

EBOARD'S IN PITTSBURGH POST WIN32

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WHY WIN32?

- Widely supported
 - Introduced in Windows NT (1993)
 - Runs on everything since
 - Even then, very similar to the Win16 API
- Write Windows programs
 - Windows systems still make up a majority of desktop systems
 - Exposes platform specific features
 - “Fun”

INTRO TO WIN32

- A few differences from Unix programming
 - Not POSIX compliant
 - Preferred language is C++
 - Unusual type definitions
- The Windows API is object oriented
 - But not how you think it is
- Strings

`SetWindowTextA` takes an ANSI string.
`SetWindowTextW` takes a Unicode string.

C++

```
#ifdef UNICODE
    typedef LPWSTR LPTSTR;
#else
    typedef LPSTR LPTSTR;
#endif
```

Copy

TBYTE

A `WCHAR` if `UNICODE` is defined, a `CHAR` otherwise.

Windows represents Unicode characters using UTF-16

Data type

BYTE

DWORD

INT32

INT64

LONG

LONGLONG

UINT32

UI

UL

UL

W

BOOL is a type alias for **int**, distinct from C++'s **bool**, and from other types that represent a [Boolean](#) value. The header file `WinDef.h` also defines two values for use with **BOOL**.

C++

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```
#define FALSE 0
#define TRUE 1
```

32 bits

Signed

64 bits

Signed

32 bits

Unsigned

Hungarian Notation

Windows defines many data types of the form *pointer-to-X*. These usually have the prefix *P-* or *LP-* in the name. For example, **LPRECT** is a pointer to a **RECT**, where **RECT** is a structure that describes a rectangle. The following variable declarations are equivalent.

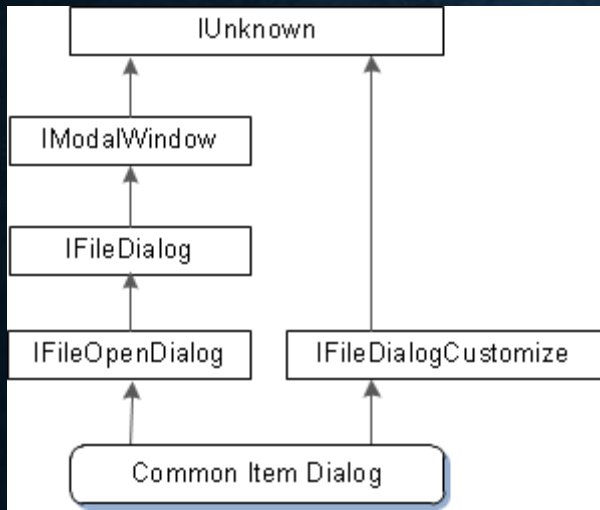
C++

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```
RECT* rect; // Pointer to a RECT structure.
LPRECT rect; // The same
PRECT rect; // Also the same.
```

THE COM

- ABI specification for accessing objects
- Component Object Model
 - Separate objects and functions from the client application
 - Most functionality in the Windows API is accessed through COM objects
- Written in object oriented C
 - Objects are opaque pointers
 - Request “interfaces” from objects
 - Simply structs containing function pointers



C++

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```
hr = pFileOpen->QueryInterface(IID_IFileDialogCustomize,
    reinterpret_cast<void**>(&pCustom));
if (SUCCEEDED(hr))
{
    // Use the interface. (Not shown.)
    // ...

    pCustom->Release();
}
else
{
    // Handle the error.
}
```

WINMAIN

- Easiest way to get the Windows API functionality we want
 - Special entry point for Windows programs

C++

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```
int WINAPI wWinMain(HINSTANCE hInstance, HINSTANCE hPrevInstance, PWSTR pCmdLine, int nCmdShow);
```

