Athena Widget Set — C Language Interface

X Window System

X Version 11, Release 6.7

Chris D. Peterson
formerly MIT X Consortium
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Mark Ackerman (formerly Project Athena)
Donna Converse (MIT X Consortium)
Jim Fulton (formerly MIT X Consortium)
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Charles Haynes (Digital WSL)
Rich Hyde (Digital WSL)
Mary Larson (Digital UEG)
Joel McCormack (Digital WSL)
Ron Newman (formerly Project Athena)
Jeanne Rich (Digital WSL)
Terry Weissman (formerly Digital WSL)

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Mike Gancarz (formerly Digital UEG)
Charles Haynes (Digital WSL)
Phil Karlton (formerly Digital WSL)
Kathleen Langone (Digital UEG)
Mary Larson (Digital UEG)
Ram Rao (Digital UEG)
Smokey Wallace (formerly Digital WSL)
Terry Weissman (formerly Digital WSL)

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Ralph R. Swick (Project Athena / Digital)
Terry Weissman (formerly Digital WSL)
Al Mento (Digital UEG)

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Chris D. Peterson
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Omron Corporation 1994
Chapter 1
Athena Widgets and The Intrinsics

The X Toolkit is made up of two distinct pieces, the Xt Intrinsics and a widget set. The Athena widget set is a sample implementation of a widget set built upon the Intrinsics. In the X Toolkit, a widget is the combination of an X window or subwindow and its associated input and output semantics.

Because the Intrinsics provide the same basic functionality to all widget sets it may be possible to use widgets from the Athena widget set with other widget sets based upon the Intrinsics. Since widget sets may also implement private protocols, all functionality may not be available when mixing and matching widget sets. For information about the Intrinsics, see the X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface.

The Athena widget set is a library package layered on top of the Intrinsics and Xlib that provides a set of user interface tools sufficient to build a wide variety of applications. This layer extends the basic abstractions provided by X and provides the next layer of functionality primarily by supplying a cohesive set of sample widgets. Although the Intrinsics are a Consortium standard, there is no standard widget set.

To the extent possible, the Intrinsics are "policy-free". The application environment and widget set, not the Intrinsics, define, implement, and enforce:

- Policy
- Consistency
- Style

Each individual widget implementation defines its own policy. The X Toolkit design allows for, but does not necessarily encourage, the free mixing of radically differing widget implementations.

1.1. Introduction to the X Toolkit

The X Toolkit provides tools that simplify the design of application user interfaces in the X Window System programming environment. It assists application programmers by providing a set of common underlying user-interface functions. It also lets widget programmers modify existing widgets, by subclassing, or add new widgets. By using the X Toolkit in their applications, programmers can present a similar user interface across applications to all workstation users.

The X Toolkit consists of:

- A set of Intrinsics functions for building widgets
- An architectural model for constructing widgets
- A widget set for application programming

While the majority of the Intrinsics functions are intended for the widget programmer, a subset of the Intrinsics functions are to be used by application programmers (see X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface). The architectural model lets the widget programmer design new widgets by using the Intrinsics and by combining other widgets. The application interface layers built on top of the X Toolkit include a coordinated set of widgets and composition policies. Some of these widgets and policies are specific to a single application domain, and others are common to a variety of applications.

The remainder of this chapter discusses the X Toolkit and Athena widget set:

- Terminology
1.2. Terminology

In addition to the terms already defined for X programming (see \textit{Xlib — C Language X Interface}), the following terms are specific to the Intrinsics and Athena widget set and used throughout this document.

\textbf{Application programmer}

A programmer who uses the X Toolkit to produce an application user interface.

\textbf{Child}

A widget that is contained within another "parent" widget.

\textbf{Class}

The general group to which a specific object belongs.

\textbf{Client}

A function that uses a widget in an application or for composing other widgets.

\textbf{FullName}

The name of a widget instance appended to the full name of its parent.

\textbf{Instance}

A specific widget object as opposed to a general widget class.

\textbf{Method}

A function or procedure implemented by a widget class.

\textbf{Name}

The name that is specific to an instance of a widget for a given client. This name is specified at creation time and cannot be modified.

\textbf{Object}

A data abstraction consisting of private data and private and public functions that operate on the private data. Users of the abstraction can interact with the object only through calls to the object's public functions. In the X Toolkit, some of the object's public functions are called directly by the application, while others are called indirectly when the application calls the common Intrinsics functions. In general, if a function is common to all widgets, an application uses a single Intrinsics function to invoke the function for all types of widgets. If a function is unique to a single widget type, the widget exports the function.

\textbf{Parent}

A widget that contains at least one other ("child") widget. A parent widget is also known as a composite widget.

\textbf{Resource}

A named piece of data in a widget that can be set by a client, by an application, or by user defaults.

\textbf{Superclass}

A larger class of which a specific class is a member. All members of a class are also members of the superclass.

\textbf{User}

A person interacting with a workstation.
Widget
An object providing a user-interface abstraction (for example, a Scrollbar widget).

Widget class
The general group to which a specific widget belongs, otherwise known as the type of the widget.

Widget programmer
A programmer who adds new widgets to the X Toolkit.

1.3. Underlying Model
The underlying architectural model is based on the following premises:

Widgets are X windows
Every user-interface widget is associated with an X window. The X window ID for a widget is readily available from the widget. Standard Xlib calls can be used by widgets for many of their input and output operations.

Information hiding
The data for every widget is private to the widget and its subclasses. That is, the data is neither directly accessible nor visible outside of the module implementing the widget. All program interaction with the widget is performed by a set of operations (methods) that are defined for the widget.

Widget semantics and widget layout geometry
Widget semantics are clearly separated from widget layout geometry. Widgets are concerned with implementing specific user-interface semantics. They have little control over issues such as their size or placement relative to other widget peers. Mechanisms are provided for associating geometric managers with widgets and for widgets to make suggestions about their own geometry.

1.4. Conventions Used in this Manual

- All resources available to the widgets are listed with each widget. Many of these are available to more than one widget class due to the object oriented nature of the Intrinsics. The new resources for each widget are listed in bold text, and the inherited resources are listed in plain text.
- Global symbols are printed in **bold** and can be function names, symbols defined in include files, or structure names. Arguments are printed in *italics*.
- Each function is introduced by a general discussion that distinguishes it from other functions. The function declaration itself follows, and each argument is specifically explained. General discussion of the function, if any is required, follows the arguments. Where applicable, the last paragraph of the explanation lists the return values of the function.
- To eliminate any ambiguity between those arguments that you pass and those that a function returns to you, the explanations for all arguments that you pass start with the word *specifies* or, in the case of multiple arguments, the word *specify*. The explanations for all arguments that are returned to you start with the word *returns* or, in the case of multiple arguments, the word *return*. The explanations for all arguments that you can pass and are returned start with the words *specifies and returns*.
- Any pointer to a structure that is used to return a value is designated as such by the *return* suffix as part of its name. All other pointers passed to these functions are used for reading only. A few arguments use pointers to structures that are used for both input and output and are indicated by using the *in_out* suffix.
1.5. Format of the Widget Reference Chapters

The majority of this document is a reference guide for the Athena widget set. Chapters three through six give the programmer all information necessary to use the widgets. The layout of the chapters follows a specific pattern to allow the programmer to easily find the desired information. The first few pages of every chapter give an overview of the widgets in that section. Widgets are grouped into chapters by functionality.

Chapter 3 Simple Widgets
Chapter 4 Menus
Chapter 5 Text Widgets
Chapter 6 Composite and Constraint Widget

Following the introduction will be a description of each widget in that chapter. When no functional grouping is obvious the widgets are listed in alphabetical order, such as in chapters three and six.

The first section of each widget’s description is a table that contains general information about this widget class. Here is the table for the Box widget, and an explanation of all the entries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Header File</th>
<th>&lt;X11/Xaw/Box.h&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class Header File</td>
<td>&lt;X11/Xaw/BoxP.h&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>boxWidgetClass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Name</td>
<td>Box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superclass</td>
<td>Composite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Application Header File**

This file must be included when an application uses this widget. It usually contains the class definition, and some resource macros. This is often called the “public” header file.

**Class Header File**

This file will only be used by widget programmers. It will need to be included by any widget that subclasses this widget. This is often called the “private” header file.

**Class**

This is the widget class of this widget. This global symbol is passed to XtCreateWidget so that the Intrinsics will know which type of widget to create.

**Class Name**

This is the resource name of this class. This name can be used in a resource file to match any widget of this class.

**Superclass**

This is the superclass that this widget class is descended from. If you understand how the superclass works it will allow you to more quickly understand what this widget does, since much of its functionality may be inherited from its superclass.

After this table follows a general description of the default behavior of this widget, as seen by the user. In many cases this functionality may be overridden by the application programmer, or by the user.

The next section is a table showing the name, class, type and default value of each resource that is available to this widget. There is also a column containing notes describing special restrictions placed upon individual resources.

A This resource may be automatically adjusted when another resource is changed.

C This resource is only settable at widget creation time, and may not be modified with XtSetValues.
D  Do not modify this resource. While setting this resource will work, it can cause unexpected behavior. When this symbol appears there is another, preferred, interface provided by the X Toolkit.

R  This resource is READ-ONLY, and may not be modified.

After the resource table is a detailed description of every resource available to that widget. Many of these are redundant, but printing them with each widget saves page flipping. The names of the resources that are inherited are printed in plain text, while the names of the resources that are new to this class are printed in bold. If you have already read the description of the superclass you need only pay attention to the resources printed in bold.

For each composite widget there is a section on layout semantics that follows the resource description. This section will describe the effect of constraint resources on the layout of the children, as well as a general description of where it prefers to place its children.

Descriptions of default translations and action routines come next, for widgets to which they apply. The last item in each widget’s documentation is the description of all convenience routines provided by the widget.

1.6. Input Focus

The Intrinsics define a resource on all Shell widgets that interact with the window manager called input. This resource requests the assistance of window manager in acquiring the input focus. The resource defaults to False in the Intrinsics, but is redefined to default to True when an application is using the Athena widget set. An application programmer may override this default and set the resource back to False if the application does not need the window manager to give it the input focus. See the X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface for details on the input resource.
Chapter 2

Using Widgets

Widgets serve as the primary tools for building a user interface or application environment. The Athena widget set consists of primitive widgets that contain no children (for example, a command button) and composite widgets which may contain one or more widget children (for example, a Box widget).

The remaining chapters explain the widgets that are provided by the Athena widget set. These user-interface components serve as an interface for application programmers who do not want to implement their own widgets. In addition, they serve as a starting point for those widget programmers who, using the Intrinsics mechanisms, want to implement alternative application programming interfaces.

This chapter is a brief introduction to widget programming. The examples provided use the Athena widgets, though most of the concepts will apply to all widget sets. Although there are several programming interfaces to the X Toolkit, only one is described here. A full description of the programming interface is provided in the document X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface.

2.1. Setting the Locale

If it is desirable that the application take advantage of internationalization (i18n), you must establish locale with XtSetLanguageProc before XtDisplayInitialize or XtAppInitialize is called. For full details, please refer to the document X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface, section 2.2. However, the following simplest-case call is sufficient in many or most applications.

XtSetLanguageProc(NULL, NULL, NULL);

Most notably, this will affect the Standard C locale, determine which resource files will be loaded, and what fonts will be required of FontSet specifications. In many cases, the addition of this line is the only source change required to internationalize Xaw programs, and will not disturb the function of programs in the default "C" locale.

2.2. Initializing the Toolkit

You must call a toolkit initialization function before invoking any other toolkit routines (besides locale setting, above). XtAppInitialize opens the X server connection, parses the command line, and creates an initial widget that will serve as the root of a tree of widgets created by this application.

Widget XtAppInitialize(app_context_return, application_class, options, num_options,
    argc_in_out, argv_in_out, fallback_resources, args, num_args)

XtAppContext *app_context_return;
String application_class;
XrmOptionDescRec options[];
Cardinal num_options;
int *argc_in_out;
String *argv_in_out[];
String *fallback_resources;
ArgList args;
Cardinal num_args;
app_con_return

Returns the application context of this application, if non-NULL.

application_class

Specifies the class name of this application, which is usually the generic name for all instances of this application. A useful convention is to form the class name by capitalizing the first letter of the application name. For example, the application named “xman” has a class name of “Xman”.

options

Specifies how to parse the command line for any application-specific resources. The options argument is passed as a parameter to XrmParseCommand. For further information, see Xlib — C Language X Interface.

num_options

Specifies the number of entries in the options list.

argc_in_out

Specifies a pointer to the number of command line parameters.

argv_in_out

Specifies the command line parameters.

fallback_resources

Specifies resource values to be used if the site-wide application class defaults file cannot be opened, or NULL.

args

Specifies the argument list to use when creating the Application shell.

num_args

Specifies the number of arguments in args.

This function will remove the command line arguments that the toolkit reads from argc_in_out and argv_in_out. It will then attempt to open the display. If the display cannot be opened, an error message is issued and XtAppInitialize terminates the application. Once the display is opened, all resources are read from the locations specified by the Intrinsics. This function returns an ApplicationShell widget to be used as the root of the application’s widget tree.

### 2.3. Creating a Widget

Creating a widget is a three-step process. First, the widget instance is allocated, and various instance-specific attributes are set by using XtCreateWidget. Second, the widget’s parent is informed of the new child by using XtManageChild. Finally, X windows are created for the parent and all its children by using XtRealizeWidget and specifying the top-most widget. The first two steps can be combined by using XtCreateManagedWidget. In addition, XtRealizeWidget is automatically called when the child becomes managed if the parent is already realized.

To allocate, initialize, and manage a widget, use XtCreateManagedWidget.

```
Widget XtCreateManagedWidget(name, widget_class, parent, args, num_args)

String name;
WidgetClass widget_class;
Widget parent;
ArgList args;
Cardinal num_args;
```

- **name** Specifies the instance name for the created widget that is used for retrieving widget resources.
- **widget_class** Specifies the widget class pointer for the created widget.
- **parent** Specifies the parent widget ID.
- **args** Specifies the argument list. The argument list is a variable-length list composed of name and value pairs that contain information pertaining to the specific widget instance being created. For further information, see Section 2.7.2.
- **num_args** Specifies the number of arguments in the argument list. If the num_args is zero, the argument list is never referenced.

When a widget instance is successfully created, the widget identifier is returned to the application. If an error is encountered, the XtError routine is invoked to inform the user of the error.
2.4. Common Resources

Although a widget can have unique arguments that it understands, all widgets have common arguments that provide some regularity of operation. The common arguments allow arbitrary widgets to be managed by higher-level components without regard for the individual widget type. Widgets will ignore any argument that they do not understand.

The following resources are retrieved from the argument list or from the resource database by all of the Athena widgets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accelerators</td>
<td>Accelerators</td>
<td>AcceleratorTable</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancestorSensitive</td>
<td>AncestorSensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderColor</td>
<td>BorderColor</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderWidth</td>
<td>BorderWidth</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td>Parent's Colormap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Parent's Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>widget dependent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>MappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>Parent's Screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitive</td>
<td>Sensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translations</td>
<td>Translations</td>
<td>TranslationTable</td>
<td>widget dependent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>widget dependent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following additional resources are retrieved from the argument list or from the resource database by many of the Athena widgets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>callback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>widget dependent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insensitive</td>
<td>Foreground</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insensitiveBorder</td>
<td>Insensitive</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>GreyPixmap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.5. Resource Conversions

Most resources in the Athena widget set have a converter registered that will translate the string in a resource file to the correct internal representation. While some are obvious (string to integer, for example), others need specific mention of the allowable values. Three general converters are described here:

- Cursor
- Pixel
- Bitmap

Many widgets have defined special converters that apply only to that widget. When these occur, the documentation section for that widget will describe the converter.
2.5.1. Cursor Conversion

The value for the cursorName resource is specified in the resource database as a string, and is of the following forms:

- A standard X cursor name from `<X11/cursorfont.h>`. The resource names for these cursors are exactly like the names in this file except the XC_ is not used. The cursor definition XC_gumby has a resource name of gumby.

- Glyphs, as in `FONT font-name glyph-index [ [ font-name ] glyph-index ]`. The first font and glyph specify the cursor source pixmap. The second font and glyph specify the cursor mask pixmap. The mask font defaults to the source font, and the mask glyph index defaults to the source glyph index.

- A relative or absolute file name. If a relative or absolute file name is specified, that file is used to create the source pixmap. Then the string "Mask" is appended to locate the cursor mask pixmap. If the "Mask" file does not exist, the suffix .msk is tried. If .msk fails, no cursor mask will be used. If the filename does not start with '/' or './' the the bitmap file path is used (see section 2.4.3).

2.5.2. Pixel Conversion

The string-to-pixel converter takes any name that is acceptable to XParseColor (see Xlib — C Language X Interface). In addition this routine understands the special toolkit symbols ‘XtDefaultForeground’ and ‘XtDefaultBackground’, described in X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface. In short the acceptable pixel names are:

- Any color name for the rgb.txt file (typically in the directory /usr/lib/X11 on POSIX systems).

- A numeric specification of the form #<red><green><blue> where these numeric values are hexadecimal digits (both upper and lower case).

- The special strings ‘XtDefaultForeground’ and ‘XtDefaultBackground’

2.5.3. Bitmap Conversion

The string-to-bitmap converter attempts to locate a file containing bitmap data whose name is specified by the input string. If the file name is relative (i.e. does not begin with / or .), the directories to be searched are specified in the bitmapFilePath resource--class BitmapFilePath. This resource specifies a colon (:) separated list of directories that will be searched for the named bitmap or cursor glyph (see section 2.4.1). The bitmapFilePath resource is global to the application, and may not be specified differently for each widget that wishes to convert a cursor to bitmap. In addition to the directories specified in the bitmapFilePath resource a default directory is searched. When using POSIX the default directory is /usr/include/X11/bitmaps.

2.6. Realizing a Widget

The XtRealizeWidget function performs two tasks:

- Calculates the geometry constraints of all managed descendants of this widget. The actual calculation is put off until realize time for performance reasons.

- Creates an X window for the widget and, if it is a composite widget, realizes each of its managed children.

```c
void XtRealizeWidget(Widget w) {
    w; // Specifies the widget.
}
```

For further information about this function, see the X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface.
2.7. Processing Events

Now that the application has created, managed and realized its widgets, it is ready to process the events that will be delivered by the X Server to this client. A function call that will process the events is **XtAppMainLoop**.

```c
void XtAppMainLoop(app_context)
    XtAppContext app_context;
```

*app_context* specifies the application context of this application. The value is normally returned by **XtAppInitialize**.

This function never returns: it is an infinite loop that processes the X events. User input can be handled through callback procedures and application defined action routines. More details are provided in *X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface*.

2.8. Standard Widget Manipulation Functions

After a widget has been created, a client can interact with that widget by calling one of the standard widget manipulation routines provided by the Intrinsics, or a widget class-specific manipulation routine.

The Intrinsics provide generic routines to give the application programmer access to a set of standard widget functions. The common widget routines let an application or composite widget perform the following operations on widgets without requiring explicit knowledge of the widget type.

- Control the mapping of widget windows
- Destroy a widget instance
- Obtain an argument value
- Set an argument value

2.8.1. Mapping Widgets

By default, widget windows are mapped (made viewable) automatically by **XtRealizeWidget**. This behavior can be disabled by using **XtSetMappedWhenManaged** making the client responsible for calling **XtMapWidget** to make the widget viewable.

```c
void XtSetMappedWhenManaged(w, map_when_managed)
    Widget w;
    Boolean map_when_managed;
```

*w* specifies the widget.

*map_when_managed* specifies the new value. If *map_when_managed* is **True**, the widget is mapped automatically when it is realized. If *map_when_managed* is **False**, the client must call **XtMapWidget** or make a second call to **XtSetMappedWhenManaged** to cause the child window to be mapped.

The definition for **XtMapWidget** is:

```c
void XtMapWidget(w)
    Widget w;
```

*w* specifies the widget.

When you are creating several children in sequence for a previously realized common parent it is generally more efficient to construct a list of children as they are created (using **XtCreateWidget**) and then use **XtManageChildren** to request that their parent managed them all at once. By managing a list of children at one time, the parent can avoid wasteful duplication of geometry processing and the associated “screen flash”.
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void XtManageChildren(children, num_children)
    WidgetList children;
    Cardinal num_children;

children Specifies a list of children to add.
num_children Specifies the number of children to add.

If the parent is already visible on the screen, it is especially important to batch updates so that the minimum amount of visible window reconfiguration is performed.

For further information about these functions, see the X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface.

2.8.2. Destroying Widgets

To destroy a widget instance of any type, use XtDestroyWidget.

void XtDestroyWidget(w)
    Widget w;

w Specifies the widget.

XtDestroyWidget destroys the widget and recursively destroys any children that it may have, including the windows created by its children. After calling XtDestroyWidget, no further references should be made to the widget or any children that the destroyed widget may have had.

2.8.3. Retrieving Widget Resource Values

To retrieve the current value of a resource attribute associated with a widget instance, use XtGetValues.

void XtGetValues(w, args, num_args)
    Widget w;
    ArgList args;
    Cardinal num_args;

w Specifies the widget.
args Specifies a variable-length argument list of name and address pairs that contain the resource name and the address into which the resource value is stored.
num_args Specifies the number of arguments in the argument list.

The arguments and values passed in the argument list are dependent on the widget. Note that the caller is responsible for providing space into which the returned resource value is copied; the ArgList contains a pointer to this storage (e.g. x and y must be allocated as Position). For further information, see the X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface.

2.8.4. Modifying Widget Resource Values

To modify the current value of a resource attribute associated with a widget instance, use XtSetValues.

void XtSetValues(w, args, num_args)
    Widget w;
    ArgList args;
    Cardinal num_args;

w Specifies the widget.
args Specifies an array of name and value pairs that contain the arguments to be modified and their new values.
num_args Specifies the number of arguments in the argument list.
The arguments and values that are passed will depend on the widget being modified. Some widgets may not allow certain resources to be modified after the widget instance has been created or realized. No notification is given if any part of a XtSetValues request is ignored.

For further information about these functions, see the X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface.

Note

The argument list entry for XtGetValues specifies the address to which the caller wants the value copied. The argument list entry for XtSetValues, however, contains the new value itself, if the size of value is less than sizeof(XtArgVal) (architecture dependent, but at least sizeof(long)); otherwise, it is a pointer to the value. String resources are always passed as pointers, regardless of the length of the string.

2.9. Using the Client Callback Interface

Widgets can communicate changes in their state to their clients by means of a callback facility. The format for a client’s callback handler is:

```c
void CallbackProc(w, client_data, call_data)
    Widget w;
    XtPointer client_data;
    XtPointer call_data;
```

- `w` specifies widget for which the callback is registered.
- `client_data` specifies arbitrary client-supplied data that the widget should pass back to the client when the widget executes the client’s callback procedure. This is a way for the client registering the callback to also register client-specific data: a pointer to additional information about the widget, a reason for invoking the callback, and so on. If no additional information is necessary, NULL may be passed as this argument. This field is also frequently known as the `closure`.
- `call_data` specifies any callback-specific data the widget wants to pass to the client. For example, when Scrollbar executes its `jumpProc` callback list, it passes the current position of the thumb in `call_data`.

Callbacks can be registered either by creating an argument containing the callback list described below or by using the special convenience routines XtAddCallback and XtAddCallbacks.

When the widget is created, a pointer to a list of callback procedure and data pairs can be passed in the argument list to XtCreateWidget. The list is of type XtCallbackList:

```c
typedef struct {
    XtCallbackProc callback;
    XtPointer closure;
} XtCallbackRec, *XtCallbackList;
```

The callback list must be allocated and initialized before calling XtCreateWidget. The end of the list is identified by an entry containing NULL in callback and closure. Once the widget is created, the client can change or de-allocate this list; the widget itself makes no further reference to it. The closure field contains the client_data passed to the callback when the callback list is executed.

The second method for registering callbacks is to use XtAddCallback after the widget has been created.
void XtAddCallback(w, callback_name, callback, client_data)
    Widget w;
    String callback_name;
    XtCallbackProc callback;
    XtPointer client_data;

    w Specifies the widget to add the callback to.
    callback_name Specifies the callback list within the widget to append to.
    callback Specifies the callback procedure to add.
    client_data Specifies the data to be passed to the callback when it is invoked.

XtAddCallback adds the specified callback to the list for the named widget.

All widgets provide a callback list named destroyCallback where clients can register procedures that are to be executed when the widget is destroyed. The destroy callbacks are executed when the widget or an ancestor is destroyed. The call_data argument is unused for destroy callbacks.

2.10. Programming Considerations
This section provides some guidelines on how to set up an application program that uses the X Toolkit.

2.10.1. Writing Applications
When writing an application that uses the X Toolkit, you should make sure that your application performs the following:

1. Include <X11/Intrinsic.h> in your application programs. This header file automatically includes <X11/Xlib.h>, so all Xlib functions also are defined. It may also be necessary to include <X11/StringDefs.h> when setting up argument lists, as many of the XtN* definitions are only defined in this file.

2. Include the widget-specific header files for each widget type that you need to use. For example, <X11/Xaw/Label.h> and <X11/Xaw/Command.h>.

3. Call the XtAppInitialize function before invoking any other toolkit or Xlib functions. For further information, see Section 2.1 and the X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface.

4. To pass attributes to the widget creation routines that will override any site or user customizations, set up argument lists. In this document, a list of valid argument names is provided in the discussion of each widget. The names each have a global symbol defined that begins with XtN to help catch spelling errors. For example, XtNlabel is defined for the label resource of many widgets.

For further information, see Section 2.9.2.2.

5. When the argument list is set up, create the widget with the XtCreateManagedWidget function. For further information, see Section 2.2 and the X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface.

6. If the widget has any callback routines, set by the XtNcallback argument or the XtAddCallback function, declare these routines within the application.

7. After creating the initial widget hierarchy, windows must be created for each widget by calling XtRealizeWidget on the top level widget.

8. Most applications now sit in a loop processing events using XtAppMainLoop, for example:

    XtCreateManagedWidget(name, class, parent, args, num_args);
    XtRealizeWidget(shell);
    XtAppMainLoop(app_context);
For information about this function, see the X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface.

9. Link your application with `libXaw` (the Athena widgets), `libXmu` (miscellaneous utilities), `libXt` (the X Toolkit Intrinsics), `libSM` (Session Management), `libICE` (Inter-Client Exchange), `libXext` (the extension library needed for the shape extension code which allows rounded Command buttons), and `libX11` (the core X library). The following provides a sample command line:

```
cc -o application application.c -lXaw -lXmu -lXt -lSM -lICE -lXext -lX11
```

2.10.2. Changing Resource Values

The Intrinsics support two methods of changing the default resource values; the resource manager, and an argument list passed into XtCreateWidget. While resources values will get updated no matter which method you use, the two methods provide slightly different functionality.

Resource Manager This method picks up resource definitions described in `Xlib — C Language X Interface` from many different locations at run time. The locations most important to the application programmer are the fallback resources and the `app-defaults` file, (see `X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface` for the complete list). Since these resource are loaded at run time, they can be overridden by the user, allowing an application to be customized to fit the particular needs of each individual user. These values can also be modified without the need to rebuild the application, allowing rapid prototyping of user interfaces. Application programmers should use resources in preference to hard-coded values whenever possible.

Argument Lists The values passed into the widget at creation time via an argument list cannot be modified by the user, and allow no opportunity for customization. It is used to set resources that cannot be specified as strings (e.g. callback lists) or resources that should not be overridden (e.g. window depth) by the user.

2.10.2.1. Specifying Resources

It is important for all X Toolkit application programmers to understand how to use the X Resource Manager to specify resources for widgets in an X application. This section will describe the most common methods used to specify these resources, and how to use the X Resource manager.

`Xrdb` The `xrdb` utility may be used to load a file containing resources into the X server. Once the resources are loaded, the resources will affect any new applications started on the display that they were loaded onto.

`Application Defaults` The application defaults (`app-defaults`) file (normally in `/usr/lib/X11/app-defaults/classname`) for an application is loaded whenever the application is started.

The resource specification has two colon-separated parts, a name, and a value. The `value` is a string whose format is dependent on the resource specified by `name`. `Name` is constructed by appending a resource name to a full widget name.

The full widget name is a list of the name of every ancestor of the desired widget separated by periods (`.`). Each widget also has a class associated with it. A class is a type of widget (e.g. Label or Scrollbar or Box). Notice that class names, by convention, begin with capital letters and instance names begin with lower case letters. The class of any widget may be used in place of its name in a resource specification. Here are a few examples:

```
xman.form.button1 This is a fully specified resource name, and will affect only widgets called button1 that are children of widgets called form that are children
```
of applications named xman. (Note that while typically two widgets that are siblings will have different names, it is not prohibited.)

Xman.Form.Command  This will match any Command widget that is a child of a Form widget that is itself a child of an application of class Xman.

Xman.Form.button1  This is a mixed resource name with both widget names and classes specified.

This syntax allows an application programmer to specify any widget in the widget tree. To match more than one widget (for example a user may want to make all Command buttons blue), use an asterisk (*) instead of a period. When an asterisk is used, any number of widgets (including zero) may exist between the two widget names. For example:

Xman*Command  This matches all Command widgets in the Xman application.

Foo*button1  This matches any widget in the Foo application that is named button1.

The root of all application widget trees is the widget returned by XtAppInitialize. Even though this is actually an ApplicationShell widget, the toolkit replaces its widget class with the class name of the application. The name of this widget is either the name used to invoke the application (argv[0]) or the name of the application specified using the standard -name command line option supported by the Intrinsics.

The last step in constructing the resource name is to append the name of the resource with either a period or asterisk to the full or partial widget name already constructed.

*foreground:Blue  Specifies that all widgets in all applications will have a foreground color of blue.

Xman*borderWidth:10  Specifies that all widgets in an application whose class is Xman will have a border width of 10 (pixels).

xman.form.button1.label:Testing  Specifies that a particular widget in the xman application will have a label named Testing.

An exclamation point (!) in the first column of a line indicates that the rest of the line should be treated as a comment.

Final Words

The Resource manager is a powerful tool that can be used very effectively to customize X Toolkit applications at run time by either the application programmer or the user. Some final points to note:

• An application programmer may add new resources to their application. These resources are associated with the global application, and not any particular widget. The X Toolkit function used for adding the application resources is XtGetApplicationResources.

• Be careful when creating resource files. Since widgets will ignore resources that they do not understand, any spelling errors will cause a resource to have no effect.

• Only one resource line will match any given resource. There is a set of precedence rules, which take the following general stance.
  • More specific overrides less specific, thus period always overrides asterisk.
  • Names on the left are more specific and override names on the right.
  • When resource specifications are exactly the same, user defaults will override program defaults.

For a complete explanation of the rules of precedence, and other specific topics see X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface and Xlib — C Language X Interface.
2.10.2.2. Creating Argument Lists

To set up an argument list for the inline specification of widget attributes, you may use any of the four approaches discussed in this section. Each resource name has a global symbol associated with it. This global symbol has the form XtNresource name. For example, the symbol for “foreground” is XtNforeground. For further information, see the X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface.

Argument are specified by using the following structure:

typedef struct {
    String name;
    XtArgVal value;
} Arg,*ArgList;

The first approach is to statically initialize the argument list. For example:

static Arg arglist[] = {
    {XtNwidth, (XtArgVal) 400},
    {XtNheight, (XtArgVal) 300},
};

This approach is convenient for lists that do not need to be computed at runtime and makes adding or deleting new elements easy. The XtNumber macro is used to compute the number of elements in the argument list, preventing simple programming errors:

    XtCreateWidget(name, class, parent, arglist, XtNumber(arglist));

The second approach is to use the XtSetArg macro. For example:

Arg arglist[10];
XtSetArg(arglist[1], XtNwidth, 400);
XtSetArg(arglist[2], XtNheight, 300);

To make it easier to insert and delete entries, you also can use a variable index:

Arg arglist[10];
Cardinal i=0;
XtSetArg(arglist[i], XtNwidth, 400); i++;
XtSetArg(arglist[i], XtNheight, 300); i++;

The i variable can then be used as the argument list count in the widget create function. In this example, XtNumber would return 10, not 2, and therefore is not useful.

Note

You should not use auto-increment or auto-decrement within the first argument to XtSetArg. As it is currently implemented, XtSetArg is a macro that dereferences the first argument twice.

The third approach is to individually set the elements of the argument list array:

Arg arglist[10];
arglist[0].name = XtNwidth;
arglist[0].value = (XtArgVal) 400;
arglist[1].name = XtNheight;
arglist[1].value = (XtArgVal) 300;
Note that in this example, as in the previous example, XtNumber would return 10, not 2, and therefore would not be useful.

