

Menus

- Windows provides support for complex menus
 - Popup menus
 - Menu items that are graphics images
 - Enabled/disabled/grayed-out menu items
 - Checked/unchecked menu items
 - Menu items that change dynamically as program runs
 - Good for programs that operate in more than one state
 - Or to support beginner/advanced versions of menu

Creating Menus

- Can write source .RC resource script file containing menu definition
- Or use Visual Studio's menu editor to create menu visually

Simple Menu Syntax—

```
MenuName MENU
BEGIN
/* menu definition goes here */
END
```

Menu Syntax

- MenuName*: string used to find menu data in program resources
- Menu Items
 - Go between BEGIN and END
 - Can only be MENUITEM or POPUP
- Menu Item Syntax—**
MENUITEM string, MenuItemID options or
MENUITEM SEPARATOR
Latter Causes horizontal line between previous and following menu items

Menu Item Syntax

- MENUITEM string, MenuItemID, Option*
 - String*: Menu item's characters enclosed in “ ”
 - MenuItemID*: Number passed as LOWORD(wParam) with WM_COMMAND msg
 - Usually given a constant name
 - Option*:
 - Appearance/Status: ENABLED, GRAYED, or INACTIVE
 - Check State: CHECKED, UNCHECKED
 - Refers to check mark next to menu item

Popup Menus

- Popup menus**
 - Used when number of menu items gets too big
 - Can have nested popups (up to 8 levels)
- Popup syntax**
 - POPUP string options*
 - string*:
 - Gives popup title--what will appear on menu bar
 - No ID needed since popup titles not selectable & don't generate messages
 - Some options*:
 - MENUBARBREAK
 - MENUBREAK

Example: menu1.rc

Changing Menu Item Status

- Get handle to entire menu *GetMenu(hWnd)*
 - Returns handle to menu attached to specified window
- Change Status (activate/deactivate an item)
EnableMenuItem(hMenu, item_id, ActionFlag);
 - hMenu*=handle to menu containing item
 - item_id*: which item
 - ActionFlag*: how & what action
 - Examples:
 1. MF_BYCOMMAND | MF_ENABLED
Enable menu item whose ID is given in 2nd parameter
 2. MF_BYPOSITION | MF_DISABLED
Disable menu item whose position given in 2nd parameter
 - Position number relative to top left item (position 0)
 - Hard to keep track of positions, so not used often

Examples

- ✉ 1. `EnableMenuItem(hMenu, IDM_SEL3, MF_BYCOMMAND / MF_ENABLED);`
- ✉ 2. `EnableMenuItem(hMenu, 5, MF_BYPOSITION / MF_GRAYED);`
- ✉ Possible actions:
 - MF_ENABLED
 - MF_DISABLED (seldom used, since confusing to user)
 - MF_GRAYED

Changing Check State

- ✉ `CheckMenuItem()`
 - Checks/uncheckeds specified item
 - Works like `EnableMenuItem()`
 - Action flag values:
 - MF_CHECKED or MF_UNCHECKED
- ✉ Can use bitmaps for checked/unchecked state
`SetMenuItemBitmaps (hMenu, item_id, action_flags, h_unchecked bitmap, h_checked bitmap);`
Action flags:
MF_BYCOMMAND or MF_BYPOSITION

Getting Menu Item State

`GetMenuItemState (hMenu, menu_id, MF_Flags)`

- Returns UINT that encodes menu item status
- A combination of MF_CHECKED, MF_ENABLED, etc.

