

Dialog Boxes

More notes at:

<http://www.cs.binghamton.edu/~reckert/360/class9.htm>

Dialog Boxes

- ✍ **Popup child windows created by Windows**
- ✍ **Used for special-purpose input & output**
 - Principal I/O mechanism in Windows
- ✍ **Contain several child window controls**
- ✍ **Layout & what it does is are predefined (template--a resource)**
- ✍ **How it does is determined by a "Dialog box procedure"**
- ✍ **Destroyed immediately after use**

Steps in Using:

- ✍ **1. Set up the template in the resources (.rc file)**
 - Specifies controls used, their style/layout
 - Can be prepared "visually" with Visual Studio dialog box editor
 - Or "manually" with a text editor

- ✍ **2. (Win32 API) Write the dialog box procedure**
 - Code to carry out dialog box's tasks
 - Placed in .cpp file
 - Provides message-processing capability
 - Messages from controls handled inside this procedure
 - Messages can be sent to the dialog box
 - A callback function like main window procedure *WndProc()*
 - But not the same
 - Part of the callback is inside Windows
 - It interprets some keystrokes (tab)
 - It calls our procedure
- ✍ **2. (MFC) Instantiate a CDialog object**

Types of Dialog Boxes

- ✍ **Modal**
- ✍ **Modeless**
- ✍ **System Modal**

Steps in Designing, Creating, Using a Modal Dialog Box: Win32 API

1. Determine child window controls needed inside
2. Design dialog box template (easiest with dialog box editor)
3. Write message-processing function
 - Like a `WndProc`
4. Activate dialog box by calling *DialogBox()*
 - Typically in response to menu item selection in *WndProc()*
5. Resulting dialog box stays on screen until call to *EndDialog()*
 - from inside dialog box function

DialogBox(...)

- ✎ **Parameters:**
 - 1. App's instance handle
 - 2. Dialog box ID name
 - Specified in dialog box template when .rc file created
 - 3. Handle of dialog box's parent window
 - 4. Address of *dialog box function* that will process its messages
 - A callback function
- ✎ **Creates modal dialog box from app's dialog box template resources**
- ✎ **Displays dialog box & switches msg-processing to it**
- ✎ **Control returned when its msg-processing function terminates dialog box**
 - By calling *EndDialog()* ;

WM_INITDIALOG Message

- ✎ **Like ordinary an window's WM_CREATE message**
- ✎ **Processed before window (dialog box) is made visible**
- ✎ **Good place to put dialog box initialization code**

EndDialog(...)

- ✍ **Destroys dialog box**
- ✍ **Returns control to function (*WndProc()*) that called *DialogBox()***
- ✍ **Parameters:**
 - ✍ **1. window handle passed to dialog box function (*hDlg*)**
 - ✍ **2. integer value returned by *DialogBox()***
 - Way of getting info from dialog box function to calling program
 - Could also use global variables to retrieve data from the Dialog Box

User Interaction with Dialog Box Controls

- ✍ **WM_COMMAND message**
 - **LOWORD(wParam) contains control ID (as usual)**
 - **lParam, wParam contain message data (as usual)**

Exchanging Data with a Dialog Box

- ✎ Exchanging data between dialog box function and app's *WndProc()*
- ✎ *SendMessage()* could be used to send message to control inside, BUT:
 - Need to know control's handle
 - Not known since Windows creates the controls
 - IDs are known--specified in resource template
- ✎ Use *GetDlgItem ()* to get control's handle:
 - *hControl = GetDlgItem(hDlg, controlId);*
- ✎ Then *SendMessage(hControl, Msg, wParam, lParam);*

- ✎ Both functions can be combined using *SendDlgItemMessage():*
- ✎ *SendDlgItemMessage(hDlg, controlId, Msg, wParam, lParam);*
 - Sends Msg to control whose ID is controlId