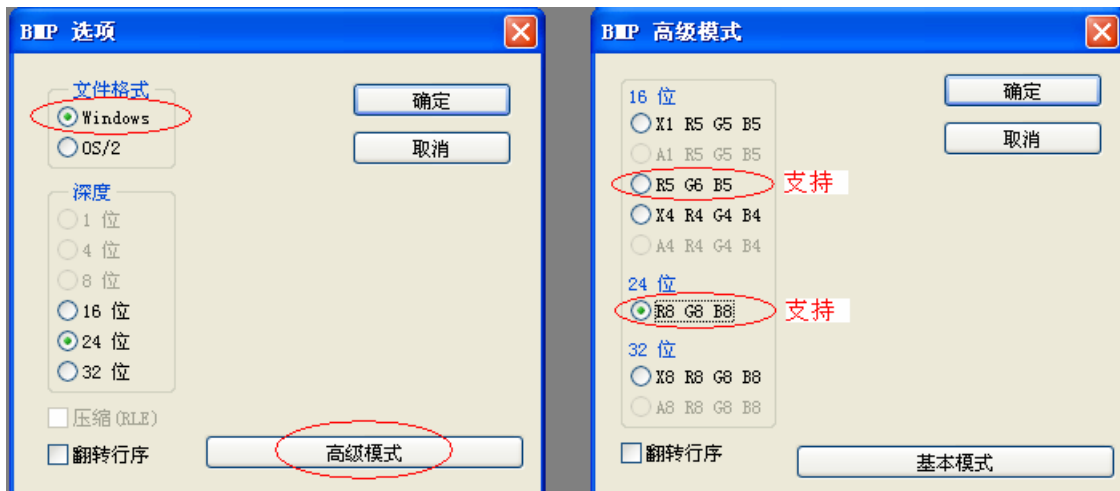


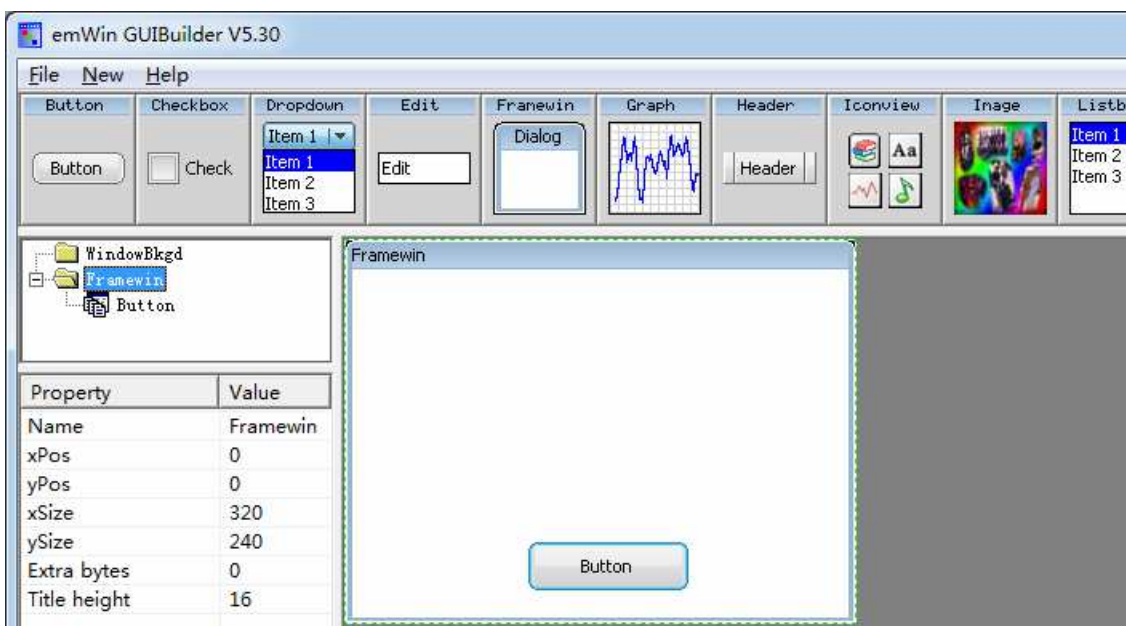
## emwin 2-day quick tutorial 009\_bitmap display and bitmap skinning

## 1. Use bitmaps in CodeBlocks

Note: The GLCD screen supports BMP bitmaps in 24bpp (RGB888) and 16bpp (RGB565) formats (bitmaps in other formats are not supported), and 16bpp (RGB565) BMP bitmaps can be saved through photoshop. Therefore, bitmaps in this format are also used in CodeBlocks. Take Photoshop as an example:

