


# 1 FileStorage component

## 1.1 TFileStorage - Overview

### Overview

The FileStorage component capable to upload and hold any data files within your Delphi/BCB forms (within the body of the EXE-program). If your software requires any additional files (.DLL's, WAV's, .TXT's etc), these files could be uploaded straight onto your form and be extracted from executable file at run-time ([AutoExtract](#) property). Also you can access to stored files directly from memory without extracting them to disk (see [example](#)).

You can use this component if you would like to make high integration of your app with stored files and get access to them at run-time or, if you would like to supply your customers with just one, single executable file!.

 To upload files onto the form, or manage already stored files at design-time - invoke the [FileStorage Designer](#) (double click on component or click on [Files](#) property).

### See also

[WavPlayer](#) component.

## 1.2 Properties

### 1.2.1 AutoExtract

#### Applies to

[FileStorage](#) component.

#### Declaration

```
type
  TAutoExtract = class
    published
      property Enabled: Boolean;
      property ExtractTo: TExtractTo;
      property Overwrite: TFileStorageOverwrite;
      property RemoveOnTerminate: Boolean;
    end;

    property AutoExtract: TAutoExtract;
```

#### Description

The AutoExtract is the TPersistent property which contains the list of sub-properties.

You may use these auto extracting features if you would like to extract your files on every start of your application. Make [Enabled](#) property True and specify the [path](#) where files should be stored. If you don't want to keep extracted files permanently on the hard drive and would like to kill all extracted files after closing of your program - set [RemoveOnTerminate](#) to True.

If you would NOT extract files automatically on program startup, set Enabled property to False and ignore other auto extracting features. Anyway you may use [Extract](#) method at any time.

#### Note

Since auto extracting features used by [FileStorage](#) on program startup only, you don't need to change anything from [AutoExtract](#) subproperties at run-time. You may set these properties at

design-time only, all run-time modifications will be senseless.

#### 1.2.1.1 Enabled

##### Applies to

[FileStorage](#) component, as subproperty [AutoExtract](#) structure.

##### Declaration

```
property Enabled: Boolean;
```

##### Description

Controls whether [FileStorage](#) component should automatically extract all files on program startup.

If [AutoExtract.Enabled](#) is TRUE, FileStorage will automatically extract all files on program startup, to location specified in [ExtractTo](#) property.

If [AutoExtract.Enabled](#) is FALSE then FileStorage will NOT extract files on startup and all other subproperties of the [AutoExtract](#) property will be ignored.

##### Note

You don't need to change anything from [AutoExtract](#) subproperties at run-time because of these auto extracting features used by [FileStorage](#) on program startup only. You may set this property at design-time only, all run-time modifications will be senseless.

#### 1.2.1.2 ExtractTo

##### Applies to

[FileStorage](#) component, as subproperty [AutoExtract](#) structure.

##### Declaration

```
type
  TExtractTo = class(TPersistent)
  published
    property CreatePath: Boolean;
    property ToplevelDir: TToplevelDir;
    property Subdirectory: String;
  end;

property ExtractTo: TExtractTo;
```

##### Examples of usage

- 1.If you would like to extract stored files to the Desktop - just make [TopLevelDir](#) property "tdDesktop". Leave [SubDirectory](#) string clean.
- 2.If you would like to extract files to current directory, create subdirectory named, let's say, "plugins" and extract files there - set [ToplevelDir](#) property as "tdCurrentDir" and assign [SubDirectory](#) property as "plugins" (`SubDirectory := 'plugins'`). If you would like to create this subdirectory automatically even if it's does not exists - set [CreatePath](#) property to True.
- 3.If you would like to extract your files to non-system folder (for example, to "h:\databases\my own database") then you don't need to use any toplevel directories, just set [ToplevelDir](#) property to "tdNone" and assign to [SubDirectory](#) "h:\databases\my own database" path. If you would like to create this subdirectory automatically even if it's does not exists - set [CreatePath](#) property to True.

##### Note

You don't need to change anything from [AutoExtract](#) subproperties at run-time because of these auto extracting features used by [FileStorage](#) on program startup only. You may set this property at design-time only, all run-time modifications will be senseless.

#### 1.2.1.2.1 CreatePath

##### Applies to

[FileStorage](#) component as subproperty of [AutoExtract.ExtractTo](#).

##### Declaration

**property** CreatePath: Boolean;

##### Description

Controls whether FileStorage should automatically create path for extractable files.

##### Examples of usage

- 1.If you would like to extract stored files to the Desktop - just make [TopLevelDir](#) property "tdDesktop". Leave [SubDirectory](#) string clean.
- 2.If you would like to extract files to current directory, create subdirectory named, let's say, "plugins" and extract files there - set [TopLevelDir](#) property as "tdCurrentDir" and assign [SubDirectory](#) property as "plugins" (`SubDirectory := 'plugins'`). If you would like to create this subdirectory automatically even if it's does not exists - set [CreatePath](#) property to True.
- 3.If you would like to extract your files to non-system folder (for example, to "h:\databases\my own database\") then you don't need to use any toplevel directories, just set [TopLevelDir](#) property to "tdNone" and assign to [SubDirectory](#) "h:\databases\my own database" path. If you would like to create this subdirectory automatically even if it's does not exists - set [CreatePath](#) property to True.

##### Note

You don't need to change anything from [AutoExtract](#) subproperties at run-time because of these auto extracting features used by [FileStorage](#) on program startup only. You may set this property at design-time only, all run-time modifications will be senseless.

#### 1.2.1.2.2 SubDirectory

##### Applies to

[FileStorage](#) component as subproperty of [AutoExtract.ExtractTo](#).

##### Declaration

**property** SubDirectory: String;

##### Description

The value of the Directory property points the directory or subdirectory where will be stored your files on program startup.

##### Examples of usage

- 1.If you would like to extract stored files to the Desktop - just make [TopLevelDir](#) property "tdDesktop". Leave [SubDirectory](#) string clean.
- 2.If you would like to extract files to current directory, create subdirectory named, let's say, "plugins" and extract files there - set [TopLevelDir](#) property as "tdCurrentDir" and assign [SubDirectory](#) property as "plugins" (`SubDirectory := 'plugins'`). If you would like to create this subdirectory automatically even if it's does not exists - set [CreatePath](#) property to True.
- 3.If you would like to extract your files to non-system folder (for example, to "h:\databases\my own

database\") then you don't need to use any toplevel directories, just set [ToplevelDir](#) property to \"tdNone\" and assign to [SubDirectory](#) \"h:\databases\my own database\" path. If you would like to create this subdirectory automatically even if it's does not exists - set [CreatePath](#) property to True.

#### Note

You don't need to change anything from [AutoExtract](#) subproperties at run-time because of these auto extracting features used by [FileStorage](#) on program startup only. You may set this property at design-time only, all run-time modifications will senseless.

#### 1.2.1.2.3 ToplevelDir

#### Applies to

[FileStorage](#) component as subproperty of [AutoExtract.ExtractTo](#).

#### Declaration

##### type

```
TacToplevelDir = (tdCurrentDir, tdWindowsDir,
                  tdTempDir, tdSystemDir,
                  tdMediaDir, tdCursorsDir,
                  tdHelpDir, tdSamplesDir,
                  tdDesktop, tdProgramFiles,
                  tdMyDocuments, tdMyPictures,
                  tdAppData, tdNone);
```

**property** ToplevelDir: TToplevelDir;

#### Description

The ToplevelDir property specifies the directory where you would like to automatically extract files on program startup.

#### Examples of usage

- 1.If you would like to extract stored files to the Desktop - just make ToplevelDir property \"tdDesktop\". Leave [SubDirectory](#) string clean.
- 2.If you would like to extract files to current directory, create subdirectory named, let's say, \"plugins\" and extract files there - set ToplevelDir property as \"tdCurrentDir\" and assign [SubDirectory](#) property as \"plugins\" (`SubDirectory := 'plugins'`). If you would like to create this subdirectory automatically even if it's does not exists - set [CreatePath](#) property to True.
- 3.If you would like to extract your files to non-system folder (for example, to \"h:\databases\my own database\") then you don't need to use any toplevel directories, just set ToplevelDir property to \"tdNone\" and assign to [SubDirectory](#) \"h:\databases\my own database\" path. If you would like to create this subdirectory automatically even if it's does not exists - set [CreatePath](#) property to True.

#### Note

1. You don't need to change anything from [AutoExtract](#) subproperties at run-time because of these auto extracting features used by [FileStorage](#) on program startup only. You may set this property at design-time only, all run-time modifications will senseless.
2. Current directory (tdCurrentDir) is the same as ExtractFilePath(Application.ExeName).
3. If ToplevelDir = tdNone, the file will be extracted to absolute path specified in [SubDirectory](#) property.

### 1.2.1.3 Overwrite

**Applies to**

[FileStorage](#) component, as subproperty [AutoExtract](#) structure.

**Declaration****type**

```
TacFileStorageOverwrite = (owIfSizeDifferent,  
                             owNever, owAlways);
```

```
property Overwrite: TFileStorageOverwrite;
```

**Description**

Controls whether FileStorage could overwrite already extracted files on program startup.

**Note**

You don't need to change anything from [AutoExtract](#) subproperties at run-time because of these auto extracting features used by [FileStorage](#) on program startup only. You may set this property at design-time only, all run-time modifications will be senseless.

### 1.2.1.4 RemoveOnTerminate

**Applies to**

[FileStorage](#) component, as subproperty [AutoExtract](#) structure.

**Declaration**

```
property RemoveOnTerminate: Boolean;
```

**Description**

If RemoveOnTerminate property is True then all automatically extracted files will be deleted on program termination. If the target [Subdirectory](#) is specified, the FileStorage will also try to delete the subdirectory, if it is empty.

**Remark**

 It will remove only files extracted per current application session, and will not delete files that existed before extracting. If you wish to be sure that ALL files are stored on start and definitely deleted on termination — set [Overwrite](#) property to `owAlways`.

**See also**

[Enabled](#) and [Overwrite](#) properties; [SubDirectory](#) property of [ExtractTo](#) structure.

## 1.2.2 Count

**Applies to**

[FileStorage](#) component.

**Declaration**

```
property Count: Integer; // Read only !
```

**Description**

The Count is read-only property which holds the number of currently stored files.

### 1.2.3 DataSize

**Applies to**

[FileStorage](#) component.

**Declaration**

```
property DataSize: Integer; // Read only !
```

**Description**

The DataSize is read-only property which holds the total size of all currently stored files.

### 1.2.4 Files

**Applies to**

[FileStorage](#) component.

**Declaration**

```
property Files: TStoredFiles; { Successor of TList. Contains the list of  
TStoredFile objects }
```

**Description**

The Files property is the List which contains all currently stored files. Every item of this list is the file uploaded onto your form at design-time. All files in this list are TStoredFile objects.

If you would like to access stored file at run-time directly from memory you may use following **example**:

```
var  
    StoredFile: TStoredFile;  
    DataStream: TMemoryStream;  
begin  
    StoredFile := FileStorage1.Files[1];  
    DataStream := StoredFile.Data; // Data: TMemoryStream
```

 **Another example** (demonstrates how to retrieve the content of text file to Memo control):

```
begin  
    TStoredFile(FileStorage1.Files[0]).Data.Position := 1; // Since Data  
is the stream we must reset its position  
    Memo1.Lines.LoadFromStream(TStoredFile(FileStorage1.Files[0]).Data);  
end;
```

## 1.3 Methods

### 1.3.1 Extract

#### Applies to

[FileStorage](#) component.

#### Declaration

```
function Extract(FileName, OutputFile: String): Boolean;
```

#### Description

The Extract method is intended to extract [stored files](#) from [FileStorage](#) component to disk.

*FileName* parameter specifies the exact (though case sensitive) file name of [stored file](#).

*OutputFile* parameter specifies the location (directory) and the file name of output file.

Returns True if file has been successfully extracted.

#### Example

```
procedure TForm1.ExtractBtnClick(Sender: TObject);  
begin  
    Extract('MyFile.exe', 'c:\MyFolder\MyFile.exe');  
end;
```

## 1.4 Events

### 1.4.1 OnExtract

#### Applies to

[FileStorage](#) component.

#### Declaration

```
procedure OnExtract(Sender: TObject; FileName: String; FileSize:  
    Integer; var AllowExtracting: Boolean);
```

#### Description

The OnExtract event occurs when StoredFile is ready to be extracted.

Write an OnExtract event handler to determinate whether this file could be extracted. Set *AllowExtracting* parameter to False to prevent file from extracting.

#### Parameters

*FileName*            file name of the file to extract.

*FileSize*           size (in bytes) of the file to extract.

*AllowExtracting* determines whether the file (specified by *FileName* parameter) could be extracted.

#### Example

```
procedure TForm1.FileStorageExtract(Sender: TObject;  
    FileName: String; FileSize: Integer;  
    var AllowExtracting: Boolean);  
begin  
    if UpperCase(ExtractFileExt(FileName)) = ' .TXT' then  
        AllowExtracting := False;  
end;
```

### 1.4.2 OnExtracted

#### Applies to

[FileStorage](#) component.

#### Declaration

```
procedure OnExtracted(Sender: TObject; FileName: String; FileSize: Integer; Successfully: Boolean);
```

#### Description

The OnExtracted event occurs once StoredFile has extracted.

Write an OnExtracted event handler to determinate whether this file has successfully extracted from [FileStorage](#). If file has been sucessfully extracted (without write errors) then *Successfully* parameter will be True.

#### Parameters

<i>FileName</i>	file name of the extracted file.
<i>FileSize</i>	size (in bytes) of the extracted file.
<i>Successfully</i>	determines whether the file (specified by <i>FileName</i> parameter) has successfully extracted.

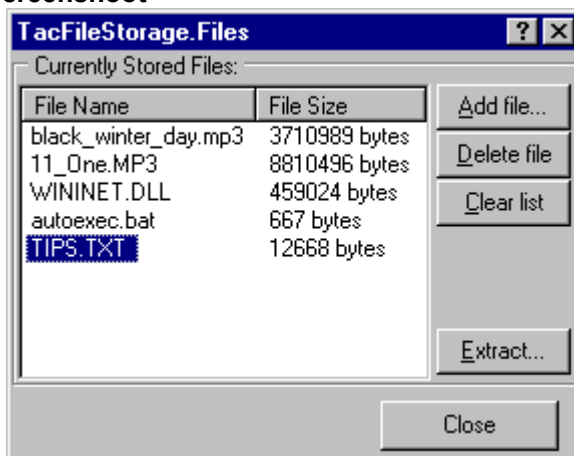
#### Example

```
procedure TForm1.FileStorageExtracted(Sender: TObject;
  FileName: String; FileSize: Integer; Successfully: Boolean);
begin
  if not Successfully then
    ShowMessage('Error !!');
end;
```

## 1.5 FileStorage designer

The [FileStorage](#) designer will help you to upload and organize your files at design-time.

#### Screenshoot



Yeah, all these files (>12 MB) currently uploaded on Delphi form!



## 1.6 Playing .WAVs (example)

Following code demonstrates how to access stored files at run-time without extracting them to hard disk. This sample shows how to play stored .WAV file.

### Delphi:

```
uses MMSystem;

procedure TForm1.Button1Click(Sender: TObject);
var
  StoredFile: TStoredFile;
  Data: TMemoryStream;
begin
  StoredFile := FileStorage1.Files[0];
  Data := StoredFile.Data;

  // the stored data could be retrieved from Data.Memory
  sndPlaySound(Data.Memory, SND_MEMORY or SND_ASYNC);
end;
```

### C++ Builder:

```
#include <mmsystem.h>

void __fastcall TForm1::Button1Click(TObject *Sender)
{
  TStoredFile *StoredFile = (TStoredFile*)acFileStorage1->Files-
>Items[0];
  TMemoryStream *Data = StoredFile->Data;

  // the stored data could be retrieved from Data->Memory
  sndPlaySound((LPCTSTR)Data->Memory, SND_MEMORY|SND_ASYNC);
}
```

### See also

[Files](#) property.

## 2 WavPlayer component

### 2.1 TWavPlayer - Overview

#### Overview

The acWavPlayer component could be used for playing the standard or custom Wave-Audio (\*.wav) files.


The type of sound controlled by [SoundType](#) property. It could be a custom (stCustom) or standard sound.


**Custom sounds** can be stored (uploaded) onto your form in [WaveSound](#) property editor at design-time and does not requires additional file in the supply package of your software. WavPlayer component stores WAV's onto your form same way as it does the [FileStorage](#) component.

**Standard sounds** is the sounds which associated with some system events (such as Windows Start or Program Minimize) and playing when any standard system event occurs.

#### How to use ?

To start playing the sound - call [Play](#) method. To terminate playing - call [Stop](#) method.

 To upload a custom wave-audio file onto form - click on WaveSound property or click right mouse button on the component image and select "Upload WAV sound..." menu item.

 To test the sound - double click on the component image.

#### See also

Other components which stores (uploads) files onto Delphi/BCB form at design-time:

[FileStorage](#), [WavPlayer](#).

## 2.2 Properties

### 2.2.1 Asynchroneous

#### Applies to

[WavPlayer](#) component.

#### Declaration

```
property Asynchronous: Boolean;
```

#### Description

The Asynchronous property controls whether sound will playing synchronously (if False) or asynchronously (if True, default), relatively to the main application thread. If Asynchronous is True, the sound will played asynchronously and the function returns immediately after beginning the sound. To terminate an asynchronously played sound, call [Stop](#) method.

### 2.2.2 Looped

#### Applies to

[WavPlayer](#) component.

#### Declaration

```
property Looped: Boolean;
```

#### Description

The Looped property controls whether sound could be played once (if False) or constantly looped. To terminate looped sound use [Stop](#) method.

### 2.2.3 SoundType

#### Applies to

[WavPlayer](#) component.

#### Declaration

```
procedure SoundType: TWavPlayerSndType;
```

#### Description

The SoundType property specifies the type of a sound to play. When SoundType is stCustom, [WavPlayer](#) will play custom sound specified in (uploaded to) [WaveSound](#) property (.WAV file uploaded onto form). When SoundType is any other value (*stAsterisk*, *stCloseProgram*, *stCriticalStop*, *stDefaultSound*, *stExclamation*, *stExitWindows*, *stMaximize*, *stMenuCommand*,

*stMenuPopup, stMinimize, stNewMailNotification, stOpenProgram, stProgramError, stQuestion, stRestoreDown, stRestoreUp, stStartWindows*), [WavPlayer](#) will play sound associated with enumerated system events.

**Note**

 After selecting of any system sound, content of [WaveSound](#) property will be cleared.

**See also**

[WaveSound](#) property and TWavPlayerSndType type.

## 2.2.4 WaveSound

**Applies to**

[WavPlayer](#) component.

**Declaration**

```
property WaveSound: TStoredFile;
```

**Description**

The WaveSound property is the storage for custom wave-audio file. You may upload sound file at design-time, double clicking on WaveSound property in Object Inspector.

To test uploaded sound - double click on component image.

**See also**

[FileStorage](#) component.

## 2.3 Methods

### 2.3.1 Play

**Applies to**

[WavPlayer](#) component.

**Declaration**

```
procedure Play;
```

**Description**

The Play method plays a waveform sound specified either by uploaded onto form in [WaveSound](#) property or by system sound specified in [SoundType](#) property.

If [Asynchronous](#) property is True, sound will plays asynchronously and the function returns immediately after beginning the sound.

Usually Play method initiates playing of the sound only once. However, If [Looped](#) property is True, sound will playing continuously. To terminate playing - call [Stop](#) method.

**See also**

[Stop](#) method.

### 2.3.2 Stop

**Applies to**

[WavPlayer](#) component.

**Declaration**

```
procedure Stop;
```

**Description**

Call Stop method to terminate playing the sound.

**See also**

[Play](#) method.

## 2.4 Events

### 2.4.1 OnAfterPlay

**Applies to**

[WavPlayer](#) component.

**Declaration**

```
procedure OnAfterPlay: TNotifyEvent;
```

**Description**

The OnAfterPlay event occurs after playing the sound.

**See also**

[OnBeforePlay](#) event

### 2.4.2 OnBeforePlay

**Applies to**

[WavPlayer](#) component.

**Declaration**

```
procedure OnBeforePlay: TNotifyEvent;
```

**Description**

The OnBeforePlay event occurs before playing the sound.

**See also**

[OnAfterPlay](#) event

### 3 Installation Instructions

#### Package without source code

##### to Delphi 2

1. Unzip files from "Delphi2" directory to your "Delphi 2\Lib" directory.
2. Start Delphi 2 IDE.
3. Select "Component \ Install..." menu item.
4. Press "Add" button and select "\_FSReg.pas" file.
5. Rebuild library.

##### to Delphi 3

1. Unzip files from "Delphi3" directory and copy them to "Delphi 3\Lib".
2. Start Delphi 3 IDE.
3. Open "FileStorageD3.dpk" file.
4. Install package to the components palette ("Install" button).

##### to Delphi 4

1. Unzip files from "Delphi4" directory and copy them to "Delphi 4\Lib".
2. Start Delphi 4 IDE.
3. Open "FileStorageD4.dpk" file.
4. Install package to the components palette ("Install" button).

##### to Delphi 5

1. Unzip files from "Delphi5" directory and copy them to "Delphi 5\Lib".
2. Start Delphi 5 IDE.
3. Open "FileStorageD5.dpk" file.
4. Install package to the components palette ("Install" button).

##### to Delphi 6

1. Unzip files from "Delphi 6" directory and copy them to "Delphi 6\Lib".
2. Start Delphi 6 IDE.
3. Open "FileStorageD6.dpk" file.
4. Install package to the components palette ("Install" button).

##### to Delphi 7

1. Unzip files from "Delphi 7" directory and copy them to "Delphi 7\Lib".
2. Start Delphi 7 IDE.
3. Open "FileStorageD7.dpk" file.
4. Install package to the components palette ("Install" button).

##### to C++ Builder 3

1. Unzip files from "BCB3" directory and copy them to "CBuilder3\Lib".
2. Start C++ Builder 3 IDE.
3. Open "FileStorageCB3.bpk" file.
6. Select "Project \ Make FileStorageCB3" menu item.
7. Select "Component \ InstallPackages" menu item.
8. Press "Add" button and select "FileStorageCB3.bpl" file.

##### to C++ Builder 4

1. Unzip files from "BCB4" directory and copy them to "CBuilder4\Lib".
2. Start C++ Builder 4 IDE.
3. Open "FileStorageCB4.bpk" file.
4. Install package to the components palette ("Install" button).

to C++ Builder 5

1. Unzip files from "BCB5" directory and copy them to "CBuilder5\Lib".
2. Start C++ Builder 5 IDE.
3. Open "FileStorageCB5.bpk" file.
4. Install package to the components palette ("Install" button).

to C++ Builder 6

1. Unzip files from "BCB6" directory and copy them to "CBuilder6\Lib".
2. Start C++ Builder 6 IDE.
3. Open "FileStorageCB6.bpk" file.
4. Install package to the components palette ("Install" button).

**Source code**

1. Uninstall / delete all previous (trial) instances of FileStorage.
2. Unzip files from "Sources" directory and copy them to "..\Lib" directory.
3. Run Delphi or ++ Builder IDE.
4. Select "Component \ Install..." menu item.
5. Press "Add" button and select "\_FSReg.pas" file.
6. Rebuild library.

## 4 License Agreement

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## 5 Registration Information

FileStorage component is SHAREWARE. This means that you can try it out for free, but if you like it and want to use it you have to register it with the author. Before continue read and accept [license agreement](#) please.

The only difference between the unregistered and registered versions is that the registered one has not message box with remind to register and works without Delphi (C++ Builder) running. You can also purchase the [source code](#), if you would like to have it, and be able to compile or modify the FileStorage on any 32bit version of Delphi or C++ Builder.

If you would like to use the FileStorage and receive full, unrestricted version, priority support or even source code — you have to purchase proper license.

All prices in US dollars. Registering entitles you to unlimited support via E-Mail, minor version updates indefinitely and major version updates for 6 month from date of purchase.

### Registration types:

#### **Full, unrestricted version without source code:**

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- <https://secure.element5.com/register.html?productid=140745> - \$19,95

##### **Site license:**

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- <https://secure.element5.com/register.html?productid=140748> - \$119,95

### Comments

1. **Site license** covers a single organisation in one location (building complex). If you buy a site license, you may use the software in unlimited number of your company's computers withing this area. Site license is very cost-effective if you have many computers (many software developers).

See [license agreement](#) for more details.