

Overview

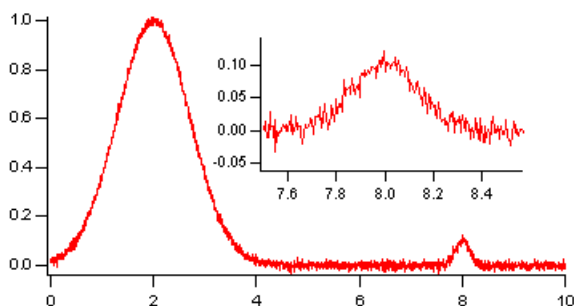
You can embed graphs, tables, Gizmo plots, and control panels into other graphs and control panels.

You can embed graphs, tables, and Gizmo plots into page layouts.

Finally, you can embed notebooks in control panels only.

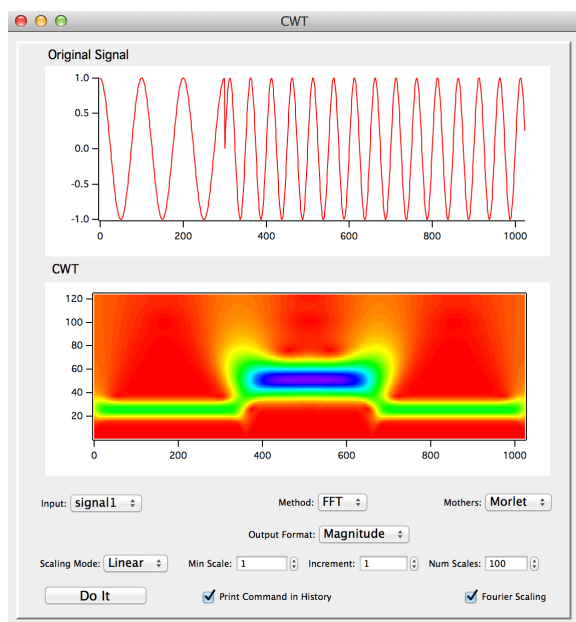
The embedded window is called a *subwindow* and the enclosing window is called the *host*. Subwindows can be nested in a hierarchy of arbitrary depth. The top host window in the hierarchy is known as the *base*.

In this example, the smaller, inset graph is a subwindow:



Although you can create graphs like this by careful positioning of free axes, it is much easier to accomplish using embedding.

In the next example, the two graphs are subwindows embedded in a host panel:



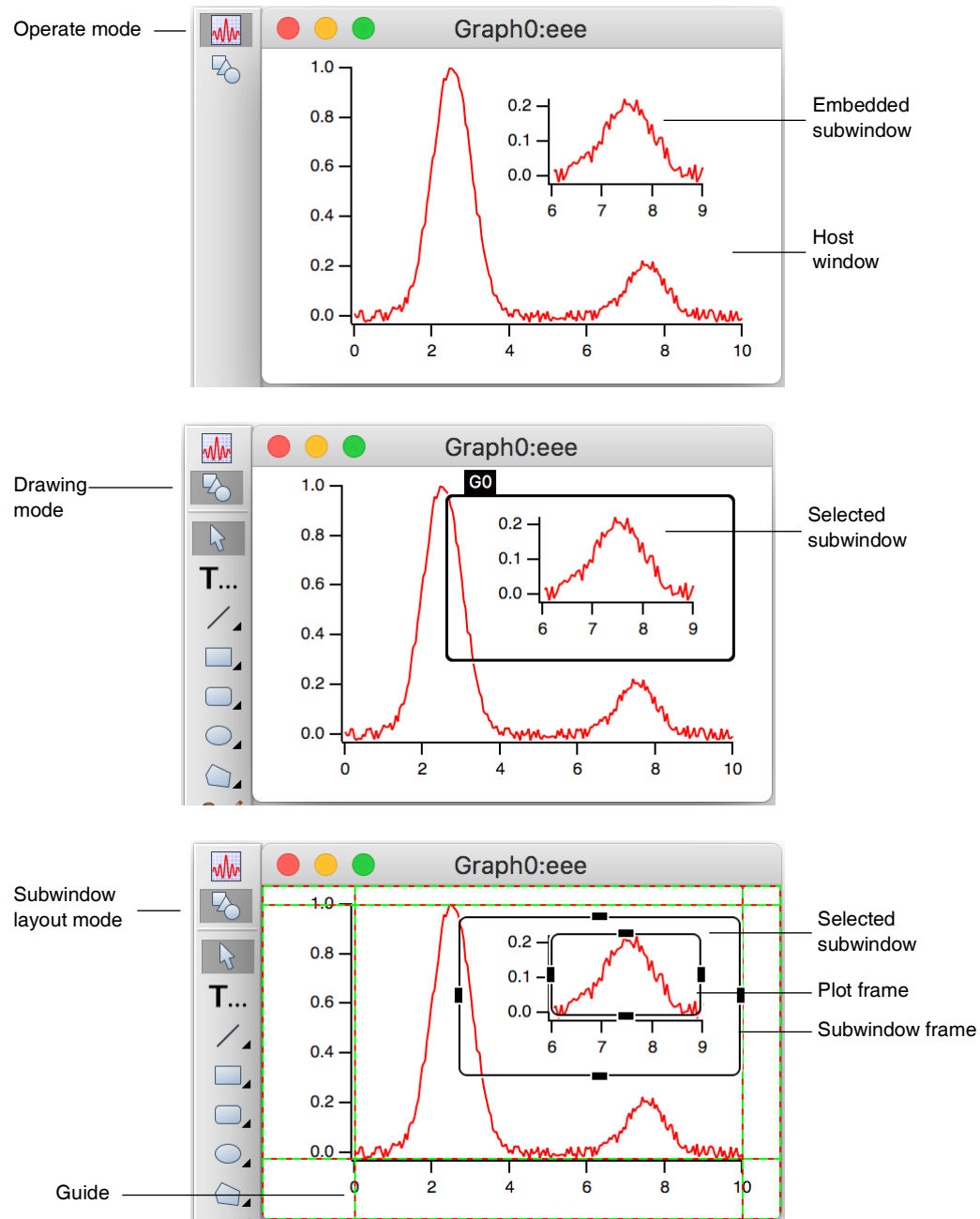
This example is derived from the CWT demo experiment which you can find in the Analysis section of your Examples folder.

Subwindow Terminology

When a window is inserted into another window it is said to be *embedded*. In some configurations (see **Subwindow Restrictions** on page III-82), an embedded window does not support the same functionality that it has as a standalone window. It is then called a *presentation-only* object. For example, when a table is embedded in a panel, it has scroll bars and data entry features just like a standalone table. But when a table is embedded

in a graph or in a page layout, it is a presentation-only object with no scroll bars or other user interface elements.

The following pictures illustrate additional subwindow terminology:



A graph, layout, or control panel window operates in one of three modes:

- Operate mode (also called normal mode)
- Drawing mode
- Subwindow layout mode

When the top icon in the tool palette is selected, the window is in operate mode. This is the mode in which the user normally uses the window or active subwindow.