The MENU1 program

- ✉ Selection 1 ==> Enables Selection 3 (no longer grayed out) & creates a MessageBox
- ✉ Selection 2 ==> Toggles the checked status of Selection 2
- ✉ Selection 3 ==> Nothing if disabled; Creates MessageBox confirming Selection 3 is enabled
- ✉ Right ==> Disables Selection 3. Left ==> Beeps
 - Both create MessageBoxes
- ✉ Quit ==> Exits Windows
- ✉ Help ==> Creates a MessageBox entitled “not much help”; says “Select any menu item”

MessageBox()

```
int MessageBox (HWND hWnd, // handle to owner window
               LPCTSTR lpText, // text in message box
               LPCTSTR lpCaption, // message box title
               UINT uType); // message box style);
```

- Displays a popup child window
- Contains an application-defined message & title
- Behavior & buttons determined by uType
 - MB_ABORTRETRYIGNORE: Abort, Retry, Ignore buttons
 - MB_OK: OK button (default)
 - MB_OKCANCEL: OK and Cancel buttons
 - MB_RETRYCANCEL: Retry and Cancel buttons
 - MB_YESNO: Yes and No buttons
 - MB_YESNOCANCEL: Yes, No, Cancel buttons
 - Others (see online help)
- Returns an identifier of button pressed
- Good debugging tool

Creating Dynamic Menus (on fly as program operates)

- ✉ Rationale:
 - Operations may become impossible or irrelevant, so delete them from menu
 - Other operations may become possible or relevant, so add them to menu
 - May want to use bitmap images as menu items
 - e.g., tool selection (picking a brush image for painting)
 - Graphical menu items can't be defined in resource script
- ✉ Can be created as the program runs

Menu-altering Functions

- ✉ **CreateMenu();** Creates new menu, ready to add items
- ✉ **CreatePopupMenu();** Creates new popup menu, ready to receive items
- ✉ **SetMenu();** Attaches a menu to a window
 - Often used with **LoadMenu()** to switch between alt. menus
- ✉ **AppendMenu();** Adds new menu item or popup to end of a menu
- ✉ **InsertMenu();** Inserts new menu item/popup into a menu/popup menu
- ✉ **DeleteMenu();** Removes menu item from a menu or popup menu

Destroying a Menu

- ✉ **DestroyMenu();** Deletes an entire menu, removing it from memory
 - Only needed if menu was loaded but not attached to a window
- ✉ **DrawMenuBar();** Redraws the menu bar (in menu area below window caption)
 - Makes any changes visible
- ✉ **LoadMenu();** Loads menu from program's resource data
 - Ready to be attached to a Window with **SetMenu()**

Basic Sequence

1. **CreateMenu();** Create a new, empty menu
 - Returns a handle to the new menu
2. **AppendMenu()** and/or **InsertMenu()**
 - Add menu items as needed
3. **SetMenu();** Attach menu to a window

✉ **Popup menus** must be created separately and attached to menu as follows:

1. **CreatePopupMenu();** Create a new, empty popup menu
 - Returns a handle to the new popup menu
2. **AppendMenu()** or **InsertMenu();** Add menu items to popup
3. **AppendMenu()** or **InsertMenu();** Add popup to main menu
4. **SetMenu()** or **DrawMenuBar();** First or subsequent times

Appending Item at End of Menu

AppendMenu (hMenu, MF_flags, item_id, item_content);

- hMenu: which menu to append item to
- MF_flags, Bitwise OR of:
 - **What:** MF_BITMAP, MF_STRING, MF_POPUP
 - **Appearance:** MF_ENABLED, MF_GRAYED, etc.
- item_id: from resource data (IDMs) or hPopup
- item_content: what goes there: the string or hBitmap
 - Example: "&Quit", (LPSTR) hImage

Inserting a Menu Item in any Position

InsertMenu (hMenu, item_id, MF_flags, new_item_id, item_content);

- item_id: where (in front of this item)
 - position or IDM_***
- MF_flags, Bitwise OR of:
 - **where spec.:** MF_BYCOMMAND, MF_BYPOSITION
 - **What:** MF_BITMAP, MF_STRING, MF_POPUP
 - **Appearance:** MF_ENABLED, MF_GRAYED, etc.
- new_item_id: IDM_*** or hPopup
- item_content: what goes there; the string or hBitmap

Deleting a Menu Item

DeleteMenu (hMenu, item_id, MF_flags)

DestroyMenu()

- ✉ Must destroy unattached menus
 - If not, they will remain in memory for entire Windows session
 - Attached menus are destroyed automatically when window is destroyed

