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## **LSearch**

Search cells for a match with specific data

#include <<u>Lists.h</u>>

## List Manager Package

<u>Boolean</u> **LSearch**(*dataPtr*, *dataLen*, *compProc*, *theCell*, *theList*);

<u>Ptr</u> dataPtr; address of data to match short dataLen; length of data to match

<u>ProcPtr</u> compProc; address of comparison function (0=standard) <u>Cell</u> \*theCell; where to start; receives cell where found

<u>ListHandle</u> *theList*; handle leading to a <u>ListRec</u>

**returns** was a match found?

**LSearch** examines the contents of cells in a list, attempting to find a cell containing specified data.

dataPtr is the address of some data to match. Unless you have written a custom 'LDEF', this is the address of some text.

dataLen is the length of the data to match.

compProc is the address of a pascal-style callback function that will be called repeatedly to compare the contents of each cell with the data at dataPtr. Use 0 to specify the default comparison function, which is IUMagIDString.

the Cell is the address of a 4-byte <u>Cell</u> (a.k.a. <u>Point</u>). On entry, it specifies the first list element to compare. Upon return, it identifies the cell in which a match was found (if the returned value is <u>TRUE</u>).

theList is a handle leading to a variable-length <u>ListRec</u> structure. It is a value previously obtained via <u>LNew</u>.

Returns: a Boolean. It is one of:

<u>FALSE</u> Match not found.

TRUE A match was found.

Notes: The list is searched in row-major order, starting at *theCell* and advancing left-to-right and top-to-bottom as with **LNextCell**(TRUE,TRUE,...).

You can use **LSearch** as a lookup routine to locate a cell if you happen to know its contents. In this respect, the List Manager can be used in simple database operations. A more common use is to call **LSearch** followed by **LSetSelect** and **LAutoScroll** in order to pre-select a default (e.g., highlight the current font in a font-selection list).

## Callback Comparison Function

By default, LSearch uses **IUMagIDString** as the comparison function (a

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case-insensitive comparison that must match for the full length of the text). If you want to implement one-character "hotkey" searching (similar to the technique used by Standard File), you will need to write a custom callback routine. The format for such a comparison routine is:

To implement a simple hotkey-style search routine, your comparison function should be less rigid than **IUMagIDString**. There are several non-trivial pitfalls, so a complete example is shown below. This example works best if the list elements are in alphabetical order.

## **Example**

```
#include <Files.h>
```

```
/* Custom comparison routine matches input/output parms of IUMagIDString
   Matches if first character of cell is greater or equal to test string.
pascal short cmp1stChar( Byte *cellPtr, Byte *testPtr, short *cellLen,
       short testLen )
{
   if (cellLen==0 || testLen==0) return(1);
   if ( *cellPtr >= *testPtr ) return(0); /* Return 0 for a match */
   else return(1);
                                          /* Return 1 if no match */
}
/* ======== example call to LSearch ===============
*/
<u>char</u>
            theChar;
                                  /* a keyboard character */
Cell
            theCell:
<u>ListHandle</u>
            theList;
                                  /* let's assume this is already set up */
   /*... WaitNextEvent returns keyDown and you store character code in
       theChar...
   */
LSetSelect( FALSE, theCell, theList );
                                          /* deselect current selection */
SetPt( &theCell, 0,0);
                                          /* start at top of list */
LSearch( &theChar, 1, cmp1stChar, &theCell, theList )
LSetSelect( TRUE, theCell, theList ); /* select cell which matched */
LAutoScroll( theList );
                                          /* scroll in case it's off screen */
```