Finally there are these *graphSpec* options, which appear after the graph name:

/F=*f* Specifies a frame around the graph.

- *f*=0: No frame (default).
- *f*=1: Single frame.
- *f*=2: Double frame.
- *f*=3: Triple frame.
- *f*=4: Shadow frame.

/T Graph is transparent. This allows special effects when graphs are overlaid.

For this to be effective, the graph and its contents must also be transparent. Graphs are transparent only if their backgrounds are white. Annotations have their own transparent/opaque settings. PICTs may have been created transparent or opaque; an opaque PICT cannot be made transparent.

Examples

You can put an entire *graphSpec* into a string variable and use the string variable in its place. In this case the name of the string variable must be preceded by the $ character. This is handy for printing from a procedure and also keeps the PrintGraphs command down to a reasonable number of characters. For example:

```
String spec0, spec1, spec2
spec0 = "Graph0(1, 1, 6, 5)/F=1"
spec1 = "Graph1(1, 6, 6, 10)/F=1"
spec2 = ""                          // PrintGraphs will ignore spec2.
PrintGraphs/I $spec0, $spec1, $spec2
```

If you use a string for a *graphSpec* and that string contains no characters then PrintGraphs will ignore that *graphSpec*.

See Also

The **PrintSettings**, **PrintTable**, **PrintLayout** and **PrintNotebook** operations.

PrintLayout

PrintLayout [**/C=*num* /D**] ***winName***

The PrintLayout operation prints the named page layout window.

Parameters

winName is the window name of the page layout to print.

Flags

/C=*num* Renders graphs, tables, and annotations in black-and-white (*num*=0) or in color (*num*=1; default). It has no effect on pictures, which are colored independently.

/D Prints the layout at the default resolution of the output device. Otherwise it is printed at the highest resolution. This flag is of use only on Macintosh. It has no effect on Windows.

Details

Normally page layouts are printed at the highest available resolution of the output device (printer, plotter, or whatever). On Macintosh, it may not work properly at high resolution with some unusual output devices. If this happens, you can try using the /D flag to see if it works properly at the default resolution.

See Also

The **PrintSettings**, **PrintGraphs**, **PrintTable** and **PrintNotebook** operations.