

**See Also**

**#define, Conditional Compilation** on page IV-108, **Predefined Global Symbols** on page IV-110

## DefineGuide

**DefineGuide** [/W= *winName*] *newGuideName* = { [*guideName1*, *val* [, *guideName2*]]} [, ...]

The DefineGuide operation creates or overwrites a user-defined guide line in the target or named window or subwindow. Guide lines help with the positioning of subwindows in a host window.

**Parameters**

*newGuideName* is the name for the newly created guide. When it is the name of an existing user-defined guide, the guide will be moved to the new position.

*guideName1*, *guideName2*, etc., must be the names of existing guides.

The meaning of *val* depends on the form of the command syntax. When using only one guide name, *val* is an absolute distance offset from to the guide. The directionality of *val* is to the right or below the guide for positive values. The units of measure are points except in panels where they are in **Control Panel Units**. When using two guide names, *val* is the fractional distance between the two guides.

**Flags**

/W=*winName* Defines guides in the named window or subwindow. When omitted, action will affect the active window or subwindow.

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

**Details**

The names for the built-in guides are as defined in the following table:

	Left	Right	Top	Bottom
Host Window Frame	FL	FR	FT	FB
Host Graph Rectangle	GL	GR	GT	GB
Inner Graph Plot Rectangle	PL	PR	PT	PB
Layout Margin Rectangle	ML	MR	MT	MB

The frame guides apply to all window and subwindow types. The graph rectangle and plot rectangle guide types apply only to graph windows and subwindows. The layout margin rectangle guide types only apply to layout windows.

To delete a guide use *guideName*={}.

**See Also**

The **Display**, **Edit**, **NewPanel**, **NewImage**, and **NewWaterfall** operations.

The **GuideInfo** function.

## DelayUpdate

**DelayUpdate**

The DelayUpdate operation delays the updating of graphs and tables while executing a macro.

**Details**

Use DelayUpdate at the end of a line in a macro if you want the next line in the macro to run before graphs or tables are updated.

This has no effect in user-defined functions. During execution of a user-defined function, windows update only when you explicitly call the **DoUpdate** operation.

**See Also**

The **DoUpdate**, **PauseUpdate**, and **ResumeUpdate** operations.