The fourth approach is to use a mixture of the first and third approaches: you can statically define the argument list but modify some entries at runtime. For example:

```c
static Arg arglist[] = {
    {XtNwidth, (XtArgVal) 400},
    {XtNheight, (XtArgVal) NULL},
};
arglist[1].value = (XtArgVal) 300;
```

In this example, XtNumber can be used, as in the first approach, for easier code maintenance.

## 2.11. Example Programs

The best way to understand how to use any programming library is by trying some simple examples. A collection of example programs that introduces each of the widgets in that Athena widget set, as well as many important toolkit programming concepts, is available in the X11R6 release as distributed by the X Consortium. It can be found in the distribution directory contrib/examples/mit/Xaw, but see your site administrator for the exact location of these files on your system. See the README file from that directory for a guide to the examples.
Chapter 3

Simple Widgets

Each of these widgets performs a specific user interface function. They are simple because they cannot have widget children—they may only be used as leaves of the widget tree. These widgets display information or take user input.

Command
A push button that, when selected, may cause a specific action to take place. This widget can display a multi-line string or a bitmap or pixmap image.

Grip
A rectangle that, when selected, will cause an action to take place.

Label
A rectangle that can display a multi-line string or a bitmap or pixmap image.

List
A list of text strings presented in row column format that may be individually selected. When an element is selected an action may take place.

Panner
A rectangular area containing a slider that may be moved in two dimensions. Notification of movement may be continuous or discrete.

Repeater
A push button that triggers an action at an increasing rate when selected. This widget can display a multi-line string or a bitmap or pixmap image.

Scrollbar
A rectangular area containing a thumb that when slid along one dimension may cause a specific action to take place. The Scrollbar may be oriented horizontally or vertically.

Simple
The base class for most of the simple widgets. Provides a rectangular area with a settable mouse cursor and special border.

StripChart
A real time data graph that will automatically update and scroll.

Toggle
A push button that contains state information. Toggles may also be used as "radio buttons" to implement a "one of many" or "zero or one of many" group of buttons. This widget can display a multi-line string or a bitmap or pixmap image.

3.1. Command Widget

The Command widget is an area, often rectangular, that contains text or a graphical image. Command widgets are often referred to as “push buttons.” When the pointer is over a Command widget, the widget becomes highlighted by drawing a rectangle around its perimeter. This highlighting indicates that the widget is ready for selection. When mouse button 1 is pressed, the Command widget indicates that it has been selected by reversing its foreground and background colors. When the mouse button is released, the Command widget’s notify action is invoked, calling all functions on its callback list. If the pointer is moved off of the widget before the pointer button is released, the widget reverts to its normal foreground and background colors, and releasing the pointer button has no effect. This behavior allows the user to cancel an action.
3.1.1. Resources

When creating a Command widget instance, the following resources are retrieved from the argument list or from the resource database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accelerators</td>
<td>Accelerators</td>
<td>AcceleratorTable</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancestorSensitive</td>
<td>AncestorSensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitmap</td>
<td>Bitmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderColor</td>
<td>BorderColor</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderWidth</td>
<td>BorderWidth</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>callback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td>Parent’s Colormap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cornerRoundPercent</td>
<td>CornerRoundPercent</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cursorName</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>String</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Parent’s Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encoding</td>
<td>Encoding</td>
<td>UnsignedChar</td>
<td>XawTextEncoding8bit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>font</td>
<td>Font</td>
<td>XFontStruct</td>
<td>XtDefaultFont</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreground</td>
<td>Foreground</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>graphic height + 2 * internalHeight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insensitiveBorder</td>
<td>Insensitive</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>GreyPixmap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internalHeight</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 (0 if Shaped)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internalWidth</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>international</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>justify</td>
<td>Justify</td>
<td>Justify</td>
<td>XJustifyCenter (center)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>label</td>
<td>Label</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>name of widget</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leftBitmap</td>
<td>LeftBitmap</td>
<td>Bitmap</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>MappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>True</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pointerColor</td>
<td>Foreground</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pointerColorBackground</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resize</td>
<td>Resize</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>True</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Parent’s Screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitive</td>
<td>Sensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>True</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shapeStyle</td>
<td>ShapeStyle</td>
<td>ShapeStyle</td>
<td>Rectangle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translations</td>
<td>Translations</td>
<td>TranslationTable</td>
<td>See below</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>graphic width + 2 * internalWidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- accelerators: A list of event to action bindings to be executed by this widget, even though the event occurred in another widget. (See the *X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface* for details).
- ancestorSensitive: The sensitivity state of the ancestors of this widget. A widget is insensitive if either it or any of its ancestors is insensitive. This resource should not be changed with `XtSetValues`, although it may be queried.
- background: A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the widget’s window.
- backgroundPixmap: The background pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than `XtUnspecifiedPixmap`, the pixmap specified will
be used instead of the background color.

**bitmap**
A bitmap to display instead of the `label`. The default size of the widget will be just large enough to contain the bitmap and the widget’s internal width and height. The resource converter for this resource constructs bitmaps from the contents of files. (See *Converting Bitmaps* for details.) If this bitmap is one bit deep then the 1’s will be rendered in the foreground color, and the 0’s in the background color. If `bitmap` has a depth greater than one, it is copied directly into the window.

**borderColor**
A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the border color of the widget’s window.

**borderPixmap**
The border pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than `XtUnspecifiedPixmap`, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the border color.

**borderWidth**
The width of this widget’s window border.

**callback**
A list of routines to be called when the `notify` action is invoked.

**colormap**
The colormap that this widget will use.

**cornerRoundPercent**
When a `ShapeStyle` of `roundedRectangle` is used, this resource controls the radius of the rounded corner. The radius of the rounded corners is specified as a percentage of the length of the shortest side of the widget.

**cursor**
The image that will be displayed as the pointer cursor whenever it is in this widget. The use of this resource is deprecated in favor of `cursorName`.

**cursorName**
The name of the symbol to use to represent the pointer cursor. This resource will override the `cursor` resource if both are specified. (See 2.4.1)

**depth**
The depth of this widget’s window.

**destroyCallback**
All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.

**encoding**
The encoding method used by the value of the `label` resource. The value may be `XawTextEncoding8bit` or `XawTextEncodingChar2b`. When `international` is set to `true` this resource is not used.

**font**
The text font to use when displaying the `label`, when the `international` resource is `false`.

**fontSet**
The text font set to use when displaying the `label`, when the `international` resource is `true`.

**foreground**
A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the foreground color of the widget’s window. This color is also used to render all 1’s in a `bitmap` one plane deep.

**height**
The height of this widget in pixels.

**width**
The width of this widget in pixels.

**highlightThickness**
The thickness of the rectangle that is used to highlight the internal border of this widget, alerting the user that it is ready to be selected. The default value is 2 pixels if the `shapeStyle` is `rectangle`, and 0 Pixels (no highlighting) otherwise.

**insensitiveBorder**
This pixmap will be tiled into the widget’s border if the widget becomes insensitive.

**internalHeight**
The minimum amount of space to leave between the graphic and the vertical and horizontal edges of the window.
international  This is a boolean flag, only settable at widget creation time. A value of
false signals the widget to use pre-R6 internationalization (specifically,
the lack thereof), such as using fonts for displaying text, etc. A value of
true directs the widget to act in an internationalized manner, such as uti-
лизing font sets for displaying text, etc.

justify  Specifies left, center, or right alignment of graphic within the widget.
This resource may be specified with the values XtJustifyLeft, XtJustify-
Center, or XtJustifyRight. A converter is registered for this resource
that will convert the following strings: left, right, and center. This
resource only has noticeable effect when the width of the widget is larger
than necessary to display the graphic. Note that when the graphic is a
multi-line label, the longest line will obey this justification while shorter
lines will be left-justified with the longest one.

label  Specifies the text string to be displayed in the widget’s window if no bit-
map is specified. The default is the name of this widget. Regardless of
the value of encoding or international, a single newline character (1
byte) will cause a line break.

leftBitmap  Specifies a bitmap to display to the left of the graphic in the widget’s
window.

mappedWhenManaged  If this resource is True, then the widget’s window will automatically be
mapped by the Toolkit when it is realized and managed.

pointerColor  A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the fore-
ground color of the pointer symbol specified by the cursorName
resource.

pointerColorBackground  A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the
background color of the pointer symbol specified by the cursor-
Name resource.

resize  Specifies whether the widget should attempt to resize to its preferred
dimensions whenever its resources are modified with XtSetValues. This
attempt to resize may be denied by the parent of this widget. The parent
is always free to resize the widget regardless of the state of this resource.

screen  The screen on which this widget is displayed. This is not a settable
resource.

sensitive  Whether or not the toolkit should pass user events to this widget. The
widget will not get input events if either ancestorSensitive or sensitive is
False.

shapeStyle  Nonrectangular widgets may be created using this resource. Nonrectan-
gular widgets are supported only on a server that supports the Shape
Extension. If nonrectangular widgets are specified for a server lacking
this extension, the shape is ignored and the widgets will be rectangular.
The following shapes are currently supported: XmuShapeRectangle,
XmuShapeOval, XmuShapeEllipse, and XmuShapeRoundedRectangle.
A converter is registered for this resource that will convert the fol-
lowing strings: rectangle, oval, ellipse, and roundedRectangle.

translations  The event bindings associated with this widget.

x  The location of the upper left outside corner of this widget in its parent.
y
3.1.2. Command Actions

The Command widget supports the following actions:

- Switching the button’s interior between the foreground and background colors with *set*, *unset*, and *reset*.
- Processing application callbacks with *notify*.
- Switching the internal border between highlighted and unhighlighted states with *highlight* and *unhighlight*.

The following are the default translation bindings used by the Command widget:

```
<EnterWindow>: highlight()
<LeaveWindow>: reset()
<Btn1Down>: set()
<Btn1Up>: notify() unset()
```

The full list of actions supported by Command is:

- **highlight**(condition) Displays the internal highlight border in the color (foreground or background) that contrasts with the interior color of the Command widget. The conditions *WhenUnset* and *Always* are understood by this action procedure. If no argument is passed, *WhenUnset* is assumed.
- **unhighlight**( ) Displays the internal highlight border in the color (foreground or background) that matches the interior color of the Command widget.
- **set**( ) Enters the set state, in which *notify* is possible. This action causes the button to display its interior in the foreground color. The label or bitmap is displayed in the background color.
- **unset**( ) Cancels the set state and displays the interior of the button in the background color. The label or bitmap is displayed in the foreground color.
- **reset**( ) Cancels any set or highlight and displays the interior of the button in the background color, with the label or bitmap displayed in the foreground color.
- **notify**( ) When the button is in the set state this action calls all functions in the callback list named by the callback resource. The value of the call_data argument passed to these functions is unde®ned.

A very common alternative to registering callbacks is to augment a Command’s translations with an action performing the desired function. This often takes the form of:

*Myapp*save.translations: #augment <Btn1Down>,<Btn1Up>: Save()

Note

When a bitmap of depth greater that one (1) is specified the set(), unset(), and reset() actions have no effect, since there are no foreground and background colors used in a multi-plane pixmap.

3.2. Grip Widget

Application header file  
Class header file  
Class  
Class Name  
Superclass  

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The Grip widget provides a small rectangular region in which user input events (such as Button-Press or ButtonRelease) may be handled. The most common use for the Grip widget is as an attachment point for visually repositioning an object, such as the pane border in a Paned widget.

3.2.1. Resources

When creating a Grip widget instance, the following resources are retrieved from the argument list or from the resource database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accelerators</td>
<td>Accelerators</td>
<td>AcceleratorTable</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancestorSensitive</td>
<td>AncestorSensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderColor</td>
<td>BorderColor</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderWidth</td>
<td>BorderWidth</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>callback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td>Parent’s Colormap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cursorName</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Parent’s Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XICallbackList</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreground</td>
<td>Foreground</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insensitiveBorder</td>
<td>Insensitive</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>GreyPixmap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>international</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>MappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>True</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pointerColor</td>
<td>Foreground</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pointerColorBackground</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Parent’s Screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitive</td>
<td>Sensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>True</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translations</td>
<td>Translations</td>
<td>TranslationTable</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

accelerators: A list of event to action bindings to be executed by this widget, even though the event occurred in another widget. (See the X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface for details).

ancestorSensitive: The sensitivity state of the ancestors of this widget. A widget is insensitive if either it or any of its ancestors is insensitive. This resource should not be changed with XtSetValues, although it may be queried.

background: A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the widget’s window.

backgroundPixmap: The background pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than XtUnspecifiedPixmap, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the background color.

borderColor: A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the border color of the widget’s window.

borderPixmap: The border pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than XtUnspecifiedPixmap, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the border color.
Athena Widget Set X11, Release 6.7

borderWidth The width of this widget’s window border.

**callback** All routines on this list are called whenever the GripAction action routine is invoked. The call_data contains all information passed to the action routine. A detailed description is given below in the Grip Actions section.

colormap The colormap that this widget will use.
cursor The image that will be displayed as the pointer cursor whenever it is in this widget. The use of this resource is deprecated in favor of cursorName.
cursorName The name of the symbol to use to represent the pointer cursor. This resource will override the cursor resource if both are specified. (See 2.4.1)
depth The depth of this widget’s window.
destroyCallback All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.

**foreground** A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the color used to flood fill the entire Grip widget.

height The height and width of this widget in pixels.

width

insensitiveBorder This pixmap will be tiled into the widget’s border if the widget becomes insensitive.

international This is a boolean flag, only settable at widget creation time. While not utilized in this widget, it can and should be checked by any subclasses that have behavior that should vary with locale.

mappedWhenManaged If this resource is True, then the widget’s window will automatically be mapped by the Toolkit when it is realized and managed.

**pointerColor** A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the foreground color of the pointer symbol specified by the cursorName resource.

**pointerColorBackground** A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the pointer symbol specified by the cursorName resource.

screen The screen on which this widget is displayed. This is not a settable resource.

**sensitive** Whether or not the toolkit should pass user events to this widget. The widget will not get input events if either ancestorSensitive or sensitive is False.

translations The event bindings associated with this widget.

x The location of the upper left outside corner of this widget.
y

3.2.2. Grip Actions

The Grip widget does not declare any default event translation bindings, but it does declare a single action routine named GripAction. The client specifies an arbitrary event translation table, optionally giving parameters to the GripAction routine.

The GripAction routine executes the callbacks on the callback list, passing as call_data a pointer to a XawGripCallData structure, defined in the Grip widget’s application header file.

typedef struct _XawGripCallData {


In this structure, the `event` is a pointer to the input event that triggered the action. `params` and `num_params` give the string parameters specified in the translation table for the particular event binding.

The following is an example of a translation table that uses the GripAction:

```
<Btn1Down>: GripAction(press)
<Btn1Motion>: GripAction(move)
<Btn1Up>: GripAction(release)
```

For a complete description of the format of translation tables, see the X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface.

3.3. Label Widget

A Label widget holds a graphic displayed within a rectangular region of the screen. The graphic may be a text string containing multiple lines of characters in an 8 bit or 16 bit character set (to be displayed with a font), or in a multi-byte encoding (for use with a fontset). The graphic may also be a bitmap or pixmap. The Label widget will allow its graphic to be left, right, or center justified. Normally, this widget can be neither selected nor directly edited by the user. It is intended for use as an output device only.

3.3.1. Resources

When creating a Label widget instance, the following resources are retrieved from the argument list or from the resource database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accelerators</td>
<td>Accelerators</td>
<td>AcceleratorTable</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancestorSensitive</td>
<td>AncestorSensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitmap</td>
<td>Bitmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderColor</td>
<td>BorderColor</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderWidth</td>
<td>BorderWidth</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td></td>
<td>Parent’s Colormap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cursorName</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>String</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Parent’s Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>Default Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encoding</td>
<td>Encoding</td>
<td>UnsignedChar</td>
<td>XawTextEncoding8bit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>font</td>
<td>Font</td>
<td>XFontStruct</td>
<td>XtDefaultFont</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fontSet</td>
<td>FontSet</td>
<td>XFontSet</td>
<td>XtDefaultFontSet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreground</td>
<td>Foreground</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension A</td>
<td>graph height + 2 * internalHeight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insensitiveBorder</td>
<td>Insensitive</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>GreyPixmap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internalHeight</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internalWidth</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>international</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>Boolean C</td>
<td>False</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>justify</td>
<td>Justify</td>
<td>Justify</td>
<td>XJustifyCenter (center)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>label</td>
<td>Label</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>name of widget</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leftBitmap</td>
<td>LeftBitmap</td>
<td>Bitmap</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>MappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>Boolean True</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pointerColorBackground</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resize</td>
<td>Resize</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>True</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>Screen R</td>
<td>Parent’s Screen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitive</td>
<td>Sensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>True</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translations</td>
<td>Translations</td>
<td>TranslationTable</td>
<td>See above</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension A</td>
<td>graphic width + 2 * internalWidth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**accelerators**

A list of event to action bindings to be executed by this widget, even though the event occurred in another widget. (See the *X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface* for details).

**ancestorSensitive**

The sensitivity state of the ancestors of this widget. A widget is insensitive if either it or any of its ancestors is insensitive. This resource should not be changed with *XtSetValues*, although it may be queried.

**background**

A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the widget’s window.

**backgroundPixmap**

The background pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than *XtUnspecifiedPixmap*, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the background color.

**bitmap**

A bitmap to display instead of the *label*. The default size of the widget will be just large enough to contain the bitmap and the widget’s internal width and height. The resource converter for this resource constructs bitmaps from the contents of files. (See *Converting Bitmaps* for details.) If this bitmap is one bit deep then the 1’s will be rendered in the foreground color, and the 0’s in the background color. If *bitmap* has a depth greater than one, it is copied directly into the window.

**borderColor**

A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the border color of the widget’s window.

**borderPixmap**

The border pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than *XtUnspecifiedPixmap*, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the border color.

**borderWidth**

The width of this widget’s window border.

**colormap**

The colormap that this widget will use.

**cursor**

The image that will be displayed as the pointer cursor whenever it is in this widget. The use of this resource is deprecated in favor of *cursor-Name*.  

---

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cursorName
The name of the symbol to use to represent the pointer cursor. This resource will override the cursor resource if both are specified. (See 2.4.1)

depth
The depth of this widget’s window.
destroyCallback
All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.

encoding
The encoding method used by the value of the label resource. The value may be XawTextEncoding8bit or XawTextEncodingChar2b. When international is set to true this resource is not used.

font
The text font to use when displaying the label, when the international resource is false.

fontSet
The text font set to use when displaying the label, when the international resource is true.

foreground
A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the foreground color of the widget’s window. This color is also used to render all 1’s in a bitmap one plane deep.

height
The height of this widget in pixels.

width
The width of this widget in pixels.

insensitiveBorder
This pixmap will be tiled into the widget’s border if the widget becomes insensitive.

internalHeight
The minimum amount of space to leave between the graphic and the vertical and horizontal edges of the window.

internalWidth

international
This is a boolean flag, only settable at widget creation time. A value of false signals the widget to use pre-R6 internationalization (specifically, the lack thereof), such as using fonts for displaying text, etc. A value of true directs the widget to act in an internationalized manner, such as utilizing font sets for displaying text, etc.

justify
Specifies left, center, or right alignment of graphic within the widget. This resource may be specified with the values XtJustifyLeft, XtJustifyCenter, or XtJustifyRight. A converter is registered for this resource that will convert the following strings: left, right, and center. This resource only has noticeable effect when the width of the widget is larger than necessary to display the graphic. Note that when the graphic is a multi-line label, the longest line will obey this justification while shorter lines will be left-justified with the longest one.

label
Specifies the text string to be displayed in the widget’s window if no bitmap is specified. The default is the name of this widget. Regardless of the value of encoding or international, a single newline character (1 byte) will cause a line break.

leftBitmap
Specifies a bitmap to display to the left of the graphic in the widget’s window.

mappedWhenManaged
If this resource is True, then the widget’s window will automatically be mapped by the Toolkit when it is realized and managed.

pointerColor
A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the foreground color of the pointer symbol specified by the cursorName resource.

pointerColorBackground
A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the pointer symbol specified by the cursorName resource.
**resize**

Specifies whether the widget should attempt to resize to its preferred dimensions whenever its resources are modified with `XtSetValues`. This attempt to resize may be denied by the parent of this widget. The parent is always free to resize the widget regardless of the state of this resource.

**screen**

The screen on which this widget is displayed. This is not a settable resource.

**sensitive**

Whether or not the toolkit should pass user events to this widget. The widget will not get input events if either `ancestorSensitive` or `sensitive` is `False`.

**translations**

The event bindings associated with this widget.

**x**

The location of the upper left outside corner of this widget in its parent.

**y**

The location of the upper left outside corner of this widget in its parent.

### 3.4. List Widget

Application header file `<X11/Xaw/List.h>`

Class header file `<X11/Xaw/ListP.h>`

Class `listWidgetClass`

Class Name `List`

Superclass `Simple`

The List widget contains a list of strings formatted into rows and columns. When one of the strings is selected, it is highlighted, and the List widget’s `Notify` action is invoked, calling all routines on its callback list. Only one string may be selected at a time.

### 3.4.1. Resources

When creating a List widget instance, the following resources are retrieved from the argument list or from the resource database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accelerators</td>
<td>Accelerators</td>
<td>AcceleratorTable</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancestorSensitive</td>
<td>AncestorSensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderColor</td>
<td>BorderColor</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderWidth</td>
<td>BorderWidth</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<td>Pixel</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Dimension</td>
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<td>Enough space to contain the list</td>
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</tr>
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<td>False</td>
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<td>name of widget</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>True</td>
</tr>
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<td>int</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>computed for NULL terminated list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasteBuffer</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pointerColor</td>
<td>Foreground</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pointerColorBackground</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rowSpacing</td>
<td>Spacing</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>Screen R</td>
<td>Parent’s Screen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitive</td>
<td>Sensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>True</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translations</td>
<td>Translations</td>
<td>TranslationTable</td>
<td>See below</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>verticalList</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>False</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension A</td>
<td>Enough space to contain the list</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

accelerators: A list of event to action bindings to be executed by this widget, even though the event occurred in another widget. (See the X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface for details).

ancestorSensitive: The sensitivity state of the ancestors of this widget. A widget is insensitive if either it or any of its ancestors is insensitive. This resource should not be changed with XtSetValues, although it may be queried.

background: A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the widget’s window.

backgroundPixmap: The background pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than XtUnspecifiedPixmap, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the background color.

borderColor: A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the border color of the widget’s window.

borderPixmap: The border pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than XtUnspecifiedPixmap, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the border color.

borderWidth: The width of this widget’s window border.

callback: All functions on this list are called whenever the notify action is invoked. The call_data argument contains information about the element selected and is described in detail in the List Callbacks section.

colormap: The colormap that this widget will use.

colormap

columnSpacing

callback

cursor: The image that will be displayed as the pointer cursor whenever it is in this widget. The use of this resource is deprecated in favor of cursor-Name.

cursorName: The name of the symbol to use to represent the pointer cursor. This resource will override the cursor resource if both are specified. (See 2.4.1)
defaultColumns The default number of columns. This value is used when neither the width nor the height of the List widget is specified or when forceColumns is True.
depth The depth of this widget’s window.
destroyCallback All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.
font The text font to use when displaying the list, when the international resource is false.
fontSet The text font set to use when displaying the list, when the international resource is true.
forceColumns Forces the default number of columns to be used regardless of the List widget’s current size.
foreground A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the color used to paint the text of the list elements.
height width The height and width of this widget in pixels.
insensitiveBorder This pixmap will be tiled into the widget’s border if the widget becomes insensitive.
internalHeight internalWidth The margin, in pixels, between the edges of the list and the corresponding edge of the List widget’s window.
list An array of text strings displayed in the List widget. If numberStrings is zero (the default) then the list must be NULL terminated. If a value is not specified for the list, then numberStrings is set to 1, and the name of the widget is used as the list, and longest is set to the length of the name of the widget. The list is used in place, and must be available to the List widget for the lifetime of this widget, or until it is changed with XtSetValues or XawListChange.
international This is a boolean flag, only settable at widget creation time. A value of false signals the widget to use pre-R6 internationalization (specifically, the lack thereof), such as using fonts for displaying text, etc. A value of true directs the widget to act in an internationalized manner, such as utilizing font sets for displaying text, etc.
longest Specifies the width, in pixels, of the longest string in the current list. The List widget will compute this value if zero (the default) is specified. If this resource is set by hand, entries longer than this will be clipped to fit.
mappedWhenManaged If this resource is True, then the widget’s window will automatically be mapped by the Toolkit when it is realized and managed.
numberStrings The number of strings in the current list. If a value of zero (the default) is specified, the List widget will compute it. When computing the number of strings the List widget assumes that the list is NULL terminated.
pasteBuffer If this resource is set to True then the name of the currently selected list element will be put into CUT_BUFFER_0.
pointerColor A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the foreground color of the pointer symbol specified by the cursorName resource.
pointerColorBackground A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the pointer symbol specified by the cursorName resource.
screen The screen on which this widget is displayed. This is not a settable resource.
sensitive Whether or not the toolkit should pass user events to this widget. The widget will not get input events if either ancestorSensitive or sensitive is False.
translations The event bindings associated with this widget.
verticalList If this resource is set to True then the list elements will be presented in column major order.
x y The location of the upper left outside corner of this widget in its parent.

3.4.2. List Actions
The List widget supports the following actions:
- Highlighting and unhighlighting the list element under the pointer with Set and Unset
- Processing application callbacks with Notify

The following is the default translation table used by the List Widget:

```
<Btn1Down>,<Btn1Up>: Set() Notify()
```

The full list of actions supported by List widget is:

Set() Sets the list element that is currently under the pointer. To inform the user that this element is currently set, it is drawn with foreground and background colors reversed. If this action is called when there is no list element under the cursor, the currently set element will be unset.

Unset() Cancels the set state of the element under the pointer, and redraws it with normal foreground and background colors.

Notify() Calls all callbacks on the List widget’s callback list. Information about the currently selected list element is passed in the call_data argument (see List Callbacks below).

3.4.3. List Callbacks
All procedures on the List widget’s callback list will have a XawListReturnStruct passed to them as call_data. The structure is defined in the List widget’s application header file.

```c
typedef struct _XawListReturnStruct {
    String string; /* string shown in the list. */
    int list_index; /* index of the item selected. */
} XawListReturnStruct;
```

Note
The list_index item used to be called simply index. Unfortunately, this name collided with a global name defined on some operating systems, and had to be changed.

3.4.4. Changing the List
To change the list that is displayed, use XawListChange.
void XawListChange(w, list, nitems, longest, resize)
   Widget w;
   String *list;
   int nitems, longest;
   Boolean resize;

   w Specifies the List widget.
   list Specifies the new list for the List widget to display.
   nitems Specifies the number of items in the list. If a value less than 1 is specified, list must be NULL terminated, and the number of items will be calculated by the List widget.
   longest Specifies the length of the longest item in the list in pixels. If a value less than 1 is specified, the List widget will calculate the value.
   resize Specifies a Boolean value that if True indicates that the List widget should try to resize itself after making the change. The constraints of the List widget’s parent are always enforced, regardless of the value specified here.

XawListChange will unset all list elements that are currently set before the list is actually changed. The list is used in place, and must remain usable for the lifetime of the List widget, or until list has been changed again with this function or with XtSetValues.

3.4.5. Highlighting an Item
To highlight an item in the list, use XawListHighlight.
void XawListHighlight(w, item)
   Widget w;
   int item;

   w Specifies the List widget.
   item Specifies an index into the current list that indicates the item to be highlighted.

Only one item can be highlighted at a time. If an item is already highlighted when XawListHighlight is called, the highlighted item is unhighlighted before the new item is highlighted.

3.4.6. Unhighlighting an Item
To unhighlight the currently highlighted item in the list, use XawListUnhighlight.
void XawListUnhighlight(w)
   Widget w;

   w Specifies the List widget.

3.4.7. Retrieving the Currently Selected Item
To retrieve the list element that is currently set, use XawListShowCurrent.
XawListReturnStruct *XawListShowCurrent(w)
   Widget w;

   w Specifies the List widget.

XawListShowCurrent returns a pointer to an XawListReturnStruct structure, containing the currently highlighted item. If the value of the index member is XAW_LIST_NONE, the string member is undefined, and no item is currently selected.
3.4.8. Restrictions

Many programmers create a “scrolled list” by putting a List widget with many entries as a child of a Viewport widget. The List continues to create a window as big as its contents, but that big window is only visible where it intersects the parent Viewport’s window. (I.e., it is “clipped.”)

While this is a useful technique, there is a serious drawback. X does not support windows above 32,767 pixels in width or height, but this height limit will be exceeded by a List’s window when the List has many entries (i.e., with a 12 point font, about 3000 entries would be too many.)

3.5. Panner Widget

A Panner widget is a rectangle, called the “canvas,” on which another rectangle, the “slider,” moves in two dimensions. It is often used with a Porthole widget to move, or “scroll,” a third widget in two dimensions, in which case the slider’s size and position gives feedback as to what portion of the third widget is visible.

The slider may be scrolled around the canvas by pressing, dragging, and releasing Button1; the default translation also enables scrolling via arrow keys and some other keys. While scrolling is in progress, the application receives notification through callback procedures. Notification may be done either continuously whenever the slider moves or discretely whenever the slider has been given a new location.

3.5.1. Resources

When creating a Panner widget instance, the following resources are retrieved from the argument list or from the resource database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accelerators</td>
<td>Accelerators</td>
<td>AcceleratorTable</td>
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<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>False</td>
</tr>
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<td>AncestorSensitive</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>String</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Parent’s Colormap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Cursor</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Parent’s Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Foreground</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>depends on orientation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internalSpace</td>
<td>InternalSpace</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>Default Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
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<td></td>
<td>False</td>
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<td>Screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Parent’s Screen</td>
</tr>
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<td>Sensitive</td>
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<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Pixel</td>
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<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sliderX</td>
<td>SliderX</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sliderY</td>
<td>SliderY</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sliderHeight</td>
<td>SliderHeight</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Translations</td>
<td>TranslationTable</td>
<td></td>
<td>See below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>depends on orientation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

accelerators A list of event to action bindings to be executed by this widget, even though the event occurred in another widget. (See the *X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface* for details).

allowOff Whether to allow the edges of the slider to go off the edges of the canvas.

ancestorSensitive The sensitivity state of the ancestors of this widget. A widget is insensitive if either it or any of its ancestors is insensitive. This resource should not be changed with XtSetValues, although it may be queried.

background A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the widget’s window.

backgroundPixmap The background pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than XtUnspecifiedPixmap, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the background color.

backgroundStipple The name of a bitmap pattern to be used as the background for the area representing the canvas.

borderColor A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the border color of the widget’s window.

borderPixmap The border pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than XtUnspecifiedPixmap, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the border color.

borderWidth The width of this widget’s window border.

canvasHeight The size of the canvas.

canvasWidth The size of the canvas.

colormap The colormap that this widget will use.

cursor The image that will be displayed as the pointer cursor whenever it is in this widget. The use of this resource is deprecated in favor of cursor-Name.

cursorName The name of the symbol to use to represent the pointer cursor. This resource will override the cursor resource if both are specified. (See 2.4.1)
defaultScale  The percentage size that the Panner widget should have relative to the size of the canvas.
depth  The depth of this widget’s window.
destroyCallback  All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.
foreground  A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the color used to draw the slider.
height  The height and width of this widget in pixels.
width  The height and width of this widget in pixels.
internalSpace  The width of internal border in pixels between a slider representing the full size of the canvas and the edge of the Panner widget.
international  This is a boolean flag, only settable at widget creation time. While not utilized in this widget, it can and should be checked by any subclasses that have behavior that should vary with locale.
lineWidth  The width of the lines in the rubberbanding rectangle when rubberbanding is in effect instead of continuous scrolling. The default is 0.
mappedWhenManaged  If this resource is True, then the widget’s window will automatically be mapped by the Toolkit when it is realized and managed.
pointerColor  A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the foreground color of the pointer symbol specified by the cursorName resource.
pointerColorBackground  A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the pointer symbol specified by the cursorName resource.
reportCallback  All functions on this callback list are called when the notify action is invoked. See the Panner Actions section for details.
resize  Whether or not to resize the panner whenever the canvas size is changed so that the defaultScale is maintained.
rubberBand  Whether or not scrolling should be discrete (only moving a rubberbanded rectangle until the scrolling is done) or continuous (moving the slider itself). This controls whether or not the move action procedure also invokes the notify action procedure.
screen  The screen on which this widget is displayed. This is not a settable resource.
sensitive  Whether or not the toolkit should pass user events to this widget. The widget will not get input events if either ancestorSensitive or sensitive is False.
shadowColor  The color of the shadow underneath the slider.
shadowThickness  The width of the shadow underneath the slider.
sliderX  The location of the slider in the coordinates of the canvas.
sliderY  The location of the slider in the coordinates of the canvas.
sliderHeight  The size of the slider.
sliderWidth  The size of the slider.
translations  The event bindings associated with this widget.
x  The location of the upper left outside corner of this widget in its parent.
3.5.2. Panner Actions

The actions supported by the Panner widget are:

- **start()**: This action begins movement of the slider.
- **stop()**: This action ends movement of the slider.
- **abort()**: This action ends movement of the slider and restores it to the position it held when the **start** action was invoked.
- **move()**: This action moves the outline of the slider (if the **rubberBand** resource is True) or the slider itself (by invoking the **notify** action procedure).
- **page(xamount,yamount)**: This action moves the slider by the specified amounts. The format for the amounts is a signed or unsigned floating-point number (e.g., +1.0 or -.5) followed by either **p** indicating pages (slider sizes), or **c** indicating canvas sizes. Thus, **page(+0,+0.5p)** represents vertical movement down one-half the height of the slider and **page(0,0)** represents moving to the upper left corner of the canvas.
- **notify()**: This action informs the application of the slider’s current position by invoking the **reportCallback** functions registered by the application.
- **set(what,value)**: This action changes the behavior of the Panner. The **what** argument must currently be the string **rubberband** and controls the value of the **rubberBand** resource. The **value** argument may have one of the values **on**, **off**, or **toggle**.

