Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'XtMergeArgLists.3'

$ man XtMergeArgLists.3

XtSetArg(3)   XT FUNCTIONS   XtSetArg(3)

NAME

 XtSetArg, XtMergeArgLists - set and merge ArgLists

SYNTAX

 #include <X11/Intrinsic.h>

 int XtSetArg(Arg arg, String name, XtArgVal value);

 ArgList XtMergeArgLists(ArgList args1, Cardinal num_args1, ArgList args2, Cardinal

   num_args2);

ARGUMENTS

 arg   Specifies the name-value pair to set.

 args1   Specifies the first ArgList.

 args2   Specifies the second ArgList.

 num_args1 Specifies the number of arguments in the first argument list.

 num_args2 Specifies the number of arguments in the second argument list.

 name   Specifies the name of the resource.

 value   Specifies the value of the resource if it will fit in an XtArgVal or the ad?

   dress.

DESCRIPTION

 The XtSetArg function is usually used in a highly stylized manner to minimize the proba?

 bility of making a mistake; for example:

   Arg args[20];

   int n;

   n = 0;

```
        XtSetArg(args[n], XtNheight, 100);    n++;

        XtSetArg(args[n], XtNwidth, 200);    n++;

        XtSetValues(widget, args, n);
```

Alternatively, an application can statically declare the argument list and use XtNumber:

```
    static Args args[] = {

            {XtNheight, (XtArgVal) 100},

            {XtNwidth, (XtArgVal) 200},

    };

    XtSetValues(Widget, args, XtNumber(args));
```

Note that you should not use auto-increment or auto-decrement within the first argument to

XtSetArg. XtSetArg can be implemented as a macro that dereferences the first argument

twice.

The XtMergeArgLists function allocates enough storage to hold the combined ArgList struc‐

tures and copies them into it. Note that it does not check for duplicate entries. When

it is no longer needed, free the returned storage by using XtFree.

SEE ALSO

XtOffset(3)

X Toolkit Intrinsics - C Language Interface

Xlib - C Language X Interface