



Doc # AP3-APR-082001

# Apex III

## Technical Bulletin

# Apex Programming Resource (APR)

The Apex Programming Resource (APR) contains a C Library (APR-C) suitable for inclusion with small, compact, medium, and large memory model Borland<sup>®</sup> C or Microsoft<sup>®</sup> C programs.

The C Library files along with the associated include file shown below can be found on the Compsee Product Support CD supplied with the unit.

<b>Model Type</b>	<b>Microsoft<sup>®</sup> C Filename</b>	<b>Borland<sup>®</sup> C Filename</b>	<b>Include Filename</b>
Small	[a3mscs.lib]	[a3bcs.lib]	[a3lib.h]
Compact	[a3mscc.lib]	[a3bcc.lib]	for all
Medium	[a3mscm.lib]	[a3bcm.lib]	model
Large	[a3mscl.lib]	[a3bcl.lib]	types

The C Library, separated into functional areas, contains the following functions:

### Internal Speaker Functions

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#### ***Beep***

**Syntax:** void Beep(unsigned int frequency, unsigned int duration)  
**Input:** *frequency* in hertz (Hz), *duration* in milliseconds.  
**Returns:** None  
**Notes:** Turns on the internal speaker at a given *frequency* for a given *duration*. If *frequency* is 0, *Beep()* doesn't try to make a sound. It just delays for the *duration*.

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#### ***BeepError***

**Syntax:** void BeepError(void)  
**Input:** None  
**Returns:** None  
**Notes:** Issues a series of beeps through the internal speaker to indicate an error condition.

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#### ***BeepOn***

**Syntax:** void BeepOn(unsigned int hertz)  
**Input:** Frequency of the sound in *hertz*.  
**Returns:** None  
**Notes:** Turns on the internal speaker at a given frequency (*hertz*). To turn the speaker off after this function, call the function *BeepOff()*.

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#### ***BeepOff***

**Syntax:** void BeepOff(void)  
**Input:** None  
**Returns:** None  
**Notes:** Turns the speaker off after it has been turned on by a call to *BeepOn()*.

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## Screen (Display) Functions

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### *GetTextSize*

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**Syntax:** int GetTextSize(void)  
**Input:** None  
**Returns:** TEXT\_8X16, TEXT\_8X8, TEXT\_16X8, TEXT\_16X16, on success (symbolic names are defined in *[a3lib.h]*).  
-1 if attempted in non-text mode.  
**Notes:** Determines the current font size.

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### *SetTextSize*

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**Syntax:** int SetTextSize(int size)  
**Input:** *size* = TEXT\_8X16, to change to 8 × 16 font  
TEXT\_8X8, to change to 8 × 8 font  
TEXT\_16X8, to change to 16 × 8 font  
TEXT\_16X16, to change to 16 × 16 font  
(symbolic names are defined in *[a3lib.h]*)  
**Returns:** Previous setting.  
**Notes:** Changes the displayed font size and sets the window size accordingly. *SetTextSize()* clears the screen.

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### *GetCursorPosition*

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**Syntax:** void GetCursorPosition(struct textcoord \*cursor)  
**Input:** The *textcoord* structure, declared in *[a3lib.h]*, contains the following elements:  
short row;  
short col;  
**Returns:** None  
**Notes:** Loads the structure with the current cursor coordinates (row, col). The text position given by the coordinates (1, 1) is defined as the upper-left corner of the text window.

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### *SetCursorPosition*

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**Syntax:** void SetCursorPosition(short row, short column)  
**Input:** Cursor coordinates.  
**Returns:** None  
**Notes:** Sets the current text position to the display point (*row, column*). The text position given by the coordinates (1, 1) is defined as the upper-left corner of the text window.

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### *ScrnSave*

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**Syntax:** int ScrnSave(int \*destin)  
**Input:** Pointer to buffer.  
**Returns:** 0 on error, non-zero on success.  
**Notes:** Copies the viewable area of the text mode screen to memory.  
The memory space required to save the screen is:  
bytes = (h rows) × (w columns) × 2  
where h and w are the number of rows and columns of the current screen mode.