The default bindings for Panner are:

- `<Btn1Down>`: **start()**
- `<Btn1Motion>`: **move()**
- `<Btn1Up>`: **notify()** **stop()**
- `<Btn2Down>`: **abort()**
- `<Key>KP_Enter>`: set(rubberband,toggle)
- `<Key>space>`: **page(+1p,+1p)**
- `<Key>Delete>`: **page(-1p,-1p)**
- `<Key>BackSpace>`: **page(-1p,-1p)**
- `<Key>Left>`: **page(-0.5p,+0)**
- `<Key>Right>`: **page(+0.5p,+0)**
- `<Key>Up>`: **page(+0,-0.5p)**
- `<Key>Down>`: **page(+0,+0.5p)**
- `<Key>Home>`: **page(0,0)**

3.5.3. Panner Callbacks

The functions registered on the **reportCallback** list are invoked by the **notify** action as follows:

```c
void ReportProc(panner, client_data, report)
    Widget panner;
    XtPointer client_data;
    XtPointer report; /* (XawPannerReport *) */
```

**panner** Specifi es the Panner widget.
**client_data** Specifi es the client data.
**report** Specifi es a pointer to an **XawPannerReport** structure containing the location and size of the slider and the size of the canvas.
3.6. Repeater Widget

The Repeater widget is a subclass of the Command widget; see the Command documentation for details. The difference is that the Repeater can call its registered callbacks repeatedly, at an increasing rate. The default translation does so for the duration the user holds down pointer button 1 while the pointer is on the Repeater.

3.6.1. Resources

When creating a Repeater widget instance, the following resources are retrieved from the argument list or from the resource database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accelerators</td>
<td>Accelerators</td>
<td>AcceleratorTable</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancestorSensitive</td>
<td>AncestorSensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XiDefaultBackground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XiUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitmap</td>
<td>Bitmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderColor</td>
<td>BorderColor</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XiDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XiUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderWidth</td>
<td>BorderWidth</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<td>callback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td>Parent’s Colormap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cornerRoundPercent</td>
<td>CornerRoundPercent</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cursorName</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
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<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decay</td>
<td>Decay</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Parent’s Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Encoding</td>
<td>UnsignedChar</td>
<td>XawTextEncoding8bit</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>flash</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>False</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>XiDefaultFont</td>
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<td>FontSet</td>
<td>XFontSet</td>
<td>XiDefaultFontSet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreground</td>
<td>Foreground</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XiDefaultForeground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>graphic height + 2 * internalHeight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>highlightThickness</td>
<td>Thickness</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2 (0 if Shaped)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>initialDelay</td>
<td>Delay</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>insensitiveBorder</td>
<td>Insensitive</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>GreyPixmap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
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<td>Dimension</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>International</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>justify</td>
<td>Justify</td>
<td>Justify</td>
<td>XUJustifyCenter (center)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>label</td>
<td>Label</td>
<td>String</td>
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</tr>
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<td>mappedWhenManaged</td>
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<td>True</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minimumDelay</td>
<td>MinimumDelay</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>pointerColor</td>
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<td>XiDefaultForeground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>pointerColorBackground</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XiDefaultBackground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repeatDelay</td>
<td>Delay</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Class</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>Default Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>Pointer</td>
<td>R Parent's Screen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitive</td>
<td>Sensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shapeStyle</td>
<td>ShapeStyle</td>
<td>ShapeStyle</td>
<td>Rectangle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>StartCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stopCallback</td>
<td>StopCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translations</td>
<td>Translations</td>
<td>TranslationTable</td>
<td>See below</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>A graphic width + 2 * internalWidth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

accelerators
A list of event to action bindings to be executed by this widget, even though the event occurred in another widget. (See the X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface for details).

ancestorSensitive
The sensitivity state of the ancestors of this widget. A widget is insensitive if either it or any of its ancestors is insensitive. This resource should not be changed with XtSetValues, although it may be queried.

background
A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the widget’s window.

backgroundPixmap
The background pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than XtUnspecifiedPixmap, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the background color.

bitmap
A bitmap to display instead of the label. The default size of the widget will be just large enough to contain the bitmap and the widget’s internal width and height. The resource converter for this resource constructs bitmaps from the contents of files. (See Converting Bitmaps for details.) If this bitmap is one bit deep then the 1’s will be rendered in the foreground color, and the 0’s in the background color. If bitmap has a depth greater than one, it is copied directly into the window.

borderColor
A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the border color of the widget’s window.

borderPixmap
The border pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than XtUnspecifiedPixmap, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the border color.

borderWidth
The width of this widget’s window border.

callback
A list of routines to be called when the notify action is invoked.

colormap
The colormap that this widget will use.

cornerRoundPercent
When a ShapeStyle of roundedRectangle is used, this resource controls the radius of the rounded corner. The radius of the rounded corners is specified as a percentage of the length of the shortest side of the widget.

cursor
The image that will be displayed as the pointer cursor whenever it is in this widget. The use of this resource is deprecated in favor of cursorName.

cursorName
The name of the symbol to use to represent the pointer cursor. This resource will override the cursor resource if both are specified. (See 2.4.1)

decay
The number of milliseconds that should be subtracted from each succeeding interval while the Repeater button is being held down until the
interval has reached **minimumDelay** milliseconds.

depth The depth of this widget’s window.
destroyCallback All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.
encoding The encoding method used by the value of the **label** resource. The value may be **XawTextEncoding8bit** or **XawTextEncodingChar2b**. When **international** is set to **true** this resource is not used.
flash Whether or not to flash the Repeater button whenever the timer goes off.
font The text font to use when displaying the **label**, when the **international** resource is **false**.
fontSet The text font set to use when displaying the **label**, when the **international** resource is **true**.
foreground A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the foreground color of the widget’s window. This color is also used to render all 1’s in a **bitmap** one plane deep.
height width The height and width of this widget in pixels.
highlightThickness The thickness of the rectangle that is used to highlight the internal border of this widget, alerting the user that it is ready to be selected. The default value is 2 pixels if the **shapeStyle** is **rectangle**, and 0 Pixels (no highlighting) otherwise.
initialDelay The number of milliseconds between the beginning of the Repeater button being held down and the first invocation of the **callback** function.
insensitiveBorder This pixmap will be tiled into the widget’s border if the widget becomes insensitive.
internalHeight internalWidth The minimum amount of space to leave between the graphic and the vertical and horizontal edges of the window.
international This is a boolean flag, only settable at widget creation time. A value of **false** signals the widget to use pre-R6 internationalization (specifically, the lack thereof), such as using fonts for displaying text, etc. A value of **true** directs the widget to act in an internationalized manner, such as utilizing font sets for displaying text, etc.
justify Specifies left, center, or right alignment of graphic within the widget. This resource may be specified with the values **XtJustifyLeft**, **XtJustifyCenter**, or **XtJustifyRight**. A converter is registered for this resource that will convert the following strings: **left**, **right**, and **center**. This resource only has noticeable effect when the width of the widget is larger than necessary to display the graphic. Note that when the graphic is a multi-line **label**, the longest line will obey this justification while shorter lines will be left-justified with the longest one.
label Specifies the text string to be displayed in the widget’s window if no bitmap is specified. The default is the name of this widget. Regardless of the value of **encoding** or **international**, a single newline character (1 byte) will cause a line break.
leftBitmap Specifies a bitmap to display to the left of the graphic in the widget’s window.
mappedWhenManaged If this resource is **True**, then the widget’s window will automatically be mapped by the Toolkit when it is realized and managed.
minimumDelay The minimum time between callbacks in milliseconds.

pointerColor A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the foreground color of the pointer symbol specified by the cursorName resource.

pointerColorBackground A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the pointer symbol specified by the cursorName resource.

repeatDelay The number of milliseconds between each callback after the first (minus an increasing number of decays).

resize Specifies whether the widget should attempt to resize to its preferred dimensions whenever its resources are modified with XtSetValues. This attempt to resize may be denied by the parent of this widget. The parent is always free to resize the widget regardless of the state of this resource.

screen The screen on which this widget is displayed. This is not a settable resource.

sensitive Whether or not the toolkit should pass user events to this widget. The widget will not get input events if either ancestorSensitive or sensitive is False.

shapeStyle Nonrectangular widgets may be created using this resource. Nonrectangular widgets are supported only on a server that supports the Shape Extension. If nonrectangular widgets are specified for a server lacking this extension, the shape is ignored and the widgets will be rectangular. The following shapes are currently supported: XmuShapeRectangle, XmuShapeOval, XmuShapeEllipse, and XmuShapeRoundedRectangle. A converter is registered for this resource that will convert the following strings: rectangle, oval, ellipse, and roundedRectangle.

startCallback The list of functions to invoke by the start action (typically when the Repeater button is first pressed). The callback data parameter is set to NULL.

stopCallback The list of functions to invoke by the stop action (typically when the Repeater button is released). The callback data parameter is set to NULL.

translations The event bindings associated with this widget.

x y The location of the upper left outside corner of this widget in its parent.

3.6.2. Repeater Actions
The Repeater widget supports the following actions beyond those of the Command button:

start() This invokes the functions on the startCallback and callback lists and sets a timer to go off in initialDelay milliseconds. The timer will cause the callback functions to be invoked with increasing frequency until the stop action occurs.

stop() This invokes the functions on the stopCallback list and prevents any further timers from occurring until the next start action.

The following are the default translation bindings used by the Repeater widget:

<EnterWindow>: highlight( )
<LeaveWindow>: unhighlight( )
<Btn1Down>: set() start( )
A Scrollbar widget is a rectangle, called the “canvas,” on which another rectangle, the “thumb,” moves in one dimension, either vertically or horizontally. A Scrollbar can be used alone, as a value generator, or it can be used within a composite widget (for example, a Viewport). When a Scrollbar is used to move, or “scroll,” the contents of another widget, the size and the position of the thumb usually give feedback as to what portion of the other widget’s contents are visible.

Each pointer button invokes a specific action. Pointer buttons 1 and 3 do not move the thumb automatically. Instead, they return the pixel position of the cursor on the scroll region. When pointer button 2 is clicked, the thumb moves to the current pointer position. When pointer button 2 is held down and the pointer is moved, the thumb follows the pointer.

The pointer cursor in the scroll region changes depending on the current action. When no pointer button is pressed, the cursor appears as a double-headed arrow that points in the direction that scrolling can occur. When pointer button 1 or 3 is pressed, the cursor appears as a single-headed arrow that points in the logical direction that the thumb will move. When pointer button 2 is pressed, the cursor appears as an arrow that points to the top or the left of the thumb.

When the user scrolls, the application receives notification through callback procedures. For both discrete scrolling actions, the callback returns the Scrollbar widget, the client_data, and the pixel position of the pointer when the button was released. For continuous scrolling, the callback routine returns the scroll bar widget, the client data, and the current relative position of the thumb. When the thumb is moved using pointer button 2, the callback procedure is invoked continuously. When either button 1 or 3 is pressed, the callback procedure is invoked only when the button is released and the client callback procedure is responsible for moving the thumb.

3.7.1. Resources

When creating a Scrollbar widget instance, the following resources are retrieved from the argument list or from the resource database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accelerators</td>
<td>Accelerators</td>
<td>AcceleratorTable</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancestorSensitive</td>
<td>AncestorSensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderColor</td>
<td>BorderColor</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderWidth</td>
<td>BorderWidth</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td></td>
<td>parent’s Colormap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cursorName</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>parent’s Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreground</td>
<td>Foreground</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Athena Widget Set

Name | Class | Type | Notes | Default Value
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
height | Height | Dimension | A | depends on orientation
insensitiveBorder | Insensitive |Pixmap | C | False
international | International | Boolean | True
jumpProc | Callback | XtCallbackList | NULL
length | Length | Dimension | 1
mappedWhenManaged | MappedWhenManaged | Boolean | 7
minimumThumb | MinimumThumb | Dimension | 1
orientation | Orientation | Orientation | XtorientVertical (vertical)
pointerColor | Foreground | Pixel | XtDefaultForeground
pointerColorBackground | Background | Pixel | XtDefaultBackground
screen | Screen | Screen | R | parent’s Screen
scrollDCursor | Cursor | Cursor | XC_sb_down_arrow
scrollHCursor | Cursor | Cursor | XC_sb_h_double_arrow
scrollLCursor | Cursor | Cursor | XC_sb_left_arrow
scrollProc | Callback | XtCallbackList | NULL
scrollRCursor | Cursor | Cursor | XC_sb_right_arrow
scrollUCursor | Cursor | Cursor | XC_sb_up_arrow
scrollVCursor | Cursor | Cursor | XC_sb_v_arrow
sensitive | Sensitive | Boolean | True
shown | Shown | Float | 0.0
thickness | Thickness | Dimension | 14
thumb | Thumb | Bitmap | GreyPixmap
thumbProc | Callback | XtCallbackList | NULL
topOfThumb | TopOfThumb | Float | 0.0
translations | Translations | TranslationTable | See below
width | Width | Dimension | A | depends on orientation
x | Position | Position | 0
y | Position | Position | 0

accelerators
A list of event to action bindings to be executed by this widget, even though the event occurred in another widget. (See the X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface for details).

ancestorSensitive
The sensitivity state of the ancestors of this widget. A widget is insensitive if either it or any of its ancestors is insensitive. This resource should not be changed with XtSetValues, although it may be queried.

background
A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the widget’s window.

backgroundPixmap
The background pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than XtUnspecifiedPixmap, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the background color.

borderColor
A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the border color of the widget’s window.

borderPixmap
The border pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than XtUnspecifiedPixmap, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the border color.

borderWidth
The width of this widget’s window border.

colormap
The colormap that this widget will use.

cursor
The image that will be displayed as the pointer cursor whenever it is in this widget. The use of this resource is deprecated in favor of cursor-Name.

cursorName
The name of the symbol to use to represent the pointer cursor. This resource will override the cursor resource if both are specified. (See
2.4.1) depth
The depth of this widget’s window.

destroyCallback
All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.

foreground
A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the color
used to draw the thumb.

height
width
The height and width of this widget in pixels.

insensitiveBorder
This pixmap will be tiled into the widget’s border if the widget becomes insensitive.

international
This is a boolean flag, only settable at widget creation time. While not utilized in this widget, it can and should be checked by any subclasses that have behavior that should vary with locale.

jumpProc
All functions on this callback list are called when the NotifyThumb action is invoked. See the Scrollbar Actions section for details.

length
The height of a vertical scrollbar or the width of a horizontal scrollbar.

mappedWhenManaged
If this resource is True, then the widget’s window will automatically be mapped by the Toolkit when it is realized and managed.

minimumThumb
The smallest size, in pixels, to which the thumb can shrink.

orientation
The orientation is the direction that the thumb will be allowed to move.
This value can be either XorientVertical or XorientHorizontal. A converter is registered for this resource that will convert the following strings: vertical and horizontal.

pointerColor
A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the foreground color of the pointer symbol specified by the cursorName resource.

pointerColorBackground
A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the pointer symbol specified by the cursorName resource.

screen
The screen on which this widget is displayed. This is not a settable resource.

scrollDCursor
This cursor is used when scrolling backward in a vertical scrollbar.

scrollHCursor
This cursor is used when a horizontal scrollbar is inactive.

scrollLCursor
This cursor is used when scrolling forward in a horizontal scrollbar.

scrollProc
All functions on this callback list may be called when the NotifyScroll action is invoked. See the Scrollbar Actions section for details.

scrollRCursor
This cursor is used when scrolling backward in a horizontal scrollbar, or when thumbing a vertical scrollbar.

scrollUCursor
This cursor is used when scrolling forward in a vertical scrollbar, or when thumbing a horizontal scrollbar.

scrollVCursor
This cursor is used when a vertical scrollbar is inactive.

sensitive
Whether or not the toolkit should pass user events to this widget. The widget will not get input events if either ancestorSensitive or sensitive is False.

shown
This is the size of the thumb, expressed as a percentage (0.0 - 1.0) of the length of the scrollbar.

thickness
The width of a vertical scrollbar or the height of a horizontal scrollbar.
thumb

This pixmap is used to tile (or stipple) the thumb of the scrollbar. If no tiling is desired, then set this resource to None. This resource will accept either a bitmap or a pixmap that is the same depth as the window. The resource converter for this resource constructs bitmaps from the contents of files. (See Converting Bitmaps for details.)

topOfThumb

The location of the top of the thumb, as a percentage (0.0 - 1.0) of the length of the scrollbar. This resource was called top in previous versions of the Athena widget set. The name collided with the a Form widget constraint resource, and had to be changed.

translations

The event bindings associated with this widget.

x

y

The location of the upper left outside corner of this widget in its parent.

3.7.2. Scrollbar Actions

The actions supported by the Scrollbar widget are:

StartScroll(value)

The possible values are Forward, Backward, or Continuous. This must be the first action to begin a new movement.

NotifyScroll(value)

The possible values are Proportional or FullLength. If the argument to StartScroll was Forward or Backward, NotifyScroll executes the scrollProc callbacks and passes either; the position of the pointer, if value is Proportional, or the full length of the scroll bar, if value is FullLength. If the argument to StartScroll was Continuous, NotifyScroll returns without executing any callbacks.

EndScroll()

This must be the last action after a movement is complete.

MoveThumb()

Repositions the Scrollbar’s thumb to the current pointer location.

NotifyThumb()

Calls the jumpProc callbacks and passes the relative position of the pointer as a percentage of the scroll bar length.

The default bindings for Scrollbar are:

<Btn1Down>: StartScroll(Forward)
<Btn2Down>: StartScroll(Continuous) MoveThumb() NotifyThumb()
<Btn3Down>: StartScroll(Backward)
<Btn2Motion>: MoveThumb() NotifyThumb()
<BtnUp>: NotifyScroll(Proportional) EndScroll()

Examples of additional bindings a user might wish to specify in a resource file are:

*Scrollbar.Translations: \n
  Meta<Key>space: StartScroll(Forward) NotifyScroll(FullLength) \n
  Meta<Key>space: StartScroll(Backward) NotifyScroll(FullLength) \n
  EndScroll() 

3.7.3. Scrollbar Callbacks

There are two callback lists provided by the Scrollbar widget. The procedural interface for these functions is described here.

The calling interface to the scrollProc callback procedure is:
void ScrollProc(scrollbar, client_data, position)
  Widget scrollbar;
  XtPointer client_data;
  XtPointer position; /* int */

scrollbar Specifies the Scrollbar widget.
client_data Specifies the client data.
position Specifies a pixel position in integer form.
The scrollProc callback is used for incremental scrolling and is called by the NotifyScroll action. The position argument is a signed quantity and should be cast to an int when used. Using the default button bindings, button 1 returns a positive value, and button 3 returns a negative value. In both cases, the magnitude of the value is the distance of the pointer in pixels from the top (or left) of the Scrollbar. The value will never be greater than the length of the Scrollbar.

The calling interface to the jumpProc callback procedure is:
void JumpProc(scrollbar, client_data, percent)
  Widget scrollbar;
  XtPointer client_data;
  XtPointer percent_ptr; /* float */

scrollbar Specifies the ID of the scrollbar widget.
client_data Specifies the client data.
percent_ptr Specifies the floating point position of the thumb (0.0 − 1.0).
The jumpProc callback is used to implement smooth scrolling and is called by the NotifyThumb action. Percent_ptr must be cast to a pointer to float before use; i.e.

  float percent = *(float*)percent_ptr;

With the default button bindings, button 2 moves the thumb interactively, and the jumpProc is called on each new position of the pointer, while the pointer button remains down. The value specified by percent_ptr is the current location of the thumb (from the top or left of the Scrollbar) expressed as a percentage of the length of the Scrollbar.

3.7.4. Convenience Routines
To set the position and length of a Scrollbar thumb, use XawScrollbarSetThumb.

void XawScrollbarSetThumb(w, top, shown)
  Widget w;
  float top;
  float shown;

w Specifies the Scrollbar widget.
top Specifies the position of the top of the thumb as a fraction of the length of the Scrollbar.
shown Specifies the length of the thumb as a fraction of the total length of the Scrollbar.
XawScrollbarThumb moves the visible thumb to a new position (0.0 − 1.0) and length (0.0 − 1.0). Either the top or shown arguments can be specified as −1.0, in which case the current value is left unchanged. Values greater than 1.0 are truncated to 1.0.
If called from jumpProc, XawScrollbarSetThumb has no effect.
3.7.5. Setting Float Resources

The **shown** and **topOfThumb** resources are of type `float`. These resources can be difficult to get into an argument list. The reason is that C performs an automatic cast of the float value to an integer value, usually truncating the important information. The following code fragment is one portable method of getting a float into an argument list.

```c
top = 0.5;
if (sizeof(float) > sizeof(XtArgVal)) {
    /*
     * If a float is larger than an XtArgVal then pass this
     * resource value by reference.
     */
    XtSetArg(args[0], XtNshown, &top);
} else {
    /*
     * Convince C not to perform an automatic conversion, which
     * would truncate 0.5 to 0.
     */
    XtArgVal * l_top = (XtArgVal *) malloc(sizeof(float));
    XtSetArg(args[0], XtNshown, *l_top);
    XtSetArg(args[0], XtNtopOfThumb, &top);
}
```

3.8. Simple Widget

Application Header file <Xaw/Simple.h>
Class Header file <Xaw/SimpleP.h>
Class simpleWidgetClass
Class Name Simple
Superclass Core

The Simple widget is not very useful by itself, as it has no semantics of its own. Its main purpose is to be used as a common superclass for the other simple Athena widgets. This widget adds six resources to the resource list provided by the Core widget and its superclasses.

3.8.1. Resources

When creating a Simple widget instance, the following resources are retrieved from the argument list or from the resource database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accelerators</td>
<td>Accelerators</td>
<td>AcceleratorTable</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancestorSensitive</td>
<td>AncestorSensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderColor</td>
<td>BorderColor</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderWidth</td>
<td>BorderWidth</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td></td>
<td>Parent’s Colormap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cursorName</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>String</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>Default Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Parent’s Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insensitiveBorder</td>
<td>Insensitive</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>GreyPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>international</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>MappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>True</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pointerColor</td>
<td>Foreground</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundPixmap</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Parent’s Screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitive</td>
<td>Sensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>True</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translations</td>
<td>Translations</td>
<td>TranslationTable</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**accelerators**

A list of event to action bindings to be executed by this widget, even though the event occurred in another widget. (See the X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface for details).

**ancestorSensitive**

The sensitivity state of the ancestors of this widget. A widget is insensitive if either it or any of its ancestors is insensitive. This resource should not be changed with `XtSetValues`, although it may be queried.

**background**

A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the widget’s window.

**backgroundPixmap**

The background pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than `XtUnspecifiedPixmap`, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the background color.

**borderColor**

A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the border color of the widget’s window.

**borderPixmap**

The border pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than `XtUnspecifiedPixmap`, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the border color.

**borderWidth**

The width of this widget’s window border.

**colormap**

The colormap that this widget will use.

**cursor**

The image that will be displayed as the pointer cursor whenever it is in this widget. The use of this resource is deprecated in favor of `cursorName`.

**cursorName**

The name of the symbol to use to represent the pointer cursor. This resource will override the `cursor` resource if both are specified. (See 2.4.1)

**depth**

The depth of this widget’s window.

**destroyCallback**

All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.

**height**

The height and width of this widget in pixels.

**insensitiveBorder**

This pixmap will be tiled into the widget’s border if the widget becomes insensitive.

**international**

This is a boolean flag, only settable at widget creation time. While not utilized in this widget, it can and should be checked by any subclasses that have behavior that should vary with locale.
mappedWhenManaged If this resource is True, then the widget’s window will automatically be mapped by the Toolkit when it is realized and managed.

**pointerColor** A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the foreground color of the pointer symbol specified by the **cursorName** resource.

**pointerColorBackground** A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the pointer symbol specified by the **cursorName** resource.

**screen** The screen on which this widget is displayed. This is not a settable resource.

**sensitive** Whether or not the toolkit should pass user events to this widget. The widget will not get input events if either ancestorSensitive or sensitive is False.

**translations** The event bindings associated with this widget.

**x** The location of the upper left outside corner of this widget in its parent.

**y**

### 3.9. StripChart Widget

The StripChart widget is used to provide a roughly real-time graphical chart of a single value. For example, it is used by the common client program **xload** to provide a graph of processor load. The StripChart reads data from an application, and updates the chart at the **update** interval specified.

### 3.9.1. Resources

When creating a StripChart widget instance, the following resources are retrieved from the argument list or from the resource database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accelerators</td>
<td>Accelerators</td>
<td>AcceleratorTable</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancestorSensitive</td>
<td>AncestorSensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderColor</td>
<td>BorderColor</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderWidth</td>
<td>BorderWidth</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td></td>
<td>Parent’s Colormap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cursorName</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>String</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Parent’s Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreground</td>
<td>Foreground</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getValue</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>highlight</td>
<td>Foreground</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>Default Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insensitiveBorder</td>
<td>Insensitive</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>GreyPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>international</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jumpScroll</td>
<td>JumpScroll</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>half the width of the widget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>MappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minScale</td>
<td>Scale</td>
<td>int</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pointerColor</td>
<td>Foreground</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pointerColorBackground</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>Pointer</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Parent’s Screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitive</td>
<td>Sensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translations</td>
<td>Translations</td>
<td>TranslationTable</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>update</td>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>int</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- accelerators: A list of event to action bindings to be executed by this widget, even though the event occurred in another widget. (See the *X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface* for details).
- ancestorSensitive: The sensitivity state of the ancestors of this widget. A widget is insensitive if either it or any of its ancestors is insensitive. This resource should not be changed with *XtSetValues*, although it may be queried.
- background: A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the widget’s window.
- backgroundPixmap: The background pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than *XtUnspecifiedPixmap*, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the background color.
- borderColor: A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the border color of the widget’s window.
- borderPixmap: The border pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than *XtUnspecifiedPixmap*, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the border color.
- borderWidth: The width of this widget’s window border.
- colormap: The colormap that this widget will use.
- cursor: The image that will be displayed as the pointer cursor whenever it is in this widget. The use of this resource is deprecated in favor of *cursor-Name*.
- cursorName: The name of the symbol to use to represent the pointer cursor. This resource will override the *cursor* resource if both are specified. (See 2.4.1)
- depth: The depth of this widget’s window.
- destroyCallback: All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.
- foreground: A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the color that will be used to draw the graph.
- getValue: A list of callback functions to call every *update* seconds. This list should contain one function, which returns the value to be graphed by the StripChart widget. The following section describes the procedural interface. Behavior when this list has more than one function is undefined.
- height:
width

The height and width of this widget in pixels.

highlight

A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the color that will be used to draw the scale lines on the graph.

insensitiveBorder

This pixmap will be tiled into the widget’s border if the widget becomes insensitive.

international

This is a boolean flag, only settable at widget creation time. While not utilized in this widget, it can and should be checked by any subclasses that have behavior that should vary with locale.

jumpScroll

When the graph reaches the right edge of the window it must be scrolled to the left. This resource specifies the number of pixels it will jump. Smooth scrolling can be achieved by setting this resource to 1.

mappedWhenManaged

If this resource is True, then the widget’s window will automatically be mapped by the Toolkit when it is realized and managed.

minScale

The minimum scale for the graph. The number of divisions on the graph will always be greater than or equal to this value.

pointerColor

A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the foreground color of the pointer symbol specified by the cursorName resource.

pointerColorBackground

A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the pointer symbol specified by the cursorName resource.

screen

The screen on which this widget is displayed. This is not a settable resource.

sensitive

Whether or not the toolkit should pass user events to this widget. The widget will not get input events if either ancestorSensitive or sensitive is False.

translations

The event bindings associated with this widget.

update

The number of seconds between graph updates. Each update is represented on the graph as a 1 pixel wide line. Every update seconds the getValue procedure will be used to get a new graph point, and this point will be added to the right end of the StripChart.

x

The location of the upper left outside corner of this widget in its parent.

y

3.9.2. Getting the StripChart Value

The StripChart widget will call the application routine passed to it as the getValue callback function every update seconds to obtain another point for the StripChart graph.

The calling interface for the getValue callback is:

```c
void (*getValueProc)(w, client_data, value)

Widget w;
XtPointer client_data;
XtPointer value; /* double */
```

w

Specifies the StripChart widget.

client_data

Specifies the client data.

value

Returns a pointer to a double. The application should set the address pointed to by this argument to a double containing the value to be graphed on the StripChart.
This function is used by the StripChart to call an application routine. The routine will pass the value to be graphed back to the the StripChart in the value field of this routine.

### 3.10. Toggle Widget

Application Header file: `<Xaw/Toggle.h>`  
Class Header file: `<Xaw/ToggleP.h>`  
Class: `toggleWidgetClass`  
Class Name: `Toggle`  
Superclass: `Command`

The Toggle widget is an area, often rectangular, that displays a graphic. The graphic may be a text string containing multiple lines of characters in an 8 bit or 16 bit character set (to be displayed with a font), or in a multi-byte encoding (for use with a fontset). The graphic may also be a bitmap or pixmap.

This widget maintains a Boolean state (e.g. True/False or On/Off) and changes state whenever it is selected. When the pointer is on the Toggle widget, the Toggle widget may become highlighted by drawing a rectangle around its perimeter. This highlighting indicates that the Toggle widget is ready for selection. When pointer button 1 is pressed and released, the Toggle widget indicates that it has changed state by reversing its foreground and background colors, and its `notify` action is invoked, calling all functions on its callback list. If the pointer is moved off of the widget before the pointer button is released, the Toggle widget reverts to its previous foreground and background colors, and releasing the pointer button has no effect. This behavior allows the user to cancel the operation.

Toggle widgets may also be part of a “radio group.” A radio group is a list of at least two Toggle widgets in which no more than one Toggle may be set at any time. A radio group is identified by the widget ID of any one of its members. The convenience routine `XawToggleGetCurrent` will return information about the Toggle widget in the radio group.

Toggle widget state is preserved across changes in sensitivity.

#### 3.10.1. Resources

When creating a Toggle widget instance, the following resources are retrieved from the argument list or from the resource database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accelerators</td>
<td>Accelerators</td>
<td>AcceleratorTable</td>
<td>Boolean D</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancestorSensitive</td>
<td>AncestorSensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultBackgroundColor</td>
</tr>
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<td>backgroundPixmap</td>
<td>Bitmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>BorderColor</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderPixmap</td>
<td>Bitmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>callback</td>
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<tr>
<td>y</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

**accelerators**

A list of event to action bindings to be executed by this widget, even though the event occurred in another widget. (See the *X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface* for details).

**ancestorSensitive**

The sensitivity state of the ancestors of this widget. A widget is insensitive if either it or any of its ancestors is insensitive. This resource should not be changed with \texttt{XtSetValues}, although it may be queried.

**background**

A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the widget’s window.

**backgroundPixmap**

The background pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than \texttt{XtUnspecifiedPixmap}, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the background color.

**bitmap**

A bitmap to display instead of the \texttt{label}. The default size of the widget will be just large enough to contain the bitmap and the widget’s internal width and height. The resource converter for this resource constructs bitmaps from the contents of files. (See *Converting Bitmaps* for details.) If this bitmap is one bit deep then the 1’s will be rendered in the foreground color, and the 0’s in the background color. If \texttt{bitmap} has a depth greater than one, it is copied directly into the window.

**borderColor**

A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the border color of the widget’s window.

**borderPixmap**

The border pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than \texttt{XtUnspecifiedPixmap}, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the border color.

