

# Programming Windows

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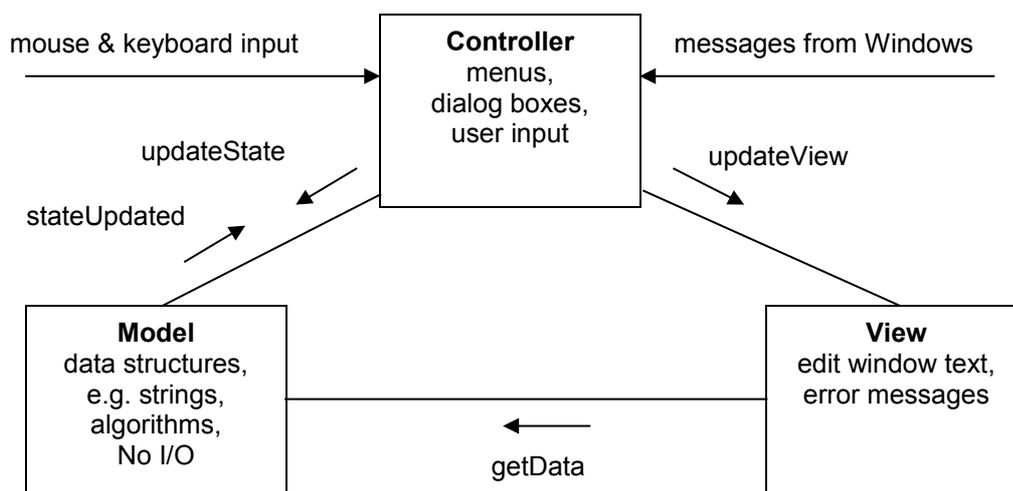
## 13 Model View Controller

Model-View-Controller is a design pattern that separates the user interface from the data structures and algorithms that model the application.

**Model** - data structures and algorithms with no reference whatsoever to input-output. Responds to requests for information (usually from the View) about its state (i.e. variables), and responds to instructions (usually from the Controller) to update the state

**View** - manages the user's view of the data on the screen or on the printer

**Controller** - interprets mouse and keyboard inputs. Includes menus and dialog boxes. Instructs the model or view to change as required.

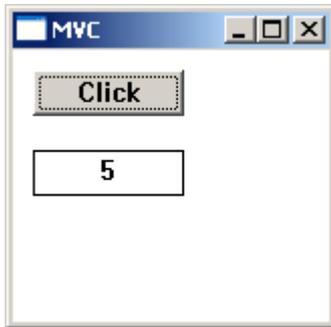


In a text editor, the *View* is informed of each change to the text so that it can update its display. The *Controller* is responsible for notifying the *View* of any changes because it interprets user's requests. It tells the *View* that something has changed, and the *View* then requests the current state from the *Model*. The *Model* is a passive holder of the string data accessed by the *View* and manipulated the *Controller*. The *Model* adds, removes or replaces substrings on demand from the *Controller*, and returns appropriate substrings on demand from the *View*. The *Model* is totally unaware of the existence of both the *View* and the *Controller*.

Ok. That's the theory. Can it be done in practice?

## 13.1 Model

The next program implements a simple counter. You click the button and the counter advances by 1. The value of the counter is shown in a text box. Here, the button has been clicked five times.



The model is just a simple counter.

```
/* model.c - implements a counter */  
  
#include <windows.h>  
  
static int counter = 0;  
  
BOOL incrementCounter()  
{  
    counter++;  
    return TRUE;  
}  
  
int getCounter()  
{  
    return counter;  
}
```

First, there is no reference whatsoever to any other module, or to any input-output. Second, the variable *counter* is declared as global to the file. The intention is that other modules cannot access it except through the two functions, *incrementCounter* and *getCounter*. Third, the value returned by *incrementCounter* signals that an update has taken place.

