Windows message returned by RegisterWinMsgCallback. To send this message to LabWindows/CVI, call the Windows API function PostMessage from a DLL.
	messageIdentifier	string	A user-defined string that allows two processes to use the same Windows message number. (See discussion below.)
	callbackData	void *	A pointer to user-defined data passed to the event function.
	dataSize	integer	If dataSize = zero, then the callbackData pointer is the same pointer that will be passed to callbackFunction when it is called. If dataSize is greater than zero, then the data pointed to by the callbackData pointer will be copied and the callbackFunction will be called with the callbackData pointer pointing to the copy of the data.
	deleteWhenProgramStops	integer	If true, UnRegisterWinMsgCallback is implicitly called when the user program terminates. If false, the callback function remains installed when the user program terminates.
Output	callbackID	integer	The ID that is passed to UnRegisterWinMsgCallback to disable the callback function.

Return Value

messageNumber	integer	The message number assigned by Windows. If 0 (zero), the function failed.
----------------------	---------	---

Parameter Discussion

callbackFunction is a pointer to an event function that takes the form:

```
void CVICALLBACK EventFunctionName (unsigned short wParam,
                                         unsigned lParam, void *callbackData);
```

The event function is passed the **wParam** and **lParam** Parameters that were passed to `PostMessage`. The **callbackData** that was passed to `RegisterWinMsgCallback` is also passed to the event function.

If you pass zero (0) for the **messageIdentifier** , a unique Windows message number is returned by RegisterWinMsgCallback. Subsequent calls to RegisterWinMsgCallback (or the Windows API function RegisterWindowMessage) does not return the same **messageNumber** until you call UnRegisterWinMsgCallback with the **callbackId** returned by RegisterWinMsgCallback.

If you pass a string for the **messageIdentifier**, any subsequent call to RegisterWinMsgCallback (or the Windows API function RegisterWindowMessage) using the same **messageIdentifier** string returns the same **messageNumber**.

To send the message registered through `RegisterWinMsgCallback` to `LabWindows/CVI`, pass this message number to the Windows API function `PostMessage`.

If RegisterWinMsgCallback fails, this value will be 0.

RemovePopup

```
int status = RemovePopup (int removePopup);
```

Purpose

Removes either the active pop-up panel or all pop-up panels.

Parameters

Input	removePopup	integer	Selects whether to remove all pop-up panels or only the active pop-up panel. 1 = All 0 = Active Only.
-------	--------------------	---------	--

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

ReplaceAxisItem

```
int status = ReplaceAxisItem (int panelHandle, int controlId, int axis,
                             int itemIndex, char itemLabel[], double itemValue);
```

Purpose

This function replaces the string/value pair at the specified index in the list of label strings for a graph or strip chart axis. These strings appear in place of the numerical labels. They appear at the location of their associated values on the graph or strip chart.

To see string labels on an X axis, you must set the ATTR_XUSE_LABEL_STRINGS attribute to TRUE. To see string labels on a Y axis, you must set the ATTR_YUSE_LABEL_STRINGS attribute to TRUE.

The original list of label strings can be created in the User Interface Editor or by calling InsertAxisItem.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	axis	integer	Specifies the axis for which to replace the string/value pair at the specified index. Valid values: VAL_XAXIS VAL_LEFT_YAXIS VAL_RIGHT_YAXIS (graphs only)
	itemIndex	integer	The zero-based index of the item to be replaced.
	itemLabel	string	The string to replace the existing string in the item at the specified index. If you pass 0, then the existing string is not replaced. A maximum of 31 characters from the string are shown in an axis label.
	itemValue	double-precision	The value to replace the existing value in the string/value pair at the specified index. The string appears as an axis label at the location of the value.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See Also

InsertAxisItem, DeleteAxisItem, ClearAxisItems, GetNumAxisItems

ReplaceListItem

```
int status = ReplaceListItem (int panelHandle, int controlID, int itemIndex,
                             char itemLabel[ ], ...);
```

Purpose

This function replaces the label/value pair at the specified index in a list control with a new label/value pair.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	itemIndex	integer	The zero-based index into the list where the item will be replaced.
	itemLabel	string	The label to be associated with the value being replaced. Pass 0 to use the existing label.
	itemValue	depends on the data type of the list control	The value to be associated with the label being replaced. The data type must be the same as the data type of the control.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

The Parameter Discussion in `InsertListItem` tells you how to create columns and colored text in List Box controls and separator bars in Ring controls.

For picture rings, the “label” is actually an image, and you pass the pathname of the image as the `itemLabel` parameter. The image pathname may be a complete pathname or a simple filename. If a simple filename, the image is located in the project. If not located in the project, it is located in the directory of the project. If you pass `NULL` or the empty string, a placeholder for the image is created, which can be filled using `ReplaceListitem` or `SetImageBits`.

ReplaceTextBoxLine

```
int status = ReplaceTextBoxLine (int panelHandle, int controlId, int lineIndex,
                                char text[ ]);
```

Purpose

This function replaces the string at the specified text box line.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the <code>LoadPanel</code> , <code>NewPanel</code> , or <code>DuplicatePanel</code> function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the <code>.uir</code> header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the <code>NewCtrl</code> or <code>DuplicateCtrl</code> function.
	lineIndex	integer	The zero-based index into the text box.
	text	string	The string to replace the line of text at the specified lineIndex .

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

ResetTextBox

```
int status = ResetTextBox (int panelHandle, int controlId, char text[ ]);
```

Purpose

This function replaces all text from the specified text box with the specified string.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	text	string	The string to replace all text in the specified text box.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

ResetTimer

```
int status = ResetTimer (int panelHandle, int controlId);
```

Purpose

This function resets the interval start times for timer controls. ResetTimer resets a timer whether or not it is disabled or suspended. When a timer with an ATTR_INTERVAL of *x* seconds is reset, the interval is rescheduled to end *x* seconds from the time of the call.

You may specify an individual timer control on a panel, all timer controls on a panel, or all timer controls on all panels.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. The handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function. Pass 0 to indicate all timer controls on all panels.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function. Pass 0 to indicate all timer controls on the specified panel.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See Also

SuspendTimerCallbacks, ResumeTimerCallbacks.

ResumeTimerCallbacks

```
int status = ResumeTimerCallbacks(void);
```

Purpose

Cancels the effect of a call to SuspendTimerCallbacks.

Callbacks resume using the ongoing interval schedules, which are not affected by SuspendTimerCallbacks.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
--------	---------	--------------------------------------

See Also

SuspendTimerCallbacks, ResetTimer.

RunPopupMenu

```
int status = RunPopupMenu (int menuBarHandle, int menuID, int panelHandle,
                           int top, int left, int pinTop, int pinLeft, int pinHeight,
                           int pinWidth);
```

Purpose

Displays a menu and tracks mouse and keyboard events on the menu.

In most cases, you should call this function from a User Interface panel or control callback function that has received a LEFT_CLICK, RIGHT_CLICK, or KEYPRESS event.

If the user selects an item from the menu, the following actions occur.

- If a callback function is associated with the menu item, the function is called.
- The ID of the menu item is returned.

Parameters

Input	menuBarHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular menu bar that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by LoadMenuBar or NewMenuBar.
	menuID	integer	The ID for a particular menu within a menu bar. The Menu ID should be a constant name (located in the .uir header file) generated in the User Interface Editor, or a value returned by the NewMenu function.
	panelHandle	integer	The handle for the panel over which you want the menu to appear. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	top	integer	The vertical coordinate at which the upper left corner of the menu is to be placed. Must be a value from -32768 to 32767. It represents the pixel offset from the top of the panel specified by panelHandle .
	left	integer	The horizontal coordinate at which the upper left corner of the menu is to be placed. Must be a value from -32768 to 32767. It represents the pixel offset from the left edge of the panel specified by panelHandle .

(continues)

Parameters (Continued)

pinTop	integer	The vertical coordinate of the upper left corner of the "pin" area relative to the upper left corner of the panel specified by the panelHandle parameter.
pinLeft	integer	The horizontal coordinate of the upper left corner of the "pin" area relative to the upper left corner of the panel specified by the panelHandle parameter.
pinHeight	integer	The height of the "pin" area.
pinWidth	integer	The width of the "pin" area.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Return Codes

>0	ID of menu item selected.
0	User did not select a menu item.

Parameter Discussion

pinTop, **pinLeft**, **pinHeight**, and **pinWidth** define the "pin" area. Usually the "pin" area is the area on which the user pressed the mouse button in order to bring up the menu. When the user releases the mouse button over the "pin" area, the menu remains visible (is "pinned"). When the user releases the mouse button over any other area, the menu disappears.

If you do not want there to be a "pin" area, pass zeros for **pinTop**, **pinLeft**, **pinHeight**, **pinWidth**.

RunUserInterface

```
int status = RunUserInterface (void);
```

Purpose

RunUserInterface runs the User Interface and issues events to callback functions.

RunUserInterface does not return until QuitUserInterface is called from within a callback function. The value returned by RunUserInterface is the value that was passed to QuitUserInterface.

Return Value

status	integer	The value that was passed to the QuitUserInterface function.
---------------	---------	--

SavePanelState

```
int status = SavePanelState (int panelHandle, char filename[ ], int stateIndex);
```

Purpose

Saves the state of a panel to a file. The current value of all controls on the panel are also saved. The following attributes associated with the control's values are saved: label/value pairs; label/value pairs index; minimum, maximum, and increment values; and listbox checkmark state values.

If you want to retain plotted array data in a graph control, your original array must still be in memory when you call RecallPanelState. Alternatively, the graph could be configured to Copy Original Plot Data in the User Interface Editor or via the SetGraphAttribute function using ATTR_COPY_ORIGINAL_DATA.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	filename	string	The name of the file in which to save the panel state. If the file already exists, its contents will be overwritten. If the name is a simple filename (in other words, contains no directory path), then the file is saved in the directory containing the project.
	stateIndex	integer	Assigns a unique state index to each panel state so that you can save multiple panel states to the same file.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

SetActiveCtrl

```
int status = SetActiveCtrl (int panelHandle, int controlId);
```

Purpose

This function sets the active control on the specified panel.

The active control is the control that receives keyboard events when its panel is the active panel.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

SetActiveGraphCursor

```
int status = SetActiveGraphCursor (int panelHandle, int controlId,  
int activeCursorNumber);
```

Purpose

Sets the active cursor on the specified graph control.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	activeCursorNumber	integer	Specifies the new active cursor number. The value may range from 1 to the number of defined cursors for the specified graph. The number of defined cursors is established when you edit the graph in the User Interface Editor or through SetCtrlAttribute.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

SetActivePanel

```
int status = SetActivePanel (int panelHandle);
```

Purpose

Makes the selected panel the active panel. The active panel is the panel which receives keyboard events.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
-------	--------------------	---------	---

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

SetAxisScalingMode

```
int status = SetAxisScalingMode (int panelHandle, int controlId, int axis,
                                int axisScaling, double min, double max);
```

Purpose

Sets the scaling mode and the range of any graph axis or the Y axis of a strip chart.

This function is not valid for the X axis of a strip chart. To set the X offset and X increment for a strip chart, use the SetCtrlAttribute function with the ATTR_XAXIS_OFFSET and ATTR_XAXIS_GAIN attributes.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	axis	integer	Specifies for which axis to set the mode and range. Valid values: VAL_XAXIS (graphs only) VAL_LEFT_YAXIS (graphs and strip charts) VAL_RIGHT_YAXIS (graphs only)
	axisScaling	integer	The scaling mode to be used for the axis. See table below.
	min	double-precision	The minimum axis value when the axis is configured for manual scaling.
	max	double-precision	The maximum axis value when the axis is configured for manual scaling.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

axisScaling must be one of the following values.

Valid Value	Description
VAL_MANUAL	The axis is set to manual scaling, and its range is defined by min and max .
VAL_AUTOSCALE	The axis is set to auto scaling. min and max are not used. You cannot use auto scaling in strip charts.
VAL_LOCK	The axis is set to manual scaling using the current (usually auto-scaled) minimum and maximum values on the axis. You cannot use VAL_LOCK in strip charts.

If **axisScaling** is VAL_MANUAL, **max** must exceed **min**.

See Also

GetAxisScalingMode

SetAxisRange

```
int status = SetAxisRange (int panelHandle, int controlID, int xAxisScaling,  
                           double xminXinit, double xmaxXinc, int yAxisScaling,  
                           double ymin, double ymax);
```

Purpose

Sets the scaling mode and the range of the X and Y axes for a graph or strip chart control.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	xAxisScaling	integer	The scaling mode used by the X axis.
	xminXinit	double-precision	For a graph, xmin specifies the minimum axis range when the X axis is configured for manual scaling. In this case, xmax must exceed xmin . For a strip chart, Xinit specifies the initial X axis value.
	xmaxXinc	double-precision	For a graph, xmax specifies the maximum axis range when the X axis is configured for manual scaling. In this case, xmax must exceed xmin . For a strip chart, Xinc specifies the X axis increment for each new point.
	yAxisScaling	integer	The scaling mode used by the Y axis.
	ymin	double-precision	Specifies the minimum axis range when the Y axis is configured for manual scaling. In this case, ymin must exceed ymin .
	ymin	double-precision	Specifies the maximum axis range when the Y axis is configured for manual scaling. In this case, ymin must exceed ymin .

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

xAxisScaling

Valid Values	Description
VAL_NO_CHANGE	The current X axis scaling mode remains unchanged. xmin and xmax are not used.
VAL_MANUAL	The X axis is set to manual scaling, and its range is defined by xmin and xmax .
VAL_AUTOSCALE	The X axis is set to auto scaling. xmin and xmax are not used. Auto scaling is not allowed for strip charts.
VAL_LOCK	The X axis is set to manual scaling using the current axis range. Lock scaling is not allowed for strip charts.

yAxisScaling

Valid Values	Description
VAL_NO_CHANGE	The current Y axis scaling mode remains unchanged. ymin and ymax are not used.
VAL_MANUAL	The Y axis is set to manual scaling, and its range is defined by ymin and ymax .
VAL_AUTOSCALE	The Y axis is set to auto scaling. ymin and ymax are not used. Auto scaling is not allowed for strip charts.
VAL_LOCK	The Y axis is set to manual scaling using the current axis range. Lock scaling is not allowed for strip charts.

SetCtrlAttribute

```
int status = SetCtrlAttribute (int panelHandle, int controlId, int controlAttribute, ...);
```

Purpose

Sets a control attribute for the selected panel and control.

Not all attributes are valid for each type of control, attributes may Return Values of different data types with different valid ranges. A list of attributes, their data types and valid values are provided in Table 3-9 in Chapter 3, *Programming with the User Interface Library*.

The attributes that users cannot set are denoted as such in Chapter 3, *Programming with the User Interface Library*, Table 3-9. These attributes may be examined with the `GetCtrlAttribute` function.

Note: *When you set control attributes that affect the font of a control, you should modify the `ATTR_TEXT_FONT` attribute first.*

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the <code>LoadPanel</code> , <code>NewPanel</code> , or <code>DuplicatePanel</code> function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the <code>.uir</code> header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the <code>NewCtrl</code> or <code>DuplicateCtrl</code> function.
	controlAttribute attributeValue	integer depends on the attribute	A particular control attribute. The value of the specified control attribute.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

SetCtrlBitmap

```
int status = SetCtrlBitmap(int panelHandle, int controlID, int imageID,
                           int bitmapID);
```

Purpose

Sets the image of a control from a bitmap object. Can be used to replace an existing image on a control or to create a new image on a control.

The following control types can contain images:

- picture controls
- picture rings
- picture buttons
- graph controls

For picture controls, this function can be used as an alternative to `DisplayImageFile`.

For picture buttons, this function can be used as an alternative to `SetCtrlAttribute` with the attribute set to `ATTR_IMAGE_FILE`.

For picture rings, this function can be used as an alternative to `ReplaceListItem`. (To add a new entry, first call `InsertListItem` with a `NULL` value, and then call `SetCtrlBitmap`.)

For graphs, you must first call `PlotBitmap` with a `NULL` filename. Then call `SetCtrlBitmap`.

If you want to delete an image, call `SetCtrlBitmap` with 0 as the value for the bitmap ID.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is contained in memory. This handle will have been returned by the <code>LoadPanel</code> , <code>NewPanel</code> , or <code>DuplicatePanel</code> function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the <code>.uir</code> header file) which was assigned to the control in the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the <code>NewCtrl</code> or <code>DuplicateCtrl</code> function.
	imageID	integer	For picture rings, the zero-based index of an image in the ring. For graphs, this argument is the plotHandle returned from <code>PlotBitmap</code> . For picture controls and picture buttons, this argument is ignored.
	bitmapID	integer	The ID of the bitmap object containing the new image. The ID must have been obtained from <code>NewBitmap</code> , <code>GetBitmapFromFile</code> , <code>GetCtrlBitmap</code> , <code>ClipboardGetBitmap</code> , <code>GetCtrlDisplayBitmap</code> , or <code>GetPanelDisplayBitmap</code> .

