
NSView

Inherits From:	NSResponder : NSObject
Conforms To:	NSCoding (NSResponder) NSObject (NSObject)
Declared In:	AppKit/NSView.h

Class at a Glance

Purpose

NSView is an abstract class that defines the basic drawing, event-handling, and printing architecture of an OPENSTEP application. You typically don't interact with NSView API directly; rather, your custom view classes inherit from NSView and override many of its methods, which are invoked automatically by the Application Kit. If you're not creating a custom view class, there are few methods you need to use.

Principal Attributes

- Event handling
- Flexible coordinate systems
- Integrated display to screen and printer
- Icon dragging

Creation

Interface Builder

– initWithFrame: Designated initializer.

Commonly Used Methods

- frame Returns the NSView's location and size.
 - bounds Returns the NSView's internal origin and size.
 - setNeedsDisplay: Marks the NSView as needing to be redrawn.
 - window Returns the NSWindow that contains the NSView.
 - drawRect: Draws the NSView. (All subclasses must implement this method, but it's rarely invoked explicitly.)
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Class Description

NSView is an abstract class that provides concrete subclasses with a structure for drawing, printing, and handling events. NSViews are arranged within an NSWindow, in a nested hierarchy of subviews. A view object claims a rectangular region of its enclosing superview, is responsible for all drawing within that region, and is eligible to receive mouse events occurring in it as well. In addition to these major responsibilities, NSView handles dragging of icons and works with the NSScrollView class to support efficient scrolling. The following sections explore these areas and more.

Most of NSView's functionality is either automatically invoked by the Application Kit, or is available in Interface Builder. Unless you're implementing a concrete subclass of NSView or working intimately with the content of the view hierarchy at run time, you don't need to know much about this class's interface. See "Commonly Used Methods" above for methods you might use regardless.

The View Hierarchy

To be displayed, an NSView must be placed in an NSWindow. All view objects within an NSWindow are arranged in a hierarchy that begins at the NSWindow's *content view*, with each NSView having a single *superview* and zero or more *subviews* (see the NSWindow class specification for more on the content view). An NSView's superview and all the NSViews above the superview are sometimes referred to as the NSView's *ancestors*. An NSView's subviews and all of their subviews on down are known as the NSView's *descendants*. Each NSView in the view hierarchy has its own area to draw in and its own coordinate system, expressed as a transformation of its superview's coordinate system. An NSView can scale, translate, or rotate its coordinates dynamically, and a subclass can declare its y axis flipped to allow drawing from top to bottom—useful for drawing text, for example.

Graphically, an NSView can be regarded as a framed canvas. The frame locates the NSView in its superview, defines its size, and clips drawing to its edges, while the canvas defines the NSView's own internal coordinate system and hosts the actual drawing. The frame can be moved around, resized, and rotated in the superview, so that the NSView's image moves with it. Similarly, the canvas can be shifted, stretched, and rotated, so that the drawn image moves within the frame. The frame maps onto a region of the canvas that defines the bounds of what can possibly be seen. An NSView therefore keeps track of its space using two rectangles, one for each perspective: The *frame rectangle* gives the exterior perspective and the *bounds rectangle* give the interior. The **frame** and **bounds** methods, respectively, return these rectangles. This figure shows the relation between the frame rectangle, on the left, and the bounds rectangle over the canvas, on the right:

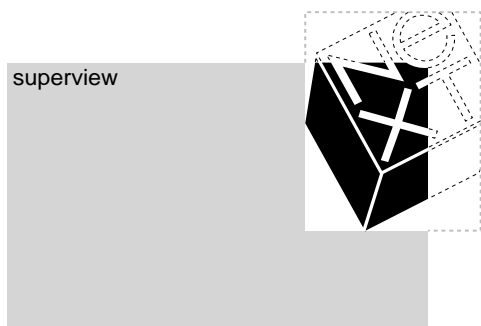


Frame at (5.0, 5.0), size (50.0, 65.0)

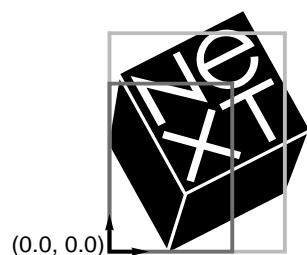


Bounds at (0.0, 0.0), size (50.0, 65.0)

Although the bounds rectangle indicates which portion of the NSView that's potentially visible through the frame, if the frame runs outside of the superview the image will be clipped even within the bounds rectangle. An NSView's *visible rectangle* reflects the portion of an NSView that actually displays, in terms of its own coordinate system (the darker gray rectangle in the figure below). It isn't often important to know what the visible rectangle is, since the display mechanism automatically limits drawing to visible portions of a view. If a subclass must perform expensive precalculation to build its image, though, it can use the **visibleRect** method to limit its work to what's actually needed.



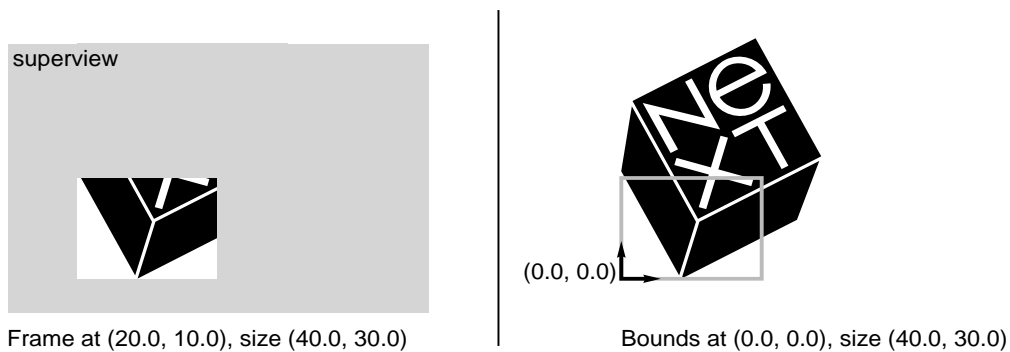
Frame at (85.0, 30.0), size (50.0, 65.0)



Bounds at (0.0, 0.0), size (50.0, 70.0)
Visible at (0.0, 0.0), size (35.0, 50.0)

The **initWithFrame:** method establishes an NSView's frame rectangle, but doesn't insert it into an NSWindow's view hierarchy. This is the job of the **addSubview:** method, which you send to the NSView that you want to contain the newly initialized one. The frame rectangle is then interpreted in terms of the superview, properly locating the new NSView both by its place in the view hierarchy and its location in the superview's NSWindow.

After initialization, you can move an NSView programmatically using any of the frame-setting methods: **setFrame:**, **setFrameOrigin:**, **setFrameSize:**, and **setFrameRotation:**. When you move an NSView all of its subviews move along with it. When you change the frame rectangle's size, the bounds rectangle is automatically resized to match (see figure below), and the subviews are automatically resized as described later under "Moving and Resizing NSViews." **setFrameRotation:** rotates the NSView around the origin of the frame rectangle (which is typically the lower left corner).



A number of methods access the view hierarchy itself. **superview** returns the receiver's containing NSView, while **subviews** returns an NSArray containing its immediate descendant NSViews. The **window** method returns the NSWindow whose view hierarchy the receiver belongs to. You can add NSViews to and remove them from the view hierarchy using the methods **addSubview:**, **removeFromSuperview**, and **replaceSubview:with:**. An additional method, **addSubview:positioned:relativeTo:**, allows you to specify the ordering of NSViews that may overlap (though laying out NSViews so that they overlap isn't recommended). When an NSView is added as a subview of another, it automatically invokes the **viewWillMoveToSuperview:** and if necessary the **viewWillMoveToWindow:** methods. Concrete subclasses can override these methods, allowing an instance to query its new superview or NSWindow about relevant state and update itself accordingly. A few other methods allow you to inspect relationships among NSViews: **isDescendantOf:** confirms the containment of the receiver, **ancestorSharedWithView:** find the common container of two NSViews, and **opaqueAncestor** returns the closest containing NSView that's guaranteed to draw every pixel in the receiver's frame (possibly the receiver itself).

Coordinate Conversion in the View Hierarchy

At various times, particularly when handling events, you need to convert a rectangle or point from the coordinate system of one NSView to another (typically a superview or subview). NSView defines six methods that convert rectangles, points, and sizes in either direction:

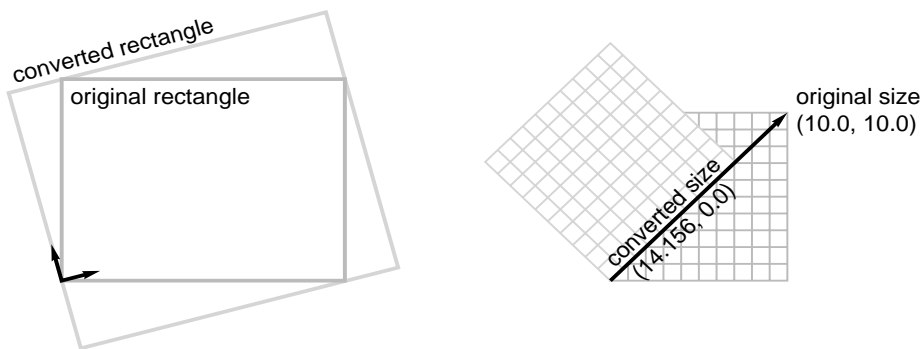
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| – convertPoint:fromView: | – convertPoint:toView: |
| – convertSize:fromView: | – convertSize:toView: |
| – convertRect:fromView: | – convertRect:toView: |

These methods convert geometric structures between the receiver's coordinate system and another NSView's within the same NSWindow, returning an alternate expression for the same on-screen location or area. Note that the structure in question needn't actually be located within the NSView's bounds rectangle; it's merely assumed to be expressed in that NSView's coordinate system. If the second argument to a conversion method is **nil**, the conversion is made between the receiver's coordinate system and the base coordinate system of its NSWindow.

For converting to and from the screen coordinate system, NSWindow defines the **convertBaseToScreen:** and **convertScreenToBase:** methods. Using the NSView conversion methods along with these allows you

to convert a geometric structure between an `NSView`'s coordinate system and the screen's with only two messages.

Conversion is straightforward when neither `NSView` is rotated, or when dealing only with points. When converting rectangles or sizes between `NSViews` with different rotations, the geometric structure must be altered in a reasonable way. In converting a rectangle `NSView` makes the assumption that you want to guarantee coverage of the original screen area. To this end, the converted rectangle is enlarged so that when located in the appropriate `NSView` it completely covers the original rectangle (the left side of the figure below, with 15 degrees of rotation). In converting a size `NSView` simply treats it as a vector from (0.0, 0.0) and maps it onto the destination coordinate system. Though the length remains the same, the balance along the two axes shifts according to the rotation (the right side of the figure below, rotated 45 degrees).



Drawing in an `NSView`

Drawing in an `NSView` is as simple as implementing the **`drawRect:`** method to generate the appropriate PostScript code for the image you want displayed—the display mechanism handles the rest of the work. On the other hand, it can be as complex as dealing with the PostScript language itself, the coordinate transformations from superview to subview, and the operation of the display mechanism. This section and the following, “The Display Mechanism,” progress from the basic to the esoteric, keeping the picture correct, if incomplete, at each stage.

In order for a concrete subclass of `NSView` to display any kind of image, it must implement the **`drawRect:`** method. This method is invoked during the display process to generate PostScript code that's rendered by the Window Server into a raster image. **`drawRect:`** takes a single argument, an `NSRect` describing the area that needs to be drawn in the receiver's own coordinate system. Here's an example:

```
- (void)drawRect:(NSRect)aRect
{
    PSsetgray(NSWhite);
    NSRectFill(aRect);

    PSsetgray(NSBlack);
    PSarc(0.0, 0.0, 117.0, 0.0, 360.0);
    PSfill();
}
```

```
        return;  
    }
```

This method first fills the view's background with white, then draws a black circle at the origin (0.0, 0.0). An **NSView** automatically clips drawing to its frame rectangle, so the results look like this:



Except for the background, this implementation of **drawRect:** ignores the rectangle provided, drawing everything each time it's invoked. This isn't a problem for a simple image, but for complex drawing it can be an extremely inefficient practice. Sending drawing instructions and data to the Window Server has a cost, and it's best to minimize that cost where possible. You can do this by testing whether a particular graphic shape intersects the rectangle being drawn, using **NSIntersectsRect()** and similar functions.

How to Draw

As indicated in the example above, drawing can be performed by invoking PostScript client library functions (also known as single-operator functions), which map directly to PostScript operators. The Application Kit provides a few higher-level mechanisms for handing PostScript instructions to the Window Server. The first is the **pswrap** program, which converts custom PostScript procedures into C functions that you can call in the same manner as client library functions. Wrapping complex drawing procedures minimizes the overhead of communication with the Window Server by passing a group of instructions in one interprocess message, as opposed to a number of such messages for repeated single-operator calls. The Application Kit itself defines some **pswrap** functions, such as **NSRectFill()**, and you can define your own.

Describing the PostScript language, client libraries, and **pswrap** is outside this scope of this class description. For more information, see:

PostScript Language Reference Manual, Second Edition. Adobe Systems Incorporated. Addison Wesley, 1990. ISBN 0-201-18127-4.

Descriptions of OPENSTEP PostScript operators and client functions, accessible from the Project Builder application in the Application Kit framework documentation.

For information on **pswrap**, contact Adobe Systems.

The second higher-level mechanism is provided by Application Kit classes that perform drawing within an **NSView**, such as **NSImage** and the various **NSCell** subclasses. These classes send PostScript instructions to the Window Server but don't have the overhead of maintaining a drawing context that **NSView** has. Objects that draw themselves are useful for encapsulating graphic elements that need to be drawn over and

over, at different locations, or in slightly different ways. See the appropriate class specifications for more information on drawing with them.

Another way of drawing within an `NSView` is to add subviews that each do their own drawing. This is somewhat more heavyweight than using `NSCells` or `NSImages`, but the elements of such a constructed group have the full power of the `NSView` machinery at their disposal, including the autosizing of components and event handling, features described later in this class description.