InsertMenu() or DeleteMenu()

- ✉ Can be used to change existing menus
 - Usually easier than creating an entire menu from scratch
 - More flexible than defining multiple menus in program's resources and switching between them with *LoadMenu()* and *SetMenu()*

Creating a Menu with Bitmap Images

1. Create image as bitmap (.bmp) using Dev. Studio
2. Include bitmap in program's resource data
3. Use *LoadBitmap()* to get bitmap data while program is running
 - Returns a handle to the bitmap
4. Use *AppendMenu()* or *InsertMenu()* to add the bitmap as a menu item
5. Use *SetMenu()* to attach the menu to the window
6. At termination use *DeleteObject()* to remove bitmap from memory

Using LoadBitmap()

LoadBitmap (hInstance, lpBitmap);

- ✉ To load a bitmap from program's resources
- ✉ hInstance points to resource data for this instance
 - Must be obtained -- several ways
 - One way: Use *GetWindowLong()*:
 - hInstance = (HINSTANCE) *GetWindowLong* (hWnd, GWL_INSTANCE);
- ✉ lpBitmap is the name of the bitmap resource
- ✉ *GetWindowLong()* used to get instance handle for loading many other kinds of resources

MENU2 Example Program

- ✉ Example of dynamic menus
- ✉ No menu defined in .rc file
- ✉ Main menu created upon receipt of the WM_CREATE message
- ✉ “Tools” popup menu has three bitmap images
 - Clicking on each changes mouse cursor to that shape
 - Need to include two cursors (third is predefined ARROW cursor)
 - And the three bitmaps in resource script file
 - (Bitmaps & cursors have different formats, need both)

✉ “Add Menu Items”

- Adds a new popup menu w/ items:
 - 1. “New Selection 1” toggles its check state & activation state of following item
 - 2. Item to be toggled by Selection 1; if active, causes a beep
 - 3. Delete new popup menu (& reactivate old item)
- Also Grays out old “Add Menu Items” item

MENU2 Resources using Visual Editors—

.Cursors:

- ID="CUTCURSOR", filename: cutcur.cur
- ID="GLUECUR", filename: gluecur.cur
- Create/insert into project with Cursor Editors

Bitmaps:

- ID="CUTBMP", filename: cutbmp.bmp
- ID="PASTEBMP", filename: pastebmp.bmp
- ID="ARROWBMP", filename: arrowbmp.bmp
- Use Bitmap Editor to create bitmap resources
- Same way as Cursor Editor is used

Menu Resource

- None (since menu created dynamically in program)
- But still must assign constant values to menu item names (IDM_*)
- Done in the menu2.h
- Must be included along with resource.h

Constants

- ARROWCURSOR, GLUECURSOR, & CUTCURSOR
- Used in switch/case statement in program
- Constant values assigned in menu2.h file

The MENU2.CPP Program

- WM_CREATE: Create initial main menu
 - Create main menu and popup menu (empty); i.e., get handles
 - Load bitmaps to go into the popup menu
 - Append bitmaps to popup menu and items to main menu:
 - Attach entire menu structure to program's window with *SetMenu()*

Other menu items (WM_COMMAND)

- Create, add, delete new popup menu and items:
 - Use calls to *CreateMenu()*, *CreatePopupMenu()*, *AppendMenu()*, *InsertMenu()*, *DeleteMenu()*
- To change state of menu items
 - Use calls to *EnableMenuItem()* and *CheckMenuItem()*

Cursors

- User chooses bitmap from “Tools” popup
 - change nCursor variable that keeps track of current cursor
- User moves mouse in window (WM_SETCURSOR)
 - Examine nCursor & use *LoadCursor()* to get current mouse cursor
 - Use *SetCursor()* to change to current cursor

Other Stuff in MENU2

- Since menu is loaded dynamically, original menu when window class was registered is NULL
- When window is destroyed (WM_DESTROY), call *DeleteObject()* to get rid of the bitmaps