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**Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'XtVaGetApplicationResources.3'**

**\$ man XtVaGetApplicationResources.3**

XtGetApplicationResources(3) XT FUNCTIONS XtGetApplicationResources(3)

## NAME

XtGetApplicationResources, XtVaGetApplicationResources - obtain application resources

## SYNTAX

```
#include <X11/Intrinsic.h>
```

```
void XtGetApplicationResources(Widget w, XtPointer base, XtResourceList resources, Cardi?
```

```
nal num_resources, ArgList args, Cardinal num_args);
```

```
void XtVaGetApplicationResources(Widget w, XtPointer base, XtResourceList resources, Car?
```

```
dinal num_resources, ...);
```

## ARGUMENTS

args     Specifies the argument list to override resources obtained from the resource database.

base     Specifies the base address of the subpart data structure where the resources should be written.

num\_args     Specifies the number of arguments in the argument list.

num\_resources

Specifies the number of resources in the resource list.

resources Specifies the resource list for the subpart.

w Specifies the widget that wants resources for a subpart or that identifies the resource database to search.

... Specifies the variable arguments to override resources obtained from the re? source database.

## DESCRIPTION

The XtGetApplicationResources function first uses the passed widget, which is usually an application shell, to construct a resource name and class list. Then, it retrieves the re? sources from the argument list, the resource database, or the resource list default val? ues. After adding base to each address, XtGetApplicationResources copies the resources into the address given in the resource list. If args is NULL, num\_args must be zero. However, if num\_args is zero, the argument list is not referenced. The portable way to specify application resources is to declare them as members of a structure and pass the address of the structure as the base argument.

## SEE ALSO

[X Toolkit Intrinsics - C Language Interface](#)

[Xlib - C Language X Interface](#)