Checking the Output Device

Most of an `NSView`'s displayed image is a stable representation of its state, and is defined in the device-independent PostScript language. View objects also interact dynamically with the user, however, and this interaction often involves drawing that isn't integral to the image itself—selections and other highlighting, for example. Such drawing should be performed only to the computer screen, and never to a printer or fax device, or to the pasteboard (as when drawing an EPS image). You can predicate drawing on this difference of output device by sending the current DPS context an **isDrawingToScreen** message:

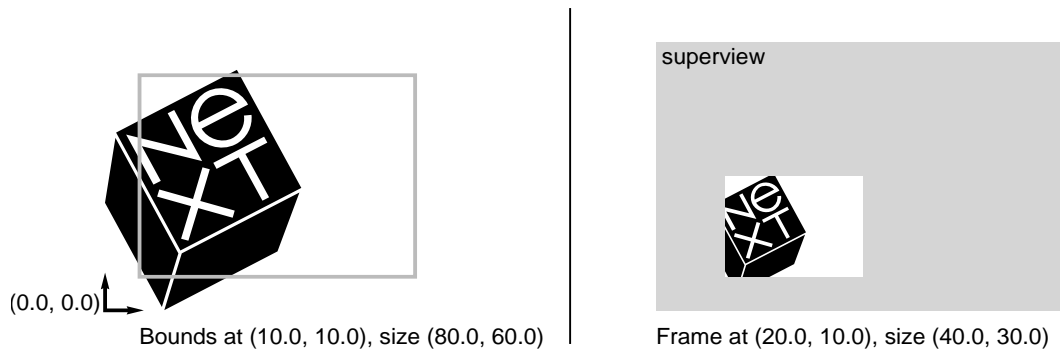
```
NSDPSText *context = [NSDPSText currentContext];

if (context && [context isDrawingToScreen]) {
    /* Draw things that should only appear on a computer screen. */
}
```

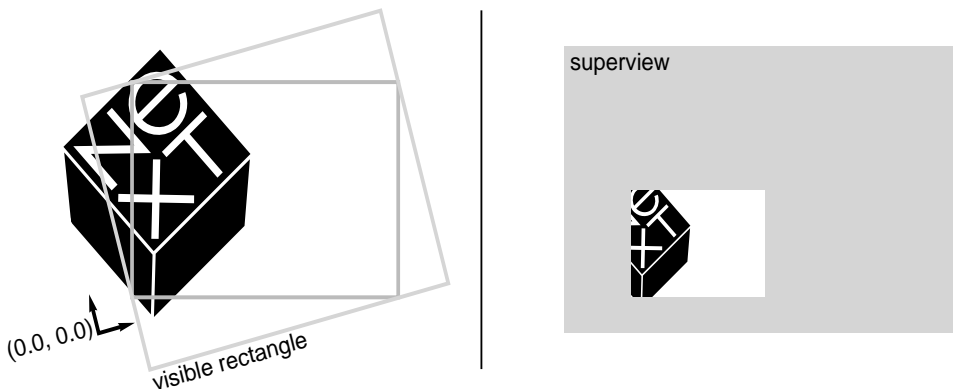
Coordinate System Transformations

By default, an `NSView`'s coordinate system is based at (0.0, 0.0) in the lower-left corner of its bounds rectangle, its units are the same size as those of its superview, and its axes are parallel to those of its frame rectangle. To change this coordinate system you can alter the `NSView`'s bounds rectangle, thereby placing the canvas inside the frame rectangle, or transform it directly using PostScript operators in the **drawRect:** method. Changing the bounds rectangle sets up the basic coordinate system, with which all drawing performed by the `NSView` begins; concrete subclasses of `NSView` typically alter the bounds rectangle immediately as needed in their **initWithFrame:** methods (or other designated initializers). Direct transformations are useful for temporary effects, such as scaling one axis to draw an oval instead of a circle, then scaling it back before stroking the path to preserve line widths; rotating the axes to draw text at an angle; or repeatedly translating the origin to draw the same figure in several locations.

The basic method for changing the bounds rectangle is **setBounds:**, which both positions and stretches the canvas. The origin of the rectangle provided to **setBounds:** becomes the lower-left corner of the bounds rectangle, and the size of the rectangle is made to fit in the frame rectangle, effectively scaling the `NSView`'s drawn image. In the figure below, the bounds rectangle from the previous example is moved and doubled in size; the result appears on the right:



You can also set the parts of the bounds rectangle independently, using **setBoundsOrigin:** and **setBoundsSize:**. An additional method, **setBoundsRotation:**, rotates the coordinate system around its origin within the bounds rectangle (not the origin of the bounds rectangle itself). It also enlarges the visible rectangle to account for the rotation, so that it's expressed in the rotated coordinates yet completely covers the visible portion of the frame rectangle. This adds regions that must be drawn, yet will never be displayed (the triangular areas in the figure below). For this reason, rotating the bounds rectangle is strongly discouraged. It's better to rotate the coordinate system by using PostScript operators in the **drawRect:** method rather than by rotating the bounds rectangle.



setBoundsOrigin:, **setBoundsSize:**, and **setBoundsRotation:** all express their transformations in absolute terms. Another set of methods transform the coordinate system in relative terms; if you invoke them repeatedly, their effects accumulate. These methods are **translateOriginToPoint:**, **scaleUnitSquareToSize:**, and **rotateByAngle:**. See the individual method descriptions for more information.

One final type of coordinate transformation is statically established by overriding the **isFlipped** method. NSView's implementation returns NO, which means that the origin of the coordinate system lies at the lower-left corner of the default bounds rectangle and the y axis runs from bottom to top. When a subclass overrides this method to return YES, the NSView machinery automatically adjusts itself to assume that the upper-left corner of the NSView holds the origin. In other words, when **isFlipped** returns YES the y axis

runs from top to bottom. A flipped coordinate system affects all drawing in the `NSView` itself and reckons the frame rectangles of all immediate subviews from their upper-left corners, but it doesn't affect the coordinate systems of those subviews or the drawing performed by them.

A flipped coordinate system doesn't affect an `NSView`'s subviews, but the other coordinate transformations do. Translation of the bounds rectangle from the coordinate system origin shifts all subviews along with the rest of the `NSView`'s image. Scaling and rotation actually affect the drawing of the subviews, as their coordinate systems inherit and build on these alterations. You can determine whether an `NSView`'s coordinate system is (or was ever) altered from the base coordinate system of its window using two methods. **`isRotatedFromBase`** returns YES if the receiver or any of its ancestors in the view hierarchy has ever been rotated, whether of the frame or of the bounds rectangle. **`isRotatedOrScaledFromBase`** similarly returns YES if the receiver or any of its ancestors has ever been rotated or been scaled from the base coordinate system's unit size. You can determine whether the `NSView` has never been rotated by checking that **`isRotatedOrScaledFromBase`** returns YES while **`isRotatedFromBase`** returns NO. Note that these methods only offer hints about the coordinate system. Their purpose is to help optimize certain operations, not to reflect the present state: Once an `NSView` is marked as having been rotated or scaled, it remains so marked for its lifetime.

To get the actual amount of rotation, use the **`frameRotation`** and **`boundsRotation`** methods. These return the rotation relative to the superview only, not to the base coordinate system, so if you want the latter amount you have to progress up through each superview to the `NSWindow`'s content view, accumulating the rotation as you go. To get the scaling relative to the superview you can use **`convertSize:toView:`** and examine the ratio of the original size to that of the superview. To get the scaling relative to the base coordinate system, use **`nil`** as the second argument, which converts to the `NSWindow`'s base coordinate system.

The Display Mechanism

Displaying an `NSView` centers around the **`drawRect:`** method, which transmits drawing instructions to the Window Server. Before this can happen, however, a number of other things must be established. First, of course, is the rectangle in the view that needs to be drawn. Once this is known, the view must be checked for opacity; if the view is partially transparent, its nearest opaque ancestor must be found and drawing must commence from there. Once all of this is determined and a particular view is to be drawn, the Window Server must know which window device the view is in, how to clip drawing to the appropriate region, and what coordinate system to use. This is all handled outside **`drawRect:`**, by `NSView`'s various display methods. The following sections examine each of these points in turn.

Marking a View as Needing Display

The most common way of causing an `NSView` to redisplay is to tell it that its image is invalid. On each pass through the event loop, all views that need to redisplay do so. `NSView` defines two methods for marking a view's image as invalid; **`setNeedsDisplay:`**, which invalidates the view's entire bounds rectangle, and **`setNeedsDisplayInRect:`**, which invalidates a portion of the view. The automatic display of views is controlled by their window; you can turn this behavior off using `NSWindow`'s **`setAutodisplay:`** method.

You should rarely need to do this however; the autodisplay mechanism is well-suited to most kinds of update and redisplay.

The autodisplay mechanism invokes various methods that actually do the work of displaying. You can also use these methods to force a view to redisplay itself immediately when necessary. **display** and **displayRect:** are the counterparts to the methods mentioned above; both cause the receiver to redisplay itself regardless of whether it needs to or not. Two additional methods, **displayIfNeeded** and **displayIfNeededInRect:**, redisplay invalidated rectangles in the receiver if it's been marked invalid with the methods above. The rectangles that actually get drawn are guaranteed to be at least those marked as invalid, but the view may coalesce them into larger rectangles to save multiple invocations of **drawRect:**.

Opacity

`NSViews` don't necessarily cover every bit of their frames with drawing. Because of this, the display methods must be sure to find an opaque background behind the view that's ostensibly being drawn, and begin displaying from there forward. The display methods above all pull back up the view hierarchy to the first view that responds YES to an **isOpaque** message, bringing the invalidated rectangles along. `NSView` by default responds NO to **isOpaque**, so it's important to remember to override this method to return YES if appropriate when defining a subclass. Most Application Kit subclasses of `NSView` actually do this.

If you want to exclude background views from drawing when forcing display to occur unconditionally, you can use `NSView` methods that explicitly omit backing up to an opaque ancestor. These methods, parallel to those mentioned above, are **displayRectIgnoringOpacity:**, **displayIfNeededIgnoringOpacity:**, and **displayIfNeededInRectIgnoringOpacity:**.

Locking Focus

Before a **display...** method invokes **drawRect:**, it sets the Window Server up with information about the view, including the window device it draws in, the coordinate system and clipping path it uses, and other PostScript graphics state (discussed in detail below, under "PostScript Graphics State Objects"). The method used to do this is **lockFocus**, and it has a companion method that undoes its effects, called **unlockFocus**.

All drawing code invoked by an `NSView` must be bracketed by invocations of these methods to produce proper results. If you define some methods that need to draw in a view without going through the display methods above, for example, you must send **lockFocus** to the view that you're drawing in before sending commands to the Window Server, and **unlockFocus** as soon as you're done.

It's perfectly reasonable to lock the PostScript focus on one view when another already has it. In fact, this is exactly what happens when subviews are drawn in their superview. The focusing machinery keeps a stack of which views have been focused, so that when one view is sent an **unlockFocus** message, the PostScript focus is restored to the view that was focused immediately before.

PostScript Graphics State Objects

When an `NSView` receives a **lockFocus** message, its basic drawing environment state is constructed and sent to the Window Server as a PostScript graphics state object, or *gstate* (this is a PostScript user object, not an Objective-C object). The basic state includes default values for parameters that don't change often, but leaves many other parameters undefined:

Parameter	Default Value
coordinate transformation	The NSView's coordinate system as established by the bounds rectangle
position	No default value, <i>must be set before drawing</i>
path	No default value
clipping path	As established by lockFocus
font	No default value, <i>must be set before drawing text</i>
line width	0.0
line cap	0 (a square butt end)
line join	0 (mitered joins)
halftone screen	A device-dependent, type 3 halftone dictionary
halftone phase	0,0
flatness	1.0
miter limit	10
dash pattern	A normal solid line
device	The current window
stroke adjust	true
color	No guaranteed default value
color space	No guaranteed default value, varies with color
color rendering	Calibrated RGB rendering
overprint	false
black generation	No default value
transfer	No default value
undercolor removal	No default value
alpha (opacity)	1.0 (opaque)
instance drawing mode	false

When drawing in an NSView, you must be sure to explicitly set relevant parameters that have no default value, or a PostScript error will result. Further, although drawing methods are free to set any gstate parameter, they should always restore the parameters to their original values when finished. This protects multiple drawing methods, and objects that draw within an NSView, such as NSImages and NSCells, from

altering each other's graphics states. You can protect the gstate by bracketing the changes with **PSgsave()** and **PSgrestore()**, or by explicitly placing the parameter in question on the stack and resetting it later—for example, saving the line width only using **PScurrentlinewidth()**, performing your drawing, then calling **PSsetlinewidth()** to restore the prior value.

Normally the graphics state object is reconstructed from scratch each time the **NSView** is focused. You can instruct an **NSView** to keep a graphics state object indefinitely by sending it an **allocateGState** message (typically in the initialization method for a concrete subclass). This eliminates the overhead of continual reconstruction of the graphics state, and also allows you to omit commands for setting parameters from your drawing code. However, because a graphics state object does consume a fair amount of memory, you should be sure to test your application's performance with and without it. Persistent gstate objects are most suitable for **NSViews** that must be redrawn frequently with the same parameters.

When you set an **NSView** to use a persistent gstate object, it doesn't actually allocate one until it needs it. When it does create the graphics state object, the **NSView** invokes its **setUpGState** method to set the parameters. Your subclass can override this method to establish the parameters that you want kept in the graphics state using such methods and client library functions as **NSColor's** and **NSFont's** **set**, **PSsetlinewidth()**, **PSsetdash()**, and so on.

You can cause an **NSView** to discard its gstate object by sending it a **releaseGState** message, or simply to invalidate it using **renewGState**. The latter method causes the **NSView** to reestablish its gstate parameters by invoking **setUpGState** the next time it's needed. Finally, if for some reason you need to access the persistent gstate object directly, the **gstate** method returns its PostScript user object identifier.

Moving and Resizing **NSViews**

Repositioning an **NSView** is a potentially complex operation. Moving or resizing can expose portions of the **NSView's** superview that weren't previously visible, requiring the superview to redisplay. Resizing can also affect the layout of an **NSView's** subviews. Changes to an **NSView's** layout in any case may be of interest to other objects, which might need to be notified of the change. The following sections explore each of these areas.

Displaying After Moving or Resizing

None of the methods that alter an **NSView's** frame rectangle redisplay the **NSView** or marks it as needing display. When using the **setFrame...** methods, then, you must mark both the view being repositioned and its superview as needing display. This can be as simple as marking the superview in its entirety as needing display, or better, marking the superview in the old frame of the repositioned view and the view itself in its entirety. This code fragment sets **theView's** frame rectangle, and updates its superview appropriately:

```
NSView *theView;          /* Assume this exists. */
NSRect newFrame;          /* Assume this exists. */

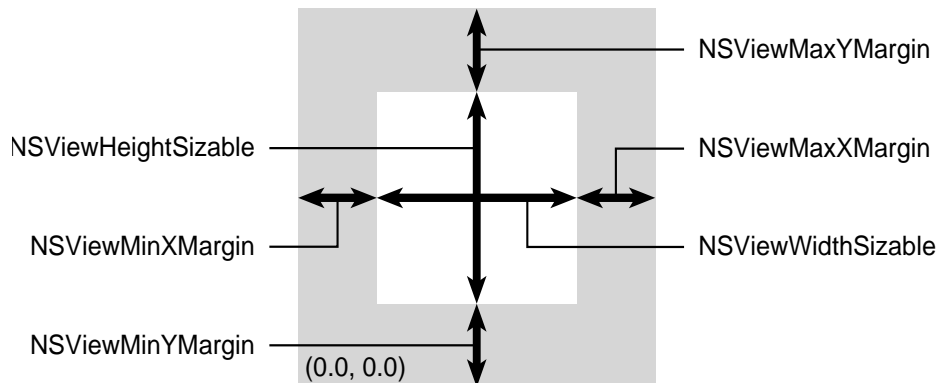
[[theView superview] setNeedsDisplayInRect:[theView frame]];
[theView setFrame:newFrame];
[theView setNeedsDisplay:YES];
```

This sample marks the superview as needing display in the frame of the view about to be moved. Then, after **theView** is repositioned, it's marked as needing display in its entirety, which is nearly always the case.

