

The Toolbar Library

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This set of C and C++ routines implement the slick "toolbar" found in Microsoft Word for Windows, Excel etc. They have been written and compiled using Borland C++ 2.0 and 3.0. They should however work fine with other compilers. Provided are C routines and a small C++ class.

Using the Toolbar library

Look at the sample program TBTEST.C for an example. That toolbar is part of a Japanese word processor. The icons have not been included because they are embedded in a large resource file with everything else. If you want some of them, send Stephen Chung email.

First of all, the toolbar is a 3-dimensional, horizontal bar containing **toolbar buttons**. You can add other kinds of child window controls onto the toolbar as well, such as combo boxes etc.

Before you do anything, you must define an array of TOOLBARICON. Each element in that array corresponds to one toolbar button. The fields should be set according to the following:

```
int id          /* The numeric ID of the button (0-255) */
int x, y        /* The X,Y position of the button, in pixels */
int width,
    height     /* The width/height of the button, in pixels */
int state      /* The initial state of the button:
                -1 = Disabled
                 0 = Off
                 1 = On
                 2 = Grayed
                */
int cycle      /* The mode of that button, upon a mouse click:
                0 = Leave the state alone
                (Set it with a BM_SETSTATE message)
```

```

1 = Always undepressed, but flashed once
2 = Toggle On --> Off --> On
3 = Toggle On --> Off --> Gray --> On
*/

char *disabled      /* The name for the DISABLED bitmap */
char *undepressed  /* The name for the OFF bitmap */
char *depressed    /* The name for the ON bitmap */
char *grayed       /* The name for the GRAYED bitmap */
char *pressing     /* The name for the PRESSING bitmap */

```

You should leave the rest of the fields alone. They are used internally by the library routines.

Creating the Toolbar

In the C version, to create the toolbar, call `CreateToolbar`. This routine has the following parameters:

```

HWND CreateToolbar (HWND      parent,
                   int        x,
                   int        y,
                   int        width,
                   int        height,
                   int        thickness,
                   int        id,
                   int        nr_buttons,
                   HANDLE     hInstance,
                   TOOLBARICON *icons,
                   char       *xcursor)

```

<i>parent</i>	Parent window handle
<i>x, y</i>	(x, y) position of toolbar in pixels relative to
parent	window
<i>width, height</i>	Width and height of toolbar in pixels
<i>thickness</i>	Thickness or fatness of the toolbar
<i>id</i>	The id of the toolbar
<i>nr_buttons</i>	The number of buttons on the toolbar
<i>hInstance</i>	Instance handle of the application
<i>icons</i>	Points to a TOOLBARICON array
<i>xcursor</i>	The name of a cursor for a disabled toolbar
button	

The above routine will return the handle for the toolbar. You can use this handle to add more child controls (see `TBTEST.C`).

If you are using C++, the prototype for the constructor is

```
void ToolBar::ToolBar (HWND parent,
                      int x,
                      int y,
                      int width,
                      int height,
                      int thickness,
                      int id,
                      int n,
                      HANDLE hInstance,
                      TOOLBARICON *icons,
                      char *xcursor)
```

To obtain the window handle using C++, simply use the member function Window().

Notes

The toolbar will send a **WM_COMMAND** message to its parent when one of its buttons is clicked. The following parameters are passed:

<i>message</i>	WM_COMMAND
<i>wParam</i>	Low Byte = Toolbar ID High Byte = Toolbar button ID
<i>lParam</i>	Low Word = Toolbar button window handle High Word = BN_CLICKED

REMEMBER that even other child controls that you define (such as list boxes) will return with $wParam = (Child\ ID \ll 8) | (Toolbar\ ID)$. This means that you are restricted to having 256 toolbars and 256 toolbar buttons and child controls on each toolbar. Well, life is tough, isn't it?

Support routines

These routines are listed in prototype format and their parameters are explained. Note that the C++ equivalent class member functions do not always required all the parameters of the corresponding C one.

You enable and disable toolbar buttons by calling **EnableToolBarButton** with the following parameters:

```
void ToolBar::EnableToolBarButton (int child,
                                  BOOL Enabled)

void EnableToolBarButton (HWND hwnd,
```

```
int      child,
BOOL    Enabled)
```

hwnd Toolbar window handle
child Id of the toolbar button
Enabled Nonzero enables button, zero disables

You can also set or query the state of a toolbar button by sending the TOOLBAR_BUTTON a **BM_GETSTATE** or **BM_SETSTATE** message, just as you would for a normal push button. You can also send the BM_GETSTATE and BM_SETSTATE messages to the toolbar's window procedure, with the toolbar button's ID passed in lParam.

If, for some twisted reason, you want to modify the characteristics of the toolbar button dynamically, you can first call GetToolBarButton to fill in a TOOLBARICON structure:

```
HWND ToolBar::GetToolBarButton (int      child,
                                TOOLBARICON *icon)

HWND GetToolBarButton (HWND      hwnd,
                      int      child,
                      TOOLBARICON *icon)
```

hwnd Toolbar window handle
child Id of the toolbar button
icon Pointer to a **TOOLBARICON** structure to
store the button information

This routine will return the window handle of the toolbar button. Now you can change the settings and then call **ModifyToolBarButton**:

```
void ToolBar::ModifyToolBarButton (HWND      hwndButton,
                                    TOOLBARICON *icon)

void ModifyToolBarButton (HWND      hwndButton,
                          TOOLBARICON *icon)
```

hwndButton Toolbar **button** window handle
icon The TOOLBARICON structure containing the
new settings

There is also a neat little routine called Create3DEffect which will make any rectangle within any window look like a 3-dimensional bar:

```
void Create3DEffect (HDC      hdc,
                    RECT      *rect,
                    int      thickness,
```

```
int style)
```

hdc Handle to some device context to draw on
rect Pointer to a rectangle defining the area to
make 3D. If *rect* is NULL, the entire
window is used.

C++ Example

```
foo()
{
    TOOLBARICON Icons[] = { ..... };
    TOOLBARICON IconInfo;

    ToolBar t(hParent, 10, 10, TOOLBAR_WIDTH, TOOLBAR_HEIGHT,
              TOOLBAR_THICKNESS, TOOLBAR_1, N_ICONS, hInstance,
              Icons, NULL);

    ...
    ...
    t.Hide();
    ...
    ...
    t.EnableToolBarButton(2, FALSE);
    ToolbarIconWindowHandle = t.GetToolBarButton(2, &IconInfo);
    ToolbarWindowHandle = t.Window();
    ...
    ...
}
```

If you want to change the name of the toolbar window classes, they are defined in **toolbar.h**.

Remember to export `ToolBarProc` and `ToolBarButtonProc` in your `.def` file of course.

Afterwords

These routines are copyright © 1991, 1992 Stephen Chung and Tim Liddelw. This copyright message should be retained in the source code at all times.

For individual, non-commercial, non-shareware use these routines can be used without approval. Otherwise approval should be sought from either author.

Any questions and/or bug fixes, please send email to:

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If it bounces, then try schung@cogsci.Berkeley.EDU

Have fun!