## 13.2 MVC Header File

The header file contains references to the two functions in *model.c* (shown above) and to the two functions in *view.c* (shown below).

```
/* mvc.h - header file for Model-View-Controller */

#ifndef MVC_H
#define MVC_H

int newTextWindow(HWND);
int updateView();

BOOL incrementCounter();
int getCounter();

#endif
```

## 13.3 View

*view.c* presents the users view of the data from the *model*.

```
/* view.c - the user's view of the data */

#include <windows.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include "mvc.h"

static HWND hwndResult;
static int counter;
static char strCounter[32];

int newTextWindow(HWND hwnd)
{
    hwndResult = CreateWindow("EDIT", NULL,
                              WS_CHILD | WS_VISIBLE | WS_BORDER |
                              ES_CENTER, 10, 50, 75, 23,
                              hwnd, NULL, NULL, NULL);

    counter = getCounter();
    sprintf(strCounter, "%d", counter);
    SetWindowText(hwndResult, strCounter);
    return 0;
}

int updateView()
{
    counter = getCounter();
    sprintf(strCounter, "%d", counter);
    SetWindowText(hwndResult, strCounter);
    return 0;
}
```

*newTextWindow* creates a text box to contain the value of *counter*. In *newTextWindow* it is expected that the first call to *getCounter* returns *counter*'s initial value, namely zero. *sprintf* converts the integer returned by *getCounter* into a string.

*updateView* updates the value shown in the text box by the value returned by *getCounter*.

## 13.4 Controller

*controller.c* carries with it the usual Windows overhead. A window class is created. The main window is initialised. And the message loop is set up.

```

/* controller.c - processes user input.
   Instructs model to update its state.
   Instructs View to refresh itself.
*/

#include <windows.h>
#include "mvc.h"

#define BTN_CLICKED 100

LRESULT CALLBACK WndProc(HWND, UINT, WPARAM, LPARAM);

int WINAPI WinMain(HINSTANCE hInst, HINSTANCE hPrevInst,
                  LPSTR cmdLine, int cmdShow)
{
    static char appName[] = "MVC";
    WNDCLASS wc;
    HWND hwnd;
    MSG msg;

    wc.style = CS_HREDRAW | CS_VREDRAW;
    wc.lpfnWndProc = WndProc;
    wc.cbClsExtra = 0;
    wc.cbWndExtra = 0;
    wc.hInstance = hInst;
    wc.hIcon = NULL;
    wc.hCursor = LoadImage(NULL, IDC_ARROW, IMAGE_CURSOR,
                          0, 0, LR_SHARED);
    wc.hbrBackground = (HBRUSH)GetStockObject(WHITE_BRUSH);
    wc.lpszMenuName = NULL;
    wc.lpszClassName = appName;

    RegisterClass(&wc);

    hwnd = CreateWindow(appName, "MVC",
                       WS_OVERLAPPEDWINDOW,
                       CW_USEDEFAULT, CW_USEDEFAULT,
                       CW_USEDEFAULT, CW_USEDEFAULT,
                       NULL, NULL, hInst, NULL);

    ShowWindow(hwnd, cmdShow);
    UpdateWindow(hwnd);
}

```

```

while (GetMessage(&msg, NULL, 0, 0)) {
    TranslateMessage(&msg);
    DispatchMessage(&msg);
}
return msg.wParam;
}

LRESULT CALLBACK WndProc(HWND hwnd, UINT msg,
                          WPARAM wParam, LPARAM lParam)
{
    switch (msg) {
    case WM_CREATE:
        CreateWindow("BUTTON", "Click",
                    WS_TABSTOP | WS_CHILD | WS_VISIBLE |
                    BS_PUSHBUTTON,
                    10, 10, 75, 23,
                    hwnd,
                    (HMENU)BTN_CLICKED,
                    (HINSTANCE)GetWindowLongPtr
                    (hwnd, GWL_HINSTANCE),
                    NULL);
        newTextWindow(hwnd);
        return 0;

    case WM_COMMAND:
        if (HIWORD(wParam) == BN_CLICKED) {
            if (LOWORD(wParam) == BTN_CLICKED) {
                if (incrementCounter())
                    updateView();
            }
        }
        return 0;

    case WM_CLOSE:
        DestroyWindow(hwnd);
        return 0;

    case WM_DESTROY:
        PostQuitMessage(0);
        return 0;
    }
    return DefWindowProc(hwnd, msg, wParam, lParam);
}

```

Initially, in *WndProc*, the button is created.

```

case WM_CREATE:
    CreateWindow("BUTTON", "Click",
                WS_TABSTOP | WS_CHILD | WS_VISIBLE |
                BS_PUSHBUTTON,
                10, 10, 75, 23,
                hwnd,
                (HMENU)BTN_CLICKED,
                (HINSTANCE)GetWindowLongPtr
                (hwnd, GWL_HINSTANCE),
                NULL);

```

And a call is made to *newTextWindow*.

```
newTextWindow(hwnd);
```

You may remember that *newTextWindow* is defined in *view.c*.

A button click is checked for in response to the *WM\_COMMAND* message.

```
case WM_COMMAND:
    if (HIWORD(wParam) == BN_CLICKED) {
        if (LOWORD(wParam) == BTN_CLICKED) {
            if (incrementCounter())
                updateView();
        }
    }
}
```

A *BN\_CLICKED* message is sent when a user clicks a button. *HIWORD(wParam)* specifies the notification code, *BN\_CLICKED* in this case. *LOWORD(wParam)* contains the button's control identifier, *BTN\_CLICKED*. This identifier is declared at the top of *controller.c*.

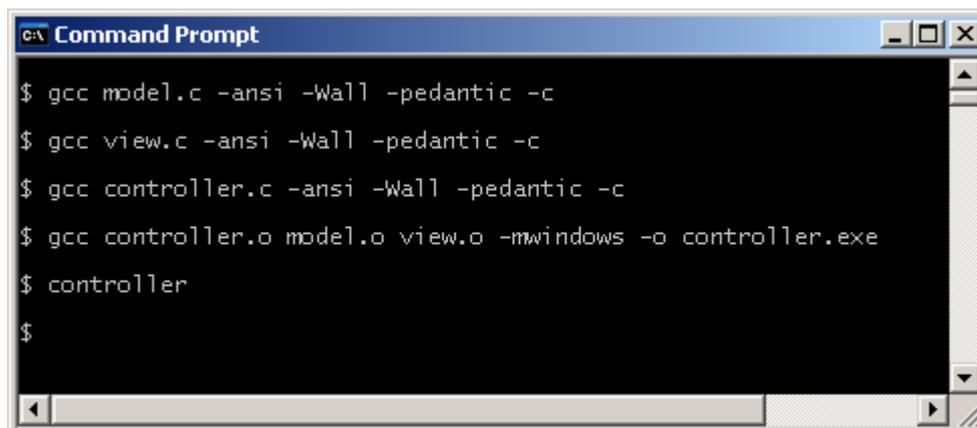
```
#define BTN_CLICKED 100
```

*incrementCounter*, defined in *model.c*, returns *TRUE* if *counter* has been updated.  
*updateView*, defined in *view.c*, retrieves the updated value of *counter*.

And there you are. Perhaps an improvement would be to have *model* issue a message when its state has been changed, and for *controller* to process this message.

## 13.5 Compiling and Linking

Just to remind you, with the gnu compiler collection C compiler at the MS-DOS prompt, the individual modules are compiled separately before linking and running.



```
C:\ Command Prompt
$ gcc model.c -ansi -Wall -pedantic -c
$ gcc view.c -ansi -Wall -pedantic -c
$ gcc controller.c -ansi -Wall -pedantic -c
$ gcc controller.o model.o view.o -mwindows -o controller.exe
$ controller
$
```

## Bibliography

BURBECK S, How to Use Model-View-Controller,  
<http://st-www.cs.illinois.edu/users/smarch/st-docs/mvc.html>, accessed Feb 2013

HOPKINS T, HORAN B, *Smalltalk: An Introduction to Application Development Using Visual Works*, Prentice Hall 1995