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See Also

`NewBitmap`, `GetBitmapFromFile`, `GetCtrlBitmap`, `GetCtrlDisplayBitmap`, `GetPanelDisplayBitmap`, `ClipboardGetBitmap`.

SetCtrlIndex

```
int status = SetCtrlIndex (int panelHandle, int controlID, int itemIndex);
```

Purpose

This function sets the current index of the specified list control.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	itemIndex	integer	The zero-based index into the list control.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

SetCtrlVal

```
int status = SetCtrlVal (int panelHandle, int controlID, ...);
```

Purpose

Sets the value of a control to the specified value.

When called on a list control (a list box or ring), SetCtrlVal sets the current list item to the first item whose associated value is **value**. To set the current list item via zero-based index, use the SetCtrlIndex function.

When called on a text box, SetCtrlVal appends **value** to the contents of the text box. Use ResetTextBox to replace the contents of the text box with **value**.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
-------	--------------------	---------	---

	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	value	depends on the data type of the control	The new value of the control. The data type of value must match the data type of the control.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

SetCursorAttribute

```
int status = SetCursorAttribute (int panelHandle, int controlID, int cursorNumber,
                                int cursorAttribute, int attributeValue);
```

Purpose

Sets one of the following graph cursor attributes: mode, point style, cross hair style, color, or y-axis.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	cursorNumber	integer	The cursor number may range from 1 to the number of defined cursors for the specified graph. The number of defined cursors is established when you edit the graph in the User Interface Editor or through SetCtrlAttribute.
	cursorAttribute	integer	Selects a particular graph cursor attribute. Valid Attributes: ATTR_CURSOR_MODE ATTR_CURSOR_POINT_STYLE ATTR_CROSS_HAIR_STYLE ATTR_CURSOR_COLOR ATTR_CURSOR_YAXIS
	attributeValue	integer	The new value of the attribute. See Table 3-20 for a complete listing of cursor attribute values.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

SetFontPopupDefaults

```
int status = SetFontPopupDefaults (char typefaceName[], int bold, int underline,
                                   int strikeOut, int italic, int justification,
                                   int textColor, int fontSize);
```

Purpose

This function specifies the settings to apply to the FontSelectPopup when the user presses the **Default** button.

This function applies to all attributes that affect the sample text display, even attributes for which the controls have been hidden.

The default values specified by this function apply only to the next call to `FontSelectPopup`. Thus, this function should always be called before each call to `FontSelectPopup`. If you do not call it before `FontSelectPopup`, the parameters have the following default values:

Parameter Name	Default Value
typefaceName	VAL_DIALOG_FONT
bold	0
underline	0
strikeOut	0
italic	0
justification	VAL_LEFT_JUSTIFIED
textColor	VAL_BLACK
fontSize	12

Parameters

Input	typefaceName	string	The default typeface name (for example, "Courier") for use by <code>FontSelectPopup</code> .
	bold	integer	The default bold setting for use by <code>FontSelectPopup</code> .
	underline	integer	The default underline setting for use by <code>FontSelectPopup</code> .
	strikeOut	integer	The default strike out setting for use by <code>FontSelectPopup</code> .
	italic	integer	The default italic setting for use by <code>FontSelectPopup</code> .
	justification	integer	The default justification setting for use by <code>FontSelectPopup</code> .
	textColor	integer	The default text color setting for use by <code>FontSelectPopup</code> .
	fontSize	integer	The default font size for use by <code>FontSelectPopup</code> .

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
--------	---------	--------------------------------------

See Also

FontSelectPopup.

SetGraphCursor

```
int status = SetGraphCursor (int panelHandle, int controlID, int cursorNumber,
                             double x, double y);
```

Purpose

Sets the position of the specified graph cursor.

The position is relative to the current range of the X and Y axes.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	cursorNumber	integer	The cursor number may range from 1 to the number of defined cursors for the specified graph. The number of defined cursors is established when you edit the graph in the User Interface Editor or through SetCtrlAttribute.
	x	double-precision	Specifies the X coordinate of the new cursor position.
	y	double-precision	Specifies the Y coordinate of the new cursor position.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

SetGraphCursorIndex

```
int status = SetGraphCursorIndex (int panelHandle, int controlId, int cursorNumber,
                                int plotHandle, int arrayIndex);
```

Purpose

Attaches a cursor to particular data point defined by a plot handle and array index.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	cursorNumber	integer	The cursor number may range from 1 to the number of defined cursors for the specified graph. The number of defined cursors is established when you edit the graph in the User Interface Editor or through SetCtrlAttribute.
	plotHandle	integer	Specifies the handle of the plot on which to attach the cursor. Cursors cannot be attached to plots generated by, PlotText PlotOval PlotRectangle PlotArc PlotLine PlotBitmap PlotIntensity
	arrayIndex	integer	Specifies the array index of the data point on which to attach the cursor.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

SetIdleEventRate

```
int status = SetIdleEventRate (int interval);
```

Purpose

This function sets the interval between idle events.

Idle events can be processed by the main callback function if enabled through `InstallMainCallback`.

The `InstallMainCallback` function takes the name of an event function (type `MainCallbackPtr`), a pointer to callback data of any type, and a Boolean indicating whether or not to get idle events.

The **getIdleEvents** feature allows program execution to proceed when it would normally be suspended. For example, the program would normally be suspended in `GetUserEvent` or `RunUserInterface` when the user holds the mouse button down on a control or pull-down menu.

Note: *Idle events are not generated while a top level panel is being moved or sized.*

Parameters

Input	interval	integer	Specifies the wait interval between generated idle events (in milliseconds) A value of zero will cause idle events to occur at the fastest possible rate. For non-zero values, the resolution of idle events is the resolution of the system timer (1 milliseconds on Windows) and an operating system dependent latency.
-------	-----------------	---------	---

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

SetImageBits

```
int status = SetImageBits (int panelHandle, int controlId, int imageID,  
                           int rowBytes, int depth, int width, int height,  
                           int colorTable[], unsigned char bitmap[],  
                           unsigned char mask[]);
```

Purpose

Sets the bit values that define an image. Can be used to replace an existing image on a control or to create a new image on a control.

The following control types can contain images: picture controls, picture rings, picture buttons, graph controls.

For a picture control, this function can be used as an alternative to `DisplayImageFile`.

For a picture buttons, this function can be used as an alternative to `SetCtrlAttribute` with the attribute `ATTR_IMAGE_FILE`.

For picture rings, this function can be used as an alternative to `ReplaceListItem`. (To add a new entry, first call `InsertListItem` with a NULL value, and then call `SetImageBits`.)

For graphs, you must first call `PlotBitmap` with a NULL filename. Then call `SetImageBits`.

If you want to delete an image, call `SetImageBits` with -1 as the value for the **width** or the **height** parameter.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	imageID	integer	For a picture ring, the zero-based index of an image in the ring. For a graph, the plotHandle , returned from PlotBitmap . For picture controls and buttons, this is ignored.
	rowBytes	integer	The number of bytes on each scan line of the image.
	depth	integer	The number of bits per pixel.
	width	integer	The width of the image, in pixels.
	height	integer	The height of the image, in pixels.
	colorTable	integer array	An array of RGB color values.
	bitmap	unsigned char array	An array of bits that determine the colors to be displayed on each pixel in the image.
	mask	unsigned char array	An array containing one bit per pixel in the image. Each bit specifies whether the pixel is actually drawn.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

If either the **width** or **height** parameter is -1 and there is an existing image, it is deleted.

Depending on the depth and width, the number of bits per scan line in the bitmap array may not be an even multiple of 8. If not, then the extra bits needed to get to the next byte boundary is considered "padding". If you specify **rowBytes** as a positive number, then the bits for each scan line must start on a byte boundary, and so padding may be required. In fact, you can specify a value for **rowBytes** that is larger than the minimum number of bytes actually needed. The extra

bytes are also considered padding. If you pass -1, there is no padding at all. The bits for each scan line immediately follow the bits for the previous scan line.

The valid values for **pixelDepth** are 1, 4, 8, 24, and 32.

If the **pixelDepth** is 8 or less, the number of entries in the **colorTable** array must equal 2 raised to the power of the **pixelDepth** parameter. The **bits** array contain indices into the **colorTable** array. If the **pixelDepth** is greater than 8, the **colorTable** parameter is not used. Instead the **bits** array contains actual RGB color values, rather than indices into the **colorTable** array.

For a **pixelDepth** of 24, each pixel is represented by a 3-byte RGB value of the form 0xRRGGBB, where RR, GG, and BB represent the red, green and blue intensity of the color. The RR byte should always be at the lowest memory address of the three bytes.

If the **pixelDepth** is 32, each pixel in the **bits** array is represented by a 32-bit RGB value of the form 0x00RRGGBB, where RR, GG, and BB represent the red, green and blue intensity of the color. The 32-bit value is treated as a native 32-bit integer value for the platform. The most significant byte is always ignored. The BB byte should always be in the least significant byte. On a little-endian platform (for example, Intel processors), BB would be at the lowest memory address. On a big-endian platform (for example, Motorola processors), BB would be at the highest address. Note that this differs from the format of the bits array when the **pixelDepth** is 24..

In the **mask** array, a bit value of 1 indicates that the pixel is drawn. 0 indicates that the pixel is not drawn. Exception: If an image has a **pixelDepth** of 1, pixels with a **bits** value of 1 (foreground pixels) are always drawn and the **mask** affects only the pixels with a bitmap of 0 (background pixels). Each row of the mask must be padded to the nearest even-byte boundary. For example, if the width of the image is 21 pixels, then there must be 32 bits (in other words, 4 bytes) of data in each row of the mask.

A mask is useful for achieving transparency.

You may pass NULL if you do not need a mask.

See Also

GetImageInfo, AllocImageBits, GetImageBits.

SetInputMode

```
int status = SetInputMode (int panelorMenuBarHandle, int controlorMenuItemID,
                          int inputMode);
```

Purpose

Controls whether user input is recognized.

When an object's input mode is disabled, it appears dimmed on the screen. Recognition of user input can be controlled at the panel, control, menu bar, menu, or menu item level.

Parameters

Input	panelorMenuBarHandle	integer	The handle of the panel or menu bar on which you wish to set the recognition of user input. If -1 is entered, all panels and all menu bars are affected.
	controlorMenuItemID	integer	The ID of the control or menu item on which you wish to set the recognition of user input. The ID is the defined constant that was assigned to the control or menu item in the User Interface Editor or the ID returned by NewCtrl or NewMenuItem. If -1, all controls on the panel and/or all items in the menu bar are affected.
	inputMode	integer	Specifies whether user input is enabled or disabled. 0 = disabled. 1 = enabled.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

SetListItemImage

```
int status = SetListItemImage (int panelHandle, int controlId, int itemIndex,
                               int image);
```

Purpose

This function puts a predefined image in a list control on the same line as the specified item index.

This function is not valid for picture ring controls. For picture rings, see `SetImageBits`.

Valid Images:

no folder	VAL_NO_IMAGE
folder	VAL_FOLDER
open folder	VAL_OPEN_FOLDER
current folder	VAL_CURRENT_FOLDER

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the <code>LoadPanel</code> , <code>NewPanel</code> , or <code>DuplicatePanel</code> function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the <code>.uir</code> header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the <code>NewCtrl</code> or <code>DuplicateCtrl</code> function.
	itemIndex	integer	The zero-based index into the list.
	image	integer	Selects an image for display in the specified list item.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

SetMenuBarAttribute

```
int status = SetMenuBarAttribute (int menuBarHandle, int menuorMenuItemID,
                                int menuBarAttribute, ...);
```

Purpose

This function sets the value of the specified menu bar attribute.

Parameters

Input	menuBarHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular menu bar that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by LoadMenuBar or NewMenuBar .
	menuorMenuItemID	integer	The menu or menu item ID assigned in the User Interface Editor or returned by the NewMenu or NewMenuItem. If the attribute corresponds to the entire menu bar, pass 0 as this parameter.
	menuBarAttribute	integer	See Table 3-6 in Chapter 3 for a complete listing of menu bar attributes.
	attributeValue	depends on the attribute	The value of the selected menu bar attribute. See Table 3-6 in Chapter 3 for a complete listing of menu bar attribute values.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

SetMouseCursor

```
int status = SetMouseCursor (int mouseCursorStyle);
```

Purpose

Sets the mouse cursor to the specified style.

This function sets the mouse cursor for all existing panels and any panels created by NewPanel or DuplicatePanel or loaded by LoadPanel.

Parameters

Input	mouseCursorStyle	integer	Specifies the mouse cursor style. See Table 3-4 in Chapter 3 for a list of valid mouse cursor styles.
-------	-------------------------	---------	---

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

SetPanelAttribute

```
int status = SetPanelAttribute (int panelHandle, int panelAttribute, ...);
```

Purpose

This function sets a particular panel attribute.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	panelAttribute	integer	A particular panel attribute. See Table 3-2 in Chapter 3 for a complete listing of panel attributes.
	attributeValue	depends on the attribute	The value of the specified panel attribute. See Table 3-2 in Chapter 3 for a complete listing of panel attribute values.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

SetPanelMenuBar

```
int status = SetPanelMenuBar (int panelHandle, int menuBarHandle);
```

Purpose

This function assigns a menu bar to the specified panel.

A panel can have only one menu bar at a time, but multiple panels can share the same menu bar.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	menuBarHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular menu bar that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by LoadMenuBar or NewMenuBar .

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

SetPanelPos

```
int status = SetPanelPos (int panelHandle, int panelTop, int panelLeft);
```

Purpose

Sets the position of upper left corner (directly below the title bar) of the panel. The size of the panel remains constant.

The size of the panel may be changed with the SetPanelAttribute function.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	panelTop	integer	The vertical coordinate at which the upper left corner of the panel (directly below the title bar) is placed.
	panelLeft	integer	The horizontal coordinate at which the upper left corner of the panel (directly below the title bar) is placed.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

The **panelTop** and **panelLeft** coordinates must be integer values from -32768 to 32767, or VAL_AUTO_CENTER to center the panel. For a top-level panel, (0,0) is the upper-left corner of the screen. For a child panel, (0,0) is the upper-left corner of the parent panel (directly below the title bar) before the parent panel is scrolled.

SetPlotAttribute

```
int status = SetPlotAttribute (int panelHandle, int controlID, int plotHandle,
                             int plotAttribute, ...);
```

Purpose

Sets the value of a graph plot attribute.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	plotHandle	integer	The handle for a particular plot in the graph. It will have been returned by one of the graph plotting functions.
	plotAttribute	integer	Selects a particular graph plot attribute. See Table 3-20 in Chapter 3 for a complete listing of plot attributes.
	attributeValue	depends on the attribute	The value of the specified plot attribute. See Table 3-20 in Chapter 3 type of for a complete listing of plot attributes.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

SetPrintAttribute

```
int status = SetPrintAttribute (int printAttribute, int attributeValue);
```

Purpose

Sets the value of the selected print attribute.

Parameters

Input	printAttribute	integer	A particular print attribute. See Table 3-27 in Chapter 3 for a complete listing of print attributes.
	attributeValue	integer	The new value of the print attribute. See Table 3-27 in Chapter 3 for a complete listing of print attribute values.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

SetSleepPolicy

```
int status = SetSleepPolicy (int sleepPolicy);
```

Purpose

Each time the User Interface Library checks for an event from the operating system, it may put your program in the background ("to sleep") for a specified period of time. The benefit is that other applications are given more processor time. The disadvantage is that your program may run slower.

This function sets the degree your program "sleeps" when checking for events. The setting that is optimal for your program depends on the operating system you are using and the other applications you are running. If you think you may need to make an adjustment, try the different settings and observe the resulting behavior.

Parameters

Input	sleepPolicy	integer	The degree to which your program periodically sleeps each time the User Interface Library checks for events from the operating system.
-------	--------------------	---------	--

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Parameter Discussion

Sleep policy may be one of the following:

VAL_SLEEP_NONE	1	Never be put to sleep. The default value.
VAL_SLEEP_SOME	2	Be put to sleep a small period.
VAL_SLEEP_MORE	3	Be put to sleep for a longer period.