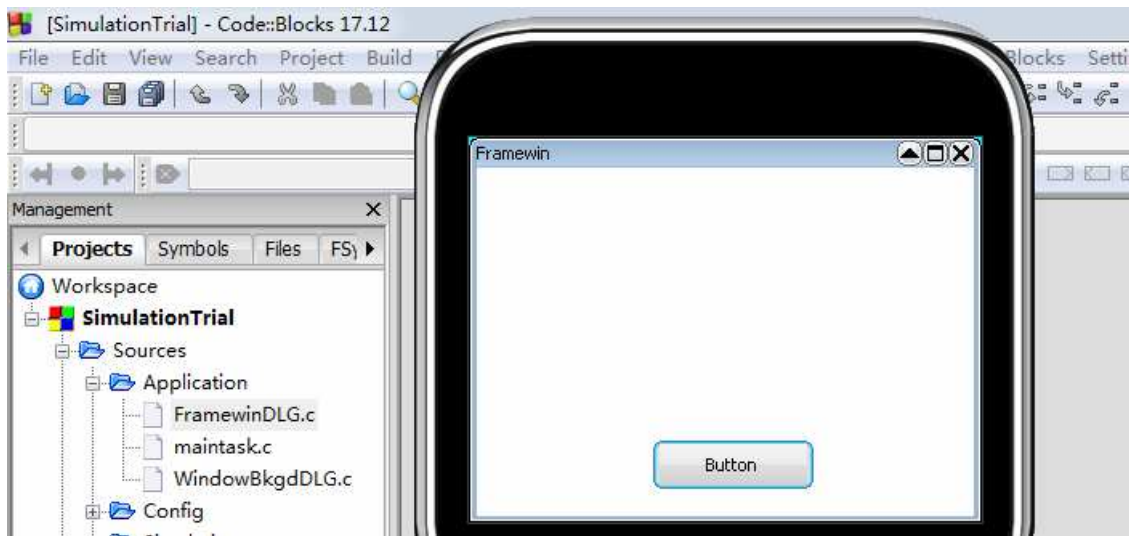


(1) Use GUIBuilder V5.30 to create the following pages and save them as c files, then add them to the CodeBlocks project:



Note: In the C file generated by GUIBuilder, user code is best added between "USER START" and "USER END", don't make any changes except the numbers elsewhere. Otherwise, GUIBuilder will not be able to open this c file again. In addition, when GUIBuilder opens this C file again and edits and saves it, the content between "USER START" and "USER END" will not be changed. Also, do not modify the C code directly when it is opened by GUIBuilder. Otherwise, the modified content will be lost when saved by GUIBuilder.

Compiling and running:

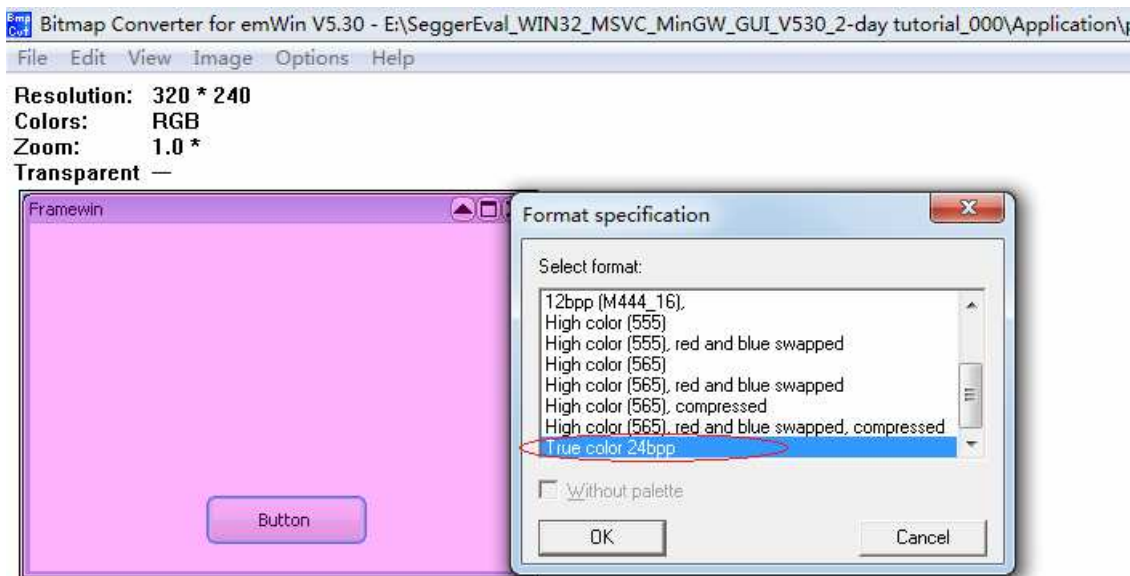
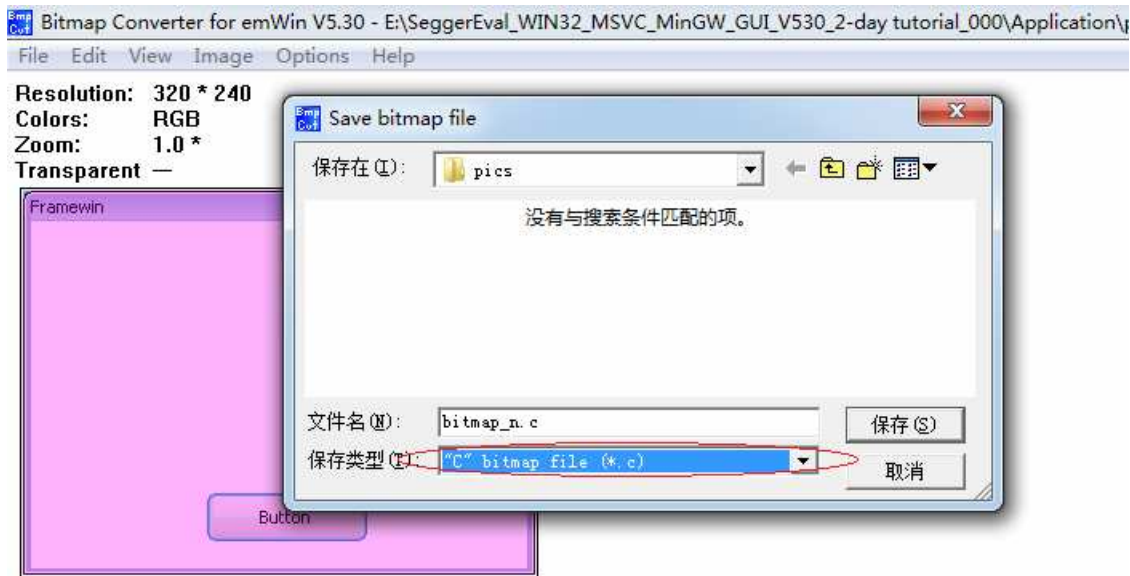


(2) capture the screen of the simulator and save it as two BMP files, one is the normal color interface (In order to distinguish the original interface, the color was modified), the other is the anti-color interface, the file name corresponds to `bitmap_n.bmp` and `bitmap_p.bmp`:

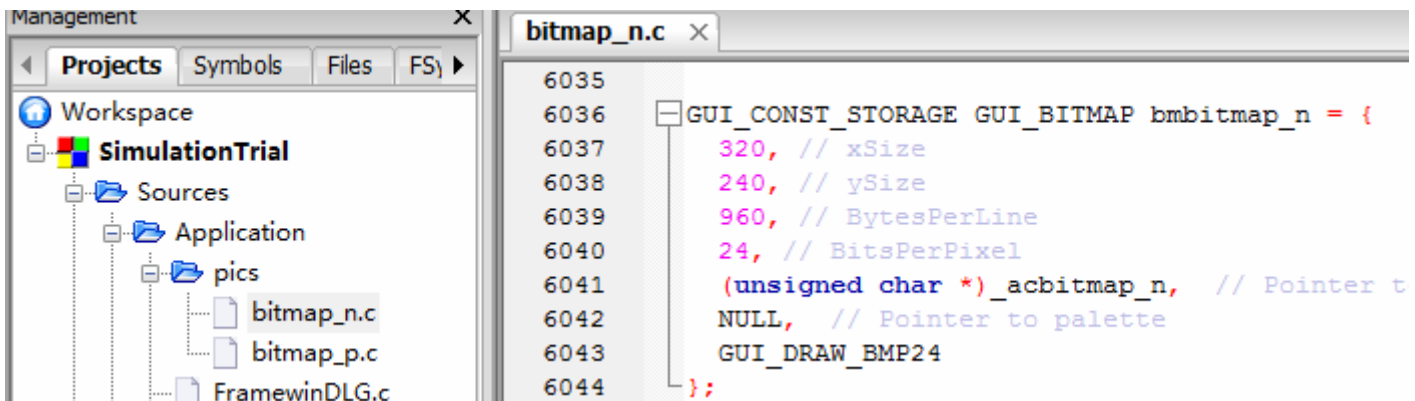


The normal color bitmap is used for button released, and the reverse color bitmap is used for button pressed.  
Note: If you want exquisite and gorgeous interface effect, also follow this method: capture the original interface → UI processing → set `emWin` to use bitmap skin (whole picture, no need to be sliced and decomposed).

