
Subject: Re: Keeping Button Pressed In?
Posted by [Dick Jackson](#) on Mon, 24 Oct 2005 17:08:43 GMT
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Hi again,

I've improved this routine a bit, it should be even more useful now!

"Dick Jackson" <dick@d-jackson.com> wrote in message
news:[tAZ6f.274433\\$oW2.56864@pd7tw1no...](mailto:tAZ6f.274433$oW2.56864@pd7tw1no...)
> Hi Benjamin:
>
> "Benjamin Hornberger" <benjamin.hornberger@stonybrook.edu> wrote in
> message news:[43592bf7\\$1_1@marge.ic.sunysb.edu...](mailto:43592bf7$1_1@marge.ic.sunysb.edu...)
>>
>> Interesting. I find it inconsistent though that bitmap buttons behave
>> like that, while buttons with a text value (label) turn into radio
>> buttons in an exclusive base. What if I want a "depressed" button with a
>> text value?
>>
>> Benjamin
>
> I've found this to work pretty well, a function that takes the text value
> as a string and converts it to the RGB byte array for your Widget_Button.
> I realize it's not perfect about aligning one button with no descenders
> (e.g., 'GJPY') and another with descenders (e.g., 'gjpy'), but I don't
> have time to make that very doable fix right now.

That is now fixed, and I'd like to hear how the result looks on a Unix system. Comments are welcome!

=====

FUNCTION BitmapForButtonText, str

; ; Return an RGB byte array (w, h, 3) suitable for use as the Value of a
; ; Widget_Button to display the text given in parameter 'str'.

; ; Example:
; wTLB0=Widget_Base(/Row,/Exclusive)
; wBtn1=Widget_Button(wTLB0,Value=BitmapForButtonText('1'))
; wBtn2=Widget_Button(wTLB0,Value=BitmapForButtonText('2'))
; Widget_Control,wTLB0,/Realize

; ; Dick Jackson / D-Jackson Software Consulting / dick@d-jackson.com

; ; Find what font and colours to use by making a button widget

```

wTLB = Widget_Base()
wBtn = Widget_Button(wTLB)
font = Widget_Info(wBtn, /FontName)
sysColors = Widget_Info(wBtn, /System_Colors)
Widget_Control, wTLB, /Destroy

;; Find how high the bitmap needs to be for ascenders and descenders
;; (highest and lowest points of characters) in this font

Window, XSize=100, YSize=100, /Pixmap, /Free
Device, Set_Font=font
y0 = 15
XYOutS, 0, y0, 'Ay', /Device, Font=0 ; Test with high and low letters
bwWindow = TVRD() ; Black background, white text
WDelete, !D.Window
IF !Order EQ 1 THEN bwWindow = Reverse(bwWindow, 2) ; Handle !Order=1
whRowUsed = Where(Max(bwWindow, Dimension=1) NE 0)
minY = Min(whRowUsed, Max=maxY)

;; Calculate sizes and starting position

border = 2 ; Width of border around text
xSize = (Get_Screen_Size())[0] ; Maximum width of button text
ySize = (maxY-minY+1) + border*2
x0 = border
y0 = border+(y0-minY)

;; Make window, draw text, read back

Window, XSize=xSize, YSize=ySize, /Pixmap, /Free
Erase, Color=Total(sysColors.Face_3D * [1, 256, 65536L])
blankRGB = TVRD(True=3)
XYOutS, x0, y0, str, /Device, Font=0, $
    Color=Total(sysColors.Button_Text * [1, 256, 65536L])
textRGB = TVRD(True=3)
WDelete, !D.Window
text2D = Total(textRGB NE blankRGB, 3)
whereX = Where(Total(text2D, 2) NE 0, nWhereX)

;; Prepare result

IF nWhereX EQ 0 THEN $ ; Nothing visible:
    result = blankRGB[0, *, *] $ ; Return one column
ELSE $ ; Else return width used plus
        ; border (plus two extra pixels
        ; to make Windows button look OK)
    result = textRGB[0:(whereX[nWhereX-1]+border+2) < (xSize-1), *, *]

```

```
;: Compensate for reversal if !Order is 1  
IF !Order EQ 1 THEN result = Reverse(result, 2)  
Return, result
```

END

=====

Cheers,

--
-Dick

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