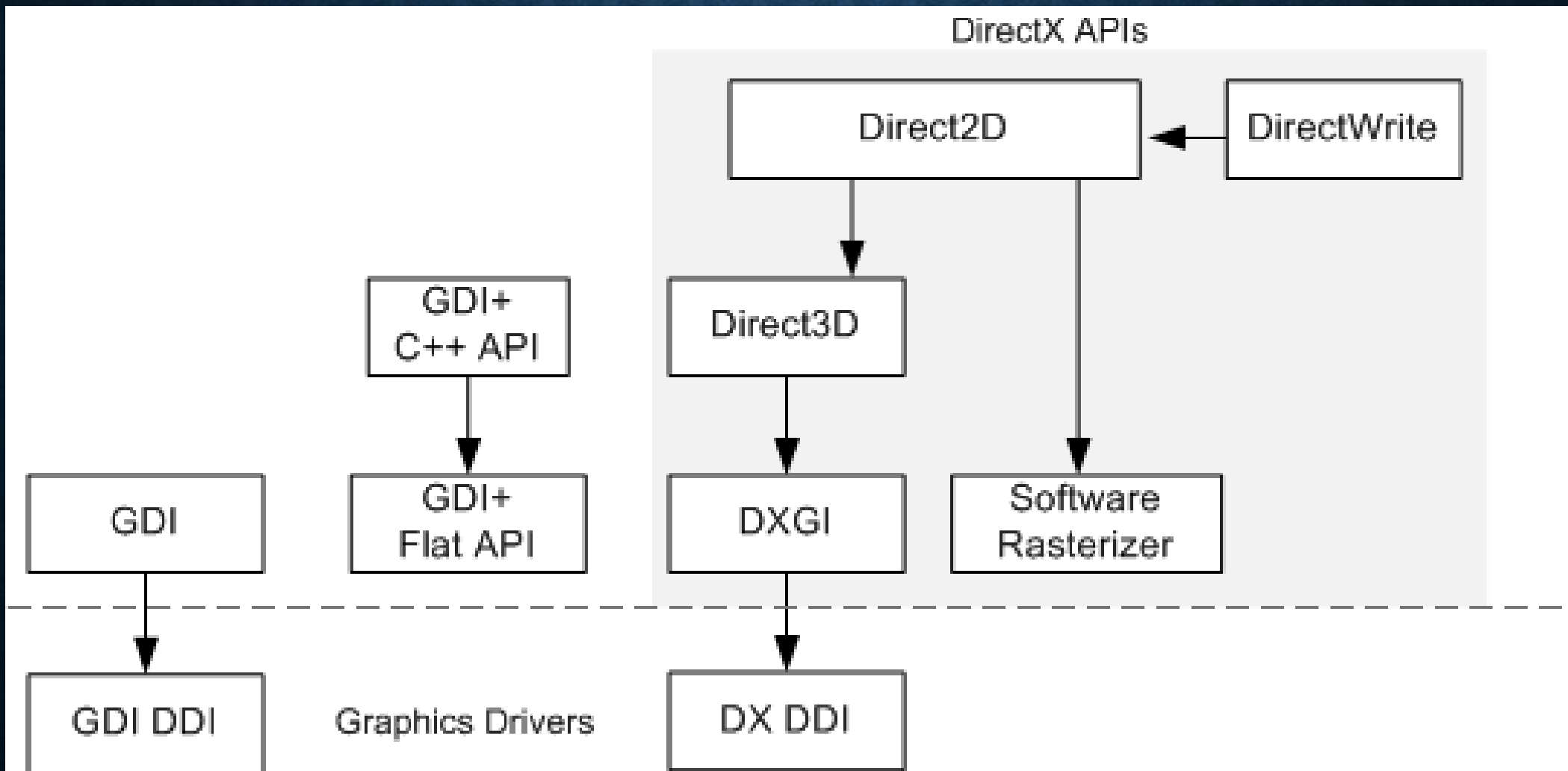
- `hInstance` – Handle to instance, contains information about our process
- `hPrevInstance` – Always zero, inherited from 16 bit Windows
- `pCmdLine` – A string containing our command line arguments (all of them)
- `nCmdShow` – Tells us whether our application is visible

BRIEF EXAMPLE INTERJECTION

USEFUL APIS IN WINDOWS

GDI/GDI+/DIRECT2D

- 2D graphics interfaces for Windows
- Original GDI is from the 16 bit days
 - Partial hardware acceleration
 - Aliasing
- GDI+ from XP onwards
 - Some improvements to GDI
- Direct2D introduced in Windows 7
 - Full hardware acceleration



DIRECT3D/DIRECTX

- 3D Graphics
 - Windows specific
 - Sometimes includes useful features
- DirectX 9 generally looks like OpenGL pre-3.3
- DirectX 10 generally looks like OpenGL 3.3
- DirectX 11 generally looks like OpenGL 4.0
- DirectX 12 generally looks like Vulkan

PROCESSES/THREADS

- Processes
 - About what you might expect
- Threads
 - Create, join, etc.
 - Pause and resume
 - Nicer thread synchronization API
- Fibers
- Thread Pools
 - Built in functions to create and manage thread pools and work queues

THE “FUN” WORLD OF WINDOWS

HELLO.C

- Windows SDK for Windows 1.0
 - Microsoft wants to demonstrate their new operating system
 - Includes code samples to show off their API
 - One of those programs is HELLO
- HELLO.C is 125 lines long
 - Also requires a 22 line long resource script

HOW MANY UI FRAMEWORKS?

- Win32
 - Older than I am
 - Have to deal with COM
- Windows Forms
 - Requires .NET
- Windows Presentation Foundation
- Universal Windows Platform
 - Dead on arrival
 - Also bad
- WinUI