



clySmic Icon Bar Add-In Software Development Kit

Version 2.00

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Introduction

This document is designed to help you create your own Add-Ins (.CLB files) for Clysbar. Examples are in Turbo Pascal for Windows and Borland C. This document assumes you are a programmer and know how to write a simple Windows DLL (Dynamic Link Library). Requirements are Windows 3.1, Clysbar version 2.00, and a suitable compiler that can create Windows DLLs. This SDK is provided free of charge as an adjunct to our Shareware product Clysbar. See Clysbar's documentation for complete ordering information.

Included Files

ADD-IN.INC	Pascal include file for the Clysbar Add-In SDK
ADD-IN.H	C header file for the Clysbar Add-In SDK
CALEND.PAS	Turbo Pascal for Windows source code for the Calend Add-In
LINES.PAS	Turbo Pascal for Windows source code for the Lines Add-In
C-CALEND.C	Borland C source code for the Calend Add-In
CALEND.RES	Resource file for the Calend Add-In
LINES.RES	Resource file for the Calend Add-In
CBSDK.WRI	This document

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Using Add-Ins

Add-Ins are DLLs that are loaded and called by Clysbar. An Add-In button is created by placing the Add-In file in Clysbar's directory and specifying a program entry line in CLYSBAR.INI like:

```
*MYADDIN=
```

This would load the Add-In MYADDIN.CLB. Clysbar can have up to five Add-Ins running at once.

Creating Add-Ins

Any language that can create a Windows DLL can create a Clysbar Add-In. The Add-In is a DLL that has its entry points called by Clysbar when information is needed or something needs to be done, like displaying information.

First decide whether the Add-In needs a timer or not. Then get your code ready that calculates whatever information you wish to display. Then, using the example programs and the API below, create a Windows DLL that exports the API calls. Compile to a DLL and rename .DLL -> .CLB. Then create an entry in your CLYSBAR.INI file for the Add-In, run Clysbar and test.

Flow of Control

After the DLL is loaded, *AddInInit* is called. If there is a version problem, AddInInit returns InitNotOk, otherwise it returns InitOk. *AddInTimerNeeded* is called to see what kind (if any) of timer is needed). If *any* Add-In has asked for a timer, *AddInTimerTick* will be called whenever that timer expires. If more than one Add-In is loaded, the Add-In that asked for the *shortest* timer will cause Clysbar to call *all* Add-Ins at that rate.

Whenever the Add-In button needs to be painted, Clysbar draws the blank button background and then calls *AddInPaint*. If the button is pressed and released, *AddInPressed* (as well as the paint routines) is called. As Clysbar exits, *EAddInExit* is called.

If you do something in your Add-In that requires the button to be redrawn, you may call *InvalidateRect(Wnd,Nil,True)* to cause Clysbar to a) redraw the button background, and b) call the *AddInPaint* procedure.

API Call Name Changes

The function names have been changed since version 1.70, and three new functions have been added:

Old Name	New Name	Notes
InitAddIn	AddInInit	
PaintAddIn	AddInPaint	
TimerNeeded	AddInTimerNeeded	
AddInPressed	AddInPressed	No change
ExitAddIn	AddInExit	
AddInAbout	AddInAbout	No change
	AddInAcceptDrops	<i>New function</i>
	AddInDrop	<i>New function</i>
	AddInGetInfoWinTx	<i>New function</i>

Add-In API Calls

All functions are exported by ordinals.

AddInInit

TPW Declaration: Function AddInInit(CurVer : PChar) : InitResult; Export;
C Declaration: InitResult FAR PASCAL AddInInit(char far *CurVer)
Ordinal: 1
Purpose: *Perform the Add-In's initialization and version check.*

This proc is called right after the DLL is loaded. You may perform any initialization tasks you need, such as reading an INI file or setting global variables. The Add-In should perform a sanity check that the version of Clysbar it was written for is the same one that's calling it. Clysbar's version is passed in CurVer (in ASCIIZ format, e.g. '2.00' / "2.00") and should be checked against an internal "CBVersion" var in the DLL. If all is ok, return InitOk, otherwise return InitNotOk.

InitResult, InitOk, and InitNotOk are defined in the include/header files.

AddInPaint

TPW Declaration: Procedure AddInPaint(Wnd : HWND; DC : HDC; Pressed : Boolean); Export;
C Declaration: VOID FAR PASCAL AddInPaint(HWND Wnd, HDC DC, BOOL Pressed)
Ordinal: 2
Purpose: *Paint on the Add-In's button.*

Called whenever the Add-In needs to update its display area. Wnd is a handle to the Add-In button's window, DC is an hDC to use when painting, and Pressed tells you whether the button is *currently* pressed (down). You treat this call as the Add-In's Paint method (WM_PAINT message).

If **Pressed** is True, you can offset any drawing coordinates by (+1,+1) to have the drawing "sink in" just like the button background. If you don't do this, the drawing appears to "float" when the button is pressed. **Pressed** only tells you if the button is currently pressed - to toggle flags because of a press and release, use the *AddInPressed* procedure, below.

N.B.: Starting in this release of Clysbar (2.00), the Wnd parameter might be 0 (NULL). If it is, *do not paint anything!* This is because your AddIn is on a button bar that hasn't been "travelled to" for the first time.

AddInTimerNeeded

TPW Declaration: Function AddInTimerNeeded : Integer; Export;
C Declaration: int FAR PASCAL AddInTimerNeeded()
Ordinal: 3
Purpose: *Tell Clysbar what kind of timer we need.*

Clysbar calls this proc to "ask" the DLL what kind of timer it needs. Return a value from the Timer Constants list below. Clysbar then sets its own Windows timer to the *fastest* value returned from all Add-Ins. The values are:

<u>Timer Constant</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Timer Length</u>
ait_None	0	No timer is needed	N/A
ait_Slow	1	Slow timer	30 seconds
ait_Med	2	Medium timer	2 seconds
ait_Fast	3	Fast timer	250 milliseconds (1/4 second)

The ait_xxx constants are declared in the example programs.

AddInTimerTick

TPW Declaration: Procedure AddInTimerTick(Wnd : HWnd; DC : HDC); Export;
C Declaration: VOID FAR PASCAL AddInTimerTick(HWND Wnd, HDC DC)
Ordinal: 4
Purpose: *Proc called when timer expires, perform timed duties.*

This proc is called whenever the timer expires. If you are using animation, here is the place to draw it (see LINES.PAS for an example). Wnd is a handle to the Add-In button's window, DC is an hDC to use when drawing.

AddInPressed

TPW Declaration: Procedure AddInPressed(Wnd : HWnd; DC : HDC); Export;
C Declaration: VOID FAR PASCAL AddInPressed(HWND Wnd, HDC DC)
Ordinal: 5
Purpose: *Proc called when button pressed and released.*

This is called when a button is pressed and released, and is usually used to toggle states or increment variables. Wnd is a handle to the Add-In button's window, DC is an hDC to use when drawing.

AddInDrop

TPW Declaration: Procedure AddInDrop(FName : PChar);
C Declaration: VOID FAR PASCAL AddInDrop(char far *FName)
Ordinal: 9
Purpose: *Clyubar drops a file onto the AddIn's button.*

You can only receive this call if you've returned True to *AddInAcceptDrops*. FName is the fully-qualified filename that was dropped on you. You may do anything you want with the information: delete the file, send it somewhere, &c.

AddInGetInfoWinTx

TPW Declaration: Procedure AddInGetInfoWinTx(Tx : PChar);
C Declaration: VOID FAR PASCAL AddInGetInfoWinTx(char far *Tx)
Ordinal: 10
Purpose: *Clyubar asks Add-In for alternate text for the AddIn's Info Window.*

Normally, an Add-In's button shows "<name> AddIn" when the right mouse button is clicked over it, where <name> is the name of the AddIn. The AddIn can substitute any text it wishes by returning a string to this call.

Important: in order to keep the original, default text, the AddIn must return a *zero-length string, not a Nil (NULL) pointer*.

Example Add-In Source Code

The Turbo Pascal for Windows source code for the two Clysbar Add-Ins **Calend** and **Lines** are provided in CALEND.PAS, CALEND.RES, LINES.PAS and LINES.RES. Calend is also provided in a Borland C version (C-CALEND.C and C-CALEND.DEF).

Debugging Your Add-In

A couple of notes on debugging and crashes are in order. I haven't created vast Add-Ins that open windows and dialog boxes when the button is clicked. I'm sure its possible, but Add-Ins were designed mostly for calculating information that is then displayed in the button. But, hey, have fun.

Its fairly easy to crash your Add-In and Clysbar if there's an error in the Add-In. So *please* don't contact us the first time you get a GP fault - keep trying. Also, when they GPF, the Add-In, being a DLL, stays in memory, and when you recompile and rerun, you are still running the *old* Add-In. To fix this, either restart Windows or use a utility like REMDLL (from Windows Tech Journal) or WPS.

Caveats & Information

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