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### *ScrnRecall*

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**Syntax:** int ScrnRecall(int \*source)  
**Input:** Pointer to buffer.  
**Returns:** 0 on error, non-zero on success.  
**Notes:** Copies text from memory to the viewable area of the text mode screen.

## Screen (Display) Functions - Continued

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### *GetText*

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**Syntax:** int GetText(int left, int top, int right, int bottom, int \*destin)  
**Input:** Screen coordinates and pointer to buffer.  
**Returns:** 1 on success, 0 on error.  
**Notes:** Stores the contents of an onscreen rectangle defined by (*left, top*) and (*right, bottom*) into the area of memory *\*destin*.  
*GetText()* reads the rectangle's contents into memory from left to right and top to bottom. All coordinates are absolute coordinates, not window relative. The upper left corner is (1, 1). Each position onscreen takes 2 bytes of memory. The space required for a rectangle *w* columns wide by *h* rows high is: bytes = (h rows) × (w columns) × 2.

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### *PutText*

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**Syntax:** int PutText(int left, int top, int right, int bottom, int \*source)  
**Input:** Screen coordinates and pointer to buffer  
**Returns:** 1 on success, 0 on error.  
**Notes:** Writes the contents of the memory area *\*source* to the onscreen rectangle defined by (*left, top*) and (*right, bottom*). *PutText()* is a text-mode function performing direct video output. All coordinates are absolute screen coordinates, not window relative. The upper left corner coordinate is (1, 1).

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### *GetVideoConfig*

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**Syntax:** void GetVideoConfig(struct video\_info \*vc)  
**Input:** Pointer to structure.  
**Returns:** None  
**Notes:** Retrieves information about the current video setup.  
Active video mode, number of screen columns, active page, and offset to next page placed in supplied structure.  
The *video\_info* structure, declared in [*a3lib.h*], contains the following elements:  
int mode; // active video mode  
int cols; // number of screen columns  
int page; // active video page  
int pageoff; // offset to next video page

## Power Management Functions

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### *ApmGetPwrStatus*

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**Syntax:** int ApmGetPwrStatus(struct power \*powerstatus)  
**Input:** Pointer to structure.  
**Returns:** 0 on success, non-zero on error.  
**Notes:** Retrieves information about the current power status. Parameters returned in the *power* structure are as follows:

unsigned char acline =	AC Line Status	
=	00 off-line	
=	01 on-line	
=	FFh unknown	
unsigned char battery =	Battery status	
=	00 high	
=	01 low	
=	02 critical	
=	03 charging	
=	FFh unknown	
unsigned char charge =	remaining Battery Pack	capacity
=	0 to 100 (percentage of full	charge)
=	FFh unknown	
unsigned char flags =	Battery flag	
	bit 0 = high	
	bit 1 = low	
	bit 2 = critical	
	bit 3 = charging	
	bit 4 = battery not present	
	bit 7 = no system battery	
	= FFh unknown	

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### *PowerOff*

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**Syntax:** void PowerOff(void)  
**Input:** None  
**Returns:** None  
**Notes:** Powers down the Apex III. Performs the equivalent of <FN> + <Power>. Upon subsequent depression of the <Power> key the Apex III will cold boot.

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### *PowerLow*

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**Syntax:** void PowerLow(void)  
**Input:** None  
**Returns:** None  
**Notes:** Places the Apex III into a low power state.

## Data Input Functions

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### *GetStringE*

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**Syntax:** int GetStringE(char far \*s, int maxlen, int fieldlen, struct bcdparms \*bcd, char options);

**Input:** *s* = a character buffer (array) for storing the data string and terminating NULL.  
*maxlen* = size of buffer including terminating NULL.  
*fieldlen* = the size of the data field. If *maxlen* is greater than *fieldlen*, the data will scroll within the display field.  
*bcd* = pointer to a structure containing the registered Bar Code Driver parameters. See [*a3lib.h*] for the *bcdparms* structure declaration.  
*options* = the OR combination of the following bits (defined in [*a3lib.h*]).  
STR\_SCANNER Enables data entry via the scanner  
STR\_KEYBRD Enables data entry via the keyboard  
STR\_TERMSCN Automatically terminates data entry following a scan.  
STR\_CAPS Converts keyboard data to all caps.

**Returns:** On error, returns:  
-1 if parameter error (*fieldlen* and *maxlen* must be >0).  
-2 if Bar Code Driver not loaded.  
-3 if not enough memory to perform function.  
On success, returns the key that caused input to terminate. This return value is the same as the return value for *Getkey()* found in the Bar Code Driver library.

**Notes:** Gets a string from the keyboard or scanner and echoes it to the screen. The string is echoed at the current cursor position using the current background and foreground colors. With the keyboard enabled (via STR\_KEYBRD), any extended key, a carriage return, or a linefeed terminates data entry. An <ESCAPE> nulls the string and returns. Regardless of the options, this function always accepts <ENT> as a terminator. Data entry is terminated upon reaching *maxlen*. A NULL byte is appended to *s* to mark the end of the string. This function should not be used when scanning symbols with an embedded NULL character. The Bar Code Driver must be loaded and the application program must link in the Bar Code Driver library. The calling program must register an external buffer with the Bar Code Driver using *BcApiRegisterBuffer()* prior to using *GetStringE()*. This function always returns with the <SCAN> key disabled.

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### *ShowField*

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**Syntax:** void ShowField(int len, short row, short col)

**Input:** *len* = number of spaces  
*row, col* = The display point. The text position given by the coordinates (1, 1) is defined as the upper-left corner of the text window.

**Returns:** None

**Notes:** Prints *len* number of spaces using the current foreground and background colors at the specified cursor location. On completion, the cursor is positioned at the original location.

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### *GetchLP*

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**Syntax:** int GetchLP(void)

**Input:** None

**Returns:** The character read from the keyboard.

**Notes:** Gets a single character from the keyboard without echoing to the screen. Places the Apex III in a low power state while waiting on input. This function is a low power version of the standard function *getch()*.

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### *GetcheLP*

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**Syntax:** int GetcheLP(void)

**Input:** None

**Returns:** The character read from the keyboard.

**Notes:** Gets a single character from the keyboard and echoes it to the current text window. Places the Apex III in a low power state while waiting on input. This function is a low power version of the standard function *getche()*.

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## Post Scan Processing Functions

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### *ToEan13*

**Syntax:** int ToEan13(char far \*string, unsigned far \*decodedCount, int far \*codetype)  
**Input:** Pointers to NULL terminated UPC-A string, *decodedCount*, *codetype*.  
**Returns:** 0 on success, non-zero on failure.  
**Notes:** Converts a UPC-A string to an EAN-13 string by adding the leading zero, changing the decoded count, and updating the code type. No overflow checking is performed.

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### *ToIsbn*

**Syntax:** int ToIsbn(char far \*string, unsigned far \*decodedCount, int far \*codetype)  
**Input:** Pointers to NULL terminated EAN-13 string, *decodedCount*, *codetype*.  
**Returns:** 0 on success, non-zero on failure.  
**Notes:** Converts a Bookland EAN-13 string to an ISBN string. Updates the decoded count.

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### *ToUpca*

**Syntax:** int ToUpca(char far \*string, unsigned far \*decodedCount, int far \*codetype)  
**Input:** Pointers to NULL terminated UPC-E string, decoded count, code type.  
**Returns:** 0 on success, non-zero on failure.  
**Notes:** Converts a UPC-E string in the form NXXXXXXXXC, where N is the number system character, X is a data character, and C is the checksum character, to a UPC-A string in the form NXXXXXXXXXXC by expanding per the UCC rules, changing the decoded count, and updating the code type. No overflow checking is performed.

## Serial Port Functions

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### *GetComPortMode*

**Syntax:** unsigned char GetComPortMode(void)  
**Input:** None  
**Returns:** 0 = RS-232, 1 = Infrared. The symbolic names RS232 and IR are defined in [*a3lib.h*].  
**Notes:** Retrieves the active serial communication mode, infrared (IR) or RS-232.

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### *SetComPortMode*

**Syntax:** unsigned char SetComPortMode(unsigned char mode)  
**Input:** 0 for RS-232, 1 for Infrared.  
**Returns:** Previous setting. The symbolic names RS232 and IR are defined in [*a3lib.h*].  
**Notes:** Enables either the infrared (IR) port or the RS-232 port for serial communications.

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