(3) Using BmpCvt\_V530.exe (under Tool directory) to convert bitmaps into c files: bitmap\_n.c and bitmap\_p.c



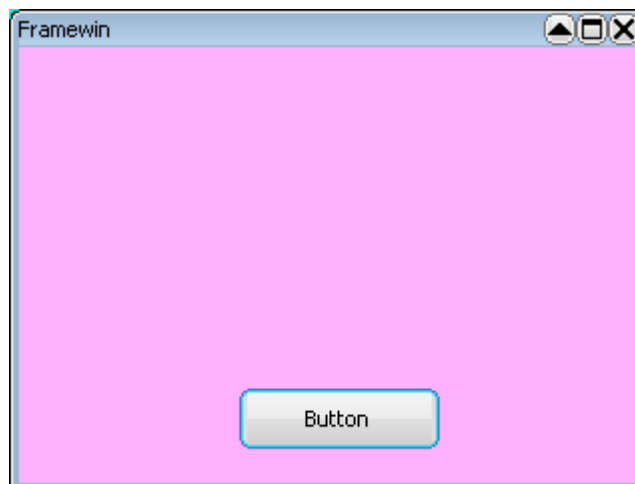
(4) Copy bitmap\_n.c and bitmap\_p.c and add them to CodeBlocks project:



(5) Modify the program to display bitmaps as background:

```
DLG.c x
// USER START (Optionally insert additional message handling)
//窗口重绘消息,这个比较难说明白,反正在Framewin或Window窗口之中我们一般是用控件,如果
//Window redraw message, this is difficult to explain, anyway, we usually use widget
case WM_PAINT:
    posiX = WM_GetWindowOrgX(WM_GetParent(pMsg->hWin)) - WM_GetWindowOrgX(pMsg->hWin);
    posiY = WM_GetWindowOrgY(WM_GetParent(pMsg->hWin)) - WM_GetWindowOrgY(pMsg->hWin);
    GUI_DrawBitmap(&bmbitmap_n, posiX, posiY);
    break;
// USER END
default:
```

Note: Because GUI\_DrawBitmap() is only displayed in the Client area, using coordinate calculation to offset the border of the bitmap to get posiX and posiY. Of course, you can also make a bitmap without the border and only leave the client area.

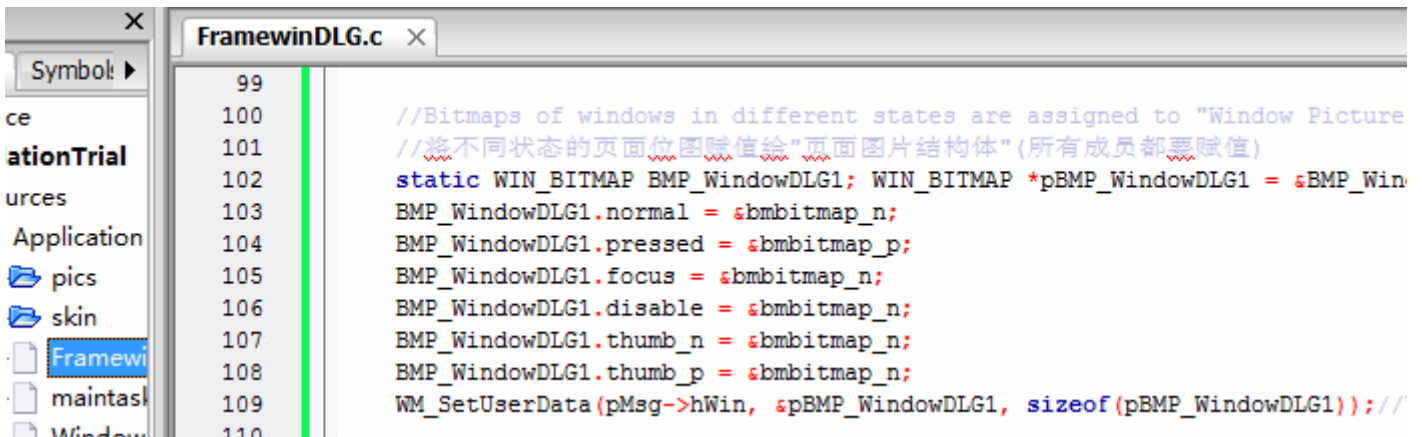


(6) The realization of button bitmap skin:

Copy the Application/skin directory of the skinPRJ\_WINemWin530\_NoOS\_CodeBlocks\_GBK.zip demo project (found in the GLCD demo code) to the project directory and add it to the CodeBlocks project. The c files in the skin directory are bitmap skinning source codes written by neqee (The principle of bitmap skinning please see the end of this article.):

```
SKIN_button.c x
64 //Button控件的自定义绘制函数,位于第2层(比如:WINDOW->BUTTON)
65 int SKIN_button2L(const WIDGET_ITEM_DRAW_INFO * pDrawItemInfo
66     return SKIN_button(pDrawItemInfo, 2);
67 }
68 //Button控件的自定义绘制函数,位于第3层(比如:FRAMEWIN->CLIENT-
69 int SKIN_button3L(const WIDGET_ITEM_DRAW_INFO * pDrawItemInfo
70     return SKIN_button(pDrawItemInfo, 3);
71 }
72 //Button控件的自定义绘制函数,位于第4层(比如:WINDOW->FRAMEWIN-
73 int SKIN_button4L(const WIDGET_ITEM_DRAW_INFO * pDrawItemInfo
74     return SKIN_button(pDrawItemInfo, 4);
75 }
76 //Button控件的自定义绘制函数,位于第5层(比如:WINDOW->MULTIPAGE
77 int SKIN_button5L(const WIDGET_ITEM_DRAW_INFO * pDrawItemInfo
78     return SKIN_button(pDrawItemInfo, 5);
79 }
```

In the WM\_INIT\_DIALOG message (Initialize messages, can setting some initial parameters of widgets here), the page bitmaps in different states are assigned to "Page Picture Structures":

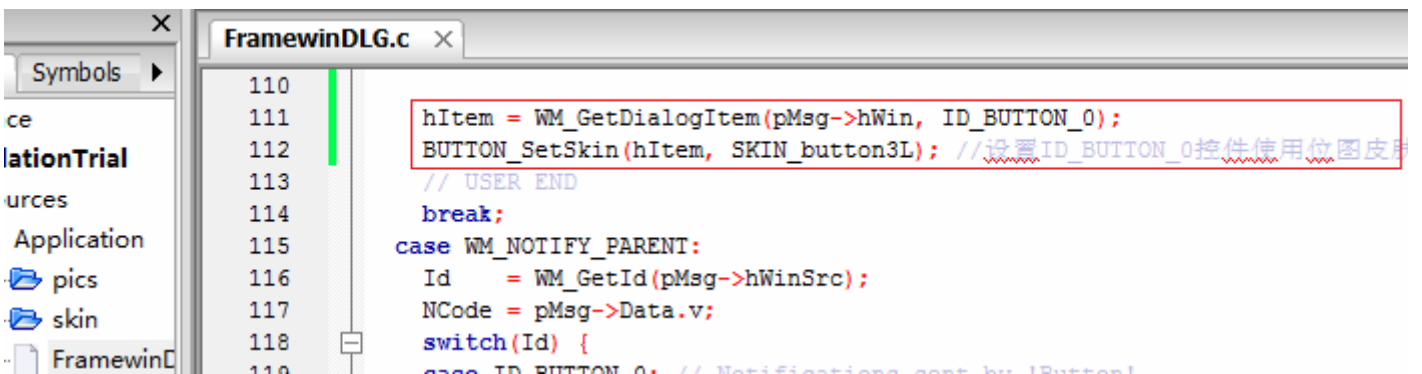


```

99
100 //Bitmaps of windows in different states are assigned to "Window Picture
101 //将不同状态的页面位图赋值给"页面图片结构体" (所有成员都要赋值)
102 static WIN_BITMAP BMP_WindowDLG1; WIN_BITMAP *pBMP_WindowDLG1 = &BMP_Win
103 BMP_WindowDLG1.normal = &bmbitmap_n;
104 BMP_WindowDLG1.pressed = &bmbitmap_p;
105 BMP_WindowDLG1.focus = &bmbitmap_n;
106 BMP_WindowDLG1.disable = &bmbitmap_n;
107 BMP_WindowDLG1.thumb_n = &bmbitmap_n;
108 BMP_WindowDLG1.thumb_p = &bmbitmap_n;
109 WM_SetUserData(pMsg->hWin, &pBMP_WindowDLG1, sizeof(pBMP_WindowDLG1));//
110
    
```

The goal of this step is to store the "pointer" of the skin bitmap of two states into the parent page. All the child controls in the parent page can share this bitmap (this is the principle that the whole bitmap does not need to be sliced). If all the child widgets are set to use this skin bitmap, emWin automatically calls the bitmap as the skin (don't think about realizing it by yourself). Bitmaps of two states include: normal, press/mark (e.g., checking state of the checkbox widget), There are also "disabled" and "focused" states that are optional.

Setting widget to use bitmap skin:

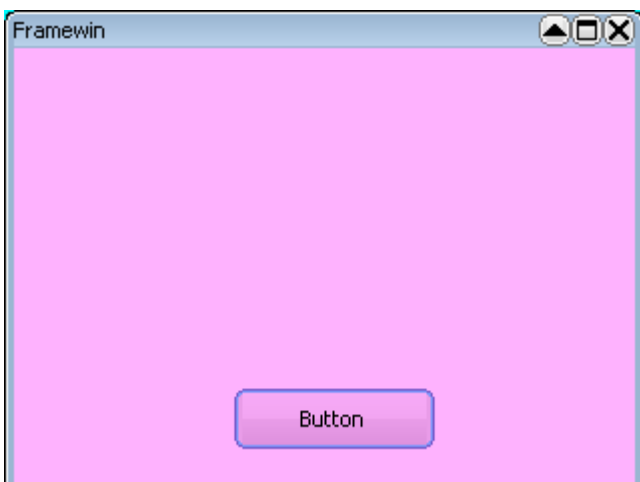


```

110
111 hItem = WM_GetDialogItem(pMsg->hWin, ID_BUTTON_0);
112 BUTTON_SetSkin(hItem, SKIN_button3L); //设置ID_BUTTON_0控件使用位图皮肤
113 // USER END
114 break;
115 case WM_NOTIFY_PARENT:
116 Id = WM_GetId(pMsg->hWinSrc);
117 NCode = pMsg->Data.v;
118 switch(Id) {
119 case ID_BUTTON_0: // Notifications sent by ID_BUTTON_0
    
```

SKIN\_button3L "3L" means the number of layers from the parent window with the bitmap "pointer" to the child widget. Here the BUTTON widget is a child of the Framewin window, so their child-parent relationship is FRAMEWIN->CLIENT->BUTTON, That is, BUTTON is located at the third layer of the framewin window.

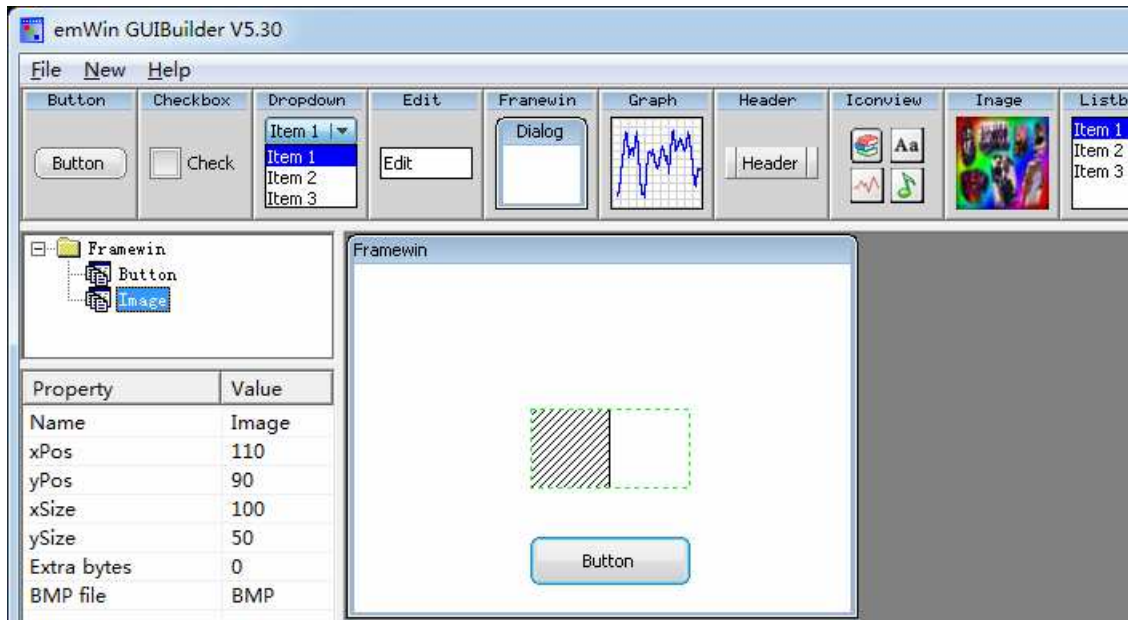
Compiling and running:



Looking at this, you might wonder, What should I do if I want to use bitmap skin even on the Framewin? Then you can use window and make a bitmap skin with borders.

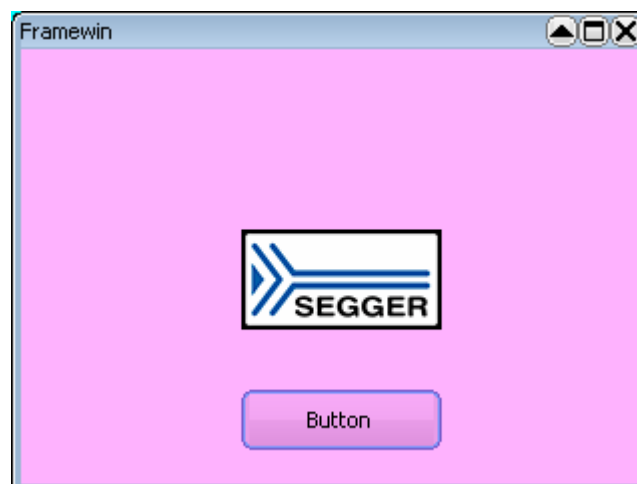
### 2. Use Image Widget to Display Bitmap:

In addition to being displayed as background and bitmap skin, it is much more convenient to display a bitmap somewhere using the Image widget. Use GUIBuilder V5.30 to open the pre-generated c file, add an Image widget and click Save, User code previously added between "USER START" and "USER END" will not be changed:



Assign the bitmap pointer to the Image widget in the WM\_INIT\_DIALOG message (Initialize messages, can setting some initial parameters of widgets here):

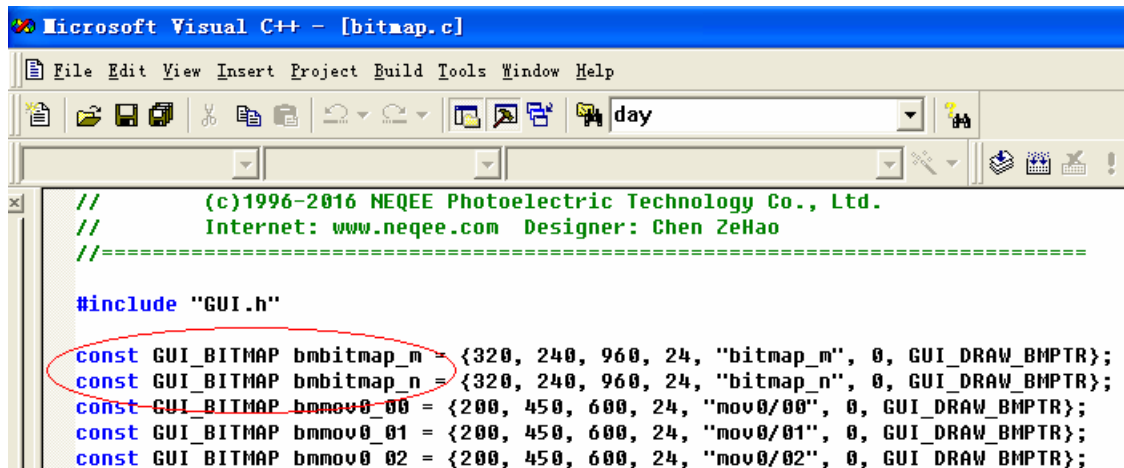
```
IMAGE_SetBitmap(WM_GetDialogItem(pMsg->hWin, ID_IMAGE_0), &bmlogo);
```



### 3. Use bitmaps in the GLCD

The method of using bitmap in GLCD is the same as CodeBlocks except for generating bitmap\_n.c and bitmap\_p.c.

- 1) Copy bitmap\_n.bmp and bitmap\_p.bmp to the pics directory of GLCD's Nand-Flash.
- 2) Double-click bmpGen\_v121.exe tool in the Nand-Flash root directory to generate bitmap.c and bitmap.h files.
- 3) Adding bitmap.c and bitmap.h to the Keil MDK project, then you can use bitmap\_n and bitmap\_p bitmaps just like CodeBlocks:



```

Microsoft Visual C++ - [bitmap.c]
File Edit View Insert Project Build Tools Window Help
day
//      (c)1996-2016 NEQEE Photoelectric Technology Co., Ltd.
//      Internet: www.neqee.com Designer: Chen ZeHao
//-----
#include "GUI.h"
const GUI_BITMAP bmbitmap_m = {320, 240, 960, 24, "bitmap_m", 0, GUI_DRAW_BITMAP};
const GUI_BITMAP bmbitmap_n = {320, 240, 960, 24, "bitmap_n", 0, GUI_DRAW_BITMAP};
const GUI_BITMAP bmmov0_00 = {200, 450, 600, 24, "mov0/00", 0, GUI_DRAW_BITMAP};
const GUI_BITMAP bmmov0_01 = {200, 450, 600, 24, "mov0/01", 0, GUI_DRAW_BITMAP};
const GUI_BITMAP bmmov0_02 = {200, 450, 600, 24, "mov0/02", 0, GUI_DRAW_BITMAP};

```

### 4. The principle of emWin realizing bitmap skinning for widgets

- ①The traditional method of emWin pasting skin bitmap is to call the APP function XXXX\_SetBitmap(), but it is very troublesome.
- ②In order to display the widget, emWin has one widget drawing function for each widget, we change the widget drawing function into our own "custom drawing function", So we can draw this widget as anything we like, emWin is no longer involved in drawing this widget; In this custom drawing function, we do nothing but display the bitmap of the widget, this is the principle of emWin realizing bitmap skinning for widgets.
- ③Support the whole bitmap mapping, do not need to slice and decompose the whole bitmap, we can do interface skinning very quickly.



As shown in the figure above,  $(x_0, y_0)$  is the display coordinate of the whole bitmap,  $(x_1, y_1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2)$  are the cut display coordinates automatically generated by emWin for the widget. We just need to call the GUI\_DrawBitmap() function to display the whole bitmap in  $(x_0, y_0)$ . emWin will automatically cut and display the bitmap for skinning of the widget.

**The steps of bitmap skin by skinning method:**

1) In the WM\_INIT\_DIALOG message(Initialize messages,can setting some initial parameters of widgets here),the page bitmaps in different states are assigned to "Page Picture Structures":

//Bitmaps of windows in different states are assigned to "Window Picture Structures" (all members must be assigned values)

//将不同状态的页面位图赋值给"页面图片结构体" (所有成员都要赋值)

```
static WIN_BITMAP BMP_WindowDLG1; WIN_BITMAP *pBMP_WindowDLG1 = &BMP_WindowDLG1;
BMP_WindowDLG1.normal = &bmbitmap_n;
BMP_WindowDLG1.pressed = &bmbitmap_p;
BMP_WindowDLG1.focus = &bmbitmap_n;
BMP_WindowDLG1.disable = &bmbitmap_n;
BMP_WindowDLG1.thumb_n = &bmbitmap_n;
BMP_WindowDLG1.thumb_p = &bmbitmap_n;
WM_SetUserData(pMsg->hWin, &pBMP_WindowDLG1, sizeof(pBMP_WindowDLG1)); //Write the pointer to the user data
```

2) In WM\_INIT\_DIALOG message(Initialize messages,can setting some initial parameters of widgets here),change the drawing function of BUTTON widget to the custom drawing function:

```
hItem = WM_GetDialogItem(pMsg->hWin, ID_BUTTON_0);
```

```
BUTTON_SetSkin(hItem, SKIN_button3L); //设置 ID_BUTTON_0 控件使用位图皮肤 Set ID_BUTTON_0 to used bitmap skinning
```

Note: The custom drawing function SKIN\_button3L() of BUTTON widget is implemented in SKIN\_button.c file, and the "page picture structure" is defined in skin.h.

**5. Summary:**

Using the whole bitmap to realize emWin bitmap skin should be the first method created by neqee in the industry. It can greatly reduce the workload of bitmap skinning for widgets. Conservatively, the efficiency of making bitmap skin is estimated to be at least 10 times higher. If the bitmap corresponding to each widget is sliced down and then converted into a c file, then paste it to the widget, the workload will be terrible.