SetSystemAttribute

```
int status = SetSystemAttribute (int systemAttribute, ...);
```

Purpose

Sets the value of a particular system attribute.

Parameters

Input	systemAttribute	integer	ATTR_ALLOW_UNSAFE_TIMER_EVENTS ATTR_REPORT_LOAD_FAILURE ATTR_ALLOW_MISSING_CALLBACKS
	attributeValue	depends on the attribute	The value of the specified attribute. See Table 3-26 for values associated with this attribute.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

SetSystemPopupsAttribute

```
int status = SetSystemPopupsAttribute (int popupAttribute, ...);
```

Purpose

Sets the value of a particular system pop-up attribute. All subsequent system pop-ups inherit the new attribute value.

Parameters

Input	popupAttribute attributeValue	integer depends on the attribute	ATTR_MOVABLE or ATTR_SYSTEM_MENU_VISIBLE. The value of the specified attribute. See Table 3-2 in Chapter 3 for valid values associated with these attributes.
-------	--	---	---

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

SetTraceAttribute

```
int status = SetTraceAttribute (int panelHandle, int controlID, int traceNumber,  
                               int traceAttribute, int attributeValue);
```

Purpose

Sets the value of a particular strip chart trace attribute.

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
	controlID	integer	The defined constant (located in the .uir header file) which was assigned to the control by the User Interface Editor, or the ID returned by the NewCtrl or DuplicateCtrl function.
	traceNumber	integer	The strip chart trace number may be from 1 to the number of defined strip chart traces. The number of defined strip chart traces is established through editing the strip chart in the User Interface Editor or calling SetCtrlAttribute.
	traceAttribute	integer	Selects a particular strip chart trace attribute. See Table 3-20 in Chapter 3 for a complete listing of trace attributes.
	attributeValue	integer	The current value of the trace attribute.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

SetWaitCursor

```
int status = SetWaitCursor (int waitCursorState);
```

Purpose

Specifies the state of the wait cursor. If the wait cursor is activated, all other cursor styles are overridden to display the wait cursor.

Parameters

Input	waitCursorState	integer	Specifies the state of the wait cursor. When the wait cursor is active, all other cursor styles are overridden until cursor is deactivated 1 = wait cursor active 0 = wait cursor inactive.
-------	------------------------	---------	---

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

SuspendTimerCallbacks

```
int status = SuspendTimerCallbacks(void)
```

Purpose

This function stops all timer callbacks until a call is made to `ResumeTimerCallbacks`. The function does not alter the ongoing schedule of timer intervals. It only inhibits the calling of callback functions.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

See Also

`ResumeTimerCallbacks`, `ResetTimer`

UnRegisterWinMsgCallback

```
int status = UnRegisterWinMsgCallback(int callbackID);
```

Purpose

Note: *This function is available only on the Windows version of LabWindows/CVI.*

This function registers a callback function that will be called when the LabWindows/CVI application receives the specified Windows message.

Parameters

Input	callbackID	integer	The ID that was returned in the callbackID parameter of <code>RegisterWinMsgCallback</code> .
-------	-------------------	---------	--

Return Value

status	integer	1 = Successfully unregistered the callback function 0 = Failed to unregister the callback function.
---------------	---------	--

ValidatePanel

```
int status = ValidatePanel (int panelHandle, int *valid);
```

Purpose

Verifies that the value of each numeric control in notify mode is within the range specified in the User Interface Editor or set by the SetCtrlAttribute function using ATTR_MAX_VALUE and ATTR_MIN_VALUE.

If a control is out of range, a red outline appears around it prompting the user to enter a new value.

When the control has the input focus, a pop-up appears indicating the control's range and default value.

Note: *This function is automatically called when a user attempts to generate a commit event on a validate control.*

Parameters

Input	panelHandle	integer	The specifier for a particular panel that is currently in memory. This handle will have been returned by the LoadPanel, NewPanel, or DuplicatePanel function.
Output	valid	integer	A Boolean value indicating whether or not the panel is valid. If valid, then each control is valid. If invalid, then at least one and possibly more controls are invalid. 0 = one or more controls are out of range 1 = all controls are in range.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

WaveformGraphPopup

```
int status = WaveformGraphPopup (char title[], void *yArray, int numberOfPoints,
                                int yDataType, double yGain, double yOffset,
                                double initialX, double xIncrement);
```

Purpose

Plots a waveform on a dialog box.

The values in **YArray** are scaled according to **YGain** and **YOffset**. The **Xaxis** timebase is scaled according to **InitialX** and **XIncrement**. Each point in the plot is computed as follows:

$$x_i = (i * XInc) + InitX$$

$$y_i = (wfm_i * YGain) + Yoff$$

where i is the index of the point in the waveform array.

Parameters

Input	title	string	The title to be displayed on the dialog box.
	yArray	void *	The array that contains the values to be plotted along the Y axis. The data type must be of the type specified by yDataType .
	numberOfPoints	integer	The number of points to plot. This value controls the number of points to plot even if the number of elements in xArray is greater than the numberOfPoints .
	yDataType	integer	Specifies the data type of the yArray . See Table 3-11 in Chapter 3 for a list of data types.
	yGain	double-precision	Specifies the gain to be applied to the waveform (yArray) data.
	yOffset	double-precision	Specifies a constant offset to be added to the waveform (yArray) data.
	initialX	double-precision	Specifies the initial value for the X axis.
	xIncrement	double-precision	Specifies the increment along the X axis for each new point.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

XGraphPopup

```
int status = XGraphPopup (char title[], void *xArray, int numberofPoints,
                          int xDataType);
```

Purpose

Plots an array of X values against its indices along the Y axis in a dialog box.

Parameters

Input	title	string	The title to be displayed in the dialog box.
	xArray	void *	The array that contains the values to be plotted along the X axis. The data type must be of the type specified by xDataType .
	numberofPoints	integer	The number of points to plot. This value controls the number of points to plot even if the number of elements in xArray is greater than the numberofPoints .
	xDataType	integer	Specifies the data type of the xArray . See Table 3-11 in Chapter 3 for a list of data types.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

XYGraphPopup

```
int status = XYGraphPopup (char title[], void *xArray, void *yArray,
                           int numberofPoints, int xDataType, int yDataType);
```

Purpose

Plots an array of Y values against an array of X values in a dialog box.

Parameters

Input	title	string	The title to be displayed in the dialog box.
	xArray	void *	The array that contains the values to be plotted along the X axis. The data type must be of the type specified by xDataType .

(continues)

Parameters (Continued)

	yArray	void *	The array that contains the values to be plotted along the Y axis. The data type must be of the type specified by yDataType .
	numberofPoints	integer	The number of points to plot. This value controls the number of points to plot even if the number of elements in xArray is greater than the numberofPoints .
	xDataType	integer	Specifies the data type of the xArray . See Table 3-11 in Chapter 3 for a list of data types.
	yDataType	integer	Specifies the data type of the yArray . See Table 3-11 in Chapter 3 for a list of data types.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

YGraphPopup

```
int status = YGraphPopup (char title[], void *yArray, int numberOfPoints,
                          int yDataType);
```

Purpose

Plots an array of Y values against its indices along the X axis in a dialog box.

Parameters

Input	title	string	The title to be displayed on the dialog box.
	yArray	void *	The array that contains the values to be plotted along the Y axis. The data type must be of the type specified by yDataType .
	numberofPoints	integer	The number of points to plot. This value controls the number of points to plot even if the number of elements in xArray is greater than the numberofPoints .
	yDataType	integer	Specifies the data type of the yArray . See Table 3-11 in Chapter 3 for a list of data types.

Return Value

status	integer	Refer to Appendix A for error codes.
---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

Chapter 5

LabWindows/CVI Sample Programs

When you installed LabWindows/CVI, you had the option to install a collection of sample programs that demonstrate various concepts of the User Interface Library. If you selected this installation option, the programs were copied to the samples subdirectory. These sample programs supplement the information presented in this manual. For more information on User Interface and other example programs, see the `samples.doc` text file in LabWindows/CVI's main directory.

Example Program Files

Table 5-1 is a quick reference guide outlining the sample programs and the concepts that they illustrate.

