

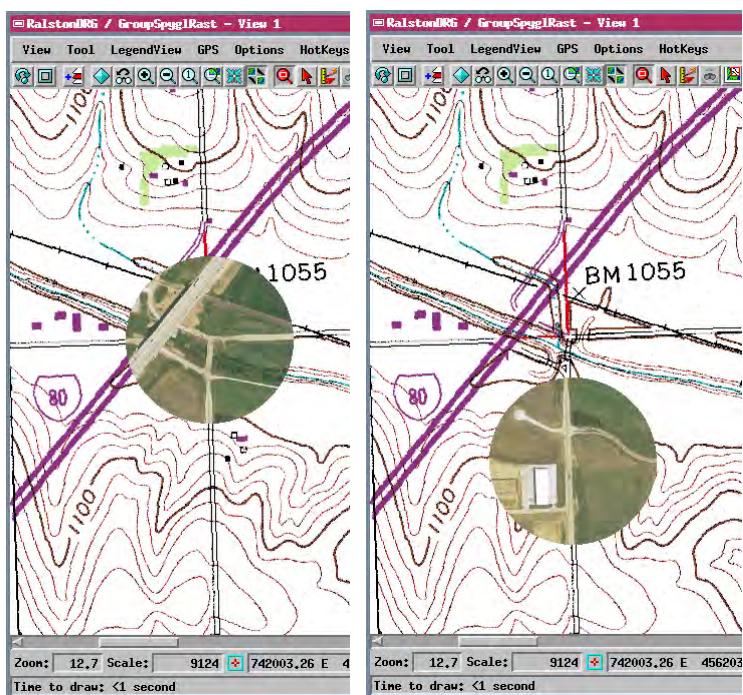
Sample GraphTip Script

Spyglass View

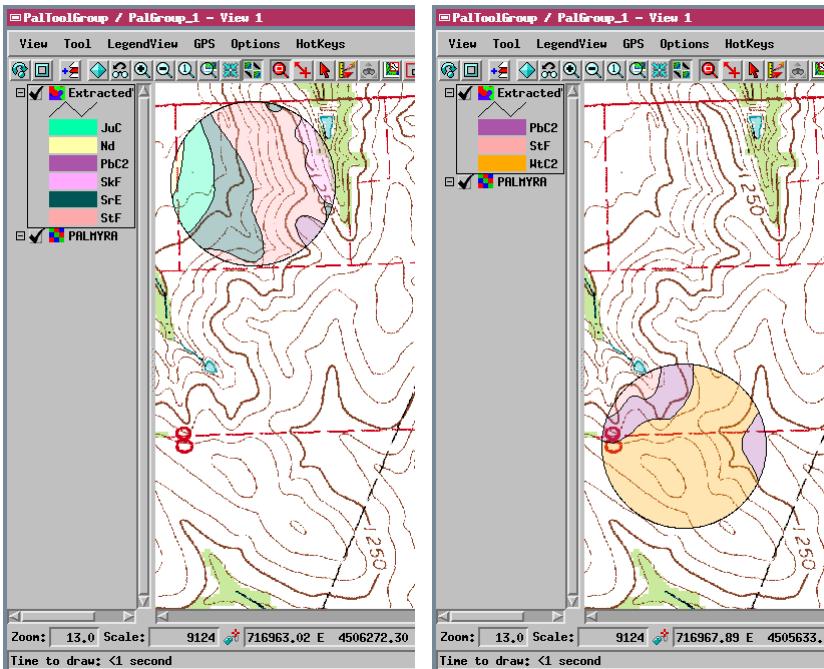
A GraphTip created by a Display Control Script automatically presents location-specific graphical information when the cursor pauses over a position in the View. Taking this concept a step further, a GraphTip can even pop-in a geographically-matching portion of another geospatial object at the cursor location. The effect is similar to the View-In-View tool provided with all TNT View windows, but the pop-in “spyglass” view can have any shape, appears automatically as determined by the Display Control Script, and requires no set-up by the end user. And unlike the View-In-View tool, a GraphTip can show a geospatial object that is not assigned to any view layer, but simply resides in an available Project File. The script that creates the GraphTip can also automatically adjust for any differences in Coordinate Reference System, datum, or cell size between the GraphTip source object and the geospatial data in the View. The script can also rescale the geodata within the GraphTip to match the current View scale.

MicroImages has prepared several sample Spyglass GraphTip scripts that are illustrated here and available for download from microimages.com. These scripts create a circular GraphTip whose diameter is set to be a fixed fraction of the size of the View window.

The SpyGlassRaster script (shown on the opposite side of this plate) uses standard GraphTip methods and structures



The SpyGlassRaster Display Control Script pops-in a circular GraphTip with an image of the cursor's geographic position. This image is centered on the cursor position and read from a specific raster object that is not a layer in the display group. In the illustration, the group displays a scanned topographic map, while the GraphTip pops-in the corresponding image from a color digital orthoimage.



The SpyGlassVector Display Control Script pops-in a circular GraphTip with geographically matching data from a vector object. In this case the required portion of the vector data is extracted to a temporary vector object that is added / removed from the display group automatically as needed. In this illustration, the GraphTip shows the matching part of a soil map with transparent polygon fills, so the underlying topographic map image is visible through the GraphTip.

to copy the geographically-matching portion of a raster object into the GraphTip at each GraphTip event. The SpyGlassVector script constructs a GraphTip that shows a matching vector object. This vector script cannot use conventional GraphTip methods, but instead extracts the relevant vector data to a temporary vector object covering only the area of the GraphTip. This temporary vector object is added / removed as a separate layer in the display group at each GraphTip event. Because the vector GraphTip is added to the display group as a layer, its legend appears automatically in LegendView, providing a context for the GraphTip content. This legend includes samples for only those data attributes present in the GraphTip extract from the parent vector, and it is updated automatically as the vector GraphTip layer is replaced at each new GraphTip event.