**borderWidth**

The width of this widget’s window border.
callback
A list of routines to be called when the notify action is invoked.

colormap
The colormap that this widget will use.

cornerRoundPercent
When a ShapeStyle of roundedRectangle is used, this resource controls the radius of the rounded corner. The radius of the rounded corners is specified as a percentage of the length of the shortest side of the widget.

cursor
The image that will be displayed as the pointer cursor whenever it is in this widget. The use of this resource is deprecated in favor of cursor-Name.

cursorName
The name of the symbol to use to represent the pointer cursor. This resource will override the cursor resource if both are specified. (See 2.4.1)

depth
The depth of this widget’s window.

destroyCallback
All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.

encoding
The encoding method used by the value of the label resource. The value may be XawTextEncoding8bit or XawTextEncodingChar2b. When international is set to true this resource is not used.

font
The text font to use when displaying the label, when the international resource is false.

fontSet
The text font set to use when displaying the label, when the international resource is true.

foreground
A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the foreground color of the widget’s window. This color is also used to render all 1’s in a bitmap one plane deep.

height
The height and width of this widget in pixels.

width
The height and width of this widget in pixels.

highlightThickness
The thickness of the rectangle that is used to highlight the internal border of this widget, alerting the user that it is ready to be selected. The default value is 2 pixels if the shapeStyle is rectangle, and 0 Pixels (no highlighting) otherwise.

insensitiveBorder
This pixmap will be tiled into the widget’s border if the widget becomes insensitive.

internalHeight
The minimum amount of space to leave between the graphic and the vertical and horizontal edges of the window.

internalWidth
This is a boolean flag, only settable at widget creation time. A value of false signals the widget to use pre-R6 internationalization (specifically, the lack thereof), such as using fonts for displaying text, etc. A value of true directs the widget to act in an internationalized manner, such as utilizing font sets for displaying text, etc.

justify
Specifies left, center, or right alignment of graphic within the widget. This resource may be specified with the values XtJustifyLeft, XtJustifyCenter, or XtJustifyRight. A converter is registered for this resource that will convert the following strings: left, right, and center. This resource only has noticeable effect when the width of the widget is larger than necessary to display the graphic. Note that when the graphic is a multi-line label, the longest line will obey this justification while shorter lines will be left-justified with the longest one.
Athena Widget Set

label Specifies the text string to be displayed in the widget’s window if no bitmap is specified. The default is the name of this widget. Regardless of the value of `encoding` or `international`, a single newline character (1 byte) will cause a line break.

leftBitmap Specifies a bitmap to display to the left of the graphic in the widget’s window.

mappedWhenManaged If this resource is `True`, then the widget’s window will automatically be mapped by the Toolkit when it is realized and managed.

pointerColor A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the foreground color of the pointer symbol specified by the `cursorName` resource.

pointerColorBackground A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the pointer symbol specified by the `cursorName` resource.

radioData Specifies the data that will be returned by `XawToggleGetCurrent` when this is the currently set widget in the radio group. This value is also used to identify the Toggle that will be set by a call to `XawToggleSetCurrent`. The value NULL will be returned by `XawToggleGetCurrent` if no widget in a radio group is currently set. Programmers must not specify NULL (or Zero) as `radioData`.

radioGroup Specifies another Toggle widget that is in the radio group to which this Toggle widget should be added. A radio group is a group of at least two Toggle widgets, only one of which may be set at a time. If this value is NULL (the default) then the Toggle will not be part of any radio group and can change state without affecting any other Toggle widgets. If the widget specified in this resource is not already in a radio group then a new radio group will be created containing these two Toggle widgets. No Toggle widget can be in multiple radio groups. The behavior of a radio group of one toggle is undefined. A converter is registered which will convert widget names to widgets without caching.

resize Specifies whether the widget should attempt to resize to its preferred dimensions whenever its resources are modified with `XtSetValues`. This attempt to resize may be denied by the parent of this widget. The parent is always free to resize the widget regardless of the state of this resource.

screen The screen on which this widget is displayed. This is not a settable resource.

sensitive Whether or not the toolkit should pass user events to this widget. The widget will not get input events if either `ancestorSensitive` or `sensitive` is `False`.

shapeStyle Nonrectangular widgets may be created using this resource. Nonrectangular widgets are supported only on a server that supports the Shape Extension. If nonrectangular widgets are specified for a server lacking this extension, the shape is ignored and the widgets will be rectangular. The following shapes are currently supported: `XmuShapeRectangle`, `XmuShapeOval`, `XmuShapeEllipse`, and `XmuShapeRoundedRectangle`. A converter is registered for this resource that will convert the following strings: rectangle, oval, ellipse, and roundedRectangle.

state Specifies whether the Toggle widget is set (True) or unset (False).

translations The event bindings associated with this widget.
y

The location of the upper left outside corner of this widget in its parent.

3.10.2. Toggle Actions

The Toggle widget supports the following actions:

- Switching the Toggle widget between the foreground and background colors with `set` and `unset` and `toggle`
- Processing application callbacks with `notify`
- Switching the internal border between highlighted and unhighlighted states with `highlight` and `unhighlight`

The following are the default translation bindings used by the Toggle widget:

```plaintext
<EnterWindow>: highlight(Always)
<LeaveWindow>: unhighlight()
<Btn1Down>,<Btn1Up>: toggle() notify()
```

3.10.3. Toggle Actions

The full list of actions supported by Toggle is:

- **highlight**(condition) Displays the internal highlight border in the color (`foreground` or `background`) that contrasts with the interior color of the Toggle widget. The conditions `WhenUnset` and `Always` are understood by this action procedure. If no argument is passed then `WhenUnset` is assumed.

- **unhighlight**() Displays the internal highlight border in the color (`foreground` or `background`) that matches the interior color of the Toggle widget.

- **set**() Enters the `set` state, in which `notify` is possible. This action causes the Toggle widget to display its interior in the `foreground` color. The label or bitmap is displayed in the `background` color.

- **unset**() Cancels the `set` state and displays the interior of the Toggle widget in the `background` color. The label or bitmap is displayed in the `foreground` color.

- **toggle**() Changes the current state of the Toggle widget, causing to be set if it was previously unset, and unset if it was previously set. If the widget is to be set, and is in a radio group then this procedure may unset another Toggle widget causing all routines on its callback list to be invoked. The callback routines for the Toggle that is to be unset will be called before the one that is to be set.

- **reset**() Cancels any `set` or `highlight` and displays the interior of the Toggle widget in the `background` color, with the label displayed in the `foreground` color.

- **notify**() When the Toggle widget is in the `set` state this action calls all functions in the callback list named by the `callback` resource. The value of the call_data argument in these callback functions is undefined.

**Note**

When a bitmap of depth greater that one (1) is specified the `set()`, `unset()`, and `reset()` actions have no effect, since there are no foreground and background colors used in a multi-plane pixmap.
3.10.4. Radio Groups

There are typically two types of radio groups desired by applications. The default translations for
the Toggle widget implement a "zero or one of many" radio group. This means that there may be
no more than one Toggle widget active, but there need not be any Toggle widgets active.
The other type of radio group is "one of many" and has the more strict policy that there will
always be exactly one radio button active. Toggle widgets can be used to provide this interface
with a slight modification to the translation table of each Toggle in the group.

<EnterWindow>: highlight(Always)
<LeaveWindow>: unhighlight()
<Btn1Down>,<Btn1Up>: set() notify()

This translation table will not allow any Toggle to be unset except as a result of another Toggle
becoming set. It is the application programmer’s responsibility to choose an initial state for the
radio group by setting the state resource of one of its member widgets to True.

3.10.5. Convenience Routines

The following functions allow easy access to the Toggle widget’s radio group functionality.

3.10.5.1. Changing the Toggle’s Radio Group.

To enable an application to change the Toggle’s radio group, add the Toggle to a radio group, or
remove the Toggle from a radio group, use XawToggleChangeRadioGroup.

```c
void XawToggleChangeRadioGroup(
    Widget w, radio_group);
```

w Specifies the Toggle widget.
radio_group Specifies any Toggle in the new radio group. If NULL then the Toggle will be
removed from any radio group of which it is a member.

If a Toggle is already set in the new radio group, and the Toggle to be added is also set then the
previously set Toggle in the radio group is unset and its callback procedures are invoked.

Finding the Currently selected Toggle in a radio group of Toggles

To find the currently selected Toggle in a radio group of Toggle widgets use XawToggleGetCurrent.

```c
XtPointer XawToggleGetCurrent(radio_group);
```

radio_group Specifies any Toggle widget in the radio group.

The value returned by this function is the radioData of the Toggle in this radio group that is cur-
rently set. The default value for radioData is the name of that Toggle widget. If no Toggle is set
in the radio group specified then NULL is returned.

Changing the Toggle that is set in a radio group.

To change the Toggle that is currently set in a radio group use XawToggleSetCurrent.

```c
void XawToggleSetCurrent(radio_group, radio_data);
```

radio_group Specifies any Toggle widget in the radio group.
radio_data Specifies the radioData identifying the Toggle that should be set in the radio
group specified by the radio_group argument.
**XawToggleSetCurrent** locates the Toggle widget to be set by matching `radio_data` against the `radioData` for each Toggle in the radio group. If none match, **XawToggleSetCurrent** returns without making any changes. If more than one Toggle matches, **XawToggleSetCurrent** will choose a Toggle to set arbitrarily. If this causes any Toggle widgets to change state, all routines in their callback lists will be invoked. The callback routines for a Toggle that is to be unset will be called before the one that is to be set.

**Unsetting all Toggles in a radio group.**
To unset all Toggle widgets in a radio group use **XawToggleUnsetCurrent**.

```c
void XawToggleUnsetCurrent(Widget radio_group);
```

- `radio_group` Specifi es any Toggle widget in the radio group.

If this causes a Toggle widget to change state, all routines on its callback list will be invoked.
Chapter 4

Menus

The Athena widget set provides support for single pane non-hierarchical popup and pulldown menus. Since menus are such a common user interface tool, support for them must be provided in even the most basic widget sets. In menuing as in other areas, the Athena Widget Set provides only basic functionality.

Menus in the Athena widget set are implemented as a menu container (the SimpleMenu widget) and a collection of objects that comprise the menu entries. The SimpleMenu widget is itself a direct subclass of the OverrideShell widget class, so no other shell is necessary when creating a menu. The managed children of a SimpleMenu must be subclasses of the Sme (Simple Menu Entry) object.

The Athena widget set provides three classes of Sme objects that may be used to build menus.

- **Sme**: The base class of all menu entries. It may be used as a menu entry itself to provide blank space in a menu. “Sme” means “Simple Menu Entry.”
- **SmeBSB**: This menu entry provides a selectable entry containing a text string. A bitmap may also be placed in the left and right margins. “BSB” means “Bitmap String Bitmap.”
- **SmeLine**: This menu entry provides an unselectable entry containing a separator line.

The SimpleMenu widget informs the window manager that it should ignore its window by setting the **Override Redirect** flag. This is the correct behavior for the press-drag-release style of menu operation. If click-move-click or “pinable” menus are desired it is the responsibility of the application programmer, using the SimpleMenu resources, to inform the window manager of the menu.

To allow easy creation of pulldown menus, a MenuButton widget is also provided as part of the Athena widget set.

4.1. Using the Menus

The default configuration for the menus is press-drag-release. The menus will typically be activated by clicking a pointer button while the pointer is over a MenuButton, causing the menu to appear in a fixed location relative to that button; this is a **pulldown** menu. Menus may also be activated when a specific pointer and/or key sequence is used anywhere in the application; this is a **popup** menu (e.g. clicking Ctrl-<pointer button 1> in the common application xterm). In this case the menu should be positioned under the cursor. Typically menus will be placed so the pointer cursor is on the first menu entry, or the last entry selected by the user.

The menu remains on the screen as long as the pointer button is held down. Moving the pointer will highlight different menu items. If the pointer leaves the menu, or moves over an entry that cannot be selected then no menu entry will highlighted. When the desired menu entry has been highlighted, releasing the pointer button removes the menu, and causes any mechanism associated with this entry to be invoked.

4.2. SimpleMenu Widget

- Application Header file: `<X11/Xaw/SimpleMenu.h>`
- Class Header file: `<X11/Xaw/SimpleMenuP.h>`
The SimpleMenu widget is a container for the menu entries. It is a direct subclass of shell, and is
should be created with `XtCreatePopupShell`, not `XtCreateManagedWidget`. This is the only
part of the menu that actually is associated with a window. The SimpleMenu serves as the glue to
bind the individual menu entries together into a menu.

### 4.2.1. Resources

The resources associated with the SimpleMenu widget control aspects that will affect the entire
menu.

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<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>Width of widest entry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

accelerators A list of event to action bindings to be executed by this widget, even
though the event occurred in another widget. (See the X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface for details).
ancestorSensitive  The sensitivity state of the ancestors of this widget. A widget is insensitive if either it or any of its ancestors is insensitive. This resource should not be changed with XtSetValues, although it may be queried.

backingStore  Determines what type of backing store will be used for the menu. Legal values for this resource are NotUseful, WhenMapped, and Always. These values are the backing-store integers defined in <X11/X.h>. A converter is registered for this resource that will convert the following strings: notUseful, whenMapped, always, and default. If default is specified (the default behavior) the server will use whatever it thinks is appropriate.

background  A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the widget’s window.

backgroundPixmap  The background pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than XtUnspecifiedPixmap, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the background color.

borderColor  A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the border color of the widget’s window.

borderPixmap  The border pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than XtUnspecifiedPixmap, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the border color.

borderWidth  The width of this widget’s window border.

topMargin  The amount of space between the top or bottom of the menu and the menu entry closest to that edge.

colormap  The colormap that this widget will use.

cursor  The shape of the mouse pointer whenever it is in this widget.

depth  The depth of this widget’s window.

destroyCallback  All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.

geometry  If this resource is specified it will override the x, y, width and height of this widget. The format of this string is [<width>x<height>][{+ -}<xoffset> {+ -}<yoffset>].

height  The height and width of this widget in pixels.

width  The height and width of this widget in pixels.

label  This label will be placed at the top of the SimpleMenu, and may not be highlighted. The name of the label object is menuLabel. Using this name it is possible to modify the label’s attributes through the resource database. When the label is created, the label is hard coded to the value of label, and justify is hard coded as XtJustifyCenter.

labelClass  Specifies the type of Sme object created as the menu label.

mappedWhenManaged  If this resource is True, then the widget’s window will automatically be mapped by the Toolkit when it is realized and managed.

menuOnScreen  If the menu is automatically positioned under the cursor with the Xaw-PositionSimpleMenu action, and this resource is True, then the menu will always be fully visible on the screen.

numChildren  The number of children in this composite widget.

overrideRedirect  Determines the value of the override_redirect attribute of the SimpleMenu’s window. The override_redirect attribute of a window determines
Athena Widget Set

whether or not a window manager may interpose itself between this window and the root window of the display. For more information see the
Interclient Communications Conventions Manual.

popdownCallback

These callback functions are called by the Xt Intrinsics whenever the shell is popped up or down (See X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language
Interface for details).

popupOnEntry

The XawPositionSimpleMenu action will, by default, popup the SimpleMenu with its label (or first entry) directly under the pointer. To popup
the menu under another entry, set this resource to the menu entry that should be under the pointer, when the menu is popped up. This allows
the application to offer the user a default menu entry that can be selected without moving the pointer.

rowHeight

If this resource is zero (the default) then each menu entry will be given its desired height. If this resource has any other value then all menu
entries will be forced to be rowHeight pixels high.

saveUnder

If this is True then save unders will be active on the menu’s window.

screen

The screen on which this widget is displayed. This is not a settable
resource.

sensitive

Whether or not the toolkit should pass user events to this widget. The widget will not get input events if either ancestorSensitive or sensitive is False.

translations

The event bindings associated with this widget.

x

y

The location of the upper left outside corner of this widget in its parent.

4.2.2. SimpleMenu Actions

The SimpleMenu widget supports the following actions:

- Switching the entry under the mouse pointer between the foreground and background colors with highlight and unhighlight.
- Processing menu entry callbacks with notify.

The following are the default translation bindings used by the SimpleMenu widget:

<EnterWindow>: highlight( )
<LeaveWindow>: unhighlight( )
<BtnMotion>: highlight( )
<BtnUp>: MenuPopdown() notify() unhighlight( )

The user can pop down the menu without activating any of the callback functions by releasing the pointer button when no menu item is highlighted.

The full list of actions supported by SimpleMenu is:

highlight() Highlight the menu entry that is currently under the pointer. Only a item
that is highlighted will be notified when the notify action is invoked.
The look of a highlighted entry is determined by the menu entry.

unhighlight() Unhighlights the currently highlighted menu item, and returns it to its normal look.
notify() Notifies the menu entry that is currently highlighted that it has been selected. It is the responsibility of the menu entry to take the appropriate action.

**MenuPopdown(menu)** This action is defined in *X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface*.

### 4.2.3. Positioning the SimpleMenu

If the SimpleMenu widget is to be used as a pulldown menu then the MenuButton widget, or some other outside means should be used to place the menu when it is popped up.

If popup menus are desired it will be necessary to add the **XawPositionSimpleMenu** and **MenuPopup** actions to the translation table of the widget that will be popping up the menu. The **MenuPopup** action is described in *X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface*. **XawPositionSimpleMenu** is a global action procedure registered by the SimpleMenu widget when the first one is created or the convenience routine **XawSimpleMenuAddGlobalActions** is called.

Translation writers should be aware that Xt does not register grabs on “don’t care” modifiers, and therefore the left hand side of the production should be written to exclude unspecified modifiers. For example these are the translations needed to popup some of *xterm’s* menus:

\[
!\text{Ctrl}<\text{Btn1Down}>: \text{XawPositionSimpleMenu(xterm)} \text{ MenuPopup(xterm)}
\]

\[
!\text{Ctrl}<\text{Btn2Down}>: \text{XawPositionSimpleMenu(modes)} \text{ MenuPopup(modes)}
\]

**XawPositionSimpleMenu(menu)** The **XawPositionSimpleMenu** routine will search for the menu name passed to it using **XtNameToWidget** starting with the widget invoking the action as the reference widget. If it is unsuccessful it will continue up the widget tree using each of the invoking widget’s ancestors as the reference widget. If it is still unsuccessful it will print a warning message and give up. **XawPositionSimpleMenu** will position the menu directly under the pointer cursor. The menu will be placed so that the pointer cursor is centered on the entry named by the **popupOnEntry** resource. If the **menuOnScreen** resource is True then the menu will always be fully visible on the screen.

### 4.2.4. Convenience Routines

#### 4.2.4.1. Registering the Global Action Routines

The **XawPositionSimpleMenu** action routine may often be invoked before any menus have been created. This can occur when an application uses dynamic menu creation. In these cases an application will need to register this global action routine by calling **XawSimpleMenuAddGlobalActions**:

```c
void XawSimpleMenuAddGlobalActions(app_con)
    XtAppContext app_con;
```

*app_con* Specifies the application context in which this action should be registered.

This function need only be called once per application and must be called before any widget that uses **XawPositionSimpleMenu** action is realized.

#### 4.2.4.2. Getting and Clearing the Current Menu Entry

To get the currently highlighted menu entry use **XawSimpleMenuGetActiveEntry**:

---

62
Widget XawSimpleMenuGetActiveEntry(w)
    Widget w;

    w Specifies the SimpleMenu widget.

This function returns the menu entry that is currently highlighted, or NULL if no entry is highlighted.

To clear the SimpleMenu widget’s internal information about the currently highlighted menu entry use XawSimpleMenuClearActiveEntry:
Widget XawSimpleMenuClearActiveEntry(w)
    Widget w;

    w Specifies the SimpleMenu widget.

This function unsets all internal references to the currently highlighted menu entry. It does not unhighlight or otherwise alter the appearance of the active entry. This function is primarily for use by implementors of menu entries.

4.3. SmeBSB Object

Application Header file <X11/Xaw/SmeBSB.h>
Class Header file <X11/Xaw/SmeBSBP.h>
Class smeBSBObjectClass
Class Name SmeBSB
Superclass Sme

The SmeBSB object is used to create a menu entry that contains a string, and optional bitmaps in its left and right margins. Since each menu entry is an independent object, the application is able to change the font, color, height, and other attributes of the menu entries, on an entry by entry basis. The format of the string may either be the encoding of the 8 bit font utilized, or in a multi-byte encoding for use with a fontSet.

4.3.1. Resources

The resources associated with the SmeBSB object are defined in this section, and affect only the single menu entry specified by this object.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ancestorSensitive</td>
<td>AncestorSensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>callback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>font</td>
<td>Font</td>
<td>FontStruct</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultFont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fontSet</td>
<td>FontSet</td>
<td>XFontSet</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultFontSet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreground</td>
<td>Foreground</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Font height + vertSpace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>international</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>justify</td>
<td>Justify</td>
<td>Justify</td>
<td></td>
<td>XjustifyLeft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>label</td>
<td>Label</td>
<td>String</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leftBitmap</td>
<td>LeftBitmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leftMargin</td>
<td>leftMargin</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rightBitmap</td>
<td>RightBitmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rightMargin</td>
<td>rightMargin</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitive</td>
<td>Sensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertSpace</td>
<td>VertSpace</td>
<td>int</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>Default Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>TextWidth + margins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancestorSensitive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>callback</td>
<td>All callback functions on this list are called when the SimpleMenu notifies this entry that the user has selected it.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>font</td>
<td>The text font to use when displaying the label, when the international resource is false.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fontSet</td>
<td>The text font set to use when displaying the label, when the international resource is true.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreground</td>
<td>A pixel value which indexes the SimpleMenu's colormap to derive the foreground color of the menu entry's window. This color is also used to render all 1's in the left and right bitmaps.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>international</td>
<td>This is a boolean flag, only settable at widget creation time. A value of false signals the widget to use pre-R6 internationalization (specifically, the lack thereof), such as using fonts for displaying text, etc. A value of true directs the widget to act in an internationalized manner, such as utilizing font sets for displaying text, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>justify</td>
<td>How the label is to be rendered between the left and right margins when the space is wider than the actual text. This resource may be specified with the values XtJustifyLeft, XtJustifyCenter, or XtJustifyRight. When specifying the justification from a resource file the values left, center, or right may be used.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>label</td>
<td>This is the string that will be displayed in the menu entry. The exact location of this string within the bounds of the menu entry is controlled by the leftMargin, rightMargin, vertSpace, and justify resources.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leftBitmap</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rightBitmap</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leftMargin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rightMargin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitive</td>
<td>Whether or not the toolkit should pass user events to this widget. The widget will not get input events if either ancestorSensitive or sensitive is False.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertSpace</td>
<td>This is the amount of vertical padding, expressed as a percentage of the height of the font, that is to be placed around the label of a menu entry. The label and bitmaps are always centered vertically within the menu.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The default value for this resource (25) causes the default height to be 125% of the height of the font.

4.4. SmeLine Object

The SmeLine object is used to add a horizontal line or menu separator to a menu. Since each SmeLine is an independent object, the application is able to change the color, height, and other attributes of the SmeLine objects on an entry by entry basis. This object is not selectable, and will not highlight when the pointer cursor is over it.

4.4.1. Resources

The resources associated with the SmeLine object are defined in this section, and affect only the single menu entry specified by this object.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreground</td>
<td>Foreground</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>lineWidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>international</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lineWidth</td>
<td>LineWidth</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stipple</td>
<td>Stipple</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

destroyCallback All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.

foreground A pixel value which indexes the SimpleMenu’s colormap to derive the foreground color used to draw the separator line.

height The height and width of this widget in pixels. Keep in mind that the SimpleMenu widget will force all menu items to be the width of the widest entry. Thus, setting the width is generally not very important.

width

international This is a boolean flag, only settable at widget creation time. While not utilized in this widget, it can and should be checked by any subclasses that have behavior that should vary with locale.

lineWidth The width of the horizontal line that is to be displayed.

stipple If a bitmap is specified for this resource, the line will be stippled through it. This allows the menu separator to be rendered as something more exciting than just a line. For instance, if you define a stipple that is a chain link, then your menu separators will look like chains.

4.5. Sme Object

Application Header file <X11/Xaw/Sme.h>
Class Header file <X11/Xaw/SmeP.h>
Class smeObjectClass
The Sme object is the base class for all menu entries. While this object is mainly intended to be subclassed, it may be used in a menu to add blank space between menu entries.

4.5.1. Resources

The resources associated with the SmeLine object are defined in this section, and affect only the single menu entry specified by this object. There are no new resources added for this class, as it picks up all its resources from the RectObj class.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ancestorSensitive</td>
<td>AncestorSensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>callback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>international</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitive</td>
<td>Sensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ancestorSensitive: The sensitivity state of the ancestors of this widget. A widget is insensitive if either it or any of its ancestors is insensitive. This resource should not be changed with XtSetValues, although it may be queried.

destroyCallback: All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.

height, width: The height and width of this widget in pixels. Keep in mind that the SimpleMenu widget will force all menu items to be the width of the widest entry.

international: This is a boolean flag, only settable at widget creation time. While not utilized in this widget, it can and should be checked by any subclasses that have behavior that should vary with locale.

sensitive: Whether or not the toolkit should pass user events to this widget. The widget will not get input events if either ancestorSensitive or sensitive is False.

4.5.2. Subclassing the Sme Object

To Create a new Sme object class you will need to define three class methods. These methods allow the SimpleMenu to highlight and unhighlight the menu entry as the pointer cursor moves over it, as well as notify the entry when the user has selected it. All of these methods may be inherited from the Sme object, although the default semantics are not very interesting.

Highlight() Called to put the menu entry into the highlighted state.

Unhighlight() Called to return the widget to its normal (unhighlighted) state.

Notify() Called when the user selects this menu entry.

Other than these methods, creating a new object is straightforward. Here is some information that may help you avoid some common mistakes.

1) Objects can be zero pixels high.
2) Objects draw on their parent’s window, therefore the Drawing dimensions are different from those of widgets. For instance, y locations vary from y to y + height, not 0 to height.
3) XtSetValues calls may come from the application while the Sme is highlighted, and if the Set-
Values method returns True, will result in an expose event. The SimpleMenu may later call
the menu entry’s unhighlight procedure. However, due to the asynchronous nature of X, the
expose event generated by XtSetValues will come after this unhighlight.

4) Remember that your subclass of the Sme does not own the window. Share the space with
other menu entries, and refrain from drawing outside the subclass’s own section of the menu.

4.6. MenuButton Widget

The MenuButton widget is an area, often rectangular, that displays a graphic. The graphic may
be a text string containing multiple lines of characters in an 8 bit or 16 bit character set (to be di-
played with a font), or in a multi-byte encoding (for use with a fontset). The graphic may also be
a bitmap or pixmap.

When the pointer cursor is on a MenuButton widget, the MenuButton becomes highlighted by
drawing a rectangle around its perimeter. This highlighting indicates that the MenuButton is
ready for selection. When a pointer button is pressed, the MenuButton widget will pop up the
menu named in the menuName resource.

4.6.1. Resources

When creating a MenuButton widget instance, the following resources are retrieved from the
argument list or from the resource database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accelerators</td>
<td>Accelerators</td>
<td>AcceleratorTable</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancestorSensitive</td>
<td>AncestorSensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitmap</td>
<td>Bitmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderColor</td>
<td>BorderColor</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderWidth</td>
<td>BorderWidth</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>callback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td></td>
<td>Parent’s Colormap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cornerRoundPercent</td>
<td>CornerRoundPercent</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cursorName</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>String</td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Parent’s Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encoding</td>
<td>Encoding</td>
<td>UnsignedChar</td>
<td></td>
<td>XawTextEncoding8bit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>font</td>
<td>Font</td>
<td>XFontStruct</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultFont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fontSet</td>
<td>FontSet</td>
<td>XFontSet</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultFontSet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreground</td>
<td>Foreground</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>graph height + 2 * internalHeight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>highlightThickness</td>
<td>Thickness</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2 (0 if Shaped)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insensitiveBorder</td>
<td>Insensitive</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>GreyPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>Default Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internalHeight</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internalWidth</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>international</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>justify</td>
<td>Justify</td>
<td>Justify</td>
<td></td>
<td>XJustifyCenter (center)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>label</td>
<td>Label</td>
<td>String</td>
<td></td>
<td>name of widget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leftBitmap</td>
<td>LeftBitmap</td>
<td>Bitmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>MappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menuName</td>
<td>MenuName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;menu&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pointerColor</td>
<td>Foreground</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pointerColorBackground</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resize</td>
<td>Resize</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Parent’s Screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitive</td>
<td>Sensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shapeStyle</td>
<td>ShapeStyle</td>
<td>ShapeStyle</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rectangle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translations</td>
<td>Translations</td>
<td>TranslationTable</td>
<td>See below</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2 * internalWidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **accelerators**: A list of event to action bindings to be executed by this widget, even though the event occurred in another widget. (See the *X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface* for details).
- **ancestorSensitive**: The sensitivity state of the ancestors of this widget. A widget is insensitive if either it or any of its ancestors is insensitive. This resource should not be changed with `XtSetValues`, although it may be queried.
- **background**: A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the widget’s window.
- **backgroundPixmap**: The background pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than `XtUnspecifiedPixmap`, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the background color.
- **bitmap**: A bitmap to display instead of the label. The default size of the widget will be just large enough to contain the bitmap and the widget’s internal width and height. The resource converter for this resource constructs bitmaps from the contents of files. (See *Converting Bitmaps* for details.) If this bitmap is one bit deep then the 1’s will be rendered in the foreground color, and the 0’s in the background color. If `bitmap` has a depth greater than one, it is copied directly into the window.
- **borderColor**: A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the border color of the widget’s window.
- **borderPixmap**: The border pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than `XtUnspecifiedPixmap`, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the border color.
- **borderWidth**: The width of this widget’s window border.
- **callback**: A list of routines to be called when the notify action is invoked.
- **colormap**: The colormap that this widget will use.
- **cornerRoundPercent**: When a ShapeStyle of `roundedRectangle` is used, this resource controls the radius of the rounded corner. The radius of the rounded corners is specified as a percentage of the length of the shortest side of the widget.
- **cursor**: The image that will be displayed as the pointer cursor whenever it is in this widget. The use of this resource is deprecated in favor of `cursor-Name`. 
cursorName The name of the symbol to use to represent the pointer cursor. This resource will override the cursor resource if both are specified. (See 2.4.1)
depth The depth of this widget’s window.
destroyCallback All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.
font The text font to use when displaying the label, when the international resource is false.
fontSet The text font set to use when displaying the label, when the international resource is true.
foreground A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the foreground color of the widget’s window. This color is also used to render all 1’s in a bitmap one plane deep.
height width The height and width of this widget in pixels.
highlightThickness The thickness of the rectangle that is used to highlight the internal border of this widget, alerting the user that it is ready to be selected. The default value is 2 pixels if the shapeStyle is rectangle, and 0 Pixels (no highlighting) otherwise.
insensitiveBorder This pixmap will be tiled into the widget’s border if the widget becomes insensitive.
internalHeight internalWidth The minimum amount of space to leave between the graphic and the vertical and horizontal edges of the window.
international This is a boolean flag, only settable at widget creation time. A value of false signals the widget to use pre-R6 internationalization (specifically, the lack thereof), such as using fonts for displaying text, etc. A value of true directs the widget to act in an internationalized manner, such as utilizing font sets for displaying text, etc.
justify Specifies left, center, or right alignment of graphic within the widget. This resource may be specified with the values XtJustifyLeft, XtJustifyCenter, or XtJustifyRight. A converter is registered for this resource that will convert the following strings: left, right, and center. This resource only has noticeable effect when the width of the widget is larger than necessary to display the graphic. Note that when the graphic is a multi-line label, the longest line will obey this justification while shorter lines will be left-justified with the longest one.
label Specifies the text string to be displayed in the widget’s window if no bitmap is specified. The default is the name of this widget. Regardless of the value of encoding or international, a single newline character (1 byte) will cause a line break.
mappedWhenManaged If this resource is True, then the widget’s window will automatically be mapped by the Toolkit when it is realized and managed.
menuName The name of a popup shell to popup as a menu. The MenuButton will search for this name using XtNameToWidget starting with itself as the reference widget. If the search is unsuccessful the widget will continue up the widget tree using each of its ancestors as the reference widget passed to XtNameToWidget. If no widget of called menuName is found by this algorithm, the widget will print a warning message and give up. When the menu is found it will be popped up exclusive and
Athena Widget Set

spring_loaded. The MenuButton widget does not copy the value of this resource into newly allocated memory. The application programmer must pass the resource value in nonvolatile memory.

pointerColor A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the foreground color of the pointer symbol specified by the cursorName resource.

pointerColorBackground A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the pointer symbol specified by the cursorName resource.

resize Specifies whether the widget should attempt to resize to its preferred dimensions whenever its resources are modified with XtSetValues. This attempt to resize may be denied by the parent of this widget. The parent is always free to resize the widget regardless of the state of this resource.

screen The screen on which this widget is displayed. This is not a settable resource.

sensitive Whether or not the toolkit should pass user events to this widget. The widget will not get input events if either ancestorSensitive or sensitive is False.

shapeStyle Nonrectangular widgets may be created using this resource. Nonrectangular widgets are supported only on a server that supports the Shape Extension. If nonrectangular widgets are specified for a server lacking this extension, the shape is ignored and the widgets will be rectangular. The following shapes are currently supported: XmuShapeRectangle, XmuShapeOval, XmuShapeEllipse, and XmuShapeRoundedRectangle. A converter is registered for this resource that will convert the following strings: rectangle, oval, ellipse, and roundedRectangle.

translations The event bindings associated with this widget.

x y The location of the upper left outside corner of this widget in its parent.

