PBDTGetIcon Page 1

PBDTGetIcon

OSErr

Retrieve an icon definition

#include <<u>Files.h</u>> <u>Finder Interface</u>

| <u>DTPBPtr</u> | | paramBlock ; | poin | pointer to a DTPB Param Block | | |
|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|--|--|--|
| <u>Boolean</u> | | async; | 0 = | 0 = await completion; 1 = immediate return | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Para | meter | block | | | | |
| \rightarrow | 12 | ioCompletion | long | completion routine | | |
| \leftarrow | 16 | ioResult | short | result code | | |
| \rightarrow | 24 | ioDTRefNum | short | database reference number | | |
| \leftarrow | 28 | ioTagInfo | long | reserved; must be initialized to 0 | | |
| \rightarrow | 32 | ioDTBuffer | long | pointer to icon data | | |
| \rightarrow | 36 | ioDTReqCount | long | requested size of icon bitmap | | |
| \leftarrow | 40 | ioDTActCount | long | actual size of icon bitmap | | |
| \rightarrow | 45 | iolconType | char | icon type | | |
| \rightarrow | 52 | ioFileCreator | long | icon's file <u>creator</u> | | |
| \rightarrow | 56 | ioFileType | long | icon's <u>file type</u> | | |

PBDTGetIcon(paramBlock, async);

PBDTGetIcon returns the bitmap for an icon that represents a file of a given type and <u>creator</u>. You pass a pointer to the buffer for the icon bitmap in the <u>ioDTBuffer</u> field. The bitmap is returned in the buffer pointed to by <u>ioDTBuffer</u>. You specify the desktop database in <u>ioDTRefNum</u>, the file <u>creator</u> in <u>ioFileCreator</u>, and the <u>file type</u> in <u>ioFileType</u>. For the icon type in <u>iolconType</u>, specify a constant from the following list.

| | | Correspondin | ng | |
|-------------------|-------|---------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Constant \ | /alue | resource type | e Description | |
| <u>kLargelcon</u> | 1 | <u>'ICN#'</u> | Large black-and-white icon with mask | |
| kLarge4BitIcon | 2 | <u>'icl4'</u> | Large 4-bit color icon | |
| kLarge8BitIcon | 3 | <u>'icl8'</u> | Large 8-bit color icon | |
| <u>kSmallIcon</u> | 4 | <u>'ics#'</u> | Small black-and-white icon with mask | |
| kSmall4BitIcon | 5 | <u>'ics4'</u> | Small 4-bit color icon | |
| kSmall8BitIcon | 6 | <u>'ics8'</u> | Small 8-bit color icon | |
| | | | | |

The value you supply in <u>ioDTReqCount</u> is the size in bytes of the buffer that you've allocated for the icon's bitmap pointed to by <u>ioDTBuffer</u>; this value depends on the icon type. Be sure to allocate enough storage for the icon data; 1024 bytes is the largest amount required for any icon under System 7.0. You can use a constant from the following list.

| Constant | Value bytes in bitmap) | Corresponding resource type | Description |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <u>kLargelconSize</u> | 256 | <u>'ICN#'</u> | Large black-and-white icon with mask |
| kLarge4BitIconSize | 512 | <u>'icl4'</u> | Large 4-bit color icon |
| kLarge8BitIconSize | 1024 | <u>'icl8'</u> | Large 8-bit color icon |
| kSmallIconSize | 64 | <u>'ics#'</u> | Small black-and-white icon with mask |
| kSmall4BitIconSize | 128 | <u>'ics4'</u> | Small 4-bit color icon |
| kSmall8BitIconSize | 256 | <u>'ics8'</u> | Small 8-bit color icon |

The value in ioDTActCount reflects the size of the bitmap actually retrieved. If

PBDTGetIcon Page 2

<u>ioDTActCount</u> is larger than <u>ioDTReqCount</u>, only the amount of data allowed by <u>ioDTReqCount</u> is valid.

Returns: an <u>Error code</u>. It will be one of the following:

```
noErr (0) No error
ioErr (-36) I/O error
rfNumErr (-51) Reference number invalid
extFSErr (-58) External file system-file system identifier is nonzero
afpltemNotFound (-5012) Information not found
```

Note: There is a second, asynchronous, version of this function. It does not take a second parameter; instead, it adds the suffix "Async" to the name of the routine.

Similarly, the third (synchronous) version of the routine does not take a second parameter; instead, it adds the suffix "Sync" to the name of the routine.

Note, however, that the second and third versions of these routines do not use the glue code that the first versions use and are therefore more efficient.