

## Chord

The **Chord** function draws a chord (a region bounded by the intersection of an ellipse and a line segment, called a "secant"). The chord is outlined by using the current pen and filled by using the current brush.

### BOOL Chord(

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

### Parameters

*hdc*

Identifies the device context in which the chord appears.

*nLeftRect*

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

*nTopRect*

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

*nRightRect*

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

*nBottomRect*

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

*nXRadial1*

Specifies the x-coordinate of the endpoint of the radial defining the beginning of the chord.

*nYRadial1*

Specifies the y-coordinate of the endpoint of the radial defining the beginning of the chord.

*nXRadial2*

Specifies the x-coordinate of the endpoint of the radial defining the end of the chord.

*nYRadial2*

Specifies the y-coordinate of the endpoint of the radial defining the end of the chord.

### Return Value

If the function succeeds, the return value is TRUE.

If the function fails, the return value is FALSE. To get extended error information, call [GetLastError](#).

### Remarks

The curve of the chord is defined by an ellipse that fits the specified bounding rectangle. The curve begins at the point where the ellipse intersects the first radial and extends counterclockwise to the point where the ellipse intersects the second radial. (A *radial* is a line segment drawn from the center of the ellipse to a specified endpoint on the ellipse.) The chord is closed by drawing a line from the intersection of the first radial and the curve to the intersection of the second radial and the curve.

If the starting point and ending point of the curve are the same, a complete ellipse is drawn.

The current position is neither used nor updated by **Chord**.