

ArcTo

The **ArcTo** function draws an elliptical arc.

```
BOOL ArcTo(  
    HDC hdc,           // handle of device context  
    int nLeftRect,      // x-coordinate of bounding rectangle's upper-left corner  
    int nTopRect,       // y-coordinate of bounding rectangle's upper-left corner  
    int nRightRect,     // x-coordinate of bounding rectangle's lower-right corner  
    int nBottomRect,    // y-coordinate of bounding rectangle's lower-right corner  
    int nXRadial1,      // x-coordinate of the first radial ending point  
    int nYRadial1,      // y-coordinate of the first radial ending point  
    int nXRadial2,      // x-coordinate of the second radial ending point  
    int nYRadial2       // y-coordinate of the second radial ending point  
);
```

Parameters

hdc

Identifies the device context where drawing takes place.

nLeftRect

Specifies the logical x-coordinate of the upper-left corner of the bounding rectangle.

nTopRect

Specifies the logical y-coordinate of the upper-left corner of the bounding rectangle.

nRightRect

Specifies the logical x-coordinate of the lower-right corner of the bounding rectangle.

nBottomRect

Specifies the logical y-coordinate of the lower-right corner of the bounding rectangle.

nXRadial1

Specifies the logical x-coordinate of the endpoint of the radial defining the starting point of the arc.

nYRadial1

Specifies the logical y-coordinate of the endpoint of the radial defining the starting point of the arc.

nXRadial2

Specifies the logical x-coordinate of the endpoint of the radial defining the ending point of the arc.

nYRadial2

Specifies the logical y-coordinate of the endpoint of the radial defining the ending point of the arc.

Return Value

If the function succeeds, the return value is TRUE.

If the function fails, the return value is FALSE.

Remarks

ArcTo is similar to the **Arc** function, except that the current position is updated.

The points (*nLeftRect*, *nTopRect*) and (*nRightRect*, *nBottomRect*) specify the bounding rectangle. An ellipse formed by the given bounding rectangle defines the curve of the arc. The arc extends counterclockwise from the point where it intersects the radial line from the center of the bounding rectangle to the (*nXRadial1*, *nYRadial1*) point. The arc ends where it intersects the radial line from the center of the bounding rectangle to the (*nXRadial2*, *nYRadial2*) point. If the starting point and ending point are the same, a complete ellipse is drawn.

A line is drawn from the current position to the starting point of the arc. If no error occurs, the current position is set to the ending point of the arc.

The arc is drawn using the current pen; it is not filled.