

# **Manual for wxTreeLayout 1.0: a tree layout library for wxWindows**

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November 1993

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## 1. Introduction

This manual describes a tree-drawing class library for wxWindows. It provides layout of simple trees with one root node, drawn left-to-right, with user-defined spacing between nodes.

wxTreeLayout is an abstract class that must be subclassed. The programmer defines various member functions which will access whatever data structures are appropriate for the application, and wxTreeLayout uses these when laying out the tree.

wxStoredTree is a class derived from wxTreeLayout that may be used directly to draw trees on a canvas. It supplies storage for the nodes, and draws to a device context.

Below is the example tree generated by the program test.cc.

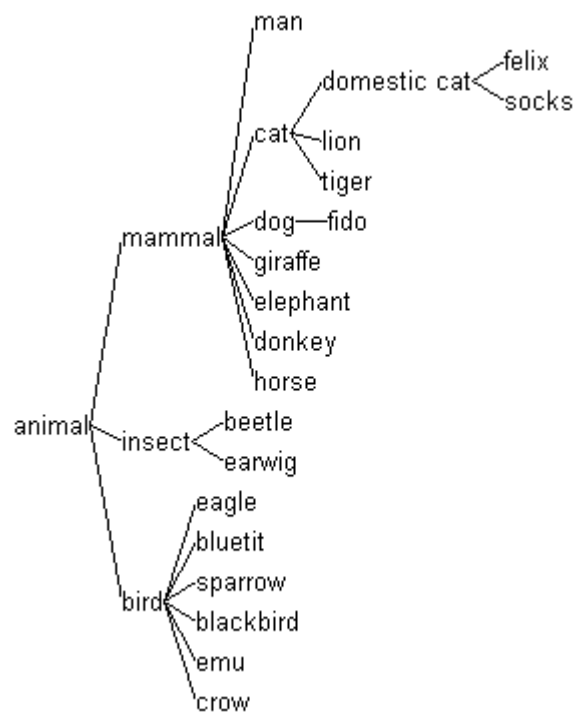


Figure 1: Example tree

## 2. Implementation

The algorithm is due to Gabriel Robins [1], a linear-time algorithm originally implemented in LISP for AI applications.

The original algorithm has been modified so that both X and Y planes are calculated simultaneously, increasing efficiency slightly. The basic code is only a page or so long.

### 3. wxTreeLayout Class Reference

The member functions are given in alphabetical order except for the constructors and destructors which appear first.

#### 3.1. wxTreeLayout: wxObject

This abstract class is used for drawing a tree. You must derive a new class from this, and define member functions to access the data that wxTreeLayout needs.

Nodes are identified by long integer identifiers. The derived class communicates the actual tree structure to wxTreeLayout by defining *wxTreeLayout::GetChildren* and *wxTreeLayout::GetNodeParent* functions.

The application should call *DoLayout* to do the tree layout. Depending on how the derived class has been defined, either *wxTreeLayout::Draw* must be called (for example by the *OnDraw* member of a *wxCanvas*) or the application-defined drawing code should be called as normal.

For example, if you have an image drawing system already defined, you may want wxTreeLayout to position existing node images in that system. So you just need a way for wxTreeLayout to set the node image positions according to the layout algorithm, and the rest will be done by your own image drawing system.

#### **wxTreeLayout::wxTreeLayout**

**void wxTreeLayout(wxDC \*dc = NULL)**

Constructor.

#### **wxTreeLayout::ActivateNode**

**void ActivateNode(long id, Bool active)**

Define this so wxTreeLayout can turn nodes on and off for drawing purposes (not all nodes may be connected in the tree). See also *NodeActive*.

#### **wxTreeLayout::DoLayout**

**void DoLayout(long topNode = -1)**

Calculates the layout for the tree, optionally specifying the top node.

#### **wxTreeLayout::Draw**

**void Draw(void)**

Call this to let wxTreeLayout draw the tree itself, once the layout has been calculated with *DoLayout*. The device context must have been set in the constructor or using *SetDC*.

**wxTreeLayout::DrawBranch****void DrawBranch(long *from*, long *to*)**

Defined by wxTreeLayout to draw an arc between two nodes.

**wxTreeLayout::DrawBranches****void DrawBranches(void)**

Defined by wxTreeLayout to draw the arcs between nodes.

**wxTreeLayout::DrawNode****void DrawNode(long *id*)**

Defined by wxTreeLayout to draw a node.