Note: The **setBounds...** methods also don't redisplay the NSView, but because their changes don't affect superviews you can simply mark the repositioned NSView as needing display.

Autoresizing of Subviews

When an NSView's frame size changes, the layout of its subviews must often be adjusted to fit in the new size. NSView defines a mechanism that automates this process, allowing you to specify how any NSView should reposition itself when its superview is resized. Interface Builder allows you to set these attributes graphically with its Size Inspector, and in test mode you can examine the effects of autoresizing. You can also set autoresizing attributes programmatically using **setAutoresizingMask:** with a mask containing any of the constants illustrated below, combined using the C bitwise OR operator:



When one of these mask flags is omitted, the NSView's layout is fixed in that aspect; when it's included the NSView's layout is flexible in that aspect. For example, to keep an NSView in the lower left corner of its superview, you specify **NSViewMaxXMargin | NSViewMaxYMargin**. When more than one aspect along an axis is made flexible, the resize amount is distributed evenly among them.

Autoresizing is on by default, but you can turn it off using the **setAutoresizesSubviews:** method. Note that when you turn off an NSView's autoresizing, all of its descendants are likewise shielded from changes in the superview. Changes to subviews, however, can still percolate downward. Similarly, if a subview has no autoresize mask, it won't change in size, and therefore none of its subview will autoresize.

Autoresizing is accomplished using two methods. **resizeSubviewsWithOldSize:** is invoked automatically by an NSView whenever its frame size changes. This method then simply sends a **resizeWithOldSuperviewSize:** message to each subview. Each subview compares the old frame size to the new size and adjusts its position and size according to its autoresize mask. Subclasses of NSView can override either method to alter their autoresizing behavior.

Two cautions apply to autoresizing. First, it doesn't work at all in NSView that have been rotated. Subviews that have been rotated can autoresize within a nonaltered superview, but then their descendants aren't

autoresized. Also, for autoresizing to work correctly, the subview being autoresizing must lie completely within its superview's frame. Apart from these limitations, autoresizing covers most layout changes quite well.

Notifications

Beyond resizing its subviews, an `NSView` broadcasts notifications to interested observers any time its bounds and frame rectangles change. The notification names are `NSViewFrameDidChangeNotification` and `NSBoundsDidChangeNotification`, respectively. An `NSView` that bases its own display on the layout of its subviews, for example, can register itself as an observer for those subviews and update itself any time they're moved or resized. `NSScrollView` and `NSClipView` cooperate in this manner to adjust the `NSScrollView`'s `NSScroller`'s. You can turn notifications on and off using **`setPostsFrameChangedNotification:`** and **`setPostsBoundsChangedNotifications:`**.

Event Handling

`NSViews` are the most typical receivers of event and action messages, as described in the `NSResponder` and `NSEvent` class specifications. An `NSView` subclass can handle any event or action message simply by implementing it (being sure to invoke **`super`**'s implementation as needed). Then, if an instance of that class is the first in the responder chain to respond to that message, it receives such messages as they're generated.

Except for an `NSWindow`'s content view, an `NSView`'s next responder is always its superview—most of the responder chain, in fact, comprises the `NSViews` from an `NSWindow`'s first responder up to its content view. `NSView` **`addSubview:`** method automatically sets the receiver as the new subview's superview; you should never send **`setNextResponder:`** to an `NSView` object. You can safely add responders to the top end of an `NSWindow`'s responder chain—the `NSWindow` itself if it has no delegate, or the delegate if it does.

As the class that handles display, `NSView` is the typical recipient of mouse and keyboard events. Mouse clicks, drags, and movements usually occur in some `NSView` or other, and most keystrokes represent text to be added for display at some point in a window. A mouse event starts at the lowest `NSView` containing it in the view hierarchy (or, the topmost `NSView` displayed under the cursor), and proceeds up the responder chain through supervIEWS until some object handles it. “Mouse Events,” below, covers the details of handling mouse events. Most keyboard events start at the first responder, whatever it might be, and are similarly offered up the responder chain. Some actually change the first responder, thus allowing the user to perform many actions without using the mouse. See the `NSResponder` class specification for information on keyboard events. Tracking-rectangle events are monitored by the `NSWindow` and dispatched directly to the object that owns the tracking rectangle. “Tracking Rectangles and Cursor Rectangles” describes how to set up and handle these. An additional section covers the use of context-sensitive pop-up menus by your views.

Mouse Events

An `NSView` can receive mouse events of three general types: clicks, drags, and movements. A custom subclass of `NSView` can interpret a mouse event as a cue to perform a certain action, such as sending a

target-action message, selecting a graphic element, and so on. NSViews automatically receive mouse-clicked and mouse-dragged events, but because mouse-moved events occur so often and can bog down the event queue, an NSView must explicitly request its NSWindow to watch for them using NSWindow's **setAcceptsMouseMovedEvents:** method. Tracking rectangles, described below, are a less expensive way of following the mouse's location.

The NSView selected to receive a mouse event is determined by the NSWindow using NSView's **hitTest:** method, which returns the lowest descendant that contains the cursor location of the event (this is also the topmost NSView displayed). Once the recipient is determined, the NSWindow sends it a **mouseDown:** message, which includes an NSEvent object containing information about the click. NSEvent's **locationInWindow** locates the cursor's hot spot in the coordinate system of the receiver's NSWindow. To convert it to the NSView's coordinate system, use **convertPoint:fromView:** with a **nil** NSView argument. From here, you can use **mouse:inRect:** to determine whether the click occurred in an interesting area.

One of the earliest things to consider in handling mouse-down events is whether the receiving NSView should become the first responder, which means that it will be the first candidate for subsequent key events and action messages. NSViews that handle graphic elements that the user can select—drawing shapes or text, for example—should typically accept first responder status on a mouse-down event, by overriding the **acceptsFirstResponder** method to return YES. This results in the window making the receiving NSView first responder with NSWindow's **makeFirstResponder:** method. Some NSViews, however, may not wish to change the selection upon the first mouse click in a non-key window, which should normally only order the window to the front. NSView's **acceptsFirstMouse:** method controls whether an initial mouse click is sent to the NSView or not. By default it returns NO, which in most cases is appropriate behavior. Certain subclasses, such as controls that don't affect the selection, override this method to return YES.

Once an NSView has accepted a mouse event and determined its location, it can also check which mouse button was clicked and how many times. NSEvent's **type** method distinguishes between left and right mouse events, and the NSView can base its behavior on this information. Right mouse events are defined by the Application Kit to open pop-up menus, but you can override this behavior if necessary. NSEvent's **clickCount** method returns a number identifying the mouse event as a single-, double-, or triple-click (and so on).

NSViews that handle mouse clicks as a single event, from mouse down, through dragging, to mouse up, must usually short-circuit the application's normal event loop, entering a *modal event loop* to catch and process only events of interest. For example, an NSButton highlights upon a mouse-down event, then follows the mouse location during dragging, highlighting when the mouse is inside and unhighlighting when the mouse is outside. If the mouse is inside on the mouse-up event, the NSButton sends its action message. This method template shows one possible kind of modal event loop:

```
- (void)mouseDown:(NSEvent *)theEvent
{
    BOOL keepOn = YES;
    BOOL isInside = YES;
    NSPoint mouseLoc;
```

```

do {
    mouseLoc = [self convertPoint:[theEvent mouseLocationInWindow
        fromView:nil]];
    isInside = [self mouse:mouseLoc inRect:[self bounds]];

    switch ([theEvent type]) {
        case NSLeftMouseDown:
            [self highlight:isInside];
            break;
        case NSLeftMouseUp:
            if (isInside) [self doSomethingSignificant];
            [self highlight:NO];
            keepOn = NO;
            break;
        default:
            /* Ignore any other kind of event. */
            break;
    }

    theEvent = [[self window] nextEventMatchingMask: NSLeftMouseUpMask |
        NSLeftMouseDownMask];

} while (keepOn);

return;
}

```

This loop converts the mouse location and checks whether it's inside the receiver. It highlights itself using the fictional **highlight:** method according to this, and on a mouse up inside, invokes **doSomethingSignificant** to perform an important action. Instead of merely highlighting, a custom `NSView` might move a selected object, draw a graphic image according to the mouse's location, and so on.

This kind of modal event loop is driven only as long as the user actually moves the mouse. It won't work, for example, to cause continual scrolling if the user presses the mouse button but never moves the mouse itself. For this, your modal loop should start a periodic event stream using `NSEvent`'s class method **startPeriodicEventsAfterDelay:withPeriod:**, and add `NSPeriodicMask` to the mask passed to **nextEventMatchingMask:**. In the `switch()` statement the `NSView` can then check for a case of `NSPeriodic` and take whatever action it needs to; scrolling a document view or moving a step in an animation, for example. If you need to check the mouse location during a periodic event, you can use `NSWindow`'s **mouseLocationOutsideOfEventStream** method.

Tracking Rectangles and Cursor Rectangles

One special type of event is that for tracking mouse movement into and out of a region in the `NSView`. Such a region is known as a *tracking rectangle*; it triggers mouse-entered events when the cursor enters it and mouse-exited events when the cursor leaves it. This can be useful for displaying context-sensitive messages

or highlighting graphic elements under the cursor, for example. An `NSView` can have any number of tracking rectangles, which can overlap or be nested one within the other; the `NSEvent` objects generated for tracking events include a tag that identified the rectangle that triggered the event.

To create a tracking rectangle, use the **`addTrackingRect:owner:userData:assumeInside:`** method. This method registers an owner for the tracking rectangle provided, so that the owner receives the event messages. This is typically the `NSView` itself, but need not be. The method returns the tracking rectangle's tag so that you can store it for later reference in the event handling methods, **`mouseEntered:`** and **`mouseExited:`**. To remove a tracking rectangle, use the **`removeTrackingRect:`** method, which takes as an argument the tag of the tracking rectangle to remove.

Tracking rectangles, though created and used by `NSViews`, are actually maintained by `NSWindows`. Because of this, a tracking rectangle is a static entity; it doesn't move or change its size when the `NSView` does. If you use tracking rectangles, you should be sure to remove and reestablish them any time you change the frame rectangle of the `NSView` that contains them. If you're using a custom subclass of `NSView`, you can override the frame- and bounds-setting methods to do this. You can also register an observer for the `NSViewFrameDidChangeNotification` (described below), and have it reestablish the tracking rectangles on receiving the notification.

One common use of tracking rectangles is to change the cursor image over different types of graphic elements. Text, for example, typically requires an I-beam cursor. Changing the cursor is such a common operation that `NSView` defines several convenience methods to ease the process. A tracking rectangle generated by these methods is called a *cursor rectangle*. The Application Kit itself assumes ownership of cursor rectangles, so that when the user moves the mouse over the rectangle the cursor automatically changes to the appropriate image. Unlike general tracking rectangles, cursor rectangles may not partially overlap. They may, however, be completely nested, one within the other.

Because cursor rectangles need to be reset often as the `NSView`'s size and graphic elements change, `NSView` defines a single method, **`resetCursorRects`**, that's invoked any time its cursor rectangles need to be reestablished. A concrete subclass overrides this method, invoking **`addCursorRect:cursor:`** for each cursor rectangle it wishes to set. Thereafter, the `NSView`'s cursor rectangles can be rebuilt by invoking `NSWindow`'s **`invalidateCursorRectsForView:`** method. If you find you need to temporarily remove a single cursor rectangle, you can do this with **`removeCursorRect:cursor:`**. Be aware that **`resetCursorRects`** will reestablish that rectangle, unless you implement it to do otherwise.

An `NSView`'s cursor rectangles are automatically reset whenever:

- Its frame or bounds rectangle changes, whether by a **`setFrame...`** or **`setBounds...`** message or by autosizing.
- Its `NSWindow` is resized. In this case all of the `NSWindow`'s view objects get their cursor rectangles reset.
- It's moved in the view hierarchy.
- It's scrolled in an `NSScrollView` or `NSClipView`.

You can temporarily disable all the cursor rectangles in a window using `NSWindow`'s **`disableCursorRects`** and **`enableCursorRects`** methods. `NSWindow`'s **`areCursorRectsEnabled`** tells you whether they're currently enabled.

Context-Sensitive Menus

On Microsoft Windows, any view can be assigned a pop-up menu that's displayed when the user clicks the right mouse button over the view. **`setMenu:`** assigns an `NSMenu` to a view, and **`menu`** returns it. Your subclass can define a menu that's used for all instances by implementing the **`defaultMenu`** class method. It can also change the menu displayed based on the mouse event by overriding the **`menuForEvent:`** instance method. This allows the view clicked to display different menus based on the location of the mouse and of the view's state, or to change or enable individual menu items based on the commands available for the view or for that region of the view. See the `NSMenu` and `NSMenuItem` class and protocol specifications for more information on using menus.

Printing and Faxing

Printing or faxing an `NSView` uses the same PostScript description as for displaying on the screen, by simply changing the device. An `NSView` can check whether it's drawing to the screen in order to conditionally include or omit elements such as highlighting, but normally doesn't need to be involved with the PostScript generation process in a special way for printing. It may, however, need to take part in peripheral issues, including how it's divided into pages and placed on them, and generation of document structuring comments used by some PostScript document programs. The sections below cover these areas.

To print or fax an `NSView`, send it a **`print:`** or **`fax:`** message. You can also generate an EPS representation using either **`dataWithEPSInsideRect:`** or **`writeEPSInsideRect:toPasteboard:`**. For any of these jobs, the `NSView` creates an `NSPrintOperation` object that manages the process of generating proper PostScript code for a printer or fax device. `NSPageLayout`, `NSPrintInfo`, and `NSPrintPanel` objects are also involved in the process. See those classes' specifications for more information on the printing process itself.

Pagination

When an `NSView` is printed onto pages smaller than itself, it tiles itself out onto separate logical pages so that its entire visible region is printed. A subclass of `NSView` can alter the way pagination is performed by overriding two small sets of methods. The first set affects automatic pagination; the second replaces automatic pagination completely. One extra method allows the `NSView` to adjust the location of the printed image on the page. Finally, after pagination has actually been performed, the `NSView` is given the chance to draw additional marks on the page.

`NSView`'s automatic pagination tries to fit as much of the view being printed onto a logical page, slicing the view into the largest possible chunks. This is sufficient for many views, but if a view's image must be divided only at certain places—between lines of text or cells in a table, for example, the view can adjust the automatic mechanism to accommodate this by reducing the height or width of each page. It does so by overriding up to four methods. **`adjustPageHeightNew:top:bottom:limit:`** provides an out parameter for

the new bottom coordinate of the page, followed by the proposed top and bottom. An additional parameter limits the height of the page; the bottom can't be moved above it. **adjustPageWidthNew:left:right:limit:** works in the same way to allow the view to adjust the width of a page. The limits are calculated as a percentage of the proposed page's height or width. Your view subclass can also customize this percentage by overriding the methods **heightAdjustLimit** and **widthAdjustLimit** to return the reducible fraction of the page.

More complex views, such as those that display separate pages over a background, need to direct their own pagination. An NSView subclass that needs to do so overrides the **knowsPagesFirst:last:** method to return YES, which signals that it will be calculating each page's dimensions, and returns by reference its first and last page numbers. The pagination machinery then uses these numbers, sending **rectForPage:** to the NSView, which uses the page number and the current printing information to calculate an appropriate rectangle in its coordinate system. The **adjustPage...** methods aren't used in this case.

