



### #14: CPlusTESample

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**Versions:** 2.0 May 1990

**Components:**

AppLib.h	May 1, 1990
AppLib.r	May 1, 1990
Application.cp	May 1, 1990
Application.h	May 1, 1990
Document.cp	May 1, 1990
Document.h	May 1, 1990
Exceptions.cp	May 1, 1990
Exceptions.h	May 1, 1990
List.h	May 1, 1990
List.cp	May 1, 1990
TECommon.h	May 1, 1990
TEDocument.cp	May 1, 1990
TEDocument.h	May 1, 1990
TESample.cp	May 1, 1990
TESample.make	May 1, 1990
TESample.h	May 1, 1990
TESample.r	May 1, 1990
TESampleGlue.a	May 1, 1990

**From MacApp 2.0:**

UMAFailure.a	May 1, 1990
UMAFailure.h	May 1, 1990
UMAFailure.incl.p	May 1, 1990
UMAFailure.p	May 1, 1990

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This program requires C, C++, and Asm from MPW 3.1 or greater to build. It also uses the Failure handling routines, provided here, from MacApp 2.0.

For use with MPW 3.2, follow the instructions in the “TESample.make” file.

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This version of TESample has been substantially reworked in C++ to show how a “typical” object-oriented program could be written. To this end, what was once a single source code file has been restructured into a set of classes which demonstrate the advantages of object-oriented programming.

There are four main classes in this program. Each of these classes has a definition (.h) file and an implementation (.cp) file.

The TApplication class does all of the basic event handling and initialization necessary for Macintosh toolbox applications. It maintains a list of TDocument objects and passes events to the correct TDocument class when appropriate.

The `TDocument` class does all of the basic document handling work. `TDocument` objects are objects that are associated with a window. Methods are provided to deal with update, activate, mouse-click, key down, and other events. Some additional classes which implement a linked list of `TDocument` objects are provided.

The `TApplication` and `TDocument` classes together define a basic framework for Macintosh applications, without having any specific knowledge about the type of data being displayed by the application's documents. They are a (very) crude implementation of the MacApp application model, without the sophisticated view hierarchy.

The `TESample` class is a subclass of `TApplication`. It overrides several `TApplication` methods, including those for handling menu commands and cursor adjustment, and it does some necessary initialization. Note that we only need to override a few basic routines—the rest of the work is done in a generic way by `TApplication` (isn't OOP great?).

The `TEDocument` class is a subclass of `TDocument`. This class contains most of the special-purpose code for text editing. In addition to overriding most of the `TDocument` methods, it defines a number of additional methods which are used by the `TESample` class to get information on the document state.

The `UMAFailure` files are a hacked up version of MacApp 2.0's `UFailure` unit. The `Exceptions` files are a set of C++ macros that make recovering from errors easier.

### **Segmentation Strategy**

This program has only one segment, since it isn't really big enough to make multiple segments worthwhile. We do unload the data initialization segment at start time, which frees up some memory.

### **SetPort Strategy**

Toolbox routines do not change the current port. In spite of this, in this program we use a strategy of calling `_SetPort` whenever we want to draw or make calls which depend upon the current port. This makes us less vulnerable to bugs in other software which might alter the current port (such as the bug (feature?) in many desk accessories which change the port on `_OpenDeskAcc`). Hopefully, this also makes the routines from this program more self-contained, since they don't depend on the current port setting.

### **Clipboard Strategy**

This program does not maintain a private scrap. Whenever a Cut, Copy, or Paste occurs, we import or export from the public scrap to TextEdit's scrap immediately, using the `TEToScrap` and `TEFromScrap` routines. If we did use a private scrap, the import or export would be in the activate or deactivate event and suspend or resume event routines, respectively.

### **Version 2.0 Changes**

Version 2.0 adds the ability to open and save documents. It also allows the user to open multiple documents. For error checking, it uses the Failure unit now instead of the previous if-then-else method.