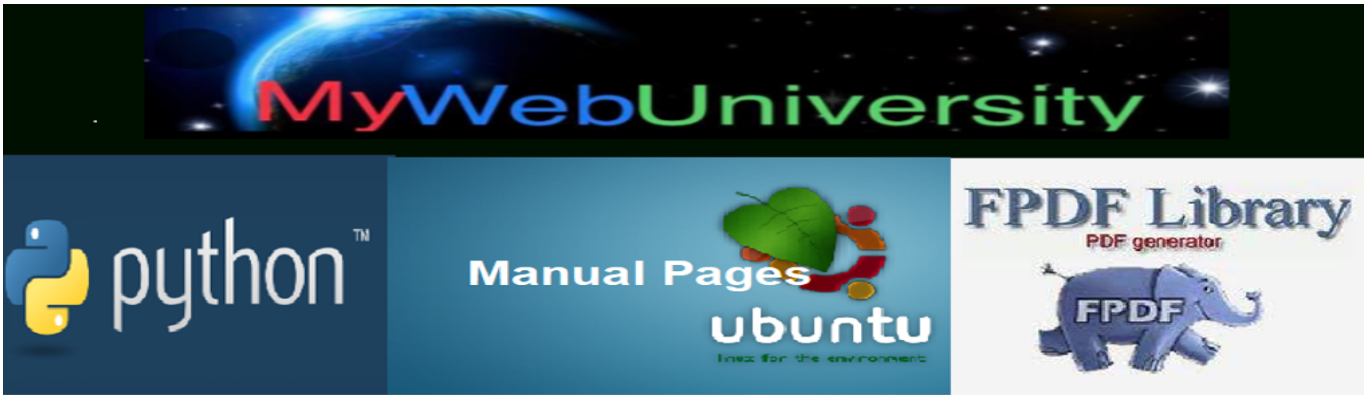

Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'XtResolvePathname.3'

$ man XtResolvePathname.3

XtResolvePathname(3) XT FUNCTIONS XtResolvePathname(3)

NAME

XtResolvePathname - search for a file using standard substitution

SYNTAX

#include <X11/Intrinsic.h>

char * XtResolvePathname(Display *display, const char *type, const char *filename, const char *suffix, const char *path, Substitution substitutions, Cardinal num_substitu? tions, XtFilePredicate predicate);

ARGUMENTS

display Specifies the display to use to find the language for language substitutions.

type

filename

suffix Specify values to substitute into the path.

path Specifies the list of file specifications, or NULL.

substitutions

Specifies a list of additional substitutions to make into the path, or NULL.

num_substitutions

Specifies the number of entries in substitutions.

predicate Specifies a procedure called to judge each potential file name, or NULL.

DESCRIPTION

The substitutions specified by XtResolvePathname are determined from the value of the lan? guage string retrieved by XtDisplayInitialize for the specified display. To set the lan? guage for all applications specify ?*xnlLanguage: lang? in the resource database. The

format and content of the language string are implementation-defined. One suggested syn? tax is to compose the language string of three parts: a ?language part?, a ?territory part? and a ?codeset part?. The manner in which this composition is accomplished is im? plementation-defined and the Intrinsics make no interpretation of the parts other than to use them in substitutions as described below.

XtResolvePathname calls XtFindFile with the following substitutions in addition to any passed by the caller and returns the value returned by XtFindFile:

%N The value of the filename parameter, or the application's class name if filename is NULL.

%T The value of the type parameter.

%S The value of the suffix parameter.

%L The language string associated with the specified display.

%l The language part of the display's language string.

%t The territory part of the display's language string.

%c The codeset part of the display's language string.

%C The customization string retrieved from the resource database associated with dis? play.

%D The value of the implementation-specific default path.

If a path is passed to XtResolvePathname, it will be passed along to XtFindFile. If the path argument is NULL, the value of the XFILESEARCHPATH environment variable will be passed to XtFindFile. If XFILESEARCHPATH is not defined, an implementation-specific de? fault path will be used which contains at least 6 entries. These entries must contain the following substitutions:

1. %C, %N, %S, %T, %L or %C, %N, %S, %T, %l, %t, %c
2. %C, %N, %S, %T, %l
3. %C, %N, %S, %T
4. %N, %S, %T, %L or %N, %S, %T, %l, %t, %c
5. %N, %S, %T, %l
6. %N, %S, %T

The order of these six entries within the path must be as given above. The order and use of substitutions within a given entry is implementation dependent. If the path begins with a colon, it will be preceded by %N%S. If the path includes two adjacent colons, %N%S will be inserted between them.

The type parameter is intended to be a category of files, usually being translated into a directory in the pathname. Possible values might include ?app-defaults?, ?help?, and ?bitmap?.

The suffix parameter is intended to be appended to the file name. Possible values might include ?.txt?, ?.dat?, and ?.bm?.

A suggested value for the default path on POSIX-based systems is

```
/usr/lib/X11/%L/%T/%N%C%S:/usr/lib/X11/%l/%T/%N%C%S:\
/usr/lib/X11/%T/%N%C%S:/usr/lib/X11/%L/%T/%N%S:\
/usr/lib/X11/%l/%T/%N%S:/usr/lib/X11/%T/%N%S
```

Using this example, if the user has specified a language, it will be used as a subdirec? tory of /usr/lib/X11 that will be searched for other files. If the desired file is not found there, the lookup will be tried again using just the language part of the specifica? tion. If the file is not there, it will be looked for in /usr/lib/X11. The type parame? ter is used as a subdirectory of the language directory or of /usr/lib/X11, and suffix is appended to the file name.

The %D substitution allows the addition of path elements to the implementation-specific default path, typically to allow additional directories to be searched without preventing resources in the system directories from being found. For example, a user installing re? source files under a directory called ?ourdir? might set XFILESEARCHPATH to

```
%D:ourdir/%T/%N%C:ourdir/%T/%N
```

The customization string is obtained by querying the resource database currently associ? ated with the display (the database returned by XrmGetDatabase) for the resource applica? tion_name.customization, class application_class.Customization where application_name and application_class are the values returned by XtGetApplicationNameAndClass. If no value is specified in the database, the empty string is used.

It is the responsibility of the caller to free the returned string using XtFree when it is no longer needed.

SEE ALSO

X Toolkit Intrinsics - C Language Interface

Xlib - C Language X Interface