Table 5-1. Sample Program Files

Item Number	Project File Name	Program Description
1.	<code>io.prj</code>	Standard I/O
2.	<code>callback.prj</code>	Introduction to Callback Functions
3.	<code>events.prj</code>	User Interface Events
4.	<code>menus.prj</code>	Menus Controlled by Callback Functions
5.	<code>graphs.prj</code>	Graphs
6.	<code>chart.prj</code>	Strip Charts
7.	<code>cursors.prj</code>	Graph Cursor
8.	<code>popups.prj</code>	Pop-Up Panels
9.	<code>listbox.prj</code>	Selection Lists
10.	<code>panels.prj</code>	Child Windows
11.	<code>timerctl.prj</code>	Timer Controls
12.	<code>textbox.prj</code>	Text Boxes

(continues)

Table 5-1. Sample Program Files (Continued)

Item Number	Project File Name	Program Description
13.	picture.prj	Using Picture Controls
14.	build.prj	Building a User Interface Programmatically
15.	getusrev.prj	Programming with Event Loops
16.	keyfiltr.prj	Handling Keyboard Input
17.	moustate.prj	Getting the Mouse State
18.	listdelx.prj	Colors in List Boxes
19.	2yaxis.prj	Two Y Axes on a Graph
20.	intgraph.prj	Intensity Plots
21.	autostrp.prj	Autoscaling the Y-Axis on a Strip Chart
22.	canvas.prj	Canvas Controls
23.	canvsbmk.prj	Canvas Benchmark
24.	drawpad.prj	Using Canvas as Drawing Pad
25.	piedemo.prj	Pie Chart
26.	imagedit.prj	Changing Image Colors
27.	clipbord.prj	Using System Clipboard

Using the Sample Programs

Each of these sample programs are meant to illustrate a particular feature or concept of the LabWindows/CVI User Interface Library. The source code is meant to be simple and easy to read, so that you can use these sample programs to learn how to use particular controls and event processing concepts, and act as a guideline for developing your own applications.

To examine or run a sample program, load the project file corresponding to the desired sample into the Project Window. Remember, all sample programs are in the `samples\userint` subdirectory. We recommend that you review the sample programs in the order presented in Table 5-1. The first few samples highlight fundamental concepts for building programs in LabWindows/CVI, while the later samples illustrate more specialized features of the User Interface Library.

1. io.prj—Standard I/O

This sample program demonstrates how to display and retrieve information from users through the Standard Input/Output window using the ANSI C `stdio` library functions.

2. callback.prj—Introduction to Callback Functions

This sample program demonstrates how to use callback functions to respond to events generated on a LabWindows/CVI user interface.

3. events.prj—User Interface Events

This sample program demonstrates how you can respond to multiple events generated from a single control on the user interface. For example, this sample demonstrates how your programs can recognize the difference between a left mouse click and right mouse click occurring on a panel. This sample also shows how to gain access to supplementary event information, such as the X and Y-coordinates of the mouse cursor when the click occurred.

4. menus.prj—Menus Controlled by Callback Functions

This sample illustrates some of the ways that you can build menus in the menu editor in the User Interface Editor, and how to respond to these menu selections through a menu callback function.

5. graphs.prj—Graphs

This sample demonstrates the various graphing routines available in the User Interface Library.

6. chart.prj—Strip Charts

This sample demonstrates how to display multiple traces on a strip chart control.

7. cursors.prj—Graph Cursors

This sample program demonstrates how to use cursors for zooming operations on a graph control, and how to use snap-to-point cursor to get X- and Y-coordinate information from the graph.

8. popups.prj—Pop-Up Panels

This sample program demonstrates the various pop-up panel controls available in the LabWindows/CVI User Interface Library.

9. listbox.prj—Selection Lists

This sample program demonstrates how to select, add, and delete items from a list box control programmatically.

10. panels.prj—Child Windows

This sample program demonstrates how you can define and display child windows in LabWindows/CVI.

11. timerctl.prj—Timer Controls

This sample program demonstrates how you can use a timer control to perform a particular action continuously without being affected by other user interface operations. For example, you can plot data to a strip chart continuously without hesitation, even when a menu bar is pulled down, or a panel is popped up on top of the strip chart.

12. textbox.prj—Text Boxes

This sample program demonstrates how you can use a text box control to display help and status information. You see the fundamental actions you can perform on a text box such as adding a new line of text, inserting a line of text, and deleting text.

13. picture.prj—Using Picture Controls

This sample program illustrates how you can use picture controls to enhance a user interface. The program contains two PCX images imported into two picture controls. One image sits on top of and covers the other. A left click event on the picture control causes a callback function to bring the hidden image to the foreground, covering the other image. You could follow the example of this sample program to create a toggle button that has different images for the on and off states.

14. build.prj—Building a User Interface Programmatically

This sample program demonstrates how to build a user interface from your program using the `NewPanel` and `NewCtrl` functions, and how to install callback functions manually with the `InstallCtrlCallback` function. It also illustrates how to change customize controls programmatically using the `SetCtrlAttribute` function.

15. **getusrev.prj—Programming with Event Loops**

This sample program demonstrates the event loop programming model. Although the callback function model is much more flexible and easy to use, you can use the event loop model in certain applications, such as modal dialog boxes. LabWindows for DOS uses the event loop model exclusively. Thus, programs translated from LabWindows for DOS to LabWindows/CVI use the event loop model unless you restructure the program to use the callback model.

16. **keyfiltr.prj—Handling Keyboard Input**

This sample program demonstrates how you can make a control respond to keypress events. The program displays a string control that is configured to handle keyboard input according to options selected on the main panel of this example project.

17. **moustate.prj—Getting the Mouse State**

This sample program demonstrates how to use the `GetGlobalMouseState` and `GetRelativeMouseState` functions. You can use these functions to determine the current position of the mouse, the current state of the mouse buttons, and the current state of the <Shift> and <Ctrl> keys on the keyboard.

18. **listdelx.prj—Colors in List Boxes**

This sample program demonstrates how you can add items of different colors to a list box control. Escape characters that you add to a string can control its background and foreground colors as well as the positioning in the list box. (A list of the available escape sequences appears in the help for the **itemLabel** parameter in the `InsertListItem` function panel.)

19. **2yaxis.prj - Two Y Axes on a Graph**

This sample program shows how to use left and right Y axes on the same graph and how graph cursors can be assigned to the two axes.

20. **intgraph.prj - Intensity Plots**

This sample program demonstrates the different ways in which intensity plots can be used in a graph. It allows you to experiment with the different interpolation options as you plot a semi-random block of data.

21. autostrip.prj - Autoscaling the Y-Axis on a Strip Chart

This sample program demonstrates how you can autoscale the Y-axis on a strip chart. The User Interface Library supports autoscaling only on graphs, not on strip charts. This program simulates autoscaling by storing the data before sending it to the chart, and then using `SetAxisRange` to modify the Y-axis as needed.

22. canvas.prj - Canvas Controls

This sample program demonstrates drawing on a Canvas control, including objects such as arcs, rectangles, polygons, lines, ovals and bitmaps.

23. canvsbmk.prj - Canvas Benchmark

This sample program shows the increase in speed you can achieve by using a canvas control instead of a graph control for drawing objects such as arcs, rectangles, polygons, lines, ovals and bitmaps.

24. drawpad.prj - Using Canvas as Drawing Pad

This sample program demonstrates how to use a canvas control as a drawing port or scratch pad for the mouse.

25. piedemo.prj - Pie Chart

This sample program demonstrates how to use a canvas control to draw a pie chart using an instrument driver.

26. imagedit.prj - Changing Image Colors

This is a very simple program which modifies the colors of an existing image. It loads an image into a picture box and then makes use of the `GetImageBits` and `SetImageBits` functions.

27. clipboard.prj - Using System Clipboard

This sample program demonstrates how to use the clipboard functions to transfer images and text to and from the system clipboard.

Appendix A

Error Conditions

This appendix lists the meanings associated with the integer error codes that the LabWindows/CVI User Interface library functions return.

Every function returns an integer code representing the result of the call. If the return code is negative, an error has occurred. Otherwise, the function successfully completed.

Note: *The `GetUILErrorString` function can convert an error code number into a message string.*

Table A-1. User Interface Library Error Codes

Code	Error Message
-1	The Interface Manager could not be opened.
-2	The system font could not be loaded.
-3	The operation attempted cannot be performed while a pop-up menu is active.
-4	Panel, pop-up, menu bar, or plot ID is invalid.
-5	Attempted to position panel at an invalid location
-6	Attempted to make an inoperable control the active control.
-7	The operation requires that a panel be loaded.
-8	The operation requires that a pop-up menu be active.
-9	The operation requires that a menu bar be loaded.
-10	The control is not the type expected by the function.
-11	Invalid menu item ID.
-12	Out of memory!
-13	Invalid control ID.
-14	Value is invalid or out of range.
-15	File is not a User Interface file or has been corrupted.
-16	File format is out-of-date.