The last stage of pagination involves placing the image to be printed on the logical page. NSView's **locationOfPrintRect:** places it according to the NSPrintInfo's status. By default it places the image in the upper left corner of the page, but if NSPrintInfo's **isHorizontallyCentered** or **isVerticallyCentered** methods return YES, it centers a single-page image along the appropriate axis. A multiple-page document, however, is always placed so that the divided pieces can be assembled at their edges.

After the NSView has sliced out a rectangle and positioned it on a page, it's given two chances to add extra marks to the page, such as crop marks or fold lines. **drawPageBorderWithSize:** is used for logical pages, and is invoked for each paginated portion of the view. **drawSheetBorderWithSize:** is used for actual physical pages, or sheets, on which one or more logical pages may be laid out. In a 2-up printing, for example, the former method is invoked twice for each sheet, while the latter is invoked once for each sheet.

PostScript Document Structure

As an adjunct to the PostScript language itself, Adobe has defined a set of *document structuring conventions* that describe the internal structure of a given PostScript language document. NSView properly generates the basic information needed to structure its output, and defines a number of methods that subclasses can override to provide additional information. This section only describes the methods that relate to the structure of a conforming PostScript language document; see the individual method descriptions and Adobe's *PostScript Language Reference Manual*, Appendix G for more information.

An NSView subclass can override any of the methods that write out document structuring comments and definitions. When overriding **begin...** or **add...** methods, be sure to invoke **super**'s implementation *before* writing additional information; when overriding **end...** methods, invoke **super**'s implementation last. This sample method, for example, adds a comment to the header of a document:

```
- (void)endHeaderComments
{
    NSDPSPContext *context = [NSDPSPContext currentContext];
    [context printfFormat:@"%%%%SomeComment: %d\n", someNumber];
}
```

```
        [super endHeaderComments];
        return;
    }
```

The initial portion of a conforming PostScript language document is called the *prologue*, and contains two parts itself: the header and a set of procedure definitions. `NSView`'s **`beginPrologueBBox:...`** writes out the very beginning of the document. **`endHeaderComments`** closes the first part of the prologue. Subclasses can add their own procedure definitions to the end of the prologue by overriding **`endPrologue`**.

After the prologue comes the *script*, which contains a section that applies to the entire document, followed by sections for each page, and finally the document trailer. **`beginSetup`** and **`endSetup`** write the document setup section. Each page is written with five methods, in addition to **`drawRect:`**.

`beginPage:label:bBox:fonts:` writes out the beginning of each page's document structuring comments. It's followed by **`beginPageSetupRect:placement:`**, which starts the page setup section. An additional method, **`addToPageSetup`**, does nothing by default, but allows subclasses to append extra procedure definitions and comments to the page setup. The page setup concludes with an **`endPageSetup`** message. After all this, **`endPage`** wraps up the page description; subclasses can override this method to add document structuring comments and PostScript code to the page trailer. The document trailer is written by the **`beginTrailer`** and **`endTrailer`** methods.

Communicating with the Window Server During Printing

While an `NSView` is printing, its connection to the Window Server is replaced by a connection to the print job output. Sometimes the `NSView` needs to communicate briefly with the Window Server while printing; for example, it may need to read some data stored only on the Window Server, or open an attention panel to alert the user of a problem. In these cases, it can temporarily swap in the `NSApplication` object's DPS context to restore access to the application's Window Server state and to the screen. When finished, the view object restores the print operation's context to continue generating its image:

```
[NSDPSContext setCurrentContext:[NSApp context]];
/* Communicate with the Window Server. */

[NSDPSContext setCurrentContext:[NSPrintOperation currentOperation] context]];
/* Resume generating PostScript code. */
```

Other Features

Besides the fundamentals of drawing and event handling, `NSView` includes several auxiliary features. These are tagging `NSViews` for quick location, support for dragging of images and file icons, and cooperation with the scrolling machinery to facilitate viewing larger `NSViews` through smaller ones. The following sections introduce each of these features and name the methods and cooperating classes or protocols involved in each.

Tags

NSView defines methods that allow you to tag individual view objects with integer tags and to search the view hierarchy based on those tags. NSView’s **tag** method always returns –1. You can override this in subclasses to return a special value, or even add a **setTag:** method to allow the tag to be changed at run time (several Application Kit classes, especially NSControl and NSCell, do just this). The **viewWithTag:** method proceeds through all of the receiver’s descendants (including itself), searching for a subview with the given tag and returning it if it’s found.

Dragging

A view object can act as either the source or destination for dragged images and file icons. The basic dragging methods, **dragImage:...** and **dragFile:...** methods, handle the mechanics of moving the image on the screen and notifying the destination of the dragging operations. To act as a source for dragging operations, a concrete subclass of NSView can adopt the NSDraggingSource protocol, by which the source indicates what kinds of dragging operations are allowed and is notified of dragging operations as they begin. Both NSView and NSWindow subclasses can act as destinations for dragging operations, by adopting the NSDraggingDestination protocol and making use of the NSDraggingInfo protocol. For more information see the dragging protocol specifications and the descriptions of **dragImage:...** and **dragFile:...** in this specification.

Scrolling

NSView defines a number of methods to support scrolling, whereby the NSView being scrolled—the *document view*—is displayed partially through another—the *content* or *clip view* (not to be confused with a window’s content view). Scrolling is effected by moving the clip view’s bounds rectangle, which reveals the different regions of the document view. Most of the scrolling methods assume that the NSView is enclosed within an NSClipView and an NSScrollView, which handle the mechanics of scrolling for you. You can, however, reproduce the effects of scrolling yourself if you wish. See the NSScrollView, NSClipView, and NSScroller class specifications for information on how scrolling is implemented by the Application Kit.

NSView’s most direct scrolling methods are **scrollPoint:** and **scrollRectToVisible:**, both of which assume that the receiver is embedded in an NSClipView. These methods move the clip view so that the requested point or rectangle in the receiver become visible. Another method, **autoscroll:**, automatically scrolls the receiver in an NSClipView based on the location of the mouse. It’s useful for moving the document view when the user drags an icon outside of the visible area. The **enclosingScrollView** method returns the NSScrollView that contains the NSView, allowing you to tune the way scrolling occurs.

Two other methods aid in scrolling. A subclass of NSView can override **adjustScroll:** to change the way automatic (user-driven) scrolling occurs. It can quantize scrolling into regular units, to the edges of a spreadsheet’s cells, for example, or simply limit scrolling to a specific region of the NSView. The last scrolling method, **scrollRect:by:**, copies an already-drawn portion of the NSView to a new location. It’s useful for producing temporary effects, but note that any subsequent drawing will obliterate the copied portion.

Method Types

Creating instances	– initWithFrame:
Managing the view hierarchy	– superview – subviews – window – addSubview: – addSubview:positioned:relativeTo: – removeFromSuperview – replaceSubview:with: – isDescendantOf: – opaqueAncestor – ancestorSharedWithView: – sortSubviewsUsingFunction:context: – viewWillMoveToSuperview: – viewWillMoveToWindow:
Searching by tag	– viewWithTag: – tag
Modifying the frame rectangle	– setFrame: – frame – setFrameOrigin: – setFrameSize: – setFrameRotation: – frameRotation
Modifying the bounds rectangle	– setBounds: – bounds – setBoundsOrigin: – setBoundsSize: – setBoundsRotation: – boundsRotation
Modifying the coordinate system	– translateOriginToPoint: – scaleUnitSquareToSize: – rotateByAngle:
Examining coordinate system modifications	– isFlipped – isRotatedFromBase – isRotatedOrScaledFromBase

Converting coordinates	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– convertPoint:fromView:– convertPoint:toView:– convertSize:fromView:– convertSize:toView:– convertRect:fromView:– convertRect:toView:– centerScanRect:
Controlling notifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– setPostsFrameChangedNotifications:– postsFrameChangedNotifications– setPostsBoundsChangedNotifications:– postsBoundsChangedNotifications
Resizing subviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– resizeSubviewsWithOldSize:– resizeWithOldSuperviewSize:– setAutoresizesSubviews:– autoresizesSubviews– setAutoresizingMask:– autoresizingMask
Focusing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– lockFocus– unlockFocus+ focusView
Displaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– setNeedsDisplay:– setNeedsDisplayInRect:– needsDisplay– display– displayRect:– displayRectIgnoringOpacity:– displayIfNeeded– displayIfNeededInRect:– displayIfNeededIgnoringOpacity– displayIfNeededInRectIgnoringOpacity:– isOpaque
Drawing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– drawRect:– visibleRect– canDraw– shouldDrawColor
Managing a graphics state	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– allocateGState– gState– setUpGState– renewGState– releaseGState

Event handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – acceptsFirstMouse: – hitTest: – mouse:inRect: – performKeyEquivalent: – performMnemonic:
Dragging operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – dragImage:at:offset:event:pasteboard:source:slideBack: – dragFile:fromRect:slideBack:event: – registerForDraggedTypes: – unregisterDraggedTypes – shouldDelayWindowOrderingForEvent:
Managing cursor rectangles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – addCursorRect:cursor: – removeCursorRect:cursor: – discardCursorRects – resetCursorRects
Managing tracking rectangles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – addTrackingRect:owner:userData:assumeInside: – removeTrackingRect:
Scrolling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – scrollPoint: – scrollRectToVisible: – autoscroll: – adjustScroll: – scrollRect:by: – enclosingScrollView
Context-sensitive menus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – menuForEvent: + defaultMenu
Managing the key view loop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – setNextKeyView: – nextKeyView – nextValidKeyView – previousKeyView – previousValidKeyView
Printing and faxing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – print: – fax: – dataWithEPSInsideRect: – writeEPSInsideRect:toPasteboard:
Pagination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – heightAdjustLimit – widthAdjustLimit – adjustPageWidthNew:left:right:limit: – adjustPageHeightNew:top:bottom:limit: – knowsPagesFirst:last: – rectForPage: – locationOfPrintRect:

Adorning pages in printout	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– drawPageBorderWithSize:– drawSheetBorderWithSize:
Writing conforming PostScript	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– beginPrologueBBox:creationDate:createdBy:fonts: forWhom:pages:title:– endHeaderComments– endPrologue– beginSetup– endSetup– beginPage:label:bBox:fonts:– beginPageSetupRect:placement:– addToPageSetup– endPageSetup– endPage– beginTrailer– endTrailer

Class Methods



defaultMenu

+ (NSMenu *)**defaultMenu**

Overridden by subclasses to return the default pop-up menu for instances of the receiving class. NSView's implementation returns **nil**. This menu is used only on Microsoft Windows.

See also: – **menuForEvent:**, – **menu(NSResponder)**

focusView

+ (NSView *)**focusView**

Returns the currently focused NSView object, or **nil** if there is none.

See also: – **lockFocus**, – **unlockFocus**

Instance Methods

acceptsFirstMouse:

– (BOOL)**acceptsFirstMouse:(NSEvent *)theEvent**

Overridden by subclasses to return YES if the receiver should be sent a **mouseDown:** message for *theEvent*, an initial mouse-down event over the receiver in its window, NO if not. The receiver can either return a

value unconditionally, or use *theEvent*'s location to determine whether or not it wants the event. `NSView`'s implementation ignores *theEvent* and returns `NO`.

Override this method in a subclass to allow instances to respond to initial mouse-down events. For example, most view objects refuse an initial mouse-down event, so that the event simply activates the window. Many control objects, however, such as `NSButton` and `NSSlider`, do accept them, so that the user can immediately manipulate the control without having to release the mouse button.

See also: – `hitTest:`

`addCursorRect:cursor:`

– (void)**`addCursorRect:(NSRect)aRect cursor:(NSCursor *)aCursor`**

Establishes *aCursor* as the cursor to be used when the mouse pointer lies within *aRect*.

Note: Cursor rectangles aren't subject to clipping by superviews, nor are they intended for use with rotated `NSViews`. You should explicitly confine a cursor rectangle to the `NSView`'s visible rectangle to prevent improper behavior.

This method is intended to be invoked only by the **`resetCursorRects`** method. If invoked in any other way, the resulting cursor rectangle will be discarded the next time the `NSView`'s cursor rectangles are rebuilt.

See also: – **`removeCursorRect:cursor:`**, – **`discardCursorRects`**, – **`resetCursorRects`**, – **`visibleRectangle`**

`addSubview:`

– (void)**`addSubview:(NSView *)aView`**

Adds *aView* to the receiver's subviews so that it's displayed above its siblings. Also sets the receiver as *aView*'s next responder.

See also: – **`addSubview:positioned:relativeTo:`**, – **`subviews`**, – **`removeFromSuperview`**,
– **`setNextResponder:`** (`NSResponder`)

`addSubview:positioned:relativeTo:`

– (void)**`addSubview:(NSView *)aView`**
`positioned:(NSWindowOrderingMode)place`
`relativeTo:(NSView *)otherView`

Inserts *aView* among the receiver's subviews so that it's displayed immediately above or below *otherView* according to whether *place* is `NSWindowAbove` or `NSWindowBelow`. If *otherView* is **`nil`** (or isn't a subview

of the receiver), *aView* is added above or below all of its new siblings. Also sets the receiver as *aView*'s next responder.

See also: – **addSubview:**, – **subviews**, **removeFromSuperview**, – **setNextResponder:** (NSResponder)

addToPageSetup

– (void)**addToPageSetup**

Implemented by subclasses that perform their own pagination to add a scaling operator to the PostScript code generated when printing. This method is invoked by **print:** and **fax:**. NSView's implementation of this method does nothing.

See the NSPrintInfo class specification for information on retrieving document scaling during printing.

See also: – **beginPageSetupRect:placement:**

addTrackingRect:owner:userData:assumeInside:

– (NSTrackingRectTag)**addTrackingRect:**(NSRect)*aRect*
 owner:(id)*anObject*
 userData:(void *)*userData*
 assumeInside:(BOOL)*flag*

Establishes *aRect* as an area for tracking mouse-entered and mouse-exited events within the receiver, and returns a tag that identifies the tracking rectangle in NSEvent objects and that can be used to remove the tracking rectangle. *anObject* is the object that gets sent the event messages. It can be the receiver itself or some other object (such as an NSCursor or a custom drawing tool object), as long as it responds to both **mouseEntered:** and **mouseExited:**. *userData* is supplied in the NSEvent object for each tracking event. *flag* determines which event is sent first by indicating where the mouse is assumed to be at the time this method is invoked. If *flag* is YES, the first event will be generated when the mouse leaves *aRect*; if *flag* is NO the first event will be generated when the mouse enters it.

Tracking rectangles provide a general mechanism that can be used to trigger actions based on the mouse location (for example, a status bar or hint field that provides information on the item the cursor lies over). To simply change the cursor over a particular area, use **addCursorRect:cursor:**. If you must use tracking rectangles to change the cursor, the NSCursor class specification describes the additional methods that must be invoked to change cursors by using tracking rectangles.