4.6.2. MenuButton Actions

The MenuButton widget supports the following actions:

- Switching the button between the foreground and background colors with set and unset
- Processing application callbacks with notify
- Switching the internal border between highlighted and unhighlighted states with highlight and unhighlight
- Popping up a menu with PopupMenu

The following are the default translation bindings used by the MenuButton widget:

```
<EnterWindow>: highlight()
<LeaveWindow>: reset()
<BtnDown>: reset() PopupMenu()
```

4.6.3. MenuButton Actions

The full list of actions supported by MenuButton is:

highlight(condition) Displays the internal highlight border in the color (foreground or background) that contrasts with the interior color of the Command widget. The conditions WhenUnset and Always are understood by this action.
procedure. If no argument is passed, WhenUnset is assumed.

unhighlight() Displays the internal highlight border in the color (XtNforeground or background) that matches the interior color of the MenuButton widget.

set() Enters the set state, in which notify is possible. This action causes the button to display its interior in the foreground color. The label or bitmap is displayed in the background color.

unset() Cancels the set state and displays the interior of the button in the background color. The label or bitmap is displayed in the foreground color.

reset() Cancels any set or highlight and displays the interior of the button in the background color, with the label displayed in the foreground color.

notify() When the button is in the set state this action calls all functions in the callback list named by the callback resource. The value of the call_data argument in these callback functions is undefined.

PopupMenu() Pops up the menu specified by the menuName resource.

The MenuButton widget does not place a server grab on itself. Instead, PopupMenu is registered as a grab action. As a result, clients which popup menus without using XtMenuPopup or MenuPopup or PopupMenu in translations will fail to have a grab active. They should make a call to XtRegisterGrabAction on the appropriate action in the application initialization routine, or use a different translation.
Chapter 5

Text Widgets

The Text widget provides a window that will allow an application to display and edit one or more lines of text. Options are provided to allow the user to add Scrollbars to its window, search for a specific string, and modify the text in the buffer.

The Text widget is made up of a number of pieces; it was modularized to ease customization. The AsciiText widget class (actually not limited to ASCII but so named for compatibility) is general enough to most needs. If more flexibility, special features, or extra functionality is needed, they can be added by implementing a new TextSource or TextSink, or by subclassing the Text Widget (See Section 5.8 for customization details.)

The words insertion point are used in this chapter to refer to the text caret. This is the symbol that is displayed between two characters in the file. The insertion point marks the location where any new characters will be added to the file. To avoid confusion the pointer cursor will always be referred to as the pointer.

The text widget supports three edit modes, controlling the types of modifications a user is allowed to make:

- Append-only
- Editable
- Read-only

Read-only mode does not allow the user or the programmer to modify the text in the widget. While the entire string may be reset in read-only mode with XtSetValues, it cannot be modified via with XawTextReplace. Append-only and editable modes allow the text at the insertion point to be modified. The only difference is that text may only be added to or removed from the end of a buffer in append-only mode.

5.1. Text Widget for Users

The Text widget provides many of the common keyboard editing commands. These commands allow users to move around and edit the buffer. If an illegal operation is attempted, (such as deleting characters in a read-only text widget), the X server will beep.

5.1.1. Default Key Bindings

The default key bindings are patterned after those in the EMACS text editor:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Sequence</th>
<th>Command 1</th>
<th>Command 2</th>
<th>Command 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl-a</td>
<td>Beginning Of Line</td>
<td>Meta-b</td>
<td>Backward Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl-b</td>
<td>Backward Character</td>
<td>Meta-f</td>
<td>Forward Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl-d</td>
<td>Delete Next Character</td>
<td>Meta-i</td>
<td>Insert File</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl-e</td>
<td>End Of Line</td>
<td>Meta-k</td>
<td>Kill To End Of Paragraph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl-f</td>
<td>Forward Character</td>
<td>Meta-q</td>
<td>Form Paragraph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl-g</td>
<td>Multiply Reset</td>
<td>Meta-v</td>
<td>Previous Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl-h</td>
<td>Delete Previous Character</td>
<td>Meta-y</td>
<td>Insert Current Selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl-j</td>
<td>Newline And Indent</td>
<td>Meta-z</td>
<td>Scroll One Line Down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl-k</td>
<td>Kill To End Of Line</td>
<td>Meta-d</td>
<td>Delete Next Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl-l</td>
<td>Redraw Display</td>
<td>Meta-D</td>
<td>Kill Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl-m</td>
<td>Newline</td>
<td>Meta-h</td>
<td>Delete Previous Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl-n</td>
<td>Next Line</td>
<td>Meta-H</td>
<td>Backward Kill Word</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ctrl-o        Newline And Backup         Meta-<         Beginning Of File  
Ctrl-p        Previous Line           Meta->         End Of File    
Ctrl-r        Search/Replace Backward Meta-]         Forward Paragraph 
Ctrl-s        Search/Replace Forward  Meta-[         Backward Paragraph 
Ctrl-t        Transpose Characters    
Ctrl-u        Multiply by 4           Meta-Delete     Delete Previous Word 
Ctrl-v        Next Page               Meta-Shift Delete Kill Previous Word 
Ctrl-w        Kill Selection          Meta-Backspace  Delete Previous Word 
Ctrl-y        Unkill                  Meta-Shift Backspace Kill Previous Word 
Ctrl-z        Scroll One Line Up      
Ctrl-\        Reconnect to input method 
Kanji         Reconnect to input method 

In addition, the pointer may be used to cut and paste text:

Button 1 Down        Start Selection 
Button 1 Motion       Adjust Selection 
Button 1 Up           End Selection (cut)  
Button 2 Down         Insert Current Selection (paste)  
Button 3 Down         Extend Current Selection 
Button 3 Motion       Adjust Selection 
Button 3 Up           End Selection (cut)  

Since all of these key and pointer bindings are set through the translations and resource manager, the user and the application programmer can modify them by changing the Text widget’s translations resource.

5.1.2. Search and Replace

The Text widget provides a search popup that can be used to search for a string within the current Text widget. The popup can be activated by typing either Control-r or Control-s. If Control-s is used the search will be forward in the file from the current location of the insertion point; if Control-r is used the search will be backward. The activated popup is placed under the pointer. It has a number of buttons that allow both text searches and text replacements to be performed.

At the top of the search popup are two toggle buttons labeled backward and forward. One of these buttons will always be highlighted; this is the direction in which the search will be performed. The user can change the direction at any time by clicking on the appropriate button.

Directly under the buttons there are two text areas, one labeled Search for: and the other labeled Replace with:. If this is a read-only Text widget the Replace with: field will be insensitive and no replacements will be allowed. After each of these labels will be a text field. This field will allow the user to enter a string to search for and the string to replace it with. Only one of these text fields will have a window border around it; this is the active text field. Any key presses that occur when the focus in in the search popup will be directed to the active text field. There are also a few special key sequences:

**Carriage Return:** Execute the action, and pop down the search widget.  
**Tab:** Execute the action, then move to the next field.  
**Shift Carriage Return:** Execute the action, then move to the next field.  
**Control-q Tab:** Enter a Tab into a text field.  
**Control-c:** Pop down the search popup.
Using these special key sequences should allow simple searches without ever removing one’s hands from the keyboard.

Near the bottom of the search popup is a row of buttons. These buttons allow the same actions to be performed as the key sequences, but the buttons will leave the popup active. This can be quite useful if many searches are being performed, as the popup will be left on the display. Since the search popup is a transient window, it may be picked up with the window manager and pulled off to the side for use at a later time.

**Search**  
Search for the specified string.

**Replace**  
Replace the currently highlighted string with the string in the *Replace with* text field, and move onto the next occurrence of the *Search for* text field. The functionality is commonly referred to as query-replace.

**Replace-All**  
Replace all occurrences of the search string with the replace string from the current insertion point position to the end (or beginning) of the file. There is no key sequence to perform this action.

**Cancel**  
Remove the search popup from the screen.

Finally, when the `international` resource is `true`, there may be a pre-edit buffer below the button row, for composing input. Its presence is determined by the X locale in use and the VendorShell’s `preeditType` resource.

The widget hierarchy for the search popup is shown below, all widgets are listed by class and instance name.

```plaintext
Text <name of Text widget>
   TransientShell search
      Form form
         Label label1
         Label label2
         Toggle backwards
         Toggle forwards
         Label searchLabel
         Text searchText
         Label replaceLabel
         Text replaceText
         Command search
         Command replaceOne
         Command replaceAll
         Command cancel
```

### 5.1.3. File Insertion

To insert a file into a text widget, type the key sequence `Meta-i`, which will activate the file insert popup. This popup will appear under the pointer, and any text typed while the focus is in this popup will be redirected to the text field used for the file name. When the desired file name has been entered, click on *Insert File*, or type *Carriage Return*. The named file will then be inserted in the text widget beginning at the insertion point position. If an error occurs when opening the file, an error message will be printed, prompting the user to enter the file name again. The file insert may be aborted by clicking on *Cancel*. If `Meta-i` is typed at a text widget that is read-only, it will beep, as no file insertion is allowed.

The widget hierarchy for the file insert popup is shown below; all widgets are listed by class and instance name.

```plaintext
Text <name of Text widget>
   TransientShell insertFile
      Form form
```
5.1.4. Text Selections for Users

The text widgets have a text selection mechanism that allows the user to copy pieces of the text into the **PRIMARY** selection, and paste into the text widget some text that another application (or text widget) has put in the **PRIMARY** selection.

One method of selecting text is to press pointer button 1 on the beginning of the text to be selected, drag the pointer until all of the desired text is highlighted, and then release the button to activate the selection. Another method is to click pointer button 1 at one end of the text to be selected, then click pointer button 3 at the other end.

To modify a currently active selection, press pointer button 3 near either the end of the selection that you want to adjust. This end of the selection may be moved while holding down pointer button 3. When the proper area has been highlighted release the pointer button to activate the selection.

The selected text may now be pasted into another application, and will remain active until some other client makes a selection. To paste text that some other application has put into the **PRIMARY** selection use pointer button 2. First place the insertion point where you would like the text to be inserted, then click and release pointer button 2.

Rapidly clicking pointer button 1 the following number of times will adjust the selection as described.

- **Two** Select the word under the pointer. A word boundary is defined by the Text widget to be a Space, Tab, or Carriage Return.
- **Three** Select the line under the pointer.
- **Four** Select the paragraph under the pointer. A paragraph boundary is defined by the text widget as two Carriage Returns in a row with only Spaces or Tabs between them.
- **Five** Select the entire text buffer.

To unset the text selection, click pointer button 1 without moving it.

5.2. Text Widget Actions

All editing functions are performed by translation manager actions that may be specified through the `translations` resource in the Text widget.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insert Point Movement</th>
<th>Delete</th>
<th>Selection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>forward-character</td>
<td>delete-next-character</td>
<td>select-word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backward-character</td>
<td>delete-previous-character</td>
<td>select-all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forward-word</td>
<td>delete-next-word</td>
<td>select-start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backward-word</td>
<td>delete-previous-word</td>
<td>select-adjust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forward-paragraph</td>
<td>delete-selection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backward-paragraph</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beginning-of-line</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end-of-line</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next-line</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>previous-line</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next-page</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>previous-page</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Most of the actions take no arguments, and unless otherwise noted you may assume this to be the case.

5.2.1. Cursor Movement Actions

forward-character()  These actions move the insert point forward or backward one character in the buffer. If the insert point is at the end or beginning of a line this action will move the insert point to the next (or previous) line.

backward-character()  These actions move the insert point to the next or previous word boundary. A word boundary is defined as a Space, Tab or Carriage Return.

forward-word()  These actions move the insert point to the next or previous paragraph boundary. A paragraph boundary is defined as two Carriage Returns in a row with only Spaces or Tabs between them.

backward-word()  These actions move to the beginning or end of the current line. If the insert point is already at the end or beginning of the line then no action is taken.

forward-paragraph()  These actions move the insert point up or down one line. If the insert point is currently N characters from the beginning of the line then it will be N characters from the beginning of the next or previous line. If N is past the end of the line, the insert point is placed at the end of the line.
next-page() These actions move the insert point up or down one page in the file. One page is defined as the current height of the text widget. The insert point is always placed at the first character of the top line by this action.

previous-page() These actions place the insert point at the beginning or end of the current text buffer. The text widget is then scrolled the minimum amount necessary to make the new insert point location visible.

beginning-of-file() end-of-file() These actions scroll the current text field up or down by one line. They do not move the insert point. Other than the scrollbars this is the only way that the insert point may be moved off of the visible text area. The widget will be scrolled so that the insert point is back on the screen as soon as some other action is executed.

5.2.2. Delete Actions

delete-next-character() delete-previous-character() These actions remove the character immediately before or after the insert point. If a Carriage Return is removed then the next line is appended to the end of the current line.

delete-next-word() delete-previous-word() These actions remove all characters between the insert point location and the next word boundary. A word boundary is defined as a Space, Tab or Carriage Return.

delete-selection() This action removes all characters in the current selection. The selection can be set with the selection actions.

5.2.3. Selection Actions

select-word() This action selects the word in which the insert point is currently located. If the insert point is between words then it will select the previous word.

select-all() This action selects the entire text buffer.

select-start() This action sets the insert point to the current pointer location (if triggered by a button event) or text cursor location (if triggered by a key event). It will then begin a selection at this location. If many of these selection actions occur quickly in succession then the selection count mechanism will be invoked (see the section titled Text Selections for Application Programmers for details).

select-adjust() This action allows a selection started with the select-start action to be modified, as described above.

select-end(name[,name,...]) This action ends a text selection that began with the select-start action, and asserts ownership of the selection or selections specified. A name can be a selection (e.g., PRIMARY) or a cut buffer (e.g., CUT_BUFFER0). Note that case is important. If no names are specified, PRIMARY is asserted.

extend-start() This action finds the nearest end of the current selection, and moves it to the current pointer location (if triggered by a button
event) or text cursor location (if triggered by a key event).

**extend-adjust()**
This action allows a selection started with an `extend-start` action to be modified.

**extend-end(name[,name,...])**
This action ends a text selection that began with the `extend-start` action, and asserts ownership of the selection or selections specified. A `name` can be a selection (e.g. `PRIMARY`) or a cut buffer (e.g. `CUT_BUFFER0`). Note that case is important. If no names are given, `PRIMARY` is asserted.

**insert-selection(name[,name,...])**
This action retrieves the value of the first (left-most) named selection that exists or the cut buffer that is not empty and inserts it into the Text widget at the current insert point location. A `name` can be a selection (e.g. `PRIMARY`) or a cut buffer (e.g. `CUT_BUFFER0`). Note that case is important.

### 5.2.4. The New Line Actions

**newline-and-indent()**
This action inserts a newline into the text and adds spaces to that line to indent it to match the previous line.

**newline-and-backup()**
This action inserts a newline into the text after the insert point.

**newline()**
This action inserts a newline into the text before the insert point.

### 5.2.5. Kill and Actions

**kill-word()**
**backward-kill-word()**
These actions act exactly like the `delete-next-word` and `delete-previous-word` actions, but they stuff the word that was killed into the kill buffer (`CUT_BUFFER_1`).

**kill-selection()**
This action deletes the current selection and stuffs the deleted text into the kill buffer (`CUT_BUFFER_1`).

**kill-to-end-of-line()**
This action deletes the entire line to the right of the insert point position, and stuffs the deleted text into the kill buffer (`CUT_BUFFER_1`).

**kill-paragraph()**
This action deletes the current paragraph, if between paragraphs it deletes the paragraph above the insert point, and stuffs the deleted text into the kill buffer (`CUT_BUFFER_1`).

**kill-to-end-of-paragraph()**
This action deletes everything between the current insert point location and the next paragraph boundary, and stuffs the deleted text into the kill buffer (`CUT_BUFFER_1`).

### 5.2.6. Miscellaneous Actions

**redraw-display()**
This action recomputes the location of all the text lines on the display, scrolls the text to vertically center the line containing the insert point on the screen, clears the entire screen, and redispays it.

**insert-file([file name])**
This action activates the insert file popup. The `file name` option specifies the default file name to put in the file name buffer of the popup. If no `file name` is specified the buffer is empty at startup.
insert-char() This action may only be attached to a key event. When the international resource is false, this action calls XLookupString to translate the event into a (rebindable) Latin-1 character sequence and inserts it into the text at the insert point. When the international resource is true, characters are passed to the input method via XwcLookupString, and any committed string returned is inserted into the text at the insert point.

insert-string(string[,string,...]) This action inserts each string into the text at the insert point location. Any string beginning with the characters "0x" followed by an even number of hexadecimal digits is interpreted as a hexadecimal constant and the corresponding string is inserted instead. This hexadecimal string may represent up to 50 8-bit characters.

When the international resource is true, a hexadecimal string is interpreted as being in a multi-byte encoding, and a hexadecimal or regular string will result in an error message if it is not legal in the current locale.

display-caret(state,when) This action allows the insert point to be turned on and off. The state argument specifies the desired state of the insert point. This value may be any of the string values accepted for Boolean resources (e.g. on, True, off, False, etc.). If no arguments are specified, the default value is True. The when argument specifies, for EnterNotify or LeaveNotify events whether or not the focus field in the event is to be examined. If the second argument is not specified, or specified as something other than always then if the action is bound to an EnterNotify or LeaveNotify event, the action will be taken only if the focus field is True. An augmented binding that might be useful is:

*Text.Translations: #override 
  <FocusIn>: display-caret(on) \n  <FocusOut>: display-caret(off)

focus-in() focus-out() These actions do not currently do anything.

search(direction,[string]) This action activates the search popup. The direction must be specified as either forward or backward. The string is optional and is used as an initial value for the Search for: string. For further explanation of the search widget see the section on Text Searches.

multiply(value) The multiply action allows the user to multiply the effects of many of the text actions. Thus the following action sequence multiply(10) delete-next-word() will delete 10 words. It does not matter whether these actions take place in one event or many events. Using the default translations the key sequence Control-u, Control-d will delete 4 characters. Multiply actions can be chained, thus multiply(5) multiply(5) is the same as multiply(25). If the string reset is passed to the multiply action the effects of all previous multiplies are removed and a beep is sent to the display.

form-paragraph() This action removes all the Carriage Returns from the current paragraph and reinserts them so that each line is as long as possible, while still fitting on the current screen. Lines are broken at word boundaries if at all possible. This action currently works
transpos-characters( )
This action will swap the position of the character to the left of
the insert point with the character to the right of the insert point.
The insert point will then be advanced one character.

no-op((action))
The no-op action makes no change to the text widget, and is
mainly used to override translations. This action takes one
optional argument. If this argument is RingBell then a beep is
sent to the display.

XawWMProtocols((wm_protocol_name))
This action is written specifically for the file insertion and the
search and replace dialog boxes. This action is attached to those
shells by the Text widget, in order to handle ClientMessage
events with the WM_PROTOCOLS atom in the detail field. This
action supports WM_DELETE_WINDOW on the Text widget
popups, and may support other window manager protocols if
necessary in the future. The popup will be dismissed if the win-
dow manager sends a WM_DELETE_WINDOW request and
there are no parameters in the action call, which is the default.
The popup will also be dismissed if the parameters include the
string “wm_delete_window,” and the event is a ClientMessage
event requesting dismissal or is not a ClientMessage event. This
action is not sensitive to the case of the strings passed as pa-
rameters.

reconnect-im()
When the international resource is true, input is usually passed
to an input method, a separate process, for composing. Some-
times the connection to this process gets severed; this action will
attempt to reconnect it. Causes for severance include network
trouble, and the user explicitly killing one input method and
starting a new one. This action may also establish first connec-
tion when the application is started before the input method.

5.2.7. Text Selections for Application Programmers
The default behavior of the text selection array is described in the section called Text Selections
for Users. To modify the selections a programmer must construct a XawTextSelectType array
(called the selection array), containing the selections desired, and pass this as the new value for
the sélectionTypes resource. The selection array may also be modified using the XawTextSetSe-
clectionArray function. All selection arrays must end with the value XawselectNull. The selec-
tionTypes resource has no converter registered and cannot be modified through the resource man-
ger.

The array contains a list of entries that will be called when the user attempts to select text in rapid
succession with the select-start action (usually by clicking a pointer button). The first entry in the
selection array will be used when the select-start action is initially called. The next entry will be
used when select-start is called again, and so on. If a timeout value (1/10 of a second) is
exceeded, the next select-start action will begin at the top of the selection array. When Xaw-
selectNull is reached the array is recycled beginning with the first entry.

XawselectAll Selects the contents of the entire buffer.
XawselectChar Selects text characters as the pointer moves over them.
XawselectLine Selects the entire line.
XawselectNull Indicates the end of the selection array.
XawselectParagraph: Selects the entire paragraph.
XawselectPosition: Selects the current pointer position.
XawselectWord: Selects whole words as the pointer moves onto them.

The default selectType array is:

{XawselectPosition, XawselectWord, XawselectLine, XawselectParagraph, XawselectAll, XawselectNull}

The selection array is not copied by the text widgets. The application must allocate space for the array and cannot deallocate or change it until the text widget is destroyed or until a new selection array is set.

5.3. Default Translation Bindings
The following translations are defaults built into every Text widget. They can be overridden, or replaced by specifying a new value for the Text widget’s translations resource.

Ctrl<Key>A:  beginning-of-line()
Ctrl<Key>B:  backward-character()
Ctrl<Key>D:  delete-next-character()
Ctrl<Key>E:  end-of-line()
Ctrl<Key>F:  forward-character()
Ctrl<Key>G:  multiply(Reset)
Ctrl<Key>H:  delete-previous-character()
Ctrl<Key>J:  newline-and-indent()
Ctrl<Key>K:  kill-to-end-of-line()
Ctrl<Key>L:  redraw-display()
Ctrl<Key>M:  newline()
Ctrl<Key>N:  next-line()
Ctrl<Key>O:  newline-and-backup()
Ctrl<Key>P:  previous-line()
Ctrl<Key>R:  search(backward)
Ctrl<Key>S:  search(forward)
Ctrl<Key>T:  transpose-characters()
Ctrl<Key>U:  multiply(4)
Ctrl<Key>V:  next-page()
Ctrl<Key>W:  kill-selection()
Ctrl<Key>Y:  insert-selection(CUT_BUFFER1)
Ctrl<Key>Z:  scroll-one-line-up()
Ctrl<Key>\:  reconnect-im()
Meta<Key>B:  backward-word()
Meta<Key>F:  forward-word()
Meta<Key>I:  insert-file()
Meta<Key>K:  kill-to-end-of-paragraph()
Meta<Key>Q:  form-paragraph()
Meta<Key>V:  previous-page()
Meta<Key>Y:  insert-selection(PRIMARY, CUT_BUFFER0)
Meta<Key>Z:  scroll-one-line-down()
:Meta<Key>d:  delete-next-word()
:Meta<Key>D:  kill-word()
:Meta<Key>h:  delete-previous-word()
5.4. Text Functions

The following functions are provided as convenience routines for use with the Text widget. Although many of these actions can be performed by modifying resources, these interfaces are frequently more efficient.

These data structures are defined in the Text widget’s public header file, <X11/Xaw/Text.h>.

typedef long XawTextPosition;

correspondence positions in the Text widget begin at 0 and end at n, where n is the number of characters in the Text source widget.

typedef struct {
    int firstPos;
    int length;
    char *ptr;
    unsigned long format;
} XawTextBlock, *XawTextBlockPtr;

firstPos The first position, or index, to use within the ptr field. The value is commonly zero.

length The number of characters to be used from the ptr field. The number of characters used is commonly the number of characters in ptr, and must not be greater than the length of the string in ptr.
ptr  Contains the string to be referenced by the Text widget.

format  This flag indicates whether the data pointed to by ptr is char or wchar_t. When the associated widget has international set to false this field must be XawFmt8Bit. When the associated widget has international set to true this field must be either XawFmt8Bit or XawFmtWide.

Note: Previous versions of Xaw used FMT8BIT, which has been retained for backwards compatibility. FMT8BIT is deprecated and will eventually be removed from the implementation.

5.4.1. Selecting Text
To select a piece of text, use XawTextSetSelection:

```c
void XawTextSetSelection(w, left, right)
    Widget w;
    XawTextPosition left, right;
    w  Specifies the Text widget.
    left  Specifies the character position at which the selection begins.
    right  Specifies the character position at which the selection ends.
```

See section 5.4 for a description of XawTextPosition. If redisplay is enabled, this function highlights the text and makes it the PRIMARY selection. This function does not have any effect on CUT_BUFFER0.

5.4.2. Unhighlighting Text
To unhighlight previously highlighted text in a widget, use XawTextUnsetSelection:

```c
void XawTextUnsetSelection(w)
    Widget w;
    w  Specifies the Text widget.
```

5.4.3. Getting Current Text Selection
To retrieve the text that has been selected by this text widget use XawTextGetSelectionPos:

```c
void XawTextGetSelectionPos(w, begin_return, end_return)
    Widget w;
    XawTextPosition *begin_return, *end_return;
    w  Specifies the Text widget.
    begin_return  Returns the beginning of the text selection.
    end_return  Returns the end of the text selection.
```

See section 5.4 for a description of XawTextPosition. If the returned values are equal, no text is currently selected.

5.4.4. Replacing Text
To modify the text in an editable Text widget use XawTextReplace:

```c
int XawTextReplace(w, start, end, text)
    Widget w;
    XawTextPosition start, end;
    XawTextBlock *text;
    w  Specifies the Text widget.
    start  Specifies the starting character position of the text replacement.
```
end Specifies the ending character position of the text replacement.
text Specifies the text to be inserted into the file.

This function will not be able to replace text in read-only text widgets. It will also only be able to append text to an append-only text widget.

See section 5.4 for a description of XawTextPosition and XawTextBlock.

This function may return the following values:

XawEditDone The text replacement was successful.
XawPositionError The edit mode is XawtextAppend and start is not the position of the last character of the source.
XawEditError Either the Source was read-only or the range to be deleted is larger than the length of the Source.

The XawTextReplace arguments start and end represent the text source character positions for the existing text that is to be replaced by the text in the text block. The characters from start up to but not including end are deleted, and the characters specified on the text block are inserted in their place. If start and end are equal, no text is deleted and the new text is inserted after start.

5.4.5. Searching for Text

To search for a string in the Text widget, use XawTextSearch:

XawTextPosition XawTextSearch(w, dir, text)

Widget w;
XawTextScanDirection dir;
XawTextBlock * text;

w Specifies the Text widget.
dir Specifies the direction to search in. Legal values are XawsdLeft and XawsdRight.
text Specifies a text block structure that contains the text to search for.

See section 5.4 for a description of XawTextPosition and XawTextBlock. The XawTextSearch function will begin at the insertion point and search in the direction specified for a string that matches the one passed in text. If the string is found the location of the first character in the string is returned. If the string could not be found then the value XawTextSearchError is returned.

5.4.6. Redisplaying Text

To redisplay a range of characters, use XawTextInvalidate:

void XawTextInvalidate(w, from, to)

Widget w;
XawTextPosition from, to;

w Specifies the Text widget.
from Specifies the start of the text to redisplay.
to Specifies the end of the text to redisplay.

See section 5.4 for a description of XawTextPosition. The XawTextInvalidate function causes the specified range of characters to be redisplayed immediately if redisplay is enabled or the next time that redisplay is enabled.

To enable redisplay, use XawTextEnableRedisplay:
void XawTextEnableRedisplay(w)
    Widget w;

w Specifies the Text widget.

The XawTextEnableRedisplay function flushes any changes due to batched updates when XawTextDisableRedisplay was called and allows future changes to be reflected immediately.

To disable redisplay while making several changes, use XawTextDisableRedisplay:

void XawTextDisableRedisplay(w)
    Widget w;

w Specifies the Text widget.

The XawTextDisableRedisplay function causes all changes to be batched until either XawTextDisplay or XawTextEnableRedisplay is called.

To display batched updates, use XawTextDisplay:

void XawTextDisplay(w)
    Widget w;

w Specifies the Text widget.

The XawTextDisplay function forces any accumulated updates to be displayed.

5.4.7. Resources Convenience Routines

To obtain the character position of the left-most character on the first line displayed in the widget (the value of the displayPosition resource), use XawTextTopPosition.

XawTextPosition XawTextTopPosition(w)
    Widget w;

w Specifies the Text widget.

To assign a new selection array to a text widget use XawTextSetSelectionArray:

void XawTextSetSelectionArray(w, sarray)
    Widget w;
    XawTextSelectType * sarray;

w Specifies the Text widget.

sarray Specifies a selection array as defined in the section called Text Selections for Application Programmers.

Calling this function is equivalent to setting the value of the selectionTypes resource.

To move the insertion point to the specified source position, use XawTextSetInsertionPoint:

void XawTextSetInsertionPoint(w, position)
    Widget w;
    XawTextPosition position;

w Specifies the Text widget.

position Specifies the new position for the insertion point.

See section 5.4 for a description of XawTextPosition. The text will be scrolled vertically if necessary to make the line containing the insertion point visible. Calling this function is equivalent to setting the insertPosition resource.
To obtain the current position of the insertion point, use `XawTextGetInsertionPoint`:

```c
XawTextPosition XawTextGetInsertionPoint(w)

Widget w;
```

`w` specifies the Text widget.

See section 5.4 for a description of `XawTextPosition`. The result is equivalent to retrieving the value of the `insertPosition` resource.

To replace the text source in the specified widget, use `XawTextSetSource`:

```c
void XawTextSetSource(w, source, position)

Widget w;

Widget source;

XawTextPosition position;
```

`w` specifies the Text widget.

`source` specifies the text source object.

`position` specifies character position that will become the upper left hand corner of the displayed text. This is usually set to zero.

See section 5.4 for a description of `XawTextPosition`. A display update will be performed if redisplay is enabled.

To obtain the current text source for the specified widget, use `XawTextGetSource`:

```c
Widget XawTextGetSource(w)

Widget w;
```

`w` specifies the Text widget.

This function returns the text source that this Text widget is currently using.

To enable and disable the insertion point, use `XawTextDisplayCaret`:

```c
void XawTextDisplayCaret(w, visible)

Widget w;

Boolean visible;
```

`w` specifies the Text widget.

`visible` specifies whether or not the caret should be displayed.

If `visible` is `False` the insertion point will be disabled. The marker is re-enabled either by setting `visible` to `True`, by calling `XtSetValues`, or by executing the `display-caret` action routine.

### 5.5. Ascii Text Widget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Header file</th>
<th>&lt;X11/Xaw/AsciiText.h&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ClassHeader file</td>
<td>&lt;X11/Xaw/AsciiTextP.h&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>asciiTextWidgetClass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Name</td>
<td>Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superclass</td>
<td>Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sink Name</td>
<td>textSink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Name</td>
<td>textSource</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the ease of internationalization, the AsciiText widget class name has not been changed, although it is actually able to support non-ASCII locales. The AsciiText widget is really a collection of smaller parts. It includes the Text widget itself, a “Source” (which supports memory...
management), and a “Sink” (which handles the display). There are currently two supported sources, the 
AsciiSrc and MultiSrc, and two supported sinks, the AsciiSink and MultiSink. Some of the resources listed below are not actually resources of the AsciiText, but belong to the associated source or sink. This is noted in the explanation of each resource where it applies. When specifying these resources in a resource file it is necessary to use *AsciiText*resource_name instead of *AsciiText.resource_name*, since they actually belong to the children of the AsciiText widget, and not the AsciiText widget itself. However, these resources may be set directly on the AsciiText widget at widget creation time, or via XtSetValues.

### 5.5.1. Resources

When creating an AsciiText widget instance, the following resources are retrieved from the argument list or from the resource database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accelerators</td>
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<td>AcceleratorTable</td>
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<td>NULL</td>
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<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
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<td>BorderColor</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
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<td>Cursor</td>
<td></td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>Parent’s Depth</td>
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<td>XtCallbackList</td>
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<td>XawtextResizeNever</td>
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<td>XawTextSelectType*</td>
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<td>See above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitive</td>
<td>Sensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>string</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>String</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Athena Widget Set

**Name** | **Class** | **Type** | **Notes** | **Default Value**
---|---|---|---|---
textSink | TextSink | Widget | An AsciiSink | 
textSource | TextSource | Widget | An AsciiSrc | 
topMargin | Margin | Position | 2 | 
translations | Translations | TranslationTable | See above | 
type | Type | XawAsciiType | XawAsciiString | 
useStringInPlace | UseStringInPlace | Boolean | False | 
width | Width | Dimension | 100 | 
wrap | Wrap | WrapMode | XawtextWrapNever | 
x | Position | Position | 0 | 
y | Position | Position | 0 | 

**accelerators**
A list of event to action bindings to be executed by this widget, even though the event occurred in another widget. (See the *X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface* for details).