(continues
)

Table A-1. User Interface Library Error Codes (Continued)

Code	Error Message
-17	PCX image is corrupted or incompatible with current display type.
-18	No user event possible in current configuration.
-19	Unable to open UIR file.
-20	Error reading UIR file.
-21	Error writing UIR file.
-22	Error closing UIR file.
-23	Panel state file has invalid format.
-24	Invalid panel ID or menu bar ID in resource file.
-25	Error occurred during hardcopy output.
-26	Invalid default directory specified in FileSelectPopup function.
-27	Operation is invalid for specified object.
-28	Unable to find specified string in menu.
-29	Palette menu items can only be added to the end of the menu.
-30	Too many menus in the menu bar.
-31	Separators cannot have checkmarks.
-32	Separators cannot have submenus.
-33	The menu item must be a separator.
-34	The menu item cannot be a separator.
-35	The menu item already has a submenu.
-36	The menu item does not have a submenu.
-37	The control ID passed must be a menu ID, a menu item ID, or NULL.
-38	The control ID passed must be a menu ID, or a menu item ID.
-39	The control ID passed was not a submenu ID.
-40	The control ID passed was not a valid ID.

(continues
)

Table A-1. User Interface Library Error Codes (Continued)

Code	Error Message
-41	The ID is not a menu bar ID.
-42	The ID is not a panel ID.
-43	This operation cannot be performed while this pop-up panel is active.
-44	This control/panel/menu/ does not have the specified attribute.
-45	The control type passed was not a valid type.
-46	The attribute passed is invalid.
-47	The fill option must be set to fill above or fill below to paint ring slide's fill color.
-48	The fill option must be set to fill above or fill below to paint numeric slide's fill color.
-49	The control passed is not a ring slide.
-50	The control passed is not a numeric slide.
-51	The control passed is not a ring slide with inc/dec arrows.
-52	The control passed is not a numeric slide with inc/dec arrows.
-53	The data type passed in is not a valid data type for the control.
-54	The attribute passed is not valid for the data type of the control.
-55	The index passed is out of range.
-56	There are no items in the list control.
-57	The buffer passed was too small for the operation.
-58	The control does not have a value.
-59	The value passed is not in the list control.
-60	The control passed must be a list control.
-61	The control passed must be a list control or a binary switch.
-62	The data type of the control passed must be set to a string.
-63	That attribute is not a settable attribute.
-64	The value passed is not a valid mode for this control.

(continues
)

Table A-1. User Interface Library Error Codes (Continued)

Code	Error Message
-65	A NULL pointer was passed when a non-NULL pointer was expected.
-66	The text background color on a menu ring cannot be set or gotten.
-67	The ring control passed must be one of the menu ring styles.
-68	Text cannot be colored transparent.
-69	A value cannot be converted to the specified data type.
-70	Invalid tab order position for control.
-71	The tab order position of an indicator-only control cannot be set.
-72	Invalid number.
-73	There is no menu bar installed for the panel.
-74	The control passed is not a text box.
-75	Invalid scroll mode for chart.
-76	Invalid image type for picture.
-77	The attribute is valid for child panels only. Some attributes of top level panels are determined by the host operating system.
-78	The list control passed is not in check mode.
-79	The control values could not be completely loaded into the panel because the panel has changed.
-80	Maximum value must be greater than minimum value.
-81	Graph does not have that many cursors.
-82	Invalid plot.
-83	New cursor position is outside plot area.
-84	The length of the string exceeds the limit.
-85	The specified callback function does not have the required prototype.
-86	The specified callback function is not a known function.

(continues
)

Table A-1. User Interface Library Error Codes (Continued)

Code	Error Message
-87	Graph cannot be in this mode without cursors.
-88	Invalid axis scaling mode for chart.
-89	The font passed is not in font table.
-90	The attribute value passed is not valid.
-91	Too many files are open.
-92	Unexpectedly reached end of file.
-93	Input/Output error.
-94	File not found.
-95	File access permission denied.
-96	File access is not enabled.
-97	Disk is full.
-98	File already exists.
-99	File already open.
-100	Badly formed pathname.
-101	File is damaged.
-102	The format of the resource file is too old to read.
-103	File is corrupted.
-104	The operation could not be performed.
-105	The control passed is not a ring knob, dial, or gauge.
-106	The control passed is not a numeric knob, dial, or gauge.
-107	The count passed is out of range.
-108	The keycode is not valid.
-109	The picture control has no image.
-110	Panel background cannot be colored transparent.

(continues
)

Table A-1. User Interface Library Error Codes (Continued)

Code	Error Message
-111	Title background cannot be colored transparent.
-112	Not enough memory for printing.
-113	The shortcut key passed is reserved.
-114	The format of the file is newer than this version of CVI.
-115	System printing error.
-116	Driver printing error.
-117	The deferred callback queue is full.
-118	The mouse cursor passed is invalid.
-119	Printing functions are not reentrant.
-120	Out of Windows GDI space.
-121	The panel must be visible.
-122	The control must be visible.
-123	The attribute is not valid for the type of plot.
-124	Intensity plots cannot use transparent colors.
-125	Color is invalid.
-126	The specified callback function differs only by a leading underscore from another function or variable. Change one of the names for proper linking.
-127	Bitmap is invalid.
-128	There is no image in the control.

Appendix B

Customer Communication

For your convenience, this appendix contains forms to help you gather the information necessary to help us solve technical problems you might have as well as a form you can use to comment on the product documentation. Filling out a copy of the *Technical Support Form* before contacting National Instruments helps us help you better and faster.

National Instruments provides comprehensive technical assistance around the world. In the U.S. and Canada, applications engineers are available Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. (central time). In other countries, contact the nearest branch office. You may fax questions to us at any time.

Electronic Services



Bulletin Board Support

National Instruments has BBS and FTP sites dedicated for 24-hour support with a collection of files and documents to answer most common customer questions. From these sites, you can also download the latest instrument drivers, updates, and example programs. For recorded instructions on how to use the bulletin board and FTP services and for BBS automated information, call (512) 795-6990. You can access these services at:

- United States: (512) 794-5422 or (800) 327-3077
Up to 14,400 baud, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity
- United Kingdom: 01635 551422
Up to 9,600 baud, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity
- France: 1 48 65 15 59
Up to 9,600 baud, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity



FaxBack Support

FaxBack is a 24-hour information retrieval system containing a library of documents on a wide range of technical information. You can access FaxBack from a touch-tone telephone at the following number: (512) 418-1111.



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To access our FTP site, log on to our Internet host, `ftp.natinst.com`, as anonymous and use your Internet address, such as `joesmith@anywhere.com`, as your password. The support files and documents are located in the `/support` directories.



E-Mail Support (currently U.S. only)

You can submit technical support questions to the appropriate applications engineering team through e-mail at the Internet addresses listed below. Remember to include your name, address, and phone number so we can contact you with solutions and suggestions.

GPIB:	<code>gpib.support@natinst.com</code>
DAQ:	<code>daq.support@natinst.com</code>
VXI:	<code>vxi.support@natinst.com</code>
LabVIEW:	<code>lv.support@natinst.com</code>
LabWindows:	<code>lw.support@natinst.com</code>
HiQ:	<code>hiq.support@natinst.com</code>
Lookout:	<code>lookout.support@natinst.com</code>
VISA:	<code>visa.support@natinst.com</code>

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National Instruments has branch offices all over the world. Use the list below to find the technical support number for your country. If there is no National Instruments office in your country, contact the source from which you purchased your software to obtain support.



Telephone



Fax

Australia	03 9 879 9422	03 9 879 9179
Austria	0662 45 79 90 0	0662 45 79 90 19
Belgium	02 757 00 20	02 757 03 11
Canada (Ontario)	519 622 9310	
Canada (Quebec)	514 694 8521	514 694 4399
Denmark	45 76 26 00	45 76 26 02
Finland	90 527 2321	90 502 2930
France	1 48 14 24 24	1 48 14 24 14
Germany	089 741 31 30	089 714 60 35
Hong Kong	2645 3186	2686 8505
Italy	02 413091	02 41309215
Japan	03 5472 2970	03 5472 2977
Korea	02 596 7456	02 596 7455
Mexico	95 800 010 0793	5 520 3282
Netherlands	0348 433466	0348 430673
Norway	32 84 84 00	32 84 86 00
Singapore	2265886	2265887
Spain	91 640 0085	91 640 0533
Sweden	08 730 49 70	08 730 43 70
Switzerland	056 200 51 51	056 200 51 55
Taiwan	02 377 1200	02 737 4644
U.K.	01635 523545	01635 523154

Technical Support Form

Photocopy this form and update it each time you make changes to your software or hardware, and use the completed copy of this form as a reference for your current configuration. Completing this form accurately before contacting National Instruments for technical support helps our applications engineers answer your questions more efficiently.

If you are using any National Instruments hardware or software products related to this problem, include the configuration forms from their user manuals. Include additional pages if necessary.

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

Fax (_____) _____ Phone (_____) _____

Computer brand _____ Model _____ Processor _____

Operating system: Windows 3.1, Windows for Workgroups 3.11, Windows NT 3.1, Windows NT 3.5, Windows 95, other (include version number) _____

Version of Excel (look at Excel's About box): 5.0, 5.0c, other _____

Clock Speed _____ MHz RAM _____ MB Display adapter _____

Mouse ____yes ____no Other adapters installed _____

Hard disk capacity _____ MB Brand _____

Instruments used _____

National Instruments hardware product model _____ Revision _____

Configuration _____

National Instruments software product _____ Version _____

Configuration _____

The problem is _____

List any error messages _____

The following steps will reproduce the problem _____

Hardware and Software Configuration Form

Record the settings and revisions of your hardware and software on the line to the right of each item. Complete a new copy of this form each time you revise your software or hardware configuration, and use this form as a reference for your current configuration. When you complete this form accurately before contacting National Instruments for technical support, our applications engineers can answer your questions more efficiently.

National Instruments Products

Data Acquisition Hardware Revision _____

Interrupt Level of Hardware _____

DMA Channels of Hardware _____

Base I/O Address of Hardware _____

NI-DAQ, LabVIEW, or
LabWindows Version _____

Other Products

Computer Make and Model _____

Microprocessor _____

Clock Frequency _____

Type of Video Board Installed _____

Operating System _____

Operating System Version _____

Operating System Mode _____

Programming Language _____

Programming Language Version _____

Other Boards in System _____

Base I/O Address of Other Boards _____

DMA Channels of Other Boards _____

Interrupt Level of Other Boards _____

Documentation Comment Form

National Instruments encourages you to comment on the documentation supplied with our products. This information helps us provide quality products to meet your needs.

Title: **LabWindows®/CVI User Interface Reference Manual**

Edition Date: **July 1996**

Part Number: **320683C-01**

Please comment on the completeness, clarity, and organization of the manual.

If you find errors in the manual, please record the page numbers and describe the errors.

Thank you for your help.

Name

Title

Company

Address

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)

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)

Mail to: Technical Publications
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Austin, TX 78730-5039

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(512) 794-5678

Glossary

Prefix	Meaning	Value
m-	milli-	10^{-3}
μ -	micro-	10^{-6}

B

binary switch	A control that selects between two states: on and off.
bitmap	A set of data that can be used to draw a graphic image. The data consist of information determining the height and width of the image or pixel grid, and the color of each pixel.
bps	Bits per second.

C

canvas	An arbitrary drawing surface to display text, shapes, and bitmap images.
CodeBuilder	The LabWindows/CVI feature that creates code based on a <code>.uir</code> file to connect your GUI to the rest of your program. This code can be compiled and run as soon as it is created.
confirm pop-up panel	Allows you to confirm an action before it is taken.
control	An object that resides on a panel and provides a mechanisms for accepting input from and displaying information to the user.

E

event	Informs the application program that the user has performed an action. An event is generated whenever the user selects a command from the menu bar or manipulates a control that was configured to generate events.
-------	---

F

file select pop-up panel A predefined pop-up panel that displays a list of files on disk from which the user can select.

G

graph control Displays graphical data as one or more plots.

graph pop-up panel A predefined pop-up panel for displaying numerical data graphically. There are different functions for graphing X, Y, X-Y, and waveform data sets.

H

hot control Similar to normal control except that the control generates an event when acted upon by the user. Events are returned to the application program, which must determine what action to take. Normally, a hot control generates an event when its state is changed. For example, if the user moves a binary switch from off to on, an event is generated.

I

immediate command A menu title that ends in an exclamation point does not have an associated menu. Selecting an immediate command executes it directly.

in inches.

indicator control A control that can be changed programmatically but cannot be operated by the user. LED, scale, text, text box, graph (without cursors), and strip chart controls are always indicators.

L

LED A control that is modeled to operate like light emitting diodes, which indicate on/off states. When an LED is on, it appears lighted.

M

MB	Megabytes of memory.
menu bar	A mechanism for encapsulating a set of commands. A menu bar appears at the top of the screen and contains a set of menu titles.
message pop-up panel	A predefined pop-up panel for displaying a message.

N

normal control	A control that can be operated by the user and changed programmatically.
numeric/string control	Used to input or view numeric values or text strings. A typical use of this control might be to input a person's name or to display a voltage value.

P

panel	A rectangular region of the screen containing a set of controls that accept input from the user and display information to the user. Panels can perform many different functions, from representing the front panel of an instrument to allowing the user to select a file name.
pen	A drawing construct which defines the characteristics to be used to draw images on a canvas control. The settable attributes include width, style, color, mode and pattern of the line or object drawn.
pixel	An element of a picture. The smallest resolvable rectangular area of an image, either on a screen or stored in memory. Each pixel has its own brightness and color, usually represented as a red, green, and blue intensities (see RGB).
point	A structure used to specify the location of a point in the Cartesian coordinate systems used in canvas controls and bitmaps. The structure contains two integer values, x and y .
plot	Consists of a curve, a point, a geometric shape, or a text string.
pop-up panel	A panel that pops up, accepts user input, and then disappears.
prompt pop-up panel	A predefined pop-up panel for requesting input from the user.

pull-down menu A menu title without an exclamation point contains a collection of commands that appear when you select it.

push button Used to trigger an action indicated by a label on the button.

R

radio button Similar to binary switches, these buttons allow you to switch between the off and on state. A radio button is either pressed in or popped out.

rect A structure used to specify the location and size of a rectangle in the Cartesian coordinate systems used in canvas controls and bitmaps. The structure contains four integer values, `top`, `left`, `height`, and `width`.

resource file Contains all of the object associated with a user interface. This includes menu bars, panels, controls, pop-up panels, preferences, images, and fonts. To display user interface objects, an application program must call the User Interface Library to load them from the resource file. A single application program can use multiple resource files.

RGB Red-green-blue. The three colors of light which can be mixed to produce any other color.

ring control Allows you to select from a group of items. Only the currently selected item shows. You can scroll forward or backward through the list of items, or you can select an item through its pop-up format.

S

s Seconds.

scale control Indicates the magnitude of a value relative to a predefined range. The scale moves up and down within the control as its value changes. Scale controls are indicator controls and cannot be operated.

selection list control Used to select a item from a list.

slide control Allows you to select one item from a group of items. The slider, or cross-bar, indicates the current selection.

slider	The cross-bar of the slide control that points to the currently selected item.
standard libraries	The LabWindows Graphics, Analysis, Formatting and I/O, GPIB, GPIB-488.2, RS-232, and System libraries.
string control	See <i>numeric/string control</i> .
strip chart control	A graph that displays graphical data as one or more traces in real time.
stylized fonts	Fixed-size, bitmapped fonts that have a variety of type faces.
system fonts	Bitmapped fonts designed for a particular display adapter. They are sized to fit the standard 80-column by 25-line display format. The User Interface Library automatically selects the appropriate system font for your adapter.

T

text boxes	Display a window of text.
text controls	Display a string of text.
timer control	A user interface control that schedules the periodic execution of a callback function. A typical use of this control might be to update a graph every second.
traces	Curves in strip charts.

U

User Interface Editor	Used to create resource files.
-----------------------	--------------------------------

V

validate control	Similar to hot control except that all numeric/scalar controls on the panel are validated before the event is generated. The value of each numeric/scalar control is checked against its predefined range. If an invalid condition is found, a dialog box appears to inform you.
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