

**See Also**

See **Pictures** on page III-509 for general information on how Igor handles pictures.

**KillStrings**

**KillStrings** [/A/Z] [*stringName* [, *stringName*]...]

The KillStrings operation discards the named global strings.

**Flags**

- /A        Kills all global strings in the current data folder. If you use /A, omit *stringName*.
- /Z        Does not generate an error if a global string to be killed does not exist. To kill all global strings in the current data folder, use KillStrings/A/Z.

**KillVariables**

**KillVariables** [/A/Z] [*variableName* [, *variableName*]...]

The KillVariables operation discards the named global numeric variables.

**Flags**

- /A        Kills all global variables in the current data folder. If you use /A, omit *variableName*.
- /Z        Does not generate an error if a global variable to be killed does not exist. To kill all global variables in the current data folder, use KillVariables/A/Z.

**KillWaves**

**KillWaves** [*flags*] *waveName* [, *waveName*]...

The KillWaves operation destroys the named waves.

**Flags**

- /A        Kills all waves in the current data folder. If you use /A, omit *waveNames*.
- /F        Deletes the Igor binary wave file from which *waveName* was loaded.
- /Z        Does not generate an error if a wave to be killed is in use or does not exist.

**Details**

The memory the waves occupied becomes available for other uses. You can't kill a wave used in a graph or table or which is reserved by an XOP.

XOPs reserve a wave by sending the OBJINUSE message.

For functions compiled with the obsolete rtGlobals=0 setting, you also can't kill a wave referenced from a user-defined function.

**Examples**

```
KillWaves/A/Z            // kill waves not in use in current data folder
```

**KillWindow**

**KillWindow** [*flags*] *winName*

The KillWindow operation kills or closes a specified window or subwindow without saving a recreation macro.

**Parameters**

*winName* is the name of an existing window or subwindow.

When identifying a subwindow with *winName*, see **Subwindow Syntax** on page III-92 for details on forming the window hierarchy.