**ancestorSensitive**
The sensitivity state of the ancestors of this widget. A widget is insensitive if either it or any of its ancestors is insensitive. This resource should not be changed with *XtSetValues*, although it may be queried.

**autoFill**
If this resource is True the text widget will automatically break a line when the user attempts to type into the right margin. The attribute has no effect on files or text inserted into the text widget. It only checks to see if the action should be taken when a user enters a new character via the insert-character action.

**background**
A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the widget’s window.

**backgroundPixmap**
The background pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than *XtUnspecifiedPixmap*, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the background color.

**borderColor**
A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the border color of the widget’s window.

**borderPixmap**
The border pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than *XtUnspecifiedPixmap*, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the border color.

**borderWidth**
The width of this widget’s window border.

**bottomMargin**
The amount of space, in pixels, between the edge of the window and the corresponding edge of the text within the window. If there is a scrollbar active on this edge, then this is the space between the text and the scrollbar.

**callback**
The callbacks registered on this resource will be called every time the text buffer changes, after the text has been updated. This is a resource of the associated source.

**colormap**
The colormap that this widget will use.

**cursor**
The image that will be displayed as the pointer cursor whenever it is in this widget. The use of this resource is deprecated in favor of *cursor-Name*.

**cursorName**
The name of the symbol to use to represent the pointer cursor. This resource will override the *cursor* resource if both are specified. (See 2.4.1)
dataCompression The AsciiSrc uses an algorithm that may cause the text buffer to grow to about twice the size of the actual text over time, as the text is edited. On systems where CPU cycles are cheaper than memory, it is helpful to spend some extra time to compress this buffer back to its minimum size. If this resource is True, the AsciiSrc will compress its data to the minimum size required every time the text string is saved, or the value of the string is queried. This is a resource of the associated source.

depth The depth of this widget’s window.
destroyCallback All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.
displayCaret Whether or not to display the text insert point.
displayNonprinting If this resource is True, the Text widget will display all non-printable characters as the string ^@. If False, the Text widget will just leave a blank space where a non-printable character exists in the text buffer. This is a resource of the associated sink.
displayPosition The position in the text buffer of the character that is currently displayed in the upper left hand corner of the text display.
ediTType This is the type of editing that will be allowed in this text widget. Legal values are XawtextRead, XawtextEdit, and XawtextAppend. A converter is registered for this resource that will convert the following strings: read, edit, and append. This is a resource of the associated source.
echo Whether or not to echo characters to the screen. The buffer can still be edited, but nothing is displayed. This mode can be useful for entering passwords and other sensitive information. This is a resource of the associated sink.
font The text font to use when displaying the string, when the international resource is false. This is a resource of the associated sink.
font The text font set to use when displaying the string, when the international resource is true. This is a resource of the associated sink.
foreground A pixel value which indexes the Text widget’s colormap to derive the foreground color used by the text sink. This is a resource of the associated sink.
height The height and width of this widget in pixels.
width The height and width of this widget in pixels.
insensitiveBorder This pixmap will be tiled into the widget’s border if the widget becomes insensitive.
insertPosition This is the location of the insert point. It is expressed in characters from the beginning of the file. The cursor will always be forced to be on the screen. This resource may therefore be used to scroll the text display to a certain character position.
length If the useStringInPlace resource is False this attribute has no effect. If that resource is True, however, then the length resource specifies the length of the buffer passed to the text widget in the string resource. This is a resource of the associated source.
mappedWhenManaged If this resource is True, then the widget’s window will automatically be mapped by the Toolkit when it is realized and managed.
pointerColor A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the foreground color of the pointer symbol specified by the cursorName resource.
pointerColorBackground A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the pointer symbol specified by the cursor-Name resource.

pieceSize This is the size of the internal chunks into which the text buffer is broken down for memory management. The larger this value the less segmented your memory will be, but the slower your editing will be. The text widgets will always allocate a chunk of memory this size to stuff the string into, so when using small strings, having this buffer large can waste memory. This resource has no effect if useStringInPlace is True. This is a resource of the associated source.

resize Controls whether or not the Text widget attempts to resize itself when it is no longer able to display the full text buffer in the associated window. Any attempt by the Text widget to resize itself is always subject to the constraints imposed by its parent. The values XawtextResizeNever, XawtextResizeWidth, XawtextResizeHeight, and XawtextResizeBoth are all acceptable for this resource. A converter is registered for this resource that will convert the following strings: never, height, width, and both.

screen The screen on which this widget is displayed. This is not a settable resource.

scrollHorizontal scrollVertical These resources control the placement of scrollbars on the left and bottom edge of the text widget. These resources accept the values XawtextScrollAlways, XawtextScrollWhenNeeded, and XawtextScrollNever. A converter is registered for this resource that will convert the following strings: always, never, and whenNeeded. If XawtextScrollWhenNeeded is specified, the appropriate scrollbar will only appear when there is text in the buffer that is not able to fit within the bounds of the current window. The scrollbar will disappear when the text once again fits within the window.

selectTypes Specifies the selection type array that is used when multi-click is activated (see Text Selections for Application Programmers for details). This resource is used in place, and must not be freed until the widget is destroyed. There is no type converter registered for this resource, so it may not be set from the resource manager.

sensitive Whether or not the toolkit should pass user events to this widget. The widget will not get input events if either ancestorSensitive or sensitive is False.

string If type is XawAsciiString then this string contains the buffer to be displayed in the widget. If type is XawAsciiFile then the string contains the name of the file to be displayed. This string is normally copied by the text widget into internal memory, but may be used in place by setting the useStringInPlace resource. As of X11R4 this is a settable resource. This is a resource of the associated source. When the string resource is queried, using XtGetValues, and useStringInPlace is true, the value returned is valid until the next time the string resource is queried, or until the application writer calls XawAsciiSourceFreeString. If useStringInPlace is true, a pointer to the actual string is returned. See also section 5.6.

textSink textSource These are the TextSink or TextSource objects used by this widget. When international is set to true the AsciiText widget initializes these
resources to point to an MultiSink and MultiSrc respectively. When `international` is set to `false` the AsciiText widget initializes these resources to point to an AsciiSink and AsciiSrc respectively.

`translations` The event bindings associated with this widget.

`type` This resource may be either `XawAsciiString` or `XawAsciiFile`. The value of this resource determines whether the `string` resource contains the name of a file to be opened or a buffer to be displayed by the text widget. A converter has been registered for this resource and accepts the values `string` and `file`. This is a resource of the associated source.

`useStringInPlace` Setting this resource to `True` will disable the memory management provided by the Text widget, updating the `string` resource in place. Using the string in place can be much more efficient for text widgets that display static data, or where the programmer wishes to impose strict constraints on the contents of the `string`. When using the string in place be sure that: the length of the string is specified by setting the `length` resource, the `type` of the Text widget is `XawAsciiString`, and that the `string` exists for the lifetime of the text widget, or until it has been reset. Note: Since the MultiSrc and AsciiSrc have different data formats, use of this resource forces application code to be cognisant as to which of the two is being used. Application programming is simplified when use of this resource is avoided. This is a resource of the associated source.

`wrap` When the text in any one line is wider than the window there are several possible actions. This resource allows the user to decide what will happen. The accepted values for this resource are `XawtextWrapNever`, `XawtextWrapLine`, and `XawtextWrapWord`. With `XawtextWrapLine` all text that is beyond the right edge of the window will be displayed on the next line. With `XawtextWrapWord` the same action occurs but the text is broken at a word boundary if possible. If no wrapping is enabled then the text will extend off the edge of the window, and a small rectangle will be painted in the right margin to alert the user that this line is too long. A converter is registered for this resource that will convert the following strings: `never`, `word`, and `line`.

`x` The location of the upper left outside corner of this widget in its parent.

`y` The location of the upper left outside corner of this widget in its parent.

5.6. Ascii Source Object and Multi Source Object

Application Header file `<X11/Xaw/AsciiSrc.h>` or `<X11/Xaw/MultiSrc.h>`
Class Header file `<X11/Xaw/AsciiSrcP.h>` or `<X11/Xaw/MultiSrcP.h>`
Class `asciiSrcObjectClass` or `multiSrcObjectClass`
Class Name `AsciiSrc` or `MultiSrc`
Superclass `TextSource`

The AsciiSrc or MultiSrc object is used by a text widget to read the text from a file or string in memory. Depending on its `international` resource, an AsciiText widget will create one or the other of these when the AsciiText itself is created. Both types are nearly identical; the following discussion applies to both, with MultiSrc differences noted only as they occur.

The AsciiSrc understands all Latin1 characters plus Tab and Carriage Return. The MultiSrc understands any set of character sets that the underlying X implementation’s internationalization handles.
The AsciiSrc can be either of two types: XawAsciiFile or XawAsciiString.

AsciiSrc objects of type XawAsciiFile read the text from a file and store it into an internal buffer. This buffer may then be modified, provided the text widget is in the correct edit mode, just as if it were a source of type XawAsciiString. Unlike R3 and earlier versions of the AsciiSrc, it is now possible to specify an editable disk source. The file is not updated, however, until a call to XawAsciiSave is made. When the source is in this mode the useStringInPlace resource is ignored.

AsciiSrc objects of type XawAsciiString have the text buffer implemented as a string. MultiSrc objects of type XawAsciiString have the text buffer implemented as a wide character string. The string owner is responsible for allocating and managing storage for the string.

In the default case for AsciiSrc objects of type XawAsciiString, the resource useStringInPlace is false, and the widget owns the string. The initial value of the string resource, and any update made by the application programmer to the string resource with XtSetValues, is copied into memory private to the widget, and managed internally by the widget. The application writer does not need to worry about running out of buffer space (subject to the total memory available to the application). The performance does not decay linearly as the buffer grows large, as is necessarily the case when the text buffer is used in place. The application writer must use XtGetValues to determine the contents of the text buffer, which will return a copy of the widget’s text buffer as it existed at the time of the XtGetValues call. This copy is not affected by subsequent updates to the text buffer, i.e., it is not updated as the user types input into the text buffer. This copy is freed upon the next call to XtGetValues to retrieve the string resource; however, to conserve memory, there is a convenience routine, XawAsciiSourceFreeString, allowing the application programmer to direct the widget to free the copy.

When the resource useStringInPlace is true and the AsciiSrc object is of type XawAsciiString, the application is the string owner. The widget will take the value of the string resource as its own text buffer, and the length resource indicates the buffer size. In this case the buffer contents change as the user types at the widget; it is not necessary to call XtGetValues on the string resource to determine the contents of the buffer—it will simply return the address of the application’s implementation of the text buffer.

5.6.1. Resources

When creating an AsciiSrc object instance, the following resources are retrieved from the argument list or from the resource database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>callback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dataCompression</td>
<td>DataCompression</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>True</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XawtextRead</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>editType</td>
<td>EditType</td>
<td>EditMode</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>Length</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>length of string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pieceSize</td>
<td>PieceSize</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>BUFSIZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>string</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>AsciiType</td>
<td>XawAsciiString</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>useStringInPlace</td>
<td>UseStringInPlace</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>False</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

callback

The callbacks registered on this resource will be called every time the text buffer changes, after the text has been updated.

destroyCallback

All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.

dataCompression

The AsciiSrc uses an algorithm that may cause the text buffer to grow to about twice the size of the actual text over time, as the text is edited. On systems where CPU cycles are cheaper than memory, it is helpful to spend some extra time to compress this buffer back to its minimum size.
If this resource is True, the AsciiSrc will compress its data to the minimum size required every time the text string is saved, or the value of the string is queried.

**editType**
This is the type of editing that will be allowed in this text widget. Legal values are XawtextRead, XawtextEdit, and XawtextAppend. A converter is registered for this resource that will convert the following strings: read, edit, and append.

**length**
If the useStringInPlace resource is False this attribute has no effect. If that resource is True, however, then the length resource specifies the length of the buffer passed to the text widget in the string resource.

**pieceSize**
This is the size of the internal chunks into which the text buffer is broken down for memory management. The larger this value the less segmented your memory will be, but the slower your editing will be. The text widgets will always allocate a chunk of memory this size to stuff the string into, so when using small strings, having this buffer large can waste memory. This resource has no effect if useStringInPlace is True.

**string**
If type is XawAsciiString then this string contains the buffer to be displayed in the widget. If type is XawAsciiFile then the string contains the name of the file to be displayed. This string is normally copied by the text widget into internal memory, but may be used in place by setting the useStringInPlace resource. As of X11R4 this is a settable resource. When the string resource is queried, using XtGetValues, and useStringInPlace is false, the value returned is valid until the next time the string resource is queried, or until the application writer calls XawAsciiSourceFreeString. If useStringInPlace is true, a pointer to the actual string is returned. See also section 5.6.

**type**
This resource may be either XawAsciiString or XawAsciiFile. The value of this resource determines whether the string resource contains the name of a file to be opened or a buffer to be displayed by the text widget. A converter has been registered for this resource and accepts the values string and file.

**useStringInPlace**
Setting this resource to True will disable the memory management provided by the Text widget, updating the string resource in place. Using the string in place can be much more efficient for text widgets that display static data, or where the programmer wishes to impose strict constraints on the contents of the string. When using the string in place be sure that: the length of the string is specified by setting the length resource, the type of the Text widget is XawAsciiString, and that the string exists for the lifetime of the text widget, or until it has been reset. 

*Note: Since the MultiSrc and AsciiSrc have different data formats, use of this resource forces application code to be cognisant as to which of the two is being used. Application programming is simplified when use of this resource is avoided.*

### 5.6.2. Convenience Routines
The AsciiSrc has a few convenience routines that allow the application programmer quicker or easier access to some of the commonly used functionality of the AsciiSrc.

#### 5.6.2.1. Conserving Memory

When the AsciiSrc widget is not in useStringInPlace mode space must be allocated whenever the file is saved, or the string is requested with a call to XtGetValues. This memory is allocated on the fly, and remains valid until the next time a string needs to be allocated. You may save
memory by freeing this string as soon as you are done with it by calling \texttt{XawAsciiSourceFreeString}.

void XawAsciiSourceFreeString(w)
    Widget w;

    \texttt{w} specifies the AsciiSrc object.

This function will free the memory that contains the string pointer returned by \texttt{XtGetValues}. This will normally happen automatically when the next call to \texttt{XtGetValues} occurs, or when the widget is destroyed.

\subsection*{5.6.2.2. \textbf{Saving Files}}

To save the changes made in the current text source into a file use \texttt{XawAsciiSave}.

Boolean XawAsciiSave(w)
    Widget w;

    \texttt{w} specifies the AsciiSrc object.

\texttt{XawAsciiSave} returns \texttt{True} if the save was successful. It will update the file named in the \texttt{string} resource. If the buffer has not been changed, no action will be taken. This function only works on an AsciiSrc of type \texttt{XawAsciiFile}.

To save the contents of the current text buffer into a named file use \texttt{XawAsciiSaveAsFile}.

Boolean XawAsciiSaveAsFile(w, name)
    Widget w;
    String name;

    \texttt{w} specifies the AsciiSrc object.

\texttt{name} is the name of the file to save the current buffer into.

This function returns \texttt{True} if the save was successful. \texttt{XawAsciiSaveAsFile} will work with a buffer of either type \texttt{XawAsciiString} or type \texttt{XawAsciiFile}.

\subsection*{5.6.2.3. \textbf{Seeing if the Source has Changed}}

To find out if the text buffer in an AsciiSrc object has changed since the last time it was saved with \texttt{XawAsciiSave} or queried use \texttt{XawAsciiSourceChanged}.

Boolean XawAsciiSourceChanged(w)
    Widget w;

    \texttt{w} specifies the AsciiSrc object.

This function will return \texttt{True} if the source has changed since the last time it was saved or queried. The internal change flag is reset whenever the string is queried via \texttt{XtGetValues} or the buffer is saved via \texttt{XawAsciiSave}.

\section*{5.7. Ascii Sink Object and Multi Sink Object}

\begin{itemize}
    \item Application Header file: \texttt{<X11/Xaw/AsciiSink.h>}
    \item Class Header file: \texttt{<X11/Xaw/AsciiSinkP.h>}
    \item Class: asciiSinkObjectClass
    \item Class Name: AsciiSink
    \item Superclass: TextSink
\end{itemize}

The AsciiSink or MultiSink object is used by a text widget to render the text. Depending on its \texttt{international} resource, a AsciiText widget will create one or the other of these when the AsciiText itself is created. Both types are nearly identical; the following discussion applies to both,
with MultiSink differences noted only as they occur. The AsciiSink will display all printing characters in an 8 bit font, along with handling Tab and Carriage Return. The name has been left as "AsciiSink" for compatibility. The MultiSink will display all printing characters in a font set, along with handling Tab and Carriage Return. The source object also reports the text window metrics to the text widgets.

5.7.1. Resources
When creating an AsciiSink object instance, the following resources are retrieved from the argument list or from the resource database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XCallbackList</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>displayNonprinting</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>echo</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>font</td>
<td>Font</td>
<td>XFontStruct*</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultFont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fontSet</td>
<td>FontSet</td>
<td>XFontSet</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultFontSet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreground</td>
<td>Foreground</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **background**: A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the widget’s window. This resource is retrieved by the AsciiSink instead of being copied from the Text widget.

- **destroyCallback**: All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.

- **displayNonprinting**: If this resource is True, the Text widget will display all non-printable characters as the string "^@". If False, the Text widget will just leave a blank space where a non-printable character exists in the text buffer.

- **echo**: Whether or not to echo characters to the screen. The buffer can still be edited, but nothing is displayed. This mode can be useful for entering passwords and other sensitive information.

- **font**: The text font to use when displaying the string. (This resource is present in the AsciiSink, but not the MultiSink.)

- **fontSet**: The text font set to use when displaying the string. (This resource is present in the MultiSink, but not the AsciiSink.)

5.8. Customizing the Text Widget

The remainder of this chapter will describe customizing the Text widget. The Text widget may be customized by subclassing, or by creating new sources and sinks. Subclassing is described in detail in Chapter 7; this section will describe only those things that are specific to the Text widget. Attributes of the Text widget base class and creating new sources and sinks will be discussed.

The Text widget is made up of a number of different pieces, with the Text widget as the base widget class. It and the AsciiText widget are the only true "widgets" in the Text widget family. The other pieces (sources and sinks) are X Toolkit objects and have no window associated with them. No source or sink is useful unless assigned to a Text widget.

Each of the following pieces of the Text widget has a specific purpose, and will be, or has been, discussed in detail in this chapter:

- **Text**: This is the glue that binds everything else together. This widget reads the text data from the source, and displays the information in the sink. All translations and actions are handled in the Text widget itself.
**TextSink**  This object is responsible for displaying and clearing the drawing area. It also reports the configuration of the window that contains the drawing area. The TextSink does not have its own window; instead it does its drawing on the Text widget’s window.

**TextSrc**  This object is responsible for reading, editing and searching through the text buffer.

**AsciiSink**  This object is a subclass of the TextSink and knows how to display ASCII text. Support has been added to display any 8-bit character set, given the font.

**MultiSink**  This object is a subclass of the TextSink and knows how to display font sets.

**AsciiSrc**  This object is a subclass of the TextSrc and knows how to read strings and files.

**MultiSrc**  This object is a subclass of the TextSrc and knows how to read strings and multibyte files, converting them to wide characters based on locale.

**AsciiText**  This widget is a subclass of the Text widget. When created, the AsciiText automatically creates and attaches either an AsciiSrc and AsciiSink, or a MultiSrc and MultiSink, to itself. The AsciiText provides the simplest interface to the Athena Text widgets.

### 5.9. Text Widget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Header file</th>
<th>&lt;X11/Xaw/Text.h&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class Header file</td>
<td>&lt;X11/Xaw/TextP.h&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>textWidgetClass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Name</td>
<td>Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superclass</td>
<td>Simple</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Text widget is the glue that binds all the other pieces together, it maintains the internal state of the displayed text, and acts as a mediator between the source and sink.

This section lists the resources that are actually part of the Text widget, and explains the functionality provided by each.

#### 5.9.1. Resources

When creating a Text widget instance, the following resources are retrieved from the argument list or from the resource database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accelerators</td>
<td>Accelerators</td>
<td>AcceleratorTable</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancestorSensitive</td>
<td>AncestorSensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autoFill</td>
<td>AutoFill</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderColor</td>
<td>BorderColor</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderWidth</td>
<td>BorderWidth</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottomMargin</td>
<td>Margin</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<td>Type</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>Default Value</td>
</tr>
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<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Pointer</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>Widget</td>
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<td>NULL</td>
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<td>TranslationTable</td>
<td></td>
<td>See above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unrealizeCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wrap</td>
<td>Wrap</td>
<td>WrapMode</td>
<td></td>
<td>XawtextWrapNever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**accelerators**

A list of event to action bindings to be executed by this widget, even though the event occurred in another widget. (See the *X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface* for details).

**ancestorSensitive**

The sensitivity state of the ancestors of this widget. A widget is insensitive if either it or any of its ancestors is insensitive. This resource should not be changed with *XtSetValues*, although it may be queried.

**autoFill**

If this resource is *True* the text widget will automatically break a line when the user attempts to type into the right margin. The attribute has no effect on files or text inserted into the text widget. It only checks to see if the action should be taken when a user enters a new character via the *insert-character* action.

**background**

A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the widget’s window.

**backgroundPixmap**

The background pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than *XtUnspecifiedPixmap*, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the background color.

**borderColor**

A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the border color of the widget’s window.

**borderPixmap**

The border pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than *XtUnspecifiedPixmap*, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the border color.

**borderWidth**

The width of this widget’s window border.

**bottomMargin**

**leftMargin**

**rightMargin**
topMargin
The amount of space, in pixels, between the edge of the window and the corresponding edge of the text within the window. If there is a scrollbar active on this edge, then this is the space between the text and the scrollbar.

colormap
The colormap that this widget will use.
cursor
The image that will be displayed as the pointer cursor whenever it is in this widget. The use of this resource is deprecated in favor of cursorName.
cursorName
The name of the symbol to use to represent the pointer cursor. This resource will override the cursor resource if both are specified. (See 2.4.1)
depth
The depth of this widget’s window.
destroyCallback
All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.
displayCaret
Whether or not to display the text insert point.
displayPosition
The position in the text buffer of the character that is currently displayed in the upper left hand corner of the text display.

height
The height and width of this widget in pixels.
width

insensitiveBorder
This pixmap will be tiled into the widget’s border if the widget becomes insensitive.

insertPosition
This is the location of the insert point. It is expressed in characters from the beginning of the file. The cursor will always be forced to be on the screen. This resource may therefore be used to scroll the text display to a certain character position.
mappedWhenManaged
If this resource is True, then the widget’s window will automatically be mapped by the Toolkit when it is realized and managed.

pointerColor
A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the foreground color of the pointer symbol specified by the cursorName resource.

pointerColorBackground
A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the pointer symbol specified by the cursorName resource.

resize
Controls whether or not the Text widget attempts to resize itself when it is no longer able to display the full text buffer in the associated window. Any attempt by the Text widget to resize itself is always subject to the constraints imposed by its parent. The values XawtextResizeNever, XawtextResizeWidth, XawtextResizeHeight, and XawtextResizeBoth are all acceptable for this resource. A converter is registered for this resource that will convert the following strings: never, height, width, and both.

screen
The screen on which this widget is displayed. This is not a settable resource.

scrollHorizontal

scrollVertical
These resources control the placement of scrollbars on the left and bottom edge of the text widget. These resources accept the values XawtextScrollAlways, XawtextScrollWhenNeeded, and XawtextScrollNever. A converter is registered for this resource that will convert the following strings: always, never, and whenNeeded. If XawtextScrollWhenNeeded is specified, the appropriate scrollbar will only appear when there is text in the buffer that is not able to fit within the bounds of
the current window. The scrollbar will disappear when the text once again fits within the window.

**selectTypes**

Specifies the selection type array that is used when multi-click is activated (see *Text Selections for Application Programmers* for details). This resource is used in place, and must not be freed until the widget is destroyed. There is no type converter registered for this resource, so it may not be set from the resource manager.

**sensitive**

Whether or not the toolkit should pass user events to this widget. The widget will not get input events if either *ancestorSensitive* or *sensitive* is False.

**textSink**

**textSource**

These are the TextSink or TextSource objects used by this widget. When using the Text widget these MUST be set by the application programmer.

**translations**

The event bindings associated with this widget.

**wrap**

When the text in any one line is wider than the window there are several possible actions. This resource allows the user to decide what will happen. The accepted values for this resource are *XawtextWrapNever*, *XawtextWrapLine*, and *XawtextWrapWord*. With *XawtextWrapLine* all text that is beyond the right edge of the window will be displayed on the next line. With *XawtextWrapWord* the same action occurs but the text is broken at a word boundary if possible. If no wrapping is enabled then the text will extend off the edge of the window, and a small rectangle will be painted in the right margin to alert the user that this line is too long. A converter is registered for this resource that will convert the following strings: *never*, *word*, and *line*.

**unrealizeCallback**

A list of callback functions which will be executed when the Text widget is unrealized.

**x**

**y**

The location of the upper left outside corner of this widget in its parent.

### 5.10. TextSrc Object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Header file</th>
<th>&lt;X11/Xaw/TextSrc.h&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class Header file</td>
<td>&lt;X11/Xaw/TextSrcP.h&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>textSrcObjectClass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Name</td>
<td>TextSrc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superclass</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The TextSrc object is the root object for all text sources. Any new text source objects should be subclasses of the TextSrc Object. The TextSrc Class contains all methods the Text widget expects a text source to export.

Since all text sources will have some resources in common the TextSrc defines a few new resources.

### 5.10.1. Resources

When creating an TextSrc object instance, the following resources are retrieved from the argument list or from the resource database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>Default Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>editType</td>
<td>EditType</td>
<td>EditMode</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>editType</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.

The only purpose of the TextSrc Object is to be subclassed. It contains the minimum set of class methods that all text sources must have. All class methods of the TextSrc must be defined, as the Text widget uses them all. While all may be inherited, the direct descendant of TextSrc must specify some of them as TextSrc does not contain enough information to be a valid text source by itself. Do not try to use the TextSrc as a valid source for the Text widget; it is not intended to be used as a source by itself and bad things will probably happen.

### 5.10.2. Subclassing the TextSrc

The only purpose of the TextSrc Object is to be subclassed. It contains the minimum set of class methods that all text sources must have. All class methods of the TextSrc must be defined, as the Text widget uses them all. While all may be inherited, the direct descendant of TextSrc must specify some of them as TextSrc does not contain enough information to be a valid text source by itself. Do not try to use the TextSrc as a valid source for the Text widget; it is not intended to be used as a source by itself and bad things will probably happen.

#### 5.10.2.1. Reading Text.

To read the text in a text source use the Read function:

XawTextPosition Read(w, pos, text_return, length)

Widget w;
XawTextPosition pos;
XawTextBlock *text_return;
int length;

w  Specifi es the TextSrc object.
pos  Specifi es the position of the fi rst character to be read from the text buffer.
text  Returns the text read from the source.
length  Specifi es the maximum number of characters the TextSrc should return to the application in text_return.

This function returns the text position immediately after the characters read from the text buffer. The function is not required to read length characters if that many characters are in the fi le, it may break at any point that is convenient to the internal structure of the source. It may take several calls to Read before the desired portion of the text buffer is fully retrieved.

#### 5.10.2.2. Replacing Text.

To replace or edit the text in a text buffer use the Replace function:

XawTextPosition Replace(w, start, end, text)

Widget w;
XawTextPosition start, end;
XawTextBlock *text;
Specifies the TextSrc object.

\texttt{start} Specifies the position of the first character to be removed from the text buffer. This is also the location to begin inserting the new text.

\texttt{end} Specifies the position immediately after the last character to be removed from the text buffer.

\texttt{text} Specifies the text to be added to the text source.

This function can return any of the following values:

\texttt{XawEditDone} The text replacement was successful.

\texttt{XawPositionError} The edit mode is \texttt{XawtextAppend} and \texttt{start} is not the last character of the source.

\texttt{XawEditError} Either the Source was read-only or the range to be deleted is larger than the length of the Source.

The \texttt{Replace} arguments \texttt{start} and \texttt{end} represent the text source character positions for the existing text that is to be replaced by the text in the text block. The characters from \texttt{start} up to but not including \texttt{end} are deleted, and the buffer specified by the text block is inserted in their place. If \texttt{start} and \texttt{end} are equal, no text is deleted and the new text is inserted after \texttt{start}.

### 5.10.2.3. Scanning the TextSrc

To search the text source for one of the predefined boundary types use the \texttt{Scan} function:

\begin{verbatim}
XawTextPosition Scan(w, position, type, dir, count, include)
\end{verbatim}

- \texttt{w} Specifies the TextSrc object.
- \texttt{position} Specifies the position to begin scanning the source.
- \texttt{type} Specifies the type of boundary to scan for, may be one of \texttt{XawstPosition}, \texttt{XawstWhiteSpace}, \texttt{XawstEOL}, \texttt{XawstParagraph}, \texttt{XawstAll}. The exact meaning of these boundaries is left up to the individual text source.
- \texttt{dir} Specifies the direction to scan, may be either \texttt{XawsdLeft} to search backward, or \texttt{XawsdRight} to search forward.
- \texttt{count} Specifies the number of boundaries to scan for.
- \texttt{include} Specifies whether the boundary itself should be included in the scan.

The \texttt{Scan} function returns the position in the text source of the desired boundary. It is expected to return a valid address for all calls made to it, thus if a particular request is made that would take the text widget beyond the end of the source it must return the position of that end.

### 5.10.2.4. Searching through a TextSrc

To search for a particular string use the \texttt{Search} function:

\begin{verbatim}
XawTextPosition Search(w, position, dir, text)
\end{verbatim}

- \texttt{w} Specifies the TextSrc object.
position  Specifie s the position to begin the search.

dir Specifie s the direction to search, may be either XawsdLeft to search backward, or XawsdRight to search forward.

text  Specifie s a text block containing the text to search for.

This function will search through the text buffer attempting to find a match for the string in the text block. If a match is found in the direction specified, then the character location of the first character in the string is returned. If no text was found then XawTextSearchError is returned.

5.10.2.5. Text Selections

While many selection types are handled by the Text widget, text sources may have selection types unknown to the Text widget. When a selection conversion is requested by the X server the Text widget will first call the ConvertSelection function, to attempt the selection conversion.

Boolean ConvertSelections(w, selection, target, type, value_return, length_return, format_return)

Widget w;
Atom *selection, *target, *type;
caddr_t *value_return;
unsigned long *length_return;
int *format_return;

w Specifie s the TextSrc object.

selection Specifie s the type of selection that was requested (e.g. PRIMARY).

target Specifie s the type of the selection that has been requested, which indicates the desired information about the selection (e.g. Filename, Text, Window).

type Specifie s a pointer to the atom into which the property type of the converted value of the selection is to be stored. For instance, either file name or text might have property type XA_STRING.

value_return Returns a pointer into which a pointer to the converted value of the selection is to be stored. The selection owner is responsible for allocating this storage. The memory is considered owned by the toolkit, and is freed by XtFree when the Intrinsics selection mechanism is done with it.

length_return Returns a pointer into which the number of elements in value is to be stored. The size of each element is determined by format.

format_return Returns a pointer into which the size in bits of the data elements of the selection value is to be stored.

If this function returns True then the Text widget will assume that the source has taken care of converting the selection, Otherwise the Text widget will attempt to convert the selection itself.

If the source needs to know when the text selection is modified it should define a SetSelection procedure:

void SetSelection(w, start, end, selection)

Widget w;
XawTextPosition start, end;
Atom selection;

w Specifie s the TextSrc object.

start Specifie s the character position of the beginning of the new text selection.

end Specifie s the character position of the end of the new text selection.

selection Specifie s the type of selection that was requested (e.g. PRIMARY).
### 5.11. TextSink Object

**Application Header file**  
<X11/Xaw/TextSink.h>

**Class Header file**  
<X11/Xaw/TextSinkP.h>

**Class**  
textSinkObjectClass

**Class Name**  
TextSink

**Superclass**  
Object

The TextSink object is the root object for all text sinks. Any new text sink objects should be subclasses of the TextSink Object. The TextSink Class contains all methods that the Text widget expects a text sink to export.

Since all text sinks will have some resources in common, the TextSink defines a few new resources.

#### 5.11.1. Resources

When creating an TextSink object instance, the following resources are retrieved from the argument list or from the resource database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreground</td>
<td>Foreground</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **background**  
  A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the widget’s window.

- **destroyCallback**  
  All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.

- **foreground**  
  A pixel value which indexes the Text widget’s colormap to derive the foreground color used by the text sink.

#### 5.11.2. Subclassing the TextSink

The only purpose of the TextSink Object is to be subclassed. It contains the minimum set of class methods that all text sinks must have. While all may be inherited, the direct descendant of TextSink must specify some of them as TextSink does contain enough information to be a valid text sink by itself. Do not try to use the TextSink as a valid sink for the Text widget; it is not intended to be used as a sink by itself.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Inherit with</th>
<th>Public Interface</th>
<th>must specify</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DisplayText</td>
<td>XtInheritDisplayText</td>
<td>XawTextSinkDisplayText</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertCursor</td>
<td>XtInheritInsertCursor</td>
<td>XawTextSinkInsertCursor</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ClearToBackground</td>
<td>XtInheritClearToBackground</td>
<td>XawTextSinkClearToBackground</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FindPosition</td>
<td>XtInheritFindPosition</td>
<td>XawTextSinkFindPosition</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FindDistance</td>
<td>XtInheritFindDistance</td>
<td>XawTextSinkFindDistance</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolve</td>
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<td>XawTextSinkResolve</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
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<td>MaxLines</td>
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<td>XawTextSinkMaxLines</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaxHeight</td>
<td>XtInheritMaxHeight</td>
<td>XawTextSinkMaxHeight</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SetTabs</td>
<td>XtInheritSetTabs</td>
<td>XawTextSinkSetTabs</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetCursorBounds</td>
<td>XtInheritGetCursorBounds</td>
<td>XawTextSinkGetCursorBounds</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5.11.2.1. Displaying Text

To display a section of the text buffer contained in the text source use the function **DisplayText**:
void DisplayText(w, x, y, pos1, pos2, highlight)
   Widget w;
   Position x, y;
   XawTextPosition pos1, pos2;
   Boolean highlight;

   w  Specifes the TextSink object.
   x  Specifes the x location to start drawing the text.
   y  Specifes the y location to start drawing text.
   pos1 Specifes the location within the text source of the first character to be printed.
   pos2 Specifes the location within the text source of the last character to be printed.
   highlight Specifes whether or not to paint the text region highlighted.

The Text widget will only pass one line at a time to the text sink, so this function does not need to
know how to line feed the text. It is acceptable for this function to just ignore Carriage Returns.
x and y denote the upper left hand corner of the first character to be displayed.

5.11.2.2. Displaying the Insert Point

The function that controls the display of the text cursor is InsertCursor. This function will be
called whenever the text widget desires to change the state of, or move the insert point.

void InsertCursor(w, x, y, state)
   Widget w;
   Position x, y;
   XawTextInsertState state;

   w  Specifes the TextSink object.
   x  Specifes the x location of the cursor in Pixels.
   y  Specifes the y location of the cursor in Pixels.
   state Specifes the state of the cursor, may be one of XawIsOn or XawIsOff.

X and y denote the upper left hand corner of the insert point.

5.11.2.3. Clearing Portions of the Text window

To clear a portion of the Text window to its background color, the Text widget will call ClearTo-
Background. The TextSink object already defines this function as calling XCLEARArea on the
region passed. This behavior will be used if you specify XtInheritClearToBackground for this
method.

void ClearToBackground(w, x, y, width, height)
   Widget w;
   Position x, y;
   Dimension width, height;

   w  Specifes the TextSink object.
   x  Specifes the x location, in pixels, of the Region to clear.
   y  Specifes the y location, in pixels, of the Region to clear.
   width Specifes the width, in pixels, of the Region to clear.
   height Specifes the height, in pixels, of the Region to clear.

X and y denote the upper left hand corner of region to clear.
5.11.2.4. Finding a Text Position Given Pixel Values

To find the text character position that will be rendered at a given x location the Text widget uses
the function **FindPosition**:

```c
void FindPosition(w, fromPos, fromX, width, stopAtWordBreak, pos_return, width_return, height_return)
    Widget w;
    XawTextPosition fromPos;
    int fromX, width;
    Boolean stopAtWordBreak;
    XawTextPosition *pos_return;
    int *width_return, *height_return;
```

- `w`: Specifies the TextSink object.
- `fromPos`: Specifies a reference position, usually the first character in this line. This character is always to the left of the desired character location.
- `fromX`: Specifies the distance that the left edge of `fromPos` is from the left edge of the window. This is the reference x location for the reference position.
- `width`: Specifies the distance, in pixels, from the reference position to the desired character position.
- `stopAtWordBreak`: Specifies whether or not the position that is returned should be forced to be on a word boundary.
- `pos_return`: Returns the character position that corresponds to the location that has been specified, or the work break immediately to the left of the position if `stopAtWordBreak` is True.
- `width_return`: Returns the actual distance between `fromPos` and `pos_return`.
- `height_return`: Returns the maximum height of the text between `fromPos` and `pos_return`.

This function need make no attempt to deal with line feeds. The text widget will only call it one line at a time.

Another means of finding a text position is provided by the **Resolve** function:

```c
void Resolve(w, fromPos, fromX, width, pos_return)
    Widget w;
    XawTextPosition fromPos;
    int fromX, width;
    XawTextPosition *pos_return;
```

- `w`: Specifies the TextSink object.
- `fromPos`: Specifies a reference position, usually the first character in this line. This character is always to the left of the desired character location.
- `fromX`: Specifies the distance that the left edge of `fromPos` is from the left edge of the window. This is the reference x location for the reference position.
- `width`: Specifies the distance, in pixels, from the reference position to the desired character position.
- `pos_return`: Returns the character position that corresponds to the location that has been specified, or the word break immediately to the left if `stopAtWordBreak` is True.

This function need make no attempt to deal with line feeds. The text widget will only call it one line at a time. This is a more convenient interface to the **FindPosition** function, and provides a subset of its functionality.
5.11.2.5. Finding the Distance Between two Text Positions

To find the distance in pixels between two text positions on the same line use the function FindDistance.

```c
void FindDistance(w, fromPos, fromX, toPos, width_return, pos_return, height_return)
  Widget w;
  XawTextPosition fromPos, toPos;
  int fromX;
  XawTextPosition *pos_return;
  int *width_return, *height_return;
```

- `w`: Specifies the TextSink object.
- `fromPos`: Specifies the text buffer position, in characters, of the first position.
- `fromX`: Specifies the distance that the left edge of `fromPos` is from the left edge of the window. This is the reference x location for the reference position.
- `toPos`: Specifies the text buffer position, in characters, of the second position.
- `width_return`: Return the actual distance between `fromPos` and `pos_return`.
- `resPos`: Returns the character position that corresponds to the actual character position used for `toPos` in the calculations. This may be different than `toPos`, for example if `fromPos` and `toPos` are on different lines in the file.
- `height_return`: Returns the maximum height of the text between `fromPos` and `pos_return`.

This function need make no attempt to deal with line feeds. The Text widget will only call it one line at a time.

5.11.2.6. Finding the Size of the Drawing area

To find the maximum number of lines that will fit into the current Text widget, use the function MaxLines. The TextSink already defines this function to compute the maximum number of lines by using the height of font.

```c
int MaxLines(w, height)
  Widget w;
  Dimension height;
```

- `w`: Specifies the TextSink object.
- `height`: Specifies the height of the current drawing area.

Returns the maximum number of lines that will fit in `height`.

To find the height required for a given number of text lines, use the function MaxHeight. The TextSink already defines this function to compute the maximum height of the window by using the height of font.

```c
int MaxHeight(w, lines)
  Widget w;
  int lines;
```

- `w`: Specifies the TextSink object.
- `height`: Specifies the height of the current drawing area.

Returns the height that will be taken up by the number of lines passed.

5.11.2.7. Setting the Tab Stops

To set the tab stops for a text sink use the SetTabs function. The TextSink already defines this function to set the tab x location in pixels to be the number of characters times the figure width of font.
void SetTabs(w, tab_count, tabs)
    Widget w;
    int tab_count, *tabs;

    w Specifies the TextSink object.
    tab_count Specifies the number of tabs passed in tabs.
    tabs Specifies the position, in characters, of the tab stops.

This function is responsible for the converting character positions passed to it into whatever internal positions the TextSink uses for tab placement.

5.11.2.8. Getting the Insert Point's Size and Location

To get the size and location of the insert point use the GetCursorBounds function.

void GetCursorBounds(w, rect_return)
    Widget w;
    XRectangle *rect_return;

    w Specifies the TextSinkObject.
    rect_return Returns the location and size of the insert point.

Rect will be filled with the current size and location of the insert point.
Chapter 6
Composite and Constraint Widgets

These widgets may contain arbitrary widget children. They implement a policy for the size and location of their children.

Box
This widget will pack its children as tightly as possible in non-overlapping rows.

Dialog
An implementation of a commonly used interaction semantic to prompt for auxiliary input from the user, such as a filename.

Form
A more sophisticated layout widget that allows the children to specify their positions relative to the other children, or to the edges of the Form.

Paned
Allows children to be tiled vertically or horizontally. Controls are also provided to allow the user to dynamically resize the individual panes.

Porthole
Allows viewing of a managed child which is as large as, or larger than its parent, typically under control of a Panner widget.

Tree
Provides geometry management of widgets arranged in a directed, acyclic graph.

Viewport
Consists of a frame, one or two scrollbars, and an inner window. The inner window can contain all the data that is to be displayed. This inner window will be clipped by the frame with the scrollbars controlling which section of the inner window is currently visible.

6.0.1. A Brief Note on Geometry Management
The geometry management semantics provided by the X Toolkit give full control of the size and position of a widget to the parent of that widget. While the children are allowed to request a certain size or location, it is the parent who makes the final decision. Many of the composite widgets here will deny any geometry request from their children by default. If a child widget is not getting the expected size or location, it is most likely the parent disallowing a request, or implementing semantics slightly different than those expected by the application programmer.

If the application wishes to change the size or location of any widget it should make a call to XtSetValues. This will allow the widget to ask its parent for the new size or location. As noted above the parent is allowed to refuse this request, and the child must live with the result. If the application is unable to achieve the desired semantics, then perhaps it should use a different composite widget. Under no circumstances should an application programmer resort to XtMoveWindow or XtResizeWindow; these functions are exclusively for the use of Composite widget implementors.

For more information on geometry management consult the X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface.

6.1. Box Widget

Application Header file <X11/Xaw/Box.h>
Class Header file <X11/Xaw/BoxP.h>
Class boxWidgetClass
Class Name Box
Superclass Composite
The Box widget provides geometry management of arbitrary widgets in a box of a specified dimension. The children are rearranged when resizing events occur either on the Box or its children, or when children are managed or unmanaged. The Box widget always attempts to pack its children as tightly as possible within the geometry allowed by its parent.

Box widgets are commonly used to manage a related set of buttons and are often called Button-Box widgets, but the children are not limited to buttons. The Box’s children are arranged on a background that has its own specified dimensions and color.

### 6.1.1. Resources

When creating a Box widget instance, the following resources are retrieved from the argument list or from the resource database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accelerators</td>
<td>Accelerators</td>
<td>AcceleratorTable</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancestorSensitive</td>
<td>AncestorSensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderColor</td>
<td>BorderColor</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderWidth</td>
<td>BorderWidth</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>children</td>
<td>ReadOnly</td>
<td>WidgetList</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td></td>
<td>Parent’s Colormap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Parent’s Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>see Layout Semantics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hSpace</td>
<td>HSpace</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>MappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numChildren</td>
<td>ReadOnly</td>
<td>Cardinal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orientation</td>
<td>Orientation</td>
<td>Orientation</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtOrinVertical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Parent’s Screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitive</td>
<td>Sensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSpace</td>
<td>VSpace</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translations</td>
<td>Translations</td>
<td>TranslationTable</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>see Layout Semantics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**accelerators**

A list of event to action bindings to be executed by this widget, even though the event occurred in another widget. (See the X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface for details).

**ancestorSensitive**

The sensitivity state of the ancestors of this widget. A widget is insensitive if either it or any of its ancestors is insensitive. This resource should not be changed with XtSetValues, although it may be queried.

**background**

A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the widget’s window.

**backgroundPixmap**

The background pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than XtUnspecifiedPixmap, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the background color.

**borderColor**

A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the border color of the widget’s window.

**borderPixmap**

The border pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than XtUnspecifiedPixmap, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the border color.
borderWidth  The width of this widget’s window border.
children   A list of all this composite widget’s current children.
colormap  The colormap that this widget will use.
depth     The depth of this widget’s window.
destroyCallback  All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.
height  The height and width of this widget in pixels.
width

hSpace The amount of space, in pixels, to leave between the children. This
resource specifies the amount of space left between the outermost children
and the edge of the box.
vSpace

mappedWhenManaged  If this resource is True, then the widget’s window will automatically be
mapped by the Toolkit when it is realized and managed.
numChildren  The number of children in this composite widget.
orientation  Speciﬁes whether the preferred shape of the box (i.e. the result returned
by the query_geometry class method) is tall and narrow XtorientVertical
or short and wide XtorientHorizontal. When the Box is a child of a parent
which enforces width constraints, it is usually better to specify XtorientVertical
(the default). When the parent enforces height constraints, it is
usually better to specify XtorientHorizontal. A converter is regis-
tered for this resource that will convert the following strings: horizontal
and vertical.
screen  The screen on which this widget is displayed. This is not a settable
resource.
sensitive  Whether or not the toolkit should pass user events to this widget. The
widget will not get input events if either ancestorSensitive or sensitive is
False.
translations  The event bindings associated with this widget.
x  The location of the upper left outside corner of this widget in its parent.
y

6.1.2  Layout Semantics

Each time a child is managed or unmanaged, the Box widget will attempt to reposition
the remaining children to compact the box. Children are positioned in order left to right, top to bot-
tom. The packing algorithm used depends on the orientation of the Box.

XtorientVertical  When the next child does not ﬁt on the current row, a new row is started.
If a child is wider than the width of the box, the box will request a larger
width from its parent and will begin the layout process from the begin-
ning if a new width is granted.

XtorientHorizontal When the next child does not ﬁt on the current row, the Box widens if
possible (so as to keep children on a single row); otherwise a new row is
started.

After positioning all children, the Box widget attempts to shrink its own size to the minimum
dimensions required for the layout.

6.2  Dialog Widget

Application Header file <X11/Xaw/Dialog.h>
Class Header ﬁle <X11/Xaw/DialogP.h>
The Dialog widget implements a commonly used interaction semantic to prompt for auxiliary input from a user. For example, you can use a Dialog widget when an application requires a small piece of information, such as a filename, from the user. A Dialog widget, which is simply a special case of the Form widget, provides a convenient way to create a preconfigured form.

The typical Dialog widget contains three areas. The first line contains a description of the function of the Dialog widget, for example, the string *Filename:* The second line contains an area into which the user types input. The third line can contain buttons that let the user confirm or cancel the Dialog input. Any of these areas may be omitted by the application.

### 6.2.1. Resources

When creating a Dialog widget instance, the following resources are retrieved from the argument list or the resource database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accelerators</td>
<td>Accelerators</td>
<td>AcceleratorTable</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancestorSensitive</td>
<td>AncestorSensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderColor</td>
<td>BorderColor</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderWidth</td>
<td>BorderWidth</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td>Parent’s Colormap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultDistance</td>
<td>Thickness</td>
<td>int</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Parent’s Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Enough space to contain all children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>icon</td>
<td>Icon</td>
<td>Bitmap</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>label</td>
<td>Label</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>“label”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>MappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>True</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numChildren</td>
<td>ReadOnly</td>
<td>Cardinal</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Parent’s Screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitive</td>
<td>Sensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>True</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translations</td>
<td>Translations</td>
<td>TranslationTable</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>no value widget</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Enough space to contain all children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **accelerators**: A list of event to action bindings to be executed by this widget, even though the event occurred in another widget. (See the *X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface* for details).
- **ancestorSensitive**: The sensitivity state of the ancestors of this widget. A widget is insensitive if either it or any of its ancestors is insensitive. This resource should not be changed with *XtSetValues*, although it may be queried.
- **background**: A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the widget’s window.
- **backgroundPixmap**: The background pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than *XtUnspecifiedPixmap*, the pixmap specified will
be used instead of the background color.

**borderColor**
A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the border color of the widget’s window.

**borderPixmap**
The border pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than **XtUnspecifiedPixmap**, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the border color.

**borderWidth**
The width of this widget’s window border.

**children**
A list of all this composite widget’s current children.

**colormap**
The colormap that this widget will use.

**defaultDistance**
The default internal spacing for the children. This is the default value for the constraint resources **horizDistance** and **vertDistance**.

**depth**
The depth of this widget’s window.

**destroyCallback**
All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.

**height**
The height of this widget in pixels.

**width**
The width of this widget in pixels.

**icon**
A pixmap image to be displayed immediately to the left of the Dialog widget’s label.

**label**
A string to be displayed at the top of the Dialog widget.

**mappedWhenManaged**
If this resource is **True**, then the widget’s window will automatically be mapped by the Toolkit when it is realized and managed.

**numChildren**
The number of children in this composite widget.

**screen**
The screen on which this widget is displayed. This is not a settable resource.

**sensitive**
Whether or not the toolkit should pass user events to this widget. The widget will not get input events if either **ancestorSensitive** or **sensitive** is **False**.

**translations**
The event bindings associated with this widget.

**value**
An initial value for the string field that the user will enter text into. By default, no text entry field is available to the user. Specifying an initial value for **value** activates the text entry field. If string input is desired, but no initial value is to be specified then set this resource to "" (empty string).

**x**
The location of the upper left outside corner of this widget in its parent.

**y**
The location of the upper left outside corner of this widget in its parent.

### 6.2.2. Constraint Resources

Each child of the Dialog widget may request special layout resources be applied to it. These constraint resources allow the Dialog widget’s children to specify individual layout requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bottom</td>
<td>Edge</td>
<td>XawEdgeType</td>
<td></td>
<td>XawRubber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fromHoriz</td>
<td>Widget</td>
<td>Widget</td>
<td>NULL (left edge of Dialog)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fromVert</td>
<td>Widget</td>
<td>Widget</td>
<td>NULL (top edge of Dialog)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horizDistance</td>
<td>Thickness</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>defaultDistance resource</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>Edge</td>
<td>XawEdgeType</td>
<td></td>
<td>XawRubber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resizable</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>Edge</td>
<td>XawEdgeType</td>
<td></td>
<td>XawRubber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>top</td>
<td>Edge</td>
<td>XawEdgeType</td>
<td></td>
<td>XawRubber</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 6.2.3. Layout Semantics

The Dialog widget uses two different sets of layout semantics. One is used when initially laying out the children. The other is used when the Dialog is resized.

The first layout method uses the `fromVert` and `fromHoriz` resources to place the children of the Dialog. A single pass is made through the Dialog widget’s children in the order that they were created. Each child is then placed in the Dialog widget below or to the right of the widget specified by the `fromVert` and `fromHoriz` resources. The distance the new child is placed from its left or upper neighbor is determined by the `horizDistance` and `vertDistance` resources. This implies some things about how the order of creation affects the possible placement of the children. The Form widget registers a string to widget converter which does not postpone conversion and does not cache conversion results.

The second layout method is used when the Dialog is resized. It does not matter what causes this resize, and it is possible for a resize to happen before the widget becomes visible (due to constraints imposed by the parent of the Dialog). This layout method uses the `bottom`, `top`, `left`, and `right` resources. These resources are used to determine what will happen to each edge of the child when the Dialog is resized. If a value of `XawChain<something>` is specified, the edge of the child will remain a fixed distance from the chain edge of the Dialog. For example if `XawChainLeft` is specified for the `right` resource of a child then the right edge of that child will remain a fixed distance from the left edge of the Dialog widget. If a value of `XawRubber` is specified, that edge will grow by the same percentage that the Dialog grew. For instance if the Dialog grows by 50% the left edge of the child (if specified as `XawRubber` will be 50% farther from the left edge of the Dialog). One must be very careful when specifying these resources, for when they are specified incorrectly children may overlap or completely occlude other children when the Dialog widget is resized.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edge Type</th>
<th>Resource Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XawChainBottom</td>
<td>ChainBottom</td>
<td>Edge remains a fixed distance from bottom of Dialog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XawChainLeft</td>
<td>ChainLeft</td>
<td>Edge remains a fixed distance from left of Dialog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XawChainRight</td>
<td>ChainRight</td>
<td>Edge remains a fixed distance from right of Dialog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XawChainTop</td>
<td>ChainTop</td>
<td>Edge remains a fixed distance from top of Dialog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XawRubber</td>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td>Edges will move a proportional distance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.2.3.1. Example
If you wish to force the Dialog to never resize one or more of its children then set \texttt{left} and \texttt{right} to \texttt{XawChainLeft} and \texttt{top} and \texttt{bottom} to \texttt{XawChainTop}. This will cause the child to remain a fixed distance from the top and left edges of the Dialog, and to never resize.

6.2.3.2. Special Considerations
The Dialog widget automatically sets the \texttt{top} and \texttt{bottom} resources for all Children that are sub-classes of the Command widget, as well as the widget children that are used to contain the \texttt{label}, \texttt{value}, and \texttt{icon}. This policy allows the buttons at the bottom of the Dialog to interact correctly with the predefined children, and makes it possible for a client to simply create and manage a new Command button without having to specify its constraints.

The Dialog will also set \texttt{fromLeft} to the last button in the Dialog for each new button added to the Dialog widget.

The automatically added constraints cannot be overridden, as they are policy decisions of the Dialog widget. If a more flexible Dialog is desired, the application is free to use the Form widget to create its own Dialog policy.

6.2.4. Automatically Created Children.
The Dialog uses Label widgets to contain the \texttt{label} and \texttt{icon}. These widgets are named \texttt{label} and \texttt{icon} respectively. The Dialog \texttt{value} is contained in an AsciiText widget whose name is \texttt{value}. Using \texttt{XtNameToWidget} the application can change those resources associated with each of these widgets that are not available through the Dialog widget itself.

6.2.5. Convenience Routines
To return the character string in the text field, use \texttt{XawDialogGetValueString}.

\textbf{String XawDialogGetValueString}(\texttt{w})

\begin{verbatim}
    Widget \texttt{w};
    \texttt{w} Specifies the Dialog widget.

    This function returns a copy of the value string of the Dialog widget. This string is allocated by the AsciiText widget and will remain valid and unchanged until another call to \texttt{XawDialogGetValueString} or an \texttt{XtGetValues} call on the \texttt{value} widget, when the string will be automatically freed, and a new string is returned. This string may be freed earlier by calling the function \texttt{XawAsciiSourceFreeString}.
\end{verbatim}

To add a new button to the Dialog widget use \texttt{XawDialogAddButton}.

\textbf{void XawDialogAddButton}(\texttt{w, name, func, client_data})

\begin{verbatim}
    Widget \texttt{w};
    String \texttt{name};
    XtCallbackProc \texttt{func};
    XtPointer \texttt{client_data};
    \texttt{w} Specifies the Dialog widget.

    \texttt{name} Specifies the name of the new Command button to be added to the Dialog.

    \texttt{func} Specifies a callback function to be called when this button is activated. If NULL is specified then no callback is added.

    \texttt{client_data} Specifies the client_data to be passed to the \texttt{func}.

    This function is merely a shorthand for the code sequence:
\end{verbatim}
6.3. Form Widget

The Form widget can contain an arbitrary number of children or subwidgets. The Form provides geometry management for its children, which allows individual control of the position of each child. Any combination of children can be added to a Form. The initial positions of the children may be computed relative to the positions of previously created children. When the Form is resized, it computes new positions and sizes for its children. This computation is based upon information provided when a child is added to the Form.

The default width of the Form is the minimum width needed to enclose the children after computing their initial layout, with a margin of defaultDistance at the right and bottom edges. If a width and height is assigned to the Form that is too small for the layout, the children will be clipped by the right and bottom edges of the Form.

6.3.1. Resources

When creating a Form widget instance, the following resources are retrieved from the argument list or from the resource database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accelerators</td>
<td>Accelerators</td>
<td>AcceleratorTable</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancestorSensitive</td>
<td>AncestorSensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderColor</td>
<td>BorderColor</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderWidth</td>
<td>BorderWidth</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>children</td>
<td>ReadOnly</td>
<td>WidgetList</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colormap</td>
<td>colormap</td>
<td>colormap</td>
<td></td>
<td>Parent's colormap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultDistance</td>
<td>Thickness</td>
<td>int</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Parent's Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Enough space to contain all children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>MappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numChildren</td>
<td>ReadOnly</td>
<td>Cardinal</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Parent's Screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitive</td>
<td>Sensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translations</td>
<td>Translations</td>
<td>TranslationTable</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Enough space to contain all children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
accelerators A list of event to action bindings to be executed by this widget, even though the event occurred in another widget. (See the X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface for details).

ancestorSensitive The sensitivity state of the ancestors of this widget. A widget is insensitive if either it or any of its ancestors is insensitive. This resource should not be changed with XtSetValues, although it may be queried.

background A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the widget’s window.

backgroundPixmap The background pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than XtUnspecifiedPixmap, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the background color.

borderColor A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the border color of the widget’s window.

borderPixmap The border pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than XtUnspecifiedPixmap, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the border color.

borderWidth The width of this widget’s window border.

children A list of all this composite widget’s current children.

colormap The colormap that this widget will use.

defaultDistance The default internal spacing for the children. This is the default value for the constraint resources horizDistance and vertDistance.

depth The depth of this widget’s window.

destroyCallback All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.

height The height and width of this widget in pixels.

width The location of the upper left outside corner of this widget in its parent.

6.3.2. Constraint Resources

Each child of the Form widget may request special layout resources be applied to it. These constraint resources allow the Form widget’s children to specify individual layout requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bottom</td>
<td>Edge</td>
<td>XawEdgeType</td>
<td></td>
<td>XawRubber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fromHoriz</td>
<td>Widget</td>
<td>Widget</td>
<td>NULL (left edge of Form)</td>
<td>NULL (top edge of Form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fromVert</td>
<td>Widget</td>
<td>Widget</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horizDistance</td>
<td>Thickness</td>
<td>int</td>
<td></td>
<td>defaultDistance resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>Edge</td>
<td>XawEdgeType</td>
<td></td>
<td>XawRubber</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Athena Widget Set

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>resizable</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>Edge</td>
<td>XawEdgeType</td>
<td>XawRubber</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>top</td>
<td>Edge</td>
<td>XawEdgeType</td>
<td>XawRubber</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertDistance</td>
<td>Thickness</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>defaultDistance  resource</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**bottom**
**left**
**right**
**top**

What to do with this edge of the child when the parent is resized. This resource may be any edgeType. See **Layout Semantics** for details.

**fromHoriz**
**fromVert**

Which widget this child should be placed underneath (or to the right of). If a value of NULL is specified then this widget will be positioned relative to the edge of the parent.

**horizDistance**
**vertDistance**

The amount of space, in pixels, between this child and its left or upper neighbor.

**resizable**

If this resource is **False** then the parent widget will ignore all geometry request made by this child. The parent may still resize this child itself, however.

### 6.3.3. Layout Semantics

The Form widget uses two different sets of layout semantics. One is used when initially laying out the children. The other is used when the Form is resized.

The first layout method uses the **fromVert** and **fromHoriz** resources to place the children of the Form. A single pass is made through the Form widget’s children in the order that they were created. Each child is then placed in the Form widget below or to the right of the widget specified by the **fromVert** and **fromHoriz** resources. The distance the new child is placed from its left or upper neighbor is determined by the **horizDistance** and **vertDistance** resources. This implies some things about how the order of creation affects the possible placement of the children. The Form widget registers a string to widget converter which does not postpone conversion and does not cache conversion results.

The second layout method is used when the Form is resized. It does not matter what causes this resize, and it is possible for a resize to happen before the widget becomes visible (due to constraints imposed by the parent of the Form). This layout method uses the **bottom**, **top**, **left**, and **right** resources. These resources are used to determine what will happen to each edge of the child when the Form is resized. If a value of **XawChain<something>** is specified, the edge of the child will remain a fixed distance from the chain edge of the Form. For example if **XawChainLeft** is specified for the **right** resource of a child then the right edge of that child will remain a fixed distance from the left edge of the Form widget. If a value of **XawRubber** is specified, that edge will grow by the same percentage that the Form grew. For instance if the Form grows by 50% the left edge of the child (if specified as **XawRubber** will be 50% farther from the left edge of the Form). One must be very careful when specifying these resources, for when they are specified incorrectly children may overlap or completely occlude other children when the Form widget is resized.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edge Type</th>
<th>Resource Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XawChainBottom</td>
<td>ChainBottom</td>
<td>Edge remains a fixed distance from bottom of Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XawChainLeft</td>
<td>ChainLeft</td>
<td>Edge remains a fixed distance from left of Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XawChainRight</td>
<td>ChainRight</td>
<td>Edge remains a fixed distance from right of Form</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 6.3.3.1. Example

If you wish to force the Form to never resize one or more of its children, then set `left` and `right` to `XawChainLeft` and `top` and `bottom` to `XawChainTop`. This will cause the child to remain a fixed distance from the top and left edges of the Form, and never to resize.

### 6.3.4. Convenience Routines

To force or defer a re-layout of the Form, use `XawFormDoLayout`.

```c
void XawFormDoLayout(Widget w, Boolean do_layout);
```

- `w` specifies the Form widget.
- `do_layout` specifies whether the layout of the Form widget is enabled (`True`) or disabled (`False`).

When making several changes to the children of a Form widget after the Form has been realized, it is a good idea to disable relayout until after all changes have been made.

### 6.4. Paned Widget

- **Application Header file**: `<X11/Xaw/Paned.h>`
- **Class Header file**: `<X11/Xaw/PanedP.h>`
- **Class**: `panedWidgetClass`
- **Class Name**: `Paned`
- **Superclass**: `Constraint`

The Paned widget manages children in a vertically or horizontally tiled fashion. The panes may be dynamically resized by the user by using the grips that appear near the right or bottom edge of the border between two panes.

The Paned widget may accept any widget class as a pane except `Grip`. Grip widgets have a special meaning for the Paned widget, and adding a Grip as its own pane will confuse the Paned widget.

#### 6.4.1. Using the Paned Widget

The grips allow the panes to be resized by the user. The semantics of how these panes resize is somewhat complicated, and warrants further explanation here. When the mouse pointer is positioned on a grip and pressed, an arrow is displayed that indicates the pane that is to be to be resized. While keeping the mouse button down, the user can move the grip up and down (or left and right). This, in turn, changes the size of the pane. The size of the Paned widget will not change. Instead, it chooses another pane (or panes) to resize. For more details on which pane it chooses to resize, see **Layout Semantics**.

One pointer binding allows the border between two panes to be moved, without affecting any of the other panes. When this occurs the pointer will change to an arrow that points along the pane border.
The default bindings for the Paned widget’s grips are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mouse button</th>
<th>Pane to Resize - Vertical</th>
<th>Pane to Resize - Horizontal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (left)</td>
<td>above the grip</td>
<td>left of the grip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (middle)</td>
<td>adjust border</td>
<td>adjust border</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (right)</td>
<td>below the grip</td>
<td>right of the grip</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.4.2. Resources

When creating a Paned widget instance, the following resources are retrieved from the argument list or the resource database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accelerators</td>
<td>Accelerators</td>
<td>AcceleratorTable</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancestorSensitive</td>
<td>AncestorSensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betweenCursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Depends on orientation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderColor</td>
<td>BorderColor</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderWidth</td>
<td>BorderWidth</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>children</td>
<td>ReadOnly</td>
<td>WidgetList</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td></td>
<td>Parent’s Colormap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Parent’s Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gripCursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Depends on orientation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gripIndent</td>
<td>GripIndent</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gripTranslations</td>
<td>Translations</td>
<td>TranslationTable</td>
<td>see below</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Depends on orientation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horizontalBetweenCursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td></td>
<td>sb_left_arrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internalBorderWidth</td>
<td>BorderWidth</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leftCursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td></td>
<td>sb_right Arrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lowerCursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td></td>
<td>sb_down_arrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>MappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numChildren</td>
<td>ReadOnly</td>
<td>Cardinal</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orientation</td>
<td>Orientation</td>
<td>Orientation</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtorientVertical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refi gureMode</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rightCursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td></td>
<td>sb_right Arrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Parent’s Screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitive</td>
<td>Sensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translations</td>
<td>Translations</td>
<td>TranslationTable</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upperCursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td></td>
<td>sb_left_arrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verticalBetweenCursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td></td>
<td>sb_up_arrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verticalGripCursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td>Cursor</td>
<td></td>
<td>sb_v_double_arrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Depends on orientation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>Paned</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Paned</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **accelerators**: A list of event to action bindings to be executed by this widget, even though the event occurred in another widget. (See the X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface for details).
- **ancestorSensitive**: The sensitivity state of the ancestors of this widget. A widget is insensitive if either it or any of its ancestors is insensitive. This resource should
background
A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the widget’s window.

backgroundPixmap
The background pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than XtUnspecifiedPixmap, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the background color.

borderColor
A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the border color of the widget’s window.

borderPixmap
The border pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than XtUnspecifiedPixmap, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the border color.

borderWidth
The width of this widget’s window border.

children
A list of all this composite widget’s current children.

colormap
The colormap that this widget will use.

cursor
The cursor to use when the mouse pointer is over the Paned widget, but not in any of its children (children may also inherit this cursor). It should be noted that the internal borders are actually part of the Paned widget, not the children.

depth
The depth of this widget’s window.

destroyCallback
All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.

gripCursor
The cursor to use when the grips are not active. The default value is verticalGripCursor or horizontalGripCursor depending on the orientation of the Paned widget.

gripIndent
The amount of space left between the right (or bottom) edge of the Paned widget and all the grips.

gripTranslation
Translation table that will be applied to all grips.

height
The height and width of this widget in pixels.

width
The height and width of this widget in pixels.

horizontalBetweenCursor
verticalBetweenCursor
The cursor to be used for the grip when changing the boundary between two panes. These resources allow the cursors to be different depending on the orientation of the Paned widget.

horizontalGripCursor
verticalGripCursor
The cursor to be used for the grips when they are not active. These resources allow the cursors to be different depending on the orientation of the Paned widget.

internalBorderColor
A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the internal border color of the widget’s window. The class name of this resource allows Paned*BorderColor: blue to set the internal border color for the Paned widget. An optimization is invoked if internalBorderColor and background are the same, and the internal borders are not drawn. internalBorderWidth is still left between the panes, however.

internalBorderWidth
The width of the internal borders. This is the amount of space left between the panes. The class name of this resource allows Paned*BorderWidth: 3 to set the internal border width for the Paned widget.

leftCursor
rightCursor
The cursor used to indicate which is the important pane to resize when the Paned widget is oriented horizontally.
lowerCursor
upperCursor
The cursor used to indicate which is the important pane to resize when the Paned widget is oriented vertically.

mappedWhenManaged
If this resource is True, then the widget’s window will automatically be mapped by the Toolkit when it is realized and managed.

numChildren
The number of children in this composite widget. This is not the same as the number of panes, since this also contains a grip for some of the panes, use XawPanedGetNumSub to retrieve the number of panes.

orientation
The orientation to stack the panes. This value can be either XtorientVertical or XtorientHorizontal. A converter is registered for this resource that will convert the following strings: vertical and horizontal.

reconfigureMode
This resource allows pane layout to be suspended. If this value is False, then no layout actions will be taken. This may improve efficiency when adding or removing more than one pane from the Paned widget.

screen
The screen on which this widget is displayed. This is not a settable resource.

sensitive
Whether or not the toolkit should pass user events to this widget. The widget will not get input events if either ancestorSensitive or sensitive is False.

translations
The event bindings associated with this widget.

x
y
The location of the upper left outside corner of this widget in its parent.

6.4.3. Constraint Resources
Each child of the Paned widget may request special layout resources be applied to it. These constraint resources allow the Paned widget’s children to specify individual layout requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>allowResize</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max</td>
<td>Max</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>Infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min</td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>Height of Grips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preferredPaneSize</td>
<td>PreferredPaneSize</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>ask child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resizeToPreferred</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showGrip</td>
<td>ShowGrip</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skipAdjust</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

allowResize
If this value is False the the Paned widget will disallow all geometry requests from this child.

max
min
The absolute maximum or minimum size for this pane. These values will never be overridden by the Paned widget. This may cause some panes to be pushed off the bottom (or right) edge of the pane.

preferredPaneSize
 Normally the paned widget makes a QueryGeometry call on a child to determine the preferred size of the child’s pane. There are times when the application programmer or the user has a better idea of the preferred size of a pane. Setting this resource causes the value passed to be interpreted as the preferred size, in pixels, of this pane.

resizeToPreferred
Determines whether or not to resize each pane to its preferred size when the Paned widget is resized. See Layout Semantics for details.
showGrip
If True then a grip will be shown for this pane. The grip associated with a pane is either below or to the right of the pane. No grip is ever shown for the last pane.

skipAdjust
This resource is used to determine which pane is forced to be resized. Setting this value to True makes this pane less likely to be forced to be resized. See Layout Semantics for details.

6.4.4. Layout Semantics
In order to make effective use of the Paned widget it is helpful to know the rules it uses to determine which child will be resized in any given situation. There are three rules used to determine which child is resized. While these rules are always the same, the panes that are searched can change depending upon what caused the relayout.

Layout Rules
1. Do not let a pane grow larger than its max or smaller than its min.
2. Do not adjust panes with skipAdjust set.
3. Do not adjust panes away from their preferred size, although moving one closer to its preferred size is fine.

When searching the children the Paned widget looks for panes that satisfy all the rules, and if unsuccessful then it eliminates rule 3 and then 2. Rule 1 is always enforced.

If the relayout is due to a resize or change in management then the panes are searched from bottom to top. If the relayout is due to grip movement then they are searched from the grip selected in the direction opposite the pane selected.

6.4.4.1. Resizing Panes from a Grip Action
The pane above the grip is resized by invoking the GripAction with UpLeftPane specified. The panes below the grip are each checked against all rules, then rules 2 and 1 and finally against rule 1 only. No pane above the chosen pane will ever be resized.

The pane below the grip is resized by invoking the GripAction with LowRightPane specified. The panes above the grip are each checked in this case. No pane below the chosen pane will ever be resized.

Invoking GripAction with ThisBorderOnly specified just moves the border between the panes. No other panes are ever resized.

6.4.4.2. Resizing Panes after the Paned widget is resized.
When the Pane widget is resized it must determine a new size for each pane. There are two methods of doing this. The Paned widget can either give each pane its preferred size and then resize the panes to fit, or it can use the current sizes and then resize the panes to fit. The resizeToPreferred resource allows the application to tell the Paned widget whether to query the child about its preferred size (subject to the the preferredPaneSize) or to use the current size when resizing the pane locations after the pane has been resized.

There is one special case. All panes assume they should resize to their preferred size until the Paned widget becomes visible to the user.

6.4.4.3. Managing Children and Geometry Management
The Paned widget always resizes its children to their preferred sizes when a new child is managed, or a geometry management request is honored. The Paned widget will first attempt to resize itself to contain its panes exactly. If this is not possible then it will hunt through the children, from bottom to top (right to left), for a pane to resize.
6.4.4.4. Special Considerations

When a user resizes a pane with the grips, the Paned widget assumes that this new size is the preferred size of the pane.

6.4.5. Grip Translations

The Paned widget has no action routines of its own, as all actions are handled through the grips. The grips are each assigned a default Translation table.

```
<Button1Down>: GripAction(Start, UpLeftPane)
<Button2Down>: GripAction(Start, ThisBorderOnly)
<Button3Down>: GripAction(Start, LowRightPane)
<Button1Motion>: GripAction(Move, UpLeftPane)
<Button2Motion>: GripAction(Move, ThisBorderOnly)
<Button3Motion>: GripAction(Move, LowRightPane)
Any<ButtonUp>: GripAction(Commit)
```

The Paned widget interprets the GripAction as taking two arguments. The first argument may be any of the following:

- **Start**: Sets up the Paned widget for resizing and changes the cursor of the grip. The second argument determines which pane will be resized, and can take on any of the three values shown above.

- **Move**: The internal borders are drawn over the current pane locations to animate where the borders would actually be placed if you were to move this border as shown. The second argument must match the second argument that was passed to the Start action, that began this process. If these arguments are not passed, the behavior is undefined.

- **Commit**: This argument causes the Paned widget to commit the changes selected by the previously started action. The cursor is changed back to the grip’s inactive cursor. No second argument is needed in this case.

6.4.6. Convenience Routines

To enable or disable a child’s request for pane resizing, use XawPanedAllowResize:

```c
void XawPanedAllowResize(w, allow_resize)
    Widget w;
    Boolean allow_resize;
```

- `w`: Specifies the child pane.
- `allow_resize`: Specifies whether or not resizing requests for this child will be granted by the Paned widget.

If `allow_resize` is **True**, the Paned widget allows geometry requests from the child to change the pane’s height. If `allow_resize` is **False**, the Paned widget ignores geometry requests from the child to change the pane’s height. The default state is **True** before the Pane is realized and **False** after it is realized. This procedure is equivalent to changing the allowResize constraint resource for the child.

To change the minimum and maximum height settings for a pane, use XawPanedSetMinMax:

```c
void XawPanedSetMinMax(w, min, max)
    Widget w;
    int min, max;
```
Athena Widget Set

6.5. Porthole Widget

Application Header file <X11/Xaw/Porthole.h>
Class Header file <X11/Xaw/PortholeP.h>
Class portholeWidgetClass
Class Name Porthole
Superclass Composite

The Porthole widget provides geometry management of a list of arbitrary widgets, only one of which may be managed at any particular time. The managed child widget is reparented within the porthole and is moved around by the application (typically under the control of a Panner widget).
### 6.5.1. Resources

When creating a Porthole widget instance, the following resources are retrieved from the argument list or from the resource database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accelerators</td>
<td>Accelerators</td>
<td>AcceleratorTable</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancestorSensitive</td>
<td>AncestorSensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultBackground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderColor</td>
<td>BorderColor</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td></td>
<td>XtUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderWidth</td>
<td>BorderWidth</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>children</td>
<td>ReadOnly</td>
<td>WidgetList</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td></td>
<td>Parent’s Colormap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Parent’s Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>see Layout Semantics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>MappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numChildren</td>
<td>ReadOnly</td>
<td>Cardinal</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reportCallback</td>
<td>ReportCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Parent’s Screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitive</td>
<td>Sensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>True</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translations</td>
<td>Translations</td>
<td>TranslationTable</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>see Layout Semantics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **accelerators**: A list of event to action bindings to be executed by this widget, even though the event occurred in another widget. (See the *X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface* for details).
- **ancestorSensitive**: The sensitivity state of the ancestors of this widget. A widget is insensitive if either it or any of its ancestors is insensitive. This resource should not be changed with `XtSetValues`, although it may be queried.
- **background**: A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the widget’s window.
- **backgroundPixmap**: The background pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than `XtUnspecifiedPixmap`, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the background color.
- **borderColor**: A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the border color of the widget’s window.
- **borderPixmap**: The border pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than `XtUnspecifiedPixmap`, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the border color.
- **borderWidth**: The width of this widget’s window border.
- **children**: A list of all this composite widget’s current children.
- **colormap**: The colormap that this widget will use.
- **depth**: The depth of this widget’s window.
- **destroyCallback**: All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.
- **height**: The height of this widget’s window.
- **width**: The height and width of this widget in pixels.
mappedWhenManaged If this resource is True, then the widget’s window will automatically be mapped by the Toolkit when it is realized and managed.

numChildren The number of children in this composite widget.

reportCallback A list of functions to invoke whenever the managed child widget changes size or position.

screen The screen on which this widget is displayed. This is not a settable resource.

sensitive Whether or not the toolkit should pass user events to this widget. The widget will not get input events if either ancestorSensitive or sensitive is False.

translations The event bindings associated with this widget.

x y The location of the upper left outside corner of this widget in its parent.

6.5.2. Layout Semantics

The Porthole widget allows its managed child to request any size that is as large or larger than the Porthole itself and any location so long as the child still obscures all of the Porthole. This widget typically is used with a Panner widget.

6.5.3. Porthole Callbacks

The functions registered on the reportCallback list are invoked whenever the managed child changes size or position:

```c
void ReportProc(porthole, client_data, report)
    Widget porthole;
    XtPointer client_data;
    XtPointer report; /* (XawPannerReport *) */
```

porthole Specifies the Porthole widget.

client_data Specifies the client data.

report Specifies a pointer to an XawPannerReport structure containing the location and size of the slider and the size of the canvas.

6.6. Tree Widget

Application Header file <X11/Xaw/Tree.h>
Class Header file <X11/Xaw/TreeP.h>
Class treeWidgetClass
Class Name Tree
Superclass Constraint

The Tree widget provides geometry management of arbitrary widgets arranged in a directed, acyclic graph (i.e., a tree). The hierarchy is constructed by attaching a constraint resource called treeParent to each widget indicating which other node in the tree should be treated as the widget’s superior. The structure of the tree is shown by laying out the nodes in the standard format for tree diagrams with lines drawn connecting each node with its children.

The Tree sizes itself according to the needs of its children and is not intended to be resized by its parent. Instead, it should be placed inside another composite widget (such as the Porthole or Viewport) that can be used to scroll around in the tree.
6.6.1. Resources

When creating a Tree widget instance, the following resources are retrieved from the argument list or from the resource database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accelerators</td>
<td>Accelerators</td>
<td>AcceleratorTable</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancestorSensitive</td>
<td>AncestorSensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autoReconfigure</td>
<td>AutoReconfigure</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XIDefaultBackground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>XUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderColor</td>
<td>BorderColor</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XIDefaultForeground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderPixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>XUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderWidth</td>
<td>BorderWidth</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>children</td>
<td>ReadOnly</td>
<td>WidgetList</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td>Colormap</td>
<td>Parent’s Colormap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Parent’s Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreground</td>
<td>Foreground</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XIDefaultForeground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gravity</td>
<td>Gravity</td>
<td>XtGravity</td>
<td>WestGravity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>see Layout Semantics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hSpace</td>
<td>HSpace</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lineWidth</td>
<td>LineWidth</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>MappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>True</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numChildren</td>
<td>ReadOnly</td>
<td>Cardinal</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>Screen</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Parent’s Screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitive</td>
<td>Sensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>True</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSpace</td>
<td>VSpace</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translations</td>
<td>Translations</td>
<td>TranslationTable</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>see Layout Semantics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**autoReconfigure**

Whether or not to layout the tree every time a node is added or removed.

**background**

A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the widget’s window.

**backgroundPixmap**

The background pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than **XtUnspecifiedPixmap**, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the background color.

**borderColor**

A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the border color of the widget’s window.

**borderPixmap**

The border pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than **XtUnspecifiedPixmap**, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the border color.

**borderWidth**

The width of this widget’s window border.

**children**

A list of all this composite widget’s current children.

**colormap**

The colormap that this widget will use.

**depth**

The depth of this widget’s window.

**destroyCallback**

All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.

**foreground**

A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the foreground color of the widget’s window. This color is also used to render all 1’s in a **bitmap** one plane deep.
gravity

Specifies the side of the widget from which the tree should grow. Valid values include WestGravity, NorthGravity, EastGravity, and SouthGravity. A converter is registered for this resource that will convert the following strings: the legal values.

height

The height and width of this widget in pixels.

width

The amount of space, in pixels, to leave between the children. This resource specifies the amount of space left between the outermost children and the edge of the box.

hSpace

vSpace

The width of the lines from nodes that do not have a treeGC constraint resource to their children.

lineWidth

mappedWhenManaged

If this resource is True, then the widget’s window will automatically be mapped by the Toolkit when it is realized and managed.

numChildren

The number of children in this composite widget.

screen

The screen on which this widget is displayed. This is not a settable resource.

sensitive

Whether or not the toolkit should pass user events to this widget. The widget will not get input events if either ancestorSensitive or sensitive is False.

translations

The event bindings associated with this widget.

x

y

The location of the upper left outside corner of this widget in its parent.

6.6.2. Constraint Resources

Each child of the Tree widget must specify its superior node in the tree. In addition, it may specify a GC to use when drawing a line between it and its inferior nodes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>treeGC</td>
<td>TreeGC</td>
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<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>treeParent</td>
<td>TreeParent</td>
<td>Widget</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

treeGC

This specifies the GC to use when drawing lines between this widget and its inferiors in the tree. If this resource is not specified, the Tree’s foreground and lineWidth will be used.

treeNode

This specifies the superior node in the tree for this widget. The default is for the node to have no superior (and to therefore be at the top of the tree).

6.6.3. Layout Semantics

Each time a child is managed or unmanaged, the Tree widget will attempt to reposition the remaining children to fix the shape of the tree if the autoReconfigure resource is set. Children at the top (most superior) of the tree are drawn at the side specified by the gravity resource.

After positioning all children, the Tree widget attempts to shrink its own size to the minimum dimensions required for the layout.

6.6.4. Convenience Routines

The most efficient way to layout a tree is to set autoReconfigure to False and then use the XawTreeForceLayout routine to arrange the children.
void XawTreeForceLayout(w)
    Widget w;

w Speciﬁes the Tree widget.

6.7. Viewport Widget

Application Header ﬁle <X11/Xaw/Viewport.h>
Class Header ﬁle <X11/Xaw/ViewportP.h>
Class viewportWidgetClass
Class Name Viewport
Superclass Form

The Viewport widget consists of a frame window, one or two Scrollbars, and an inner window. The size of the frame window is determined by the viewing size of the data that is to be displayed and the dimensions to which the Viewport is created. The inner window is the full size of the data that is to be displayed and is clipped by the frame window. The Viewport widget controls the scrolling of the data directly. No application callbacks are required for scrolling.

When the geometry of the frame window is equal in size to the inner window, or when the data does not require scrolling, the Viewport widget automatically removes any scrollbars. The forceBars option causes the Viewport widget to display all scrollbars permanently.

6.7.1. Resources

When creating a Viewport widget instance, the following resources are retrieved from the argument list or the resource database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accelerators</td>
<td>Accelerators</td>
<td>AcceleratorTable</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>False</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allowVert</td>
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<td>False</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderColor</td>
<td>BorderColor</td>
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<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>Pixmap</td>
<td>XiUnspecifiedPixmap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>WidgetList</td>
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<td>colormap</td>
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<td>Colormap</td>
<td>Parent’s Colormap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Parent’s Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forceBars</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>False</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>height of the child</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>MappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
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<td>XtCallbackList</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>screen</td>
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<td>Screen</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Parent’s Screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitive</td>
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<td>Boolean</td>
<td>True</td>
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<td>translations</td>
<td>Translations</td>
<td>TranslationTable</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>False</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>useRight</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>False</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>width of the child</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
accelerators A list of event to action bindings to be executed by this widget, even though the event occurred in another widget. (See the X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface for details).

allowHoriz If these resources are False then the Viewport will never create a scrollbar in this direction. If it is True then the scrollbar will only appear when it is needed, unless forceBars is True.

allowVert The sensitivity state of the ancestors of this widget. A widget is insensitive if either it or any of its ancestors is insensitive. This resource should not be changed with XtSetValues, although it may be queried.

ancestorSensitive The sensitivity state of the ancestors of this widget. A widget is insensitive if either it or any of its ancestors is insensitive. This resource should not be changed with XtSetValues, although it may be queried.

background A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the background color of the widget’s window.

backgroundPixmap The background pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than XtUnspecifiedPixmap, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the background color.

borderColor A pixel value which indexes the widget’s colormap to derive the border color of the widget’s window.

borderPixmap The border pixmap of this widget’s window. If this resource is set to anything other than XtUnspecifiedPixmap, the pixmap specified will be used instead of the border color.

borderWidth The width of this widget’s window border.

children A list of all this composite widget’s current children.

colormap The colormap that this widget will use.

depth The depth of this widget’s window.

destroyCallback All functions on this list are called when this widget is destroyed.

forceBars When True the scrollbars that have been allowed will always be visible on the screen. If False the scrollbars will be visible only when the inner window is larger than the frame.

height The height and width of this widget in pixels.

width

mappedWhenManaged If this resource is True, then the widget’s window will automatically be mapped by the Toolkit when it is realized and managed.

numChildren The number of children in this composite widget.

reportCallback These callbacks will be executed whenever the Viewport adjusts the viewed area of the child. The call_data parameter is a pointer to an XawPannerReport structure.

screen The screen on which this widget is displayed. This is not a settable resource.

sensitive Whether or not the toolkit should pass user events to this widget. The widget will not get input events if either ancestorSensitive or sensitive is False.

translations The event bindings associated with this widget.

useBottom By default the scrollbars appear on the left and top of the screen. These resources allow the vertical scrollbar to be placed on the right edge of the Viewport, and the horizontal scrollbar on the bottom edge of the Viewport.
x
y

The location of the upper left outside corner of this widget in its parent.

6.7.2. Layout Semantics

The Viewport widget manages a single child widget. When the size of the child is larger than the size of the Viewport, the user can interactively move the child within the Viewport by repositioning the scrollbars.

The default size of the Viewport before it is realized is the width and/or height of the child. After it is realized, the Viewport will allow its child to grow vertically or horizontally if allowVert or allowHoriz are set, respectively. If the corresponding vertical or horizontal scrollbar is not enabled, the Viewport will propagate the geometry request to its own parent and the child will be allowed to change size only if the Viewport’s parent allows it. Regardless of whether or not scrollbars are enabled in the corresponding direction, if the child requests a new size smaller than the Viewport size, the change will be allowed only if the parent of the Viewport allows the Viewport to shrink to the appropriate dimension.

The scrollbar children of the Viewport are named horizontal and vertical. By using these names the programmer can specify resources for the individual scrollbars. XtSetValues can be used to modify the resources dynamically once the widget ID has been obtained with XtNameToWidget.

Note

Although the Viewport is a Subclass of the Form, no resources for the Form may be supplied for any of the children of the Viewport. These constraints are managed internally and are not meant for public consumption.
Chapter 7
Creating New Widgets (Subclassing)

Written By: Ralph Swick

Although the task of creating a new widget may at first appear a little daunting, there is a basic simple pattern that all widgets follow. The Athena Widget library contains a special widget called the Template widget that is intended to assist the novice widget programmer in writing a custom widget.

Reasons for wishing to write a custom widget include:
- Providing a graphical interface not currently supported by any existing widget set.
- Convenient access to resource management procedures to obtain fonts, colors, etc., even if user customization is not desired.
- Convenient access to user input dispatch and translation management procedures.
- Access to callback mechanism for building higher-level application libraries.
- Customizing the interface or behavior of an existing widget to suit a special application need.
- Desire to allow user customization of resources such as fonts, colors, etc., or to allow convenient re-binding of keys and buttons to internal functions.
- Converting a non-Toolkit application to use the Toolkit.

In each of these cases, the operation needed to create a new widget is to "subclass" an existing one. If the desired semantics of the new widget are similar to an existing one, then the implementation of the existing widget should be examined to see how much work would be required to create a subclass that will then be able to share the existing class methods. Much time will be saved in writing the new widget if an existing widget class Expose, Resize and/or GeometryManager method can be used by the subclass.

Note that some trivial uses of a "bare-bones" widget may be achieved by simply creating an instance of the Core widget. The class variable to use when creating a Core widget is `widgetClass`. The geometry of the Core widget is determined entirely by the parent widget.

It is very often the case than an application will have a special need for a certain set of functions and that many copies of these functions will be needed. For example, when converting an older application to use the Toolkit, it may be desirable to have a "Window Widget" class that might have the following semantics:
- Allocate 2 drawing colors in addition to a background color.
- Allocate a text font.
- Execute an application-supplied function to handle exposure events.
- Execute an application-supplied function to handle user input events.

It is obvious that a completely general-purpose WindowWidgetClass could be constructed that would export all class methods as callbacks lists, but such a widget would be very large and would have to choose some arbitrary number of resources such as colors to allocate. An application that used many instances of the general-purpose widget would therefore un-necessarily waste many resources.

In this section, an outline will be given of the procedure to follow to construct a special-purpose widget to address the items listed above. The reader should refer to the appropriate sections of the X Toolkit Intrinsics — C Language Interface for complete details of the material outlined.
here. Section 1.4 of the Intrinsics should be read in conjunction with this section.
All Athena widgets have three separate files associated with them:

- A “public” header file containing declarations needed by applications programmers
- A “private” header file containing additional declarations needed by the widget and any subclasses
- A source code file containing the implementation of the widget

This separation of functions into three files is suggested for all widgets, but nothing in the Toolkit actually requires this format. In particular, a private widget created for a single application may easily combine the “public” and “private” header files into a single file, or merge the contents into another application header file. Similarly, the widget implementation can be merged into other application code.

In the following example, the public header file `<X11/Xaw/Template.h>`, the private header file `<X11/Xaw/TemplateP.h>` and the source code file `<X11/Xaw/Template.c>` will be modified to produce the “WindowWidget” described above. In each case, the files have been designed so that a global string replacement of “Template” and “template” with the name of your new widget, using the appropriate case, can be done.

### 7.1. Public Header File

The public header file contains declarations that will be required by any application module that needs to refer to the widget; whether to create an instance of the class, to perform an `XtSetValues` operation, or to call a public routine implemented by the widget class.

The contents of the Template public header file, `<X11/Xaw/Template.h>`, are:

```c
/* XConsortium: Template.h,v 1.2 88/10/25 17:22:09 swick Exp $ */
/* Copyright (c) X Consortium 1987, 1988 */

#ifndef _Template_h
#define _Template_h

/***********************************************************/
/* * Template widget */
/***********************************************************/

/* Resources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>RepType</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XtDefaultBackgroundColor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border</td>
<td>BorderColor</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderWidth</td>
<td>BorderWidth</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>Pointer</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>MappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitive</td>
<td>Sensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

/***********************************************************/

#define XtNtemplateResource "templateResource"
```

/* XConsortium: Template.h,v 1.2 88/10/25 17:22:09 swick Exp $ */
/* Copyright (c) X Consortium 1987, 1988 */

#ifndef _Template_h
#define _Template_h

/***********************************************************/
/* * Template widget */
/***********************************************************/

/* Resources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>RepType</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XtDefaultBackgroundColor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border</td>
<td>BorderColor</td>
<td>Pixel</td>
<td>XtDefaultForeground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderWidth</td>
<td>BorderWidth</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyCallback</td>
<td>Callback</td>
<td>Pointer</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>MappedWhenManaged</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitive</td>
<td>Sensitive</td>
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<td>True</td>
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<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
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<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

/***********************************************************/

#define XtNtemplateResource "templateResource"
```
You will notice that most of this file is documentation. The crucial parts are the last 8 lines where macros for any private resource names and classes are defined and where the widget class datatypes and class record pointer are declared.

For the "WindowWidget", we want 2 drawing colors, a callback list for user input and an exposeCallback callback list, and we will declare three convenience procedures, so we need to add

/* Resources:
...*/

callback Callback Callback NULL

drawingColor1 Color Pixel XtDefaultForeground

drawingColor2 Color Pixel XtDefaultForeground

exposeCallback Callback Callback NULL

font Font XFontStruct* XtDefaultFont

...*/

#define XtNcolor1 "drawingColor1"
#define XtNcolor2 "drawingColor2"
#define XtNexposeCallback "exposeCallback"

extern Pixel WindowColor1( /* Widget */ );
extern Pixel WindowColor2( /* Widget */ );
extern Font WindowFont( /* Widget */ );

Note that we have chosen to call the input callback list by the generic name, callback, rather than a specific name. If widgets that define a single user-input action all choose the same resource name then there is greater possibility for an application to switch between widgets of different types.

7.2. Private Header File

The private header file contains the complete declaration of the class and instance structures for the widget and any additional private data that will be required by anticipated subclasses of the widget. Information in the private header file is normally hidden from the application and is designed to be accessed only through other public procedures; e.g. XtSetValues.

The contents of the Template private header file, <X11/Xaw/TemplateP.h>, are:

/* X Consortium: TemplateP.h,v 1.2 88/10/25 17:31:47 swick Exp $ */

/* Copyright (c) X Consortium 1987, 1988 */

#ifndef _TemplateP_h
#define _TemplateP_h

#define _TemplateP_h

#define XtTemplateResource "TemplateResource"

/* declare specific TemplateWidget class and instance datatypes */
typedef struct _TemplateClassRec* TemplateWidgetClass;
typedef struct _TemplateRec* TemplateWidget;

/* declare the class constant */
extern WidgetClass templateWidgetClass;
#endif /* _TemplateP_h */
The private header file includes the private header file of its superclass, thereby exposing the entire internal structure of the widget. It may not always be advantageous to do this; your own project development style will dictate the appropriate level of detail to expose in each module. The “WindowWidget” needs to declare two fields in its instance structure to hold the drawing colors, a resource field for the font and a field for the expose and user input callback lists:

```c
typedef struct {
    /* resources */
    Pixel color_1;
    Pixel color_2;
    XFontStruct* font;
    XtCallbackList expose_callback;
    XtCallbackList input_callback;
    /* private state */
    /* (none) */
} WindowPart;
```

### 7.3. Widget Source File

The source code file implements the widget class itself. The unique part of this file is the declaration and initialization of the widget class record structure and the declaration of all resources and action routines added by the widget class.

The contents of the Template implementation file, `<X11/Xaw/Template.c>`, are:

```c
/* XConsortium: Template.c,v 1.2 88/10/25 17:40:25 swick Exp */

/* Copyright (c) X Consortium 1987, 1988 */
```
static XtResource resources[] = {
#define offset(field) XtOffsetOf(TemplateRec, field)
/* {name, class, type, size, offset, default_type, default_addr}, */
{ XtTemplateResource, XtCTemplateResource, XtRTemplateResource,
  sizeof(char*), offset(resource), XtRString, (XtPointer) "default" },
#undef offset
};

static void TemplateAction(/* Widget, XEvent*, String*, Cardinal* */);

static XtActionsRec actions[] =
{ /* {name, procedure}, */
  {"template", TemplateAction},
};

static char translations[] =
"<Key>: template() \n
";

TemplateClassRec templateClassRec = {
/* core fields */
(WidgetClass) &widgetClassRec,
"Template",
sizeof(TemplateRec),
NULL,
NULL,
FALSE,
NULL,
NULL,
XtInheritRealize,
actions,
XtNumberOf(actions),
resources,
XtNumberOf(resources),
NULLQUARK,
TRUE,
TRUE,
TRUE,
FALSE,
NULL,
NULL,
NULL,
NULL,
NULL,
XtInheritSetValuesAlmost,
NULL,
NULL,
XtVersion,
NULL,
translations,
XtInheritQueryGeometry,
XtInheritDisplayAccelerator,

/* template fields */
0
};

WidgetClass templateWidgetClass = (WidgetClass)&templateClassRec;
static XtResource resources[] = {
#define offset(field) XtOffsetOf(WindowWidgetRec, window.field)
/* {name, class, type, size, offset, default_type, default_addr}, */
{ XtNdrawingColor1, XtCColor, XtRPixel, sizeof(Pixel),
  offset(color_1), XtRString, XtDefaultForeground },
{ XtNdrawingColor2, XtCColor, XtRPixel, sizeof(Pixel),
  offset(color_2), XtRString, XtDefaultForeground },
{ XtNfont, XtCFont, XtRFontStruct, sizeof(XFontStruct*),
  offset(font), XtRString, XtDefaultFont },
{ XtNexposeCallback, XtCCallback, XtRCallback, sizeof(XtCallbackList),
  offset(expose_callback), XtRCallback, NULL },
{ XtNcallback, XtCCallback, XtRCallback, sizeof(XtCallbackList),
  offset(input_callback), XtRCallback, NULL },
#undef offset
};

The user input callback will be implemented by an action procedure which passes the event pointer as call_data. The action procedure is declared as:

/* ARGUSUSED */
static void InputAction(w, event, params, num_params)
  Widget w;
  XEvent *event;
  String *params; /* unused */
  Cardinal *num_params; /* unused */
{
  XtCallCallbacks(w, XtNcallback, (XtPointer)event);
}

static XtActionsRec actions[] = {
  /* {name, procedure}, */
  {"input", InputAction},
};

and the default input binding will be to execute the input callbacks on **KeyPress** and **Button-Press**:

static char translations[] = "
  <Key>: input() \n
  <BtnDown>: input() \n
  ";

In the class record declaration and initialization, the only field that is different from the Template is the expose procedure:

/* ARGUSUSED */
static void Redisplay(w, event, region)
  Widget w;
  XEvent *event; /* unused */
  Region region;
{
  XtCallCallbacks(w, XtNexposeCallback, (XtPointer)region);
}

WindowClassRec windowClassRec = {
  ...
}
The “WindowWidget” will also declare three public procedures to return the drawing colors and the font id, saving the application the effort of constructing an argument list for a call to **XtGetValues**:

```c
Pixel WindowColorl(w)
  Widget w;
  {
    return ((WindowWidget)w)->window.color_1;
  }

Pixel WindowColor2(w)
  Widget w;
  {
    return ((WindowWidget)w)->window.color_2;
  }

Font WindowFont(w)
  Widget w;
  {
    return ((WindowWidget)w)->window.font->fid;
  }
```

The “WindowWidget” is now complete. The application can retrieve the two drawing colors from the widget instance by calling either **XtGetValues**, or the **WindowColor** functions. The actual window created for the “WindowWidget” is available by calling the **XtWindow** function.
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