See also: – **removeTrackingRect:**, – **userData** (NSEvent)

adjustPageHeightNew:top:bottom:limit:

– (void)**adjustPageHeightNew:**(float *)*newBottom*
 top:(float)*top*
 bottom:(float)*proposedBottom*
 limit:(float)*bottomLimit*

Overridden by subclasses to adjust page height during automatic pagination. This method is invoked by **print:** and **fax:** with *top* and *proposedBottom* set to the top and bottom edges of the pending page rectangle in the receiver's coordinate system. The receiver can raise the bottom edge and return the new value in *newBottom*, allowing it to prevent items such as lines of text from being divided across pages. *bottomLimit* is the topmost value that *newBottom* can be set to, as calculated using the return value of **heightAdjustLimit**. If this limit is exceeded, the pagination mechanism simply uses *bottomLimit* for the bottom edge.

NSView's implementation of this method propagates the message to its subviews, allowing nested views to adjust page height for their drawing as well. An NSButton or other small view, for example, will nudge the bottom edge up if necessary to prevent itself from being cut in two (thereby pushing it onto an adjacent page). Subclasses should invoke **super**'s implementation, if desired, after first making their own adjustments.

See also: – **adjustPageWidthNew:left:right:limit:**

adjustPageWidthNew:left:right:limit:

– (void)**adjustPageWidthNew:**(float *)*newRight*
 left:(float)*left*
 right:(float)*proposedRight*
 limit:(float)*rightLimit*

Overridden by subclasses to adjust page width during automatic pagination. This method is invoked by **print:** and **fax:** with *left* and *proposedRight* set to the side edges of the pending page rectangle in the receiver's coordinate system. The receiver can pull in the right edge and return the new value in *newRight*, allowing it to prevent items such as small images or text columns from being divided across pages. *rightLimit* is the leftmost value that *newRight* can be set to, as calculated using the return value of **widthAdjustLimit**. If this limit is exceeded, the pagination mechanism simply uses *rightLimit* for the right edge.

NSView's implementation of this method propagates the message to its subviews, allowing nested views to adjust page width for their drawing as well. An NSButton or other small view, for example, will nudge the bottom edge up if necessary to prevent itself from being cut in two (thereby pushing it onto an adjacent page). Subclasses should invoke **super**'s implementation, if desired, after first making their own adjustments.

See also: – **adjustPageHeightNew:top:bottom:limit:**

adjustScroll:

– (NSRect)**adjustScroll:**(NSRect)*proposedVisibleRect*

Overridden by subclasses to modify *proposedVisibleRect*, returning the altered rectangle. NSClipView invokes this method to allow its document view to adjust its position during scrolling. For example, a custom view object that displays a table of data can adjust the origin of *proposedVisibleRect* so that rows or columns aren't cut off by the edge of the enclosing NSClipView. NSView's implementation simply returns *proposedVisibleRect*.

Note: NSClipView only invokes this method during automatic or user-controlled scrolling. Its **scrollToPoint:** method doesn't invoke this method, so you can still force a scroll to an arbitrary point.

allocateGState

– (void)**allocateGState**

Causes the receiver to maintain a private PostScript graphics state object, which encapsulates all parameters of the graphics environment. The receiver builds the graphics state parameters using **setUpGState**, then automatically establishes this graphics state each time the PostScript focus is locked on it. A graphics state may improve performance for view objects that are focused often and need to set many parameters, but use of standard PostScript operators is normally efficient enough.

Because graphics states occupy a fair amount of memory, they can actually degrade performance. Be sure to test application performance with and without the private graphics state before committing to its use.

See also: – **setUpGState**, – **gstate**, – **renewGState**, – **releaseGState**

ancestorSharedWithView:

– (NSView *)**ancestorSharedWithView:**(NSView *)*aView*

Returns the closest ancestor shared by the receiver and *aView*, or **nil** if there's no such object. Returns **self** if *aView* is identical to the receiver.

See also: – **isDescendantOf:**

autoresizesSubviews

– (BOOL)**autoresizesSubviews**

Returns YES if the receiver automatically resizes its subviews using **resizeSubviewsWithOldSize:** whenever its frame size changes, NO otherwise.

See also: – **setAutoresizesSubviews:**

autoresizingMask

– (unsigned int)**autoresizingMask**

Returns the receiver’s autoresizing mask, which determines how it’s resized by the **resizeWithOldSuperviewSize:** method. The autoresizing mask values are listed under the **setAutoresizingMask:** method description. If the autoresizing mask is equal to `NSViewNotSizable` (that is, if none of the options are set), then the receiver doesn’t resize at all in **resizeWithOldSuperviewSize:**.

autoscroll:

– (BOOL)**autoscroll:**(NSEvent *)*theEvent*

Scrolls the receiver’s closest ancestor `NSClipView` proportionally to *theEvent*’s distance outside of it. *theEvent*’s location should be expressed in the window’s base coordinate system (which it normally is), not the receiving view object’s. Returns YES if any scrolling is performed; otherwise returns NO.

View objects that track mouse-dragged events can use this method to scroll automatically when the mouse is dragged outside of the `NSClipView`. Repeated invocations of this method (with an appropriate delay) result in continual scrolling, even when the mouse doesn’t move.

See also: – **autoscroll:** (`NSClipView`), – **scrollPoint:**, – **isDescendantOf:**

beginPage:label:bBox:fonts:

– (void)**beginPage:**(int)*ordinalNum*

label:(NSString *)*aString*

bBox:(NSRect)*pageRect*

fonts:(NSString *)*fontNames*

Writes a conforming PostScript page separator. This method is invoked by **print:** and **fax:**.

ordinalNum is the page’s position in the document’s page sequence (from 1 through *n* for an *n*-page document).

aString is a string that contains no white space characters. It identifies the page according to the document’s internal numbering scheme. If *aString* is empty (@“”), the text equivalent of *ordinalNum* is used.

pageRect is the rectangle enclosing all the drawing on the page about to be printed, in the default PostScript coordinate system of the page (not of the receiving `NSView`). If *pageRect* is an empty rectangle (width and height of zero), “(atend)” is output instead of a description of the bounding box, and the bounding box is output at the end of the page.

fontNames is a string containing the names of the fonts used in the page, each pair separated by a space. If the fonts used are unknown before the page is printed, *fontNames* can be empty. In this case “(attend)” is output instead of the font names, which are listed automatically at the end of the page description.

See also: – `endPage`, `NSIsEmptyRect()` (Foundation Kit)

beginPageSetupRect:placement:

– (void)**beginPageSetupRect:**(`NSRect`)*aRect* **placement:**(`NSPoint`)*location*

Writes the page setup section for a page, generating the initial coordinate transformation for printing the region defined by *aRect* in the receiver’s coordinate system. *location* is the offset in page coordinates of the rectangle on the physical page.

This method is invoked by **print:** and **fax:** after the starting comments for the page have been written. It generates a PostScript **save** operation and invokes **lockFocus**, which are balanced in the **endPage** method with an **unlockFocus** and a PostScript **restore** operation.

See also: – `addToPageSetup`

beginPrologueBBox:creationDate:createdBy:fonts:forWhom:pages:title:

– (void)**beginPrologueBBox:**(`NSRect`)*boundingBox*
 creationDate:(`NSString *`)*dateCreated*
 createdBy:(`NSString *`)*anApplication*
 fonts:(`NSString *`)*fontNames*
 forWhom:(`NSString *`)*user*
 pages:(`int`)*numPages*
 title:(`NSString *`)*aTitle*

Invoked by **print:** and **fax:** to write the start of a conforming PostScript header.

boundingBox is the bounding box of the document, expressed in the default PostScript coordinate system on the page. The document bounding box is the union of the bounding boxes of every page in the document. If it’s unknown, *boundingBox* should be empty (width and height of zero). In this case “(attend)” is output instead of the bounding box, which is accumulated as pages are printed and written in the trailer.

dateCreated is a text string containing a human readable date. If *dateCreated* is empty (@“”) the current date is used.

anApplication is a string containing the name of the document creator. If *anApplication* is empty then the string returned by `NSProcessInfo`’s **processName** instance method is used.

fontNames is a string holding the names of the fonts used in the document, each pair separated by a space. If the fonts used are unknown before the document is printed, *fontNames* should be empty. In this case

“(atend)” is output instead of the font names, and the name of each NSFont used by the view is written in the trailer.

user is a string containing the name of the person the document is being printed for. If *user* is empty the login name of the current user is substituted.

numPages specifies the number of pages in the document. If unknown at the beginning of printing, *numPages* should have a value of -1. In this case “(atend)” is output instead of a page count, the pages are counted as they are generated, and the resulting count is written in the trailer.

aTitle is a string specifying the title of the document. If *aTitle* is empty, then the title of the receiver’s window is used. If the window has no title, “Untitled” is output.

See also: – **beginTrailer**, – **endTrailer**, – **set** (NSFont), + **useFont:** (NSFont)

beginSetup

– (void)**beginSetup**

Writes the beginning of the document setup section, which begins with a %%BeginSetup comment and includes a %%PaperSize comment declaring the type of paper being used. This method is invoked by **print:** and **fax:** at the start of the setup section of the document, which occurs after the prologue of the document has been written, but before any pages are written. This section of the output is intended for device setup or general initialization code.

beginTrailer

– (void)**beginTrailer**

Writes the start of a conforming PostScript trailer, which begins with a %%Trailer comment. This method is invoked by **print:** and **fax:** immediately after all pages have been written.

bounds

– (NSRect)**bounds**

Returns the receiver’s bounds rectangle, which expresses its location and size in its own coordinate system. The bounds rectangle may be rotated; use the **boundsRotation** method to check this.

See also: – **frame**, – **setBounds:**

boundsRotation

– (float)**boundsRotation**

Returns the angle of the receiver’s bounds rectangle relative to its frame rectangle. See the **setBoundsRotation:** method description for more information on bounds rotation.

See also: – **rotateByAngle:**, – **setBoundsRotation:**

canDraw

– (BOOL)**canDraw**

Returns YES if drawing commands will produce any result, NO otherwise. Use this method when invoking a draw method directly along with **lockFocus** and **unlockFocus**, bypassing the **display...** methods (which test drawing ability and perform locking for you). If this method returns NO, you shouldn’t invoke **lockFocus** or perform any drawing.

An NSView can draw if it’s attached to a view hierarchy in an NSWindow and the NSWindow has a corresponding PostScript window device, or during printing if the NSView is a descendant of the view being printed.

centerScanRect:

– (NSRect)**centerScanRect:(NSRect)aRect**

Converts the corners of a rectangle to lie on the center of device pixels, which is useful in compensating for PostScript overscanning when the coordinate system has been scaled. This method converts the given rectangle to device coordinates, adjusts the rectangle to lie in the center of the pixels, and converts the resulting rectangle back to the receiver’s coordinate system. Returns the adjusted rectangle.

See also: – **isRotatedOrScaledFromBase**

convertPoint:fromView:

– (NSPoint)**convertPoint:(NSPoint)aPoint fromView:(NSView *)aView**

Converts *aPoint* from *aView*’s coordinate system to that of the receiver. If *aView* is **nil**, this method instead converts from window base coordinates. Both *aView* and the receiver must belong to the same NSWindow. Returns the converted point.

See also: – **convertRect:fromView:**, – **convertSize:fromView:**, – **sharedAncestorWithView:**,
– **contentView** (NSWindow)

convertPoint:toView:

– (NSPoint)**convertPoint:(NSPoint)*aPoint* toView:(NSView *)*aView***

Converts *aPoint* from the receiver’s coordinate system to that of *aView*. If *aView* is **nil**, this method instead converts to window base coordinates. Both *aView* and the receiver must belong to the same NSWindow. Returns the converted point.

See also: – **convertRect:toView:**, – **convertSize:toView:**, – **sharedAncestorWithView:**,
– **contentView** (NSWindow)

convertRect:fromView:

– (NSRect)**convertRect:(NSRect)*aRect* fromView:(NSView *)*aView***

Converts *aRect* from *aView*’s coordinate system to that of the receiver. If *aView* is **nil**, this method instead converts from window base coordinates. Both *aView* and the receiver must belong to the same NSWindow. Returns the converted rectangle.

See also: – **convertPoint:fromView:**, – **convertSize:fromView:**, – **sharedAncestorWithView:**,
– **contentView** (NSWindow)

convertRect:toView:

– (NSRect)**convertRect:(NSRect)*aRect* toView:(NSView *)*aView***

Converts *aRect* from the receiver’s coordinate system to that of *aView*. If *aView* is **nil**, this method instead converts to window base coordinates. Both *aView* and the receiver must belong to the same NSWindow. Returns the converted rectangle.

See also: – **convertPoint:toView:**, – **convertSize:toView:**, – **sharedAncestorWithView:**,
– **contentView** (NSWindow)

convertSize:fromView:

– (NSSize)**convertSize:(NSSize)*aSize* fromView:(NSView *)*aView***

Converts *aSize* from *aView*’s coordinate system to that of the receiver. If *aView* is **nil**, this method instead converts from window base coordinates. Both *aView* and the receiver must belong to the same NSWindow. Returns the converted size.

See also: – **convertPoint:fromView:**, – **convertRect:fromView:**, – **sharedAncestorWithView:**,
– **contentView** (NSWindow)

convertSize:toView:

– (NSSize)**convertSize:(NSSize)aSize toView:(NSView *)aView**

Converts *aSize* from the receiver’s coordinate system to that of *aView*. If *aView* is **nil**, this method instead converts to window base coordinates. Both *aView* and the receiver must belong to the same **NSWindow**. Returns the converted size.

See also: – **convertPoint:toView:**, – **convertRect:toView:**, – **sharedAncestorWithView:**,
– **contentView** (**NSWindow**)

dataWithEPSInsideRect:

– (NSData *)**dataWithEPSInsideRect:(NSRect)aRect**

Returns EPS data that draws the region of the receiver within *aRect*. This data can be placed on an **NSPasteboard**, written to a file, or used to create an **NSImage** object.

See also: – **writeEPSInsideRect:toPasteboard:**

discardCursorRects

– (void)**discardCursorRects**

Invalidates all cursor rectangles set up using **addCursorRect:cursor:**. You need never invoke this method directly; it’s invoked automatically before the **NSView**’s cursor rectangles are reestablished using **resetCursorRects**.

See also: – **discardCursorRects** (**NSWindow**)

display

– (void)**display**

Displays the receiver and all its subviews if possible, invoking each **NSView**’s **lockFocus**, **drawRect:**, and **unlockFocus** methods as necessary. If the receiver isn’t opaque, this method backs up the view hierarchy to the first opaque ancestor, calculates the portion of the opaque ancestor covered by the receiver, and begins displaying from there.

See also: – **canDraw**, – **opaqueAncestor**, – **visibleRect**, – **displayIfNeededIgnoringOpacity**

displayIfNeeded

– (void)**displayIfNeeded**

Displays the receiver and all its subviews if any part of the receiver has been marked as needing display with a **setNeedsDisplay:** or **setNeedsDisplayInRect:** message. This method invokes each `NSView`'s **lockFocus**, **drawRect:**, and **unlockFocus** methods as necessary. If the receiver isn't opaque, this method backs up the view hierarchy to the first opaque ancestor, calculates the portion of the opaque ancestor covered by the receiver, and begins displaying from there.