**wxTreeLayout::DrawNodes****void DrawNodes(void)**

Defined by wxTreeLayout to draw the nodes.

**wxTreeLayout::GetChildren****void GetChildren(long *id*, wxList &*list*)**

Must be defined to return the children of node *id* in the given list of integers.

**wxTreeLayout::GetDC****long GetDC(void)**

Gets the (optional) device context associated with the tree.

**wxTreeLayout::GetNextNode****long GetNextNode(long *id*)**

Must be defined to return the next node after *id*, so that wxTreeLayout can iterate through all relevant nodes. The ordering is not important. The function should return -1 if there are no more nodes.

**wxTreeLayout::GetNodeName**

**char \* GetNodeName(long id)**

May optionally be defined to get a node's name (for example if leaving the drawing to wxTreeLayout).

**wxTreeLayout::GetNodeSize**

**void GetNodeSize(long id, float \*x, float \*y)**

Can be defined to indicate a node's size, or left to wxTreeLayout to use the name as an indication of size.

**wxTreeLayout::GetNodeParent**

**long GetNodeParent(long id)**

Must be defined to return the parent node of *id*. The function should return -1 if there is no parent.

**wxTreeLayout::GetNodeX**

**float GetNodeX(long id)**

Must be defined to return the current X position of the node. Note that coordinates are assumed to be at the top-left of the node so some conversion may be necessary for your application.

**wxTreeLayout::GetNodeY**

**float GetNodeY(long id)**

Must be defined to return the current Y position of the node. Note that coordinates are assumed to be at the top-left of the node so some conversion may be necessary for your application.

**wxTreeLayout::GetLeftMargin**

**float GetLeftMargin(void)**

Gets the left margin set with *SetMargins*.

**wxTreeLayout::GetOrientation**

**Bool GetOrientation(void)**

Gets the orientation: TRUE means top-to-bottom, FALSE means left-to-right (the default).

**wxTreeLayout::GetTopMargin**

**float GetTopMargin(void)**



Gets the top margin set with *SetMargins*.

### **wxTreeLayout::GetTopNode**

**long GetTopNode(void)**

wxTreeLayout calls this to get the top of the tree. Don't redefine this; call *SetTopNode* instead before calling *DoLayout*.

### **wxTreeLayout::GetXSpacing**

**float GetXSpacing(void)**

Gets the horizontal spacing between nodes.

### **wxTreeLayout::GetYSpacing**

**float GetYSpacing(void)**

Gets the vertical spacing between nodes.

### **wxTreeLayout::Initialize**

**void Initialize(void)**

Initializes wxTreeLayout. Call from application or overridden **Initialize** or constructor.

### **wxTreeLayout::CalcLayout**

**void CalcLayout(long node\_id, int level)**

Private function for laying out a branch.

### **wxTreeLayout::NodeActive**

**Bool NodeActive(long id)**

Define this so wxTreeLayout can know which nodes are to be drawn (not all nodes may be connected in the tree). See also *ActivateNode*.

### **wxTreeLayout::SetNodeName**

**void SetNodeName(long id, char \* name)**

May optionally be defined to set a node's name.

**wxTreeLayout::SetNodeX****void SetNodeX(long *id*, float *x*)**

Must be defined to set the current X position of the node. Note that coordinates are assumed to be at the top-left of the node so some conversion may be necessary for your application.

**wxTreeLayout::SetNodeY****void SetNodeY(long *id*, float *y*)**

Must be defined to set the current Y position of the node. Note that coordinates are assumed to be at the top-left of the node so some conversion may be necessary for your application.

**wxTreeLayout::SetOrientation****void SetOrientation(Bool *orientation*)**

Sets the tree orientation: TRUE means top-to-bottom, FALSE means left-to-right (the default).

**wxTreeLayout::SetTopNode****void SetTopNode(long *id*)**

Call this to identify the top of the tree to wxTreeLayout.

**wxTreeLayout::SetDC****void SetDC(wxDC \**dc*)**

Use this to set the tree's device context, if leaving the drawing up to wxTreeLayout.

**wxTreeLayout::SetSpacing****void SetSpacing(float *x*, float *y*)**

Sets the horizontal and vertical spacing between nodes in the tree.

**wxTreeLayout::SetMargins****void SetMargins(float *x*, float *y*)**

Sets the left and top margins of the whole tree.

## References

- [1] **Robins, Gabriel.** 1987 (September). *The ISI grapher: a portable tool for displaying graphs pictorially (ISI/RS-87-196)*. Technical report. University of South California.

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