Many sample scripts have been prepared to illustrate how you might use the features of the TNT products' scripting language for scripts and queries. These scripts can be downloaded from www.microimages.com/freestuf/scripts.htm.

Script for Spyglass Raster GraphTip (SpyGlassRaster.sml Display Control Script)

```

class GRE_LAYER_RASTER F_layer;           global variable declarations
class RASTER F, Zoom, SourceRaster;
class POINT2D rasterUL, offset, center;

Graphics rendering device in memory for drawing
24-bit raster image as GraphTip. Use _RGB16
version for 16-bit color GraphTip image or _GRAY8
version for 8-bit grayscale GraphTip image.

class GRDEVICE_RAST_RGB24 rasterdev;

graphics rendering device in memory for binary
image buffer (for transparency mask for GraphTip)

class GRDEVICE_MEM_BINARY maskdev;

class GC gc;                                graphics context for
                                              drawing to GraphTip mask

numeric height, width;
numeric count = 0;
class POINT2D SourcePoint, LayerPoint, MapPoint,
    SourceMapPoint, SourceObjPoint;
class RVC_GEOREFERENCE SourceGeo, FGeo;
class TRANSPARM ScreenToLayer, FMapToSourceMap;
class TRANSPARM FObjToMap, SourceMapToObj;

Procedure called when any view for the group is
created. Gets the raster from the group's first layer.
This raster (F) is used to establish a translation
between the screen coordinates of the mouse cursor
and the map coordinates of the desired location to
be displayed in the GraphTip's view circle.

proc OnGroupCreateView (
    class GRE_GROUP group
) {
    F_layer = group.FirstLayer;
    DispGetRasterFromLayer(F, F_layer);
    open raster that is source for spyglass image;
    file should be in same directory as control script

    string filename$ = _context.ScriptDir + "\RalstonDOQQ.rvc";
    OpenRaster(SourceRaster, filename$, "RalstonDOQQ");
}

Function called when the mouse is left over
a position. This is the primary function for
creating and displaying the GraphTip.

func OnViewDataTipShowRequest (
    class GRE_VIEW view,
    class POINT2D point, cursor position in screen coordinates
    class TOOLTIP datatip
) {

    height = view.height/4;
    width = view.width/4;

    if (height < 32 && width < 32) {
        height = width = 32;
    } else {
        if (height > width) {
            width = height;
        } else {
            height = width;
        }
    }

    maskdev.Create(height,width);
    maskdev.ClearAll();
}

set height and width of
GraphTip area (in screen
pixels, as a fraction of
View dimensions). Height
and width should match.
Height must be > 32

create memory device
for mask and set all to 0

```

center.x = height/2; center.y = height/2;	position in mask for center of circle
offset.x = -height/2; offset.y = -height/2;	offset GraphTip so it is centered on cursor position
point.x = point.x + offset.x; point.y = point.y + offset.y;	reset point to upper left corner of GraphTip raster area
create temporary raster to construct spyglass image	
CreateTempRaster(Zoom, height, width, "24-bit color RGB");	
set up projection transformations	
SourceGeo.OpenLastUsed(SourceRaster); SourceGeo.GetTransparm(SourceMapToObj, 1, SourceGeo.GetCalibModel()); FMapToSourceMap.OutputCoordRefSys = SourceGeo.GetCoordRefSys(); FGeo.OpenLastUsed(F); FGeo.GetTransparm(FObjToMap, 0, FGeo.GetCalibModel()); FMapToSourceMap.InputCoordRefSys = FGeo.GetCoordRefSys(); ScreenToLayer = view.GetTransLayerToScreen(F_layer, 1);	
copy cells from the spyglass image raster into the temp raster, repeating (if zoomed in) or excluding (if zoomed out) cells as needed	
local numeric x, y;	
for (x = 0; x < width; x++) { for (y = 0; y < height; y++) { SourcePoint.x = point.x + x; SourcePoint.y = point.y + y; } }	
increment screen position	
find position in lin and col of displayed raster	
LayerPoint = ScreenToLayer.ConvertPoint2DFwd(SourcePoint);	
convert to map coordinates of displayed raster	
MapPoint = TransPoint2D(LayerPoint, FObjToMap);	
find map coordinates in georeference used by spyglass image raster	
SourceMapPoint = FMapToSourceMap.ConvertPoint2dFwd(MapPoint);	
convert map coordinates to lin and col of spyglass image raster	
SourceObjPoint = TransPoint2D(SourceMapPoint, SourceMapToObj);	
copy cell from spyglass source raster into the temp raster	
Zoom[y+1,x+1] = SourceRaster[SourceObjPoint.y+1, SourceObjPoint.x+1]; }	
create the raster device for the GraphTip and check for errors	
local numeric error = rasterdev.Create(Zoom); if (error < 0) { PopupError(error); return (error); }	
create graphics context for mask and draw circular image area (mask = 1)	
gc = maskdev.CreateGC(); gc.SetColorPixel(1); gc.FillCircle(center.y, center.x, width/2 - 2);	
set up the GraphTip	
datatip.PixelDelta = 0; datatip.Delay = 300 ; datatip.MarginHeight = 100;	
set the temp raster and binary mask as the source for the GraphTip image	
DeleteTempRaster(Zoom);	
return (1);	
in GraphTip use only what is created by script	