See also: – **display**, – **needsDisplay**, – **displayIfNeededIgnoringOpacity**

displayIfNeededIgnoringOpacity

– (void)**displayIfNeededIgnoringOpacity**

Acts as **displayIfNeeded**, except that this method doesn't back up to the first opaque ancestor—it simply causes the receiver and its descendants to execute their drawing code.

displayIfNeededInRect:

– (void)**displayIfNeededInRect:(NSRect)aRect**

Acts as **displayIfNeeded**, confining drawing to *aRect*.

displayIfNeededInRectIgnoringOpacity:

– (void)**displayIfNeededInRectIgnoringOpacity:(NSRect)rect**

Acts as **displayIfNeeded**, but confining drawing to *aRect* and not backing up to the first opaque ancestor—it simply causes the receiver and its descendants to execute their drawing code.

displayRect:

– (void)**displayRect:(NSRect)aRect**

Acts as **display**, confining drawing to *aRect*.

displayRectIgnoringOpacity:

– (void)**displayRectIgnoringOpacity:(NSRect)aRect**

Acts as **display**, but confining drawing to *aRect* and not backing up to the first opaque ancestor—it simply causes the receiver and its descendants to execute their drawing code.

dragFile:fromRect:slideBack:event:

– (BOOL)**dragFile:**(NSString *)*fullPath*
 fromRect:(NSRect)*aRect*
 slideBack:(BOOL)*flag*
 event:(NSEvent *)*theEvent*

Initiates a dragging operation from the receiver, allowing the user to drag a file icon to any application that has window or view objects that accept files. This method must be invoked only within an implementation of the **mouseDown:** method. Returns YES if the receiver successfully initiates the dragging operation (which doesn't necessarily mean the dragging operation concluded successfully). Otherwise returns NO.

The dragging operation uses these arguments:

- *fullPath* is an absolute path for the file to be dragged.
- *aRect* describes the position of the icon in the receiver's coordinate system.
- *flag* indicates whether the icon being dragged should slide back to its position in the receiver if the file isn't accepted. The icon slides back to *aRect*, if *flag* is YES, the file is not accepted by the dragging destination, and the user has not disabled icon animation; otherwise it simply disappears.
- *theEvent* is the mouse-down event object from which to initiate the drag operation. In particular, its mouse location is used for the offset of the icon being dragged.

See the `NSDraggingSource`, `NSDraggingInfo`, and `NSDraggingDestination` protocol specifications for more information on dragging operations.

See also: – **dragImage:at:offset:event:pasteboard:source:slideBack:**,
 – **shouldDelayWindowOrderingForEvent:**

dragImage:at:offset:event:pasteboard:source:slideBack:

– (void)**dragImage:**(NSImage *)*anImage*
 at:(NSPoint)*imageLoc*
 offset:(NSSize)*mouseOffset*
 event:(NSEvent *)*theEvent*
 pasteboard:(NSPasteboard *)*pboard*
 source:(id)*sourceObject*
 slideBack:(BOOL)*flag*

Initiates a dragging operation from the receiver, allowing the user to drag arbitrary data with a specified icon into any application that has window or view objects that accept dragged data. This method must be invoked only within an implementation of the **mouseDown:** method. The dragging operation uses these arguments:

- *anImage* is the `NSImage` to be dragged.

-
- *imageLoc* is the location of the image's lower left corner, in the receiver's coordinate system. It determines the placement of the dragged image under the cursor.
 - *mouseOffset* is the mouse's current location relative to the mouse-down location. It determines the initial location of the image when dragging commences. If you initiate a dragging operation immediately on a mouse-down event, this should be (0.0, 0.0). If you test for a mouse-dragged event first, this should be the difference between the mouse-dragged event's location and that of the mouse-down event.
 - *theEvent* is the left-mouse-down event that triggered the dragging operation (see below).
 - *pboard* holds the data to be transferred to the destination (see below).
 - *sourceObject* serves as the controller of the dragging operation. It must conform to the NSDraggingSource protocol, and is typically the receiver itself or its NSWindow.
 - *flag* determines whether the NSImage should slide back if it's rejected. The image slides back to *aPoint* if *flag* is YES, the image isn't accepted by the dragging destination, and the user hasn't disabled icon animation; otherwise it simply disappears.

Before invoking this method, you must place the data to be transferred on *pboard*. To do this, get the drag pasteboard object (NSDragPboard), declare the types of the data, and then put the data on the pasteboard. This code fragment initiates a dragging operation on an image itself (that is, the image is the data to be transferred):

```
- (void)mouseDown:(NSEvent *)theEvent
{
    NSSize dragOffset = NSMakeSize(0.0, 0.0);
    NSPasteboard *pboard;

    pboard = [NSPasteboard pasteboardWithName:NSDragPboard];
    [pboard declareTypes:[NSArray arrayWithObject:NSTIFFPboardType] owner:self];
    [pboard setData:[self image] TIFFRepresentation forType:NSTIFFPboardType];

    [self dragImage:[self image] at:[self imageLocation] offset:dragOffset
        event:theEvent pasteboard:pboard source:self slideBack:YES];

    return;
}
```

See the NSDraggingSource, NSDraggingInfo, and NSDraggingDestination protocol specifications for more information on dragging operations.

See also: – `dragFile:fromRect:slideBack:event:`, – `shouldDelayWindowOrderingForEvent:`

drawPageBorderWithSize:

– (void)**drawPageBorderWithSize:**(NSSize)*borderSize*

Allows applications that use the Application Kit pagination facility to draw additional marks on each logical page, such as alignment marks or a virtual sheet border. This method is invoked by **beginPageSetupRect:placement:**. The default implementation doesn't draw anything.

See also: – **drawSheetBorderWithSize:**

drawRect:

– (void)**drawRect:**(NSRect)*aRect*

Overridden by subclasses to draw the receiver's image within *aRect*. The receiver can assume that the PostScript focus has been locked, that drawing will be clipped to its frame rectangle, and that the coordinate transformations of its frame and bounds rectangles have been applied; all it need do is invoke PostScript client functions. *aRect* is provided for optimization; it's perfectly correct, though inefficient, to draw images that lie outside the requested rectangle. See "How to Draw" in the class description for information and references on drawing.

This method is intended to be completely overridden by each subclass that performs drawing. Don't invoke **super**'s implementation in your subclass.

See also: – **display...**, – **shouldDrawColor**, – **isFlipped**

drawSheetBorderWithSize:

– (void)**drawSheetBorderWithSize:**(NSSize)*borderSize*

Allows applications that use the Application Kit pagination facility to draw additional marks on each printed sheet, such as crop marks or fold lines. This method is invoked by **beginPageSetupRect:placement:**. The default implementation doesn't draw anything.

See also: – **drawPageBorderWithSize:**

enclosingScrollView

– (NSScrollView *)**enclosingScrollView**

Returns the nearest ancestor NSScrollView containing the receiver (*not* including the receiver itself); otherwise returns **nil**.

endHeaderComments

– (void)**endHeaderComments**

Writes out the end of a conforming PostScript header, starting with the %%EndComments line and then the start of the prologue, including the Application Kit's standard printing package. Override **endPrologue** to add your own global definitions. This method is invoked by **print:** and **fax:** after **beginPrologueBBox:creationDate:createdBy:fonts:forWhom:pages:title:** and before **endPrologue**.

endPage

– (void)**endPage**

Writes the end of a conforming PostScript page. This method is invoked after each page is printed. It balances the preceding invocation of **beginPageSetupRect:placement:** by invoking **unlockFocus** and generating a PostScript **restore** operator, and generates a PostScript **showpage** operator to finish the page. This method also generates comments for the bounding box and page fonts, if they were specified as being at the end of the page.

See also: – **beginPrologueBBox:creationDate:createdBy:fonts:forWhom:pages:title:**

endPageSetup

– (void)**endPageSetup**

Writes the end of the page setup section, which begins with a %%EndPageSetup comment. This method is invoked by **print:** and **fax:** just after **beginPageSetupRect:placement:** is invoked.

endPrologue

– (void)**endPrologue**

Writes the end of the conforming PostScript prologue. This method is invoked by **print:** and **fax:** after the prologue of the document has been written. Subclasses can override this method to add their own definitions to the prologue. For example:

```
- endPrologue
{
    [[NSDPSContext currentContext] printFormat:@" /littleProc {pop} def"];
    [super endPrologue];
    return;
}
```

endSetup

– (void)**endSetup**

Writes out the end of the setup section, which begins with a `%%EndSetup` comment. This method is invoked by **print:** and **fax:** just after **beginSetup** is invoked.

endTrailer

– (void)**endTrailer**

Writes the end of the conforming PostScript trailer. This method is invoked by **print:** and **fax:** just after **beginTrailer** is invoked.

See also: – **beginTrailer**



fax:

– (void)**fax:**(id)*sender*

Opens the Fax panel, and if the user chooses an option other than canceling, prints the receiver and all its subviews to a fax modem.

See also: – **print:**

frame

– (NSRect)**frame**

Returns the receiver's frame rectangle, which defines its position in its superview. The frame rectangle may be rotated; use the **frameRotation** method to check this.

See also: – **bounds**, – **setFrame:**

frameRotation

– (float)**frameRotation**

Returns the angle of the receiver's frame relative to its superview's coordinate system.

See also: – **setFrameRotation:**, – **boundsRotation**

gState

– (int)**gState**

Returns the PostScript user object identifier for the receiver’s PostScript graphics state object, as created with **allocateGState**, or 0 if it doesn’t have one. A view object allocates its graphics state object only when needed, so if the receiver hasn’t been focused since receiving the **allocateGState** message, this method returns 0.

See also: – **allocateGState**, – **lockFocus**

heightAdjustLimit

– (float)**heightAdjustLimit**

Returns the fraction (between 0.0 and 1.0) of the page that can be pushed onto the next page during automatic pagination to prevent items such as lines of text from being divided across pages. This fraction is used to calculate the bottom edge limit for a **adjustPageHeightNew:top:bottom:limit:** message.

See also: – **widthAdjustLimit**

hitTest:

– (NSView *)**hitTest:(NSPoint)aPoint**

Returns the farthest descendant of the receiver in the view hierarchy (including itself) that contains *aPoint*, or **nil** if *aPoint* lies completely outside the receiver. *aPoint* is in the coordinate system of the receiver’s superview, not of the receiver itself.

This method is used primarily by an **NSWindow** to determine which **NSView** should receive a mouse-down event. You’d rarely need invoke this method, but you might want to override it to have a view object hide mouse-down events from its subviews.

See also: – **mouse:inRect:**, – **convertPoint:toView:**

initWithFrame:

– (id)**initWithFrame:(NSRect)frameRect**

Initializes a newly allocated **NSView** with *frameRect* as its frame rectangle. The new view object must be inserted into the view hierarchy of an **NSWindow** before it can be used. This method is the designated initializer for the **NSView** class. Returns **self**.

See also: – **addSubview:**, – **addSubview:positioned:relativeTo:**, – **setFrame:**

isDescendantOf:

– (BOOL)**isDescendantOf:**(NSView *)*aView*

Returns YES if the receiver is a subview, immediate or not, of *aView*, or if it's identical to *aView*; otherwise returns NO.

See also: – **superview**, – **subviews**, – **ancestorSharedWithView:**

isFlipped

– (BOOL)**isFlipped**

Returns YES if the receiver uses flipped drawing coordinates or NO if it uses native PostScript coordinates. NSView's implementation returns NO; subclasses that use flipped coordinates should override this method to return YES.

isOpaque

– (BOOL)**isOpaque**

Overridden by subclasses to return YES if the receiver is opaque, NO otherwise. A view object is opaque if it completely covers its frame rectangle when drawing itself. NSView, being an abstract class, performs no drawing at all and so returns NO.

See also: – **opaqueAncestor**, – **displayRectIgnoringOpacity:**, – **displayIfNeededIgnoringOpacity**, – **displayIfNeededInRectIgnoringOpacity:**

isRotatedFromBase

– (BOOL)**isRotatedFromBase**

Returns YES if the receiver or any of its ancestors has ever received a **setFrameRotation:** or **setBoundsRotation:** message; otherwise returns NO. This intent of this information is to optimize drawing and coordinate calculation, not necessarily to reflect the exact state of the receiver's coordinate system, so it may not reflect the actual rotation. For example, if an NSView is rotated to 45 degrees and later back to zero, this method still returns YES.

See also: – **frameRotation**, – **boundsRotation**

isRotatedOrScaledFromBase

– (BOOL)**isRotatedOrScaledFromBase**

Returns YES if the receiver or any of its ancestors have ever had a nonzero frame or bounds rotation, or has been scaled from the window's base coordinate system; otherwise returns NO. This intent of this information is to optimize drawing and coordinate calculation, not necessarily to reflect the exact state of the receiver's coordinate system, so it may not reflect the actual rotation or scaling. For example, if an NSView is rotated to 45 degrees and later back to zero, this method still returns YES.

See also: – **frameRotation**, – **boundsRotation**, – **centerScanRect:**, – **setBounds:**, – **setBoundsSize:**, – **scaleUnitSquareToSize:**

knowsPagesFirst:last:

– (BOOL)**knowsPagesFirst:**(int *)*firstPageNum* **last:**(int *)*lastPageNum*

Overridden by subclasses to indicate whether the receiver wishes to perform its own pagination. This method is invoked by **print:** and **fax:**. If the receiver returns NO, it's paginated by NSView's automatic pagination mechanism. If the receiver returns YES, the printing mechanism later invokes **rectForPage:** to determine the rectangle of each page from the out parameters *firstPageNum* to *lastPageNum*. NSView's implementation returns NO.

This method is normally invoked with the value of *firstPageNum* set to 1 and of *lastPageNum* set to the maximum integer size. If the receiver returns YES it must alter these values to reflect its own numbering scheme, and possibly to limit which pages are printed.

See also: – **getRect:forPage:**

locationOfPrintRect:

– (NSPoint)**locationOfPrintRect:**(NSRect)*aRect*

Invoked by **print:** and **fax:** to determine the location of *aRect*, the rectangle being printed on the physical page. The return value of this method is used to set the origin for *aRect*, whose size the receiver can examine in order to properly place it. Both the rectangle and the returned location are expressed in the default PostScript coordinate system of the page.

NSView's implementation places *aRect* according to the status of the NSPrintInfo object for the print job. By default it places the image in the upper left corner of the page, but if NSPrintInfo's **isHorizontallyCentered** or **isVerticallyCentered** method returns YES, it centers a single-page image along the appropriate axis. A multiple-page document, however, is always placed so that the divided pieces can be assembled at their edges.

lockFocus

– (void)**lockFocus**

Locks the PostScript focus on the receiver, so that subsequent PostScript commands take effect in the receiver's window and coordinate system. If you don't use a **display...** method to draw an `NSView`, you must invoke **lockFocus** before invoking methods that send PostScript commands to the Window Server, and must balance it with an **unlockFocus** message when finished.

See also: + **focusView**, – **display...**, – **drawRect:**



menuForEvent:

– (NSMenu *)**menuForEvent:**(NSEvent *)*theEvent*

Overridden by subclasses to return a context-sensitive pop-up menu for the mouse-up event *theEvent*. The receiver can use information in the mouse event, such as its location over a particular element of the receiver, to determine what kind of menu to return. For example, a text object might display a text-editing menu when the mouse lies over text and a menu for changing graphic attributes when the mouse lies over an embedded image.

`NSView`'s implementation returns the receiver's normal menu. This menu is used only on Microsoft Windows.

See also: + **defaultMenu**, – **menu** (NSResponder)

mouse:inRect:

– (BOOL)**mouse:**(NSPoint)*aPoint* **inRect:**(NSRect)*aRect*

Returns YES if *aRect* contains *aPoint* (which represents the hot spot of the mouse cursor), **accounting for whether the receiver is flipped or not**. *aPoint* and *aRect* must be expressed in the receiver's coordinate system.

Never use the Foundation Kit's `NSPointInRect()` function as a substitute for this method. It doesn't account for flipped coordinate systems.

See also: – **hitTest:**, – **isFlipped**, `NSMouseInRect()` (Foundation Kit), – **convertPoint:fromView:**

needsDisplay

– (BOOL)**needsDisplay**

Returns YES if the receiver needs to be displayed, as indicated using the **setNeedsDisplay:** and **setNeedsDisplayInRect:** methods; returns NO otherwise. The **displayIfNeeded...** methods check this

status to avoid unnecessary drawing, and all display methods clear this status to indicate that the view object is up to date.

needsPanelToBecomeKey

– (BOOL)**needsPanelToBecomeKey**

Overridden by subclasses to return YES if the receiver requires its panel, which might otherwise avoid becoming key, to become the key window so that it can handle keyboard input. Such a subclass should also override **acceptsFirstResponder** to return YES. `NSView`'s implementation returns NO.

See also: – **becomesKeyOnlyIfNeeded** (`NSPanel`)

nextKeyView

– (NSView *)**nextKeyView**

See also: Returns the view object following the receiver in the key view loop, or **nil** if there is none. This view should, if possible, be made first responder when the user navigates forward from the receiver using keyboard interface control.– **nextValidKeyView**, – **setNextKeyView:**, – **previousKeyView**, – **previousValidKeyView**

nextValidKeyView

– (NSView *)**nextValidKeyView**

Returns the closest view object in the key view loop that follows the receiver and actually accepts first responder status, or **nil** if there is none.

See also: – **nextKeyView**, – **setNextKeyView:**, – **previousKeyView**, – **previousValidKeyView**

opaqueAncestor

– (NSView *)**opaqueAncestor**

Returns the receiver's closest opaque ancestor (including the receiver itself).

See also: – **isOpaque**, – **displayRectIgnoringOpacity:**, – **displayIfNeededIgnoringOpacity**, – **displayIfNeededInRectIgnoringOpacity:**

performKeyEquivalent:

– (BOOL)**performKeyEquivalent:**(NSEvent *)*theEvent*

Implemented by subclasses to respond to key equivalents (also known as shortcuts). If the receiver's key equivalent is the same as the characters of the key-down event *theEvent*, as returned by **charactersIgnoringModifiers**, it should take the appropriate action and return YES. Otherwise, it should return the result invoking **super**'s implementation. `NSView`'s implementation of this method simply passes the message down the view hierarchy (from superviews to subviews) and returns NO if none of the receiver's subviews responds YES.

See also: – **performMnemonic:**, – **keyDown:** (NSWindow)

**performMnemonic:**

– (BOOL)**performMnemonic:**(NSString *)*aString*

Implemented by subclasses to respond to mnemonics. If the receiver's mnemonic is the same as the characters of the key-down event *theEvent*, as returned by **charactersIgnoringModifiers**, it should take the appropriate action and return YES. Otherwise, it should return the result invoking **super**'s implementation. `NSView`'s implementation of this method simply passes the message down the view hierarchy (from superviews to subviews) and returns NO if none of the receiver's subviews responds YES.

See also: – **performKeyEquivalent:**, – **keyDown:** (NSWindow)

postsBoundsChangedNotifications

– (BOOL)**postsBoundsChangedNotifications**

Returns YES if the receiver posts notifications to the default notification center whenever its bounds rectangle changes; returns NO otherwise. See **setPostsBoundsChangedNotifications:** for a list of methods that result in notifications.

postsFrameChangedNotifications

– (BOOL)**postsFrameChangedNotifications**

Returns YES if the receiver posts notifications to the default notification center whenever its frame rectangle changes; returns NO otherwise. See **setFrameRotation:** for a list of methods that result in notifications.

previousKeyView

– (NSView *)**previousKeyView**

Returns the view object preceding the receiver in the key view loop, or **nil** if there is none. This view should, if possible, be made first responder when the user navigates backward from the receiver using keyboard interface control.

See also: – **previousValidKeyView**, – **nextKeyView**, – **nextValidKeyView**, – **setNextKeyView**:

previousValidKeyView

– (NSView *)**previousValidKeyView**

Returns the closest view object in the key view loop that precedes the receiver and actually accepts first responder status, or **nil** if there is none.

See also: – **previousKeyView**, – **nextValidKeyView**, – **nextKeyView**, – **setNextKeyView**:

print:

– (void)**print:(id)sender**

Opens the Print panel, and if the user chooses an option other than canceling, prints the receiver and all its subviews to the device specified in the Print panel.

See also: – **fax:**, – **dataUsingEPSInsideRect:**, – **writeEPSInsideRect:toPasteboard**:

rectForPage:

– (NSRect)**rectForPage:(int)pageNumber**

Implemented by subclasses to determine the portion of the receiver to be printed for page number *page*. If the receiver responded YES to an earlier **knowsPagesFirst:last:** message, this method is invoked for each page it specified in the out parameters of that message. The receiver is later made to display this rectangle in order to generate the image for this page. This method should return NSZeroRect if *pageNumber* is outside the receiver's bounds.

If an NSView responds NO to **knowsPagesFirst:last:**, this method isn't invoked by the printing mechanism.

See also: – **adjustPageHeight:top:bottom:limit:**, – **adjustPageWidth:left:right:limit:**

registerForDraggedTypes:

– (void)**registerForDraggedTypes:**(NSArray *)*pboardTypes*

Registers *pboardTypes* as the pasteboard types that the receiver will accept as the destination of an image-dragging session.

Note: Registering an `NSView` for dragged types automatically makes it a candidate destination object for a dragging session. As such, it must properly implement some or all of the `NSDraggingDestination` protocol methods. As a convenience, `NSView` provides default implementations of these methods. See the `NSDraggingDestination` protocol specification for details.

See also: – **unregisterDraggedTypes**

releaseGState

– (void)**releaseGState**

Frees the receiver’s PostScript graphics state object, if it has one.

See also: – **allocateGState**

removeCursorRect:cursor:

– (void)**removeCursorRect:**(NSRect)*aRect* **cursor:**(NSCursor *)*aCursor*

Completely removes a cursor rectangle from the receiver. *aRect* and *aCursor* must match values previously specified using **addCursorRect:cursor:**. You should rarely need to use this method. **resetCursorRects**, which is invoked any time cursor rectangles need to be rebuilt, should establish only the cursor rectangles needed. If you implement **resetCursorRects** in this way, you can then simply modify the state that **resetCursorRects** uses to build its cursor rectangles and then invoke `NSWindow`’s **invalidateCursorRectsForView:**.

See also: – **discardCursorRects**

removeFromSuperview

– (void)**removeFromSuperview**

Unlinks the receiver from its superview and its `NSWindow`, removes it from the responder chain, and invalidates its cursor rectangles. The receiver is also released; if you plan to reuse it, be sure to retain it before sending this message and to release it as appropriate when adding it as a subview of another `NSView`.

Never invoke this method during display.

See also: – **addSubview:**, – **addSubview:positioned:relativeTo:**

removeTrackingRect:

– (void)**removeTrackingRect:**(NSTrackingRectTag)*aTag*

Removes the tracking rectangle identified by *aTag*, which is the value returned by a previous **addTrackingRect:owner:userData:assumeInside:** message.

renewGState

– (void)**renewGState**

Invalidates the receiver’s PostScript graphics state object, if it has one, so that it will be regenerated using **setUpGState** the next time the receiver is focused for drawing.

See also: – **lockFocus**

replaceSubview:with:

– (void)**replaceSubview:**(NSView *)*oldView* **with:**(NSView *)*newView*

Replaces *oldView* with *newView* in the receiver’s subviews. Does nothing and returns **nil** if *oldView* is not a subview of the receiver.

This method causes *oldView* to be released; if you plan to reuse it, be sure to retain it before sending this message and to release it as appropriate when adding it as a subview of another NSView.

See also: – **addSubview:**, – **addSubview:positioned:relativeTo:**

resetCursorRects

– (void)**resetCursorRects**

Overridden by subclasses to define their default cursor rectangles. A subclass’s implementation must invoke **addCursorRect:cursor:** for each cursor rectangle it wants to establish. NSView’s implementation does nothing.

Application code should never invoke this method directly; it’s invoked automatically as described in the class description under “Tracking Rectangles and Cursor Rectangles.” Use NSWindow’s **invalidateCursorRectsForView:** instead to explicitly rebuild cursor rectangles.

See also: – **visibleRectangle**

resizeSubviewsWithOldSize:

– (void)**resizeSubviewsWithOldSize:**(NSSize)*oldFrameSize*

Informs the receiver's subviews that the receiver's bounds rectangle size has changed from *oldFrameSize*. If the receiver is configured to autoresize its subviews, this method is automatically invoked by any method that changes the receiver's frame size.

NSView's implementation sends **resizeWithOldSuperviewSize:** to the receiver's subviews with *oldFrameSize* as the argument. You shouldn't invoke this method directly, but you can override it to define a specific retiling behavior.

See also: – **setAutoreizesSubviews:**

resizeWithOldSuperviewSize:

– (void)**resizeWithOldSuperviewSize:**(NSSize)*oldFrameSize*

Informs the receiver that the frame size of its superview has changed from *oldFrameSize*. This method is normally invoked automatically from **resizeSubviewsWithOldSize:**.

NSView's implementation resizes the receiver according to the autosizing options listed under the **setAutoresizingMask:** method description. You shouldn't invoke this method directly, but you can override it to define a specific resizing behavior.

rotateByAngle:

– (void)**rotateByAngle:**(float)*angle*

Rotates the receiver's bounds rectangle by *angle* degrees around the origin of the coordinate system, (0.0, 0.0) See the **setBoundsRotation:** method description for more information. This method neither redisplay the receiver nor marks it as needing display. You must do this yourself with **display** or **setNeedsDisplay:**.

This method posts an NSViewBoundsDidChangeNotification to the default notification center if the receiver is configured to do so.

See also: – **setFrameRotation:**, – **setPostsBoundsChangedNotifications:**

scaleUnitSquareToSize:

– (void)**scaleUnitSquareToSize:**(NSSize)*newUnitSize*

Scales the receiver's coordinate system so that the unit square changes to *newUnitSize*. For example, a *newUnitSize* of (0.5, 1.0) causes the receiver's horizontal coordinates to be halved, in turn doubling the width of its bounds rectangle. Note that scaling is performed from the origin of the coordinate system, (0.0,

0.0), not the origin of the bounds rectangle; as a result, both the origin and size of the bounds rectangle are changed. The frame rectangle remains unchanged.

This method neither redisplay the receiver nor marks it as needing display. You must do this yourself with **display** or **setNeedsDisplay:**.

This method posts an `NSViewBoundsDidChangeNotification` to the default notification center if the receiver is configured to do so.

See also: – **setBoundsSize:**, – **setPostsBoundsChangedNotifications:**

scrollPoint:

– (void)**scrollPoint:**(NSPoint)*aPoint*

Scrolls the receiver’s closest ancestor `NSClipView` so that *aPoint* in the receiver lies at the origin of the `NSClipView`’s bounds rectangle.

See also: – **autoscroll:**, – **scrollToPoint:** (`NSClipView`), – **isDescendantOf:**

scrollRect:by:

– (void)**scrollRect:**(NSRect)*aRect* **by:**(NSSize)*offset*

Copies the visible portion of the receiver’s rendered image within *aRect* and lays that portion down again at *offset* from *aRect*’s origin. This method is useful during scrolling or translation of the coordinate system to efficiently move as much of the receiver’s rendered image as possible without requiring it to be redrawn, following these steps:

1. Invoke **scrollRect:by:** to copy the rendered image.
2. Move the view object’s origin or scroll it within its superview.
3. Calculate the newly exposed rectangles and invoke either **displayRect:** or **setNeedsDisplayInRect:** to draw them.

You should rarely need to use this method, however. The **scrollPoint:**, **scrollRectToVisible:**, and **autoscroll:** methods automatically perform optimized scrolling.

See also: – **setBoundsOrigin:**, – **translateOriginToPoint:**

scrollRectToVisible:

– (BOOL)**scrollRectToVisible:**(NSRect)*aRect*

Scrolls the receiver's closest ancestor NSClipView the minimum distance needed so that *aRect* in the receiver becomes visible in the NSClipView. Returns YES if any scrolling is performed; otherwise returns NO.

See also: – **autoscroll:**, – **scrollToPoint:** (NSClipView), – **isDescendantOf:**

setAutoresizesSubviews:

– (void)**setAutoresizesSubviews:**(BOOL)*flag*

Determines whether the receiver automatically resizes its subviews when its frame size changes. If *flag* is YES, the receiver invokes **resizeSubviewsWithOldSize:** whenever its frame size changes; if *flag* is NO, it doesn't. View objects by default do autoresize their subviews.

See also: – **autoresizesSubviews:**

setAutoresizingMask:

– (void)**setAutoresizingMask:**(unsigned int)*mask*

Determines how the receiver's **resizeWithOldSuperviewSize:** method changes its frame rectangle. *mask* can be specified by combining any of the following options using the C bitwise OR operator:

Option	Meaning
NSViewMinXMargin	The left margin between the receiver and its superview is flexible.
NSViewWidthSizable	The receiver's width is flexible.
NSViewMaxXMargin	The right margin between the receiver and its superview is flexible.
NSViewMinYMargin	The top margin between the receiver and its superview is flexible.
NSViewHeightSizable	The receiver's height is flexible.
NSViewMaxYMargin	The bottom margin between the receiver and its superview is flexible.

Where more than one option along an axis is set, **resizeWithOldSuperviewSize:** by default distributes the size difference as evenly as possible among the flexible portions. For example, if **NSViewWidthSizable** and **NSViewMaxXMargin** are set and the superview's width has increased by 10.0 units, the receiver's frame and right margin are each widened by 5.0 units.

See also: – **autoresizingMask:**, – **resizeSubviewsWithOldSize:**, – **setAutoresizesSubviews:**

setBounds:

– (void)**setBounds:**(CGRect)*boundsRect*

Sets the receiver’s bounds rectangle to *boundsRect*. The bounds rectangle determines the origin and scale of the receiver’s coordinate system within its frame rectangle. This method neither redisplay the receiver nor marks it as needing display. You must do this yourself with **display** or **setNeedsDisplay:**.

This method posts an `NSViewBoundsDidChangeNotification` to the default notification center if the receiver is configured to do so.

See also: – **bounds**, – **setBoundsRotation:**, – **setBoundsOrigin:**, – **setBoundsSize:**, – **setFrame:**, – **setPostsBoundsChangedNotifications:**

setBoundsOrigin:

– (void)**setBoundsOrigin:**(CGPoint)*newOrigin*

Sets the origin of the receiver’s bounds rectangle to *newOrigin*, effectively shifting its coordinate system so that *newOrigin* lies at the origin of the receiver’s frame rectangle. This method neither redisplay the receiver nor marks it as needing display. You must do this yourself with **display** or **setNeedsDisplay:**.

This method posts an `NSViewBoundsDidChangeNotification` to the default notification center if the receiver is configured to do so.

See also: – **translateOriginToPoint:**, – **bounds**, – **setBoundsRotation:**, – **setBounds:**, – **setBoundsSize:**, – **setPostsBoundsChangedNotifications:**

setBoundsRotation:

– (void)**setBoundsRotation:**(CGFloat)*angle*

Sets the rotation of the receiver’s bounds rectangle to *angle*. Positive values indicate counterclockwise rotation, negative clockwise. Rotation is performed around the coordinate system origin, (0.0, 0.0), which need not coincide with that of the frame rectangle or the bounds rectangle. This method neither redisplay the receiver nor marks it as needing display. You must do this yourself with **display** or **setNeedsDisplay:**.

This method posts an `NSViewBoundsDidChangeNotification` to the default notification center if the receiver is configured to do so.

Bounds rotation affects the orientation of the drawing within the view object’s frame rectangle, but not the orientation of the frame rectangle itself. Also, for a rotated bounds rectangle to enclose all the visible areas of its view object—that is, to guarantee coverage over the frame rectangle—it must also contain some areas that aren’t visible. This can cause unnecessary drawing to be requested, which may affect performance. It

may be better in many cases to rotate the PostScript coordinate system in the **drawRect:** method rather than use this method.

See also: – **rotateByAngle:**, – **boundsRotation**, – **setFrameRotation:**,
– **setPostsBoundsChangedNotifications:**

setBoundsSize:

– (void)**setBoundsSize:**(NSSize)*newSize*

Sets the size of the receiver’s bounds rectangle to *newSize*, inversely scaling its coordinate system relative to its frame rectangle. For example, a view object with a frame size of (100.0, 100.0) and a bounds size of (200.0, 100.0) draws half as wide along the *x* axis. This method neither redisplay the receiver nor marks it as needing display. You must do this yourself with **display** or **setNeedsDisplay:**.

This method posts an **NSViewFrameDidChangeNotification** to the default notification center if the receiver is configured to do so.

See also: – **bounds**, – **setBoundsRotation:**, – **setBounds:**, – **setBoundsOrigin:**,
– **setPostsBoundsChangedNotifications:**

setFrame:

– (void)**setFrame:**(NSRect)*frameRect*

Sets the receiver’s frame rectangle to *frameRect*, thereby repositioning and resizing it within the coordinate system of its superview. This method neither redisplay the receiver nor marks it as needing display. You must do this yourself with **display** or **setNeedsDisplay:**.

This method posts an **NSViewFrameDidChangeNotification** to the default notification center if the receiver is configured to do so.

See also: – **frame**, – **setFrameRotation:**, – **setFrameOrigin:**, – **setFrameSize:**, – **setBounds:**,
– **setPostsFrameChangedNotifications:**

setFrameOrigin:

– (void)**setFrameOrigin:**(NSPoint)*newOrigin*

Sets the origin of the receiver’s frame rectangle to *newOrigin*, effectively repositioning it within its superview. This method neither redisplay the receiver nor marks it as needing display. You must do this yourself with **display** or **setNeedsDisplay:**.

This method posts an `NSViewFrameDidChangeNotification` to the default notification center if the receiver is configured to do so.

See also: – `frame`, – `setFrameSize:`, – `setFrame:`, – `setFrameRotation:`,
– `setPostsFrameChangedNotifications:`

setFrameRotation:

– (void)`setFrameRotation:(float)angle`

Sets the rotation of the receiver’s frame rectangle to *angle*, rotating it within its superview without affecting its coordinate system. Positive values indicate counterclockwise rotation, negative clockwise. Rotation is performed around the origin of the frame rectangle.

This method neither redisplay the receiver nor marks it as needing display. You must do this yourself with **display** or **setNeedsDisplay:**.

This method posts an `NSViewFrameDidChangeNotification` to the default notification center if the receiver is configured to do so.

See also: – `frameRotation:`, – `setBoundsRotation:`

setFrameSize:

– (void)`setFrameSize:(NSSize)newSize`

Sets the size of the receiver’s frame rectangle to *newSize*, resizing it within its superview without affecting its coordinate system. This method neither redisplay the receiver nor marks it as needing display. You must do this yourself with **display** or **setNeedsDisplay:**.

This method posts an `NSViewFrameDidChangeNotification` to the default notification center if the receiver is configured to do so.

See also: – `frame`, – `setFrameOrigin:`, – `setFrame:`, – `setFrameRotation:`,
– `setPostsFrameChangedNotifications:`

setNeedsDisplay:

– (void)`setNeedsDisplay:(BOOL)flag`

If *flag* is YES, marks the receiver’s entire bounds as needing display; if *flag* is NO, marks it as not needing display. Whenever the data or state used for drawing a view object changes, the view should be sent a **setNeedsDisplay:** message. `NSViews` marked as needing display are automatically redisplayed on each

pass through the application's event loop. (View objects that need to redisplay before the event loop comes around can of course immediately be sent the appropriate **display...** method.)

See also: – **setNeedsDisplayInRect:**, – **needsDisplay**

setNeedsDisplayInRect:

– (void)**setNeedsDisplayInRect:**(NSRect)*invalidRect*

Marks the region of the receiver within *invalidRect* as needing display, increasing the receiver's existing invalid region to include it. A later **displayIfNeeded...** method will then perform drawing only within the invalid region. NSViews marked as needing display are automatically redisplayed on each pass through the application's event loop. (View objects that need to redisplay before the event loop comes around can of course immediately be sent the appropriate **display...** method.)

See also: – **setNeedsDisplay:**, – **needsDisplay**



setNextKeyView:

– (void)**setNextKeyView:**(NSView *)*aView*

Inserts *aView* after the receiver in the key view loop of the receiver's NSWindow.

See also: – **nextKeyView**, – **nextValidKeyView:**, – **previousKeyView**, – **previousValidKeyView**

setPostsBoundsChangedNotifications:

– (void)**setPostsBoundsChangedNotifications:**(BOOL)*flag*

Controls whether the receiver informs observers when its bounds rectangle changes. If *flag* is YES, the receiver will post notifications to the default notification center whenever its bounds rectangle changes; if *flag* is NO it won't. The following methods can result in notification posting:

- setBounds:
- setBoundsOrigin:
- setBoundsSize:
- setBoundsRotation:
- translateOriginToPoint:
- scaleUnitSquareToSize:
- rotateByAngle:

See also: – **postsBoundsChangedNotifications**

setPostsFrameChangedNotifications:

– (void)setPostsFrameChangedNotifications:(BOOL)*flag*

Controls whether the receiver informs observers when its frame rectangle changes. If *flag* is YES, the receiver will post notifications to the default notification center whenever its frame rectangle changes; if *flag* is NO it won't. The following methods can result in notification posting:

setFrame:
setFrameOrigin:
setFrameSize:
setFrameRotation:

See also: – postsFrameChangedNotifications

setUpGState

– (void)setUpGState

Overridden by subclasses to (re)initialize the receiver's graphics state object. This method is automatically invoked when the graphics state object created using **allocateGState** needs to be initialized. `NSView`'s implementation does nothing. Your subclass can override it to set the current font, line width, or any other PostScript graphics state parameter except coordinate transformations and the clipping path—these are established by the frame and bounds rectangles, and by methods such as **scaleUnitSquareToSize:** and **translateOriginToPoint:**. Note that **drawSelf:** can further transform the coordinate system and clipping path for whatever temporary effects is needs.

See also: – allocateGState, – renewGState

shouldDelayWindowOrderingForEvent:

– (BOOL)shouldDelayWindowOrderingForEvent:(NSEvent *)*theEvent*

Overridden by subclasses to allow the user to drag images from the receiver without its window moving forward and possibly obscuring the destination, and without activating the application. If this method returns YES, the normal window ordering and activation mechanism is delayed (*not* necessarily prevented) until the next mouse-up event. If it returns NO then normal ordering and activation occurs. Never invoke this method directly; it's invoked automatically for each mouse-down event directed at the `NSView`.

An `NSView` subclass that allows dragging should implement this method to return YES if *theEvent*, an initial mouse-down event, is potentially the beginning of a dragging session or of some other context where window ordering isn't appropriate. This method is invoked before a **mouseDown:** message for *theEvent* is sent. `NSView`'s implementation returns NO.

If, after delaying window ordering, the receiver actually initiates a dragging session or similar operation, it should also send a **preventWindowOrdering** message to `NSApp`, which completely prevents the window

from ordering forward and the activation from becoming active. **preventWindowOrdering** is sent automatically by **NSView**'s **dragImage:...** and **dragFile:...** methods.

shouldDrawColor

– (BOOL)**shouldDrawColor**

Returns NO if the receiver is being drawn in an **NSWindow** (as opposed, for example, to being printed) and the **NSWindow** can't store color; otherwise returns YES. An **NSView** can base its drawing behavior on the return value of this method to improve its appearance in grayscale windows.

See also: – **drawRect:**, – **canStoreColor** (**NSWindow**)

sortSubviewsUsingFunction:context:

– (void)**sortSubviewsUsingFunction:**(int (*)(id, id, void *))*compare* **context:**(void *)*context*

Orders the receiver's immediate subviews using the comparator function *compare*, which takes as arguments two subviews to be ordered and the *context* supplied, which may be arbitrary data used to help in the decision. *compare* should return **NSOrderedAscending** if the first subview should be ordered lower, **NSOrderedDescending** if the second subview should be ordered lower, and **NSOrderedSame** if their ordering isn't important.

See also: – **sortedArrayUsingFunction:context:** (**NSArray** class cluster of the Foundation Kit)

subviews

– (NSArray *)**subviews**

Return the receiver's immediate subviews.

See also: – **superview**, – **addSubview:**, – **addSubview:positioned:relativeTo:**, – **removeFromSuperview**

superview

– (NSView *)**superview**

Returns the receiver's **superview**, or **nil** if it has none. When applying this method iteratively or recursively, be sure to compare the returned **NSView** to the content view of the **NSWindow** to avoid proceeding out of the view hierarchy.

See also: – **window**, – **subviews**, – **removeFromSuperview**

tag

– (int)tag

Returns the receiver’s tag, an integer that you can use to identify view objects in your application. `NSView`’s implementation returns `-1`. Subclasses can override this method to provide individual tags, possibly adding storage and a **setTag:** method (which `NSView` doesn’t define).

See also: – **viewWithTag:**

translateOriginToPoint:

– (void)translateOriginToPoint:(NSPoint)newOrigin

Translates the receiver’s coordinate system so that its origin moves to *newOrigin*. In the process, the origin of the receiver’s bounds rectangle is shifted by $(-newOrigin.x, -newOrigin.y)$. This method neither redisplay the receiver nor marks it as needing display. You must do this yourself with **display** or **setNeedsDisplay:**.

Note the difference between this method and setting the bounds origin. Translation effectively moves the image inside the bounds rectangle, while setting the bounds origin effectively moves the rectangle over the image. The two are in a sense inverse, although translation is cumulative and setting the bounds origin is absolute.

This method posts an `NSViewBoundsDidChangeNotification` to the default notification center if the receiver is configured to do so.

See also: – **setBoundsOrigin:**, – **setBounds:**, – **setPostsBoundsChangedNotifications:**

unlockFocus

– (void)unlockFocus

Balances an earlier **lockFocus** message, restoring the focus to the previously focused view is necessary.

See also: – **allocateGState**

unregisterDraggedTypes

– (void)unregisterDraggedTypes

Unregisters the receiver as a possible destination in a dragging session.

See also: – **registerForDraggedTypes:**

viewWillMoveToSuperview:

– (void)**viewWillMoveToSuperview:**(NSView *)*newSuperview*

Informs the receiver that it's being added as a subview of *newSuperview*. Subclasses can override this method to perform whatever actions are necessary.

See also: – **viewWillMoveToWindow:**

viewWillMoveToWindow:

– (void)**viewWillMoveToWindow:**(NSWindow *)*newWindow*

Informs the receiver that it's being added to the view hierarchy of *newWindow*. Subclasses can override this method to perform whatever actions are necessary.

See also: – **viewWillMoveToSuperview:**

viewWithTag:

– (id)**viewWithTag:**(int)*aTag*

Returns the receiver's nearest descendant (including itself) whose tag is *aTag*, or **nil** if no subview has that tag.

See also: – **tag**

visibleRect

– (NSRect)**visibleRect**

Returns the portion of the receiver not clipped by its superviews. Visibility is therefore defined quite simply, and doesn't account for whether other NSViews (or windows) overlap the receiver or whether the receiver has a window at all.

Note: During a printing operation the visible rectangle is further clipped to the page being imaged.

See also: – **isVisible** (NSWindow), – **documentVisibleRect** (NSScrollView),
– **documentVisibleRect** (NSClipView)

widthAdjustLimit

– (float)**widthAdjustLimit**

Returns the fraction (between 0.0 and 1.0) of the page that can be pushed onto the next page during automatic pagination to prevent items such as small images or text columns from being divided across

pages. This fraction is used to calculate the right edge limit for a **adjustPageWidthNew:left:right:limit:** message.

See also: – **heightAdjustLimit**

window

– (NSWindow *)**window**

Returns the receiver's window object, or **nil** if it has none.

See also: – **superview**

writeEPSInsideRect:toPasteboard:

– (void)**writeEPSInsideRect:(NSRect)aRect toPasteboard:(NSPasteboard *)pboard**

Writes EPS data that draws the region of the receiver within *aRect* onto *pboard*.

See also: – **dataUsingEPSInsideRect:**

Notifications

NSViewBoundsDidChangeNotification

Posted whenever the NSView's bounds rectangle changes independently of the frame rectangle, if the NSView is configured using **setPostsBoundsChangedNotifications:** to post such notifications. The notification contains:

Notification Object	The NSView whose bounds rectangle has changed
Userinfo	None

The following methods can result in notification posting:

- setBounds:
- setBoundsOrigin:
- setBoundsSize:
- setBoundsRotation:
- translateOriginToPoint:
- scaleUnitSquareToSize:
- rotateByAngle:

Note that the bounds rectangle resizes automatically to track the frame rectangle. Because the primary change is that of the frame rectangle, however, **setFrame:** and **setFrameSize:** don't result in a bounds-changed notification.

NSViewFocusDidChangeNotification

Posted whenever the NSView loses the PostScript focus other than by an **unlockFocus** message (for example, when its frame or bounds rectangle is changed). The notification contains:

Notification Object	The NSView that has lost focus.
Userinfo	None

See also: + **focusView**

NSViewFrameDidChangeNotification

Posted whenever the NSView's frame rectangle changes, if the NSView is configured using **setPostsFrameChangedNotifications:** to post such notifications. The notification contains:

Notification Object	The NSView whose frame rectangle has changed
Userinfo	None

The following methods can result in notification posting:

- setFrame:
- setFrameOrigin:
- setFrameSize:
- setFrameRotation: