



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

**C:\>man XtMalloc.3**

XtMalloc(3)                    XT FUNCTIONS                    XtMalloc(3)

### NAME

XtMalloc, XtCalloc, XtRealloc, XtFree, XtNew, XtNewString - memory management functions

### SYNTAX

```
char *XtMalloc(Cardinal size);
char *XtCalloc(Cardinal num, Cardinal size);
char *XtRealloc(char *ptr, Cardinal num);
void XtFree(char *ptr);
type *XtNew(type);
String XtNewString(String string);
Cardinal XtAsprintf(String *new_string, const char *format, ...);
```

### ARGUMENTS

num     Specifies the number of bytes or array elements.

ptr     Specifies a pointer to the old storage or to the block of storage that is to be freed.

size    Specifies the size of an array element (in bytes) or the number of bytes desired.

string   Specifies a previously declared string.

type    Specifies a previously declared data type.

new\_string

Specifies a pointer to write a newly allocated string to.

`format` Specifies a formatting string as defined by `sprintf(3c)`

## DESCRIPTION

The `XtMalloc` function returns a pointer to a block of storage of at least the specified size bytes. If there is insufficient memory to allocate the new block, `XtMalloc` calls `XtErrorMsg`.

The `XtCalloc` function allocates space for the specified number of array elements of the specified size and initializes the space to zero. If there is insufficient memory to allocate the new block, `XtCalloc` calls `XtErrorMsg`.

The `XtRealloc` function changes the size of a block of storage (possibly moving it). Then, it copies the old contents (or as much as will fit) into the new block and frees the old block. If there is insufficient memory to allocate the new block, `XtRealloc` calls `XtErrorMsg`. If `ptr` is `NULL`, `XtRealloc` allocates the new storage without copying the old contents; that is, it simply calls `XtMalloc`.

The `XtFree` function returns storage and allows it to be reused. If `ptr` is `NULL`, `XtFree` returns immediately.

`XtNew` returns a pointer to the allocated storage. If there is insufficient memory to allocate the new block, `XtNew` calls `XtErrorMsg`. `XtNew` is a convenience macro that calls `XtMalloc` with the following arguments specified:

```
((type *) XtMalloc((unsigned) sizeof(type))
```

`XtNewString` returns a pointer to the allocated storage. If there is insufficient memory to allocate the new block, `XtNewString` calls `XtErrorMsg`. `XtNewString` is a convenience macro that calls `XtMalloc` with the following arguments specified:

```
(strcpy(XtMalloc((unsigned) strlen(str) + 1), str))
```

The `XtAsprintf` function allocates space for a string large enough to hold the string specified by the `sprintf(3c)` format pattern when used with the remaining arguments, and fills it with the formatted results. The address of the allocated string is placed into the pointer passed as `ret`. The length of the string (not including the terminating null byte) is returned. If there is insufficient memory to allocate the new block, `XtAsprintf` calls `XtErrorMsg`.

## SEE ALSO

X Toolkit Intrinsic - C Language Interface

Xlib - C Language X Interface