These X locations and distances are in terms of the X scaling of the named wave unless you use the /P flag, in which case they are in terms of point number.

The EdgeStats operation is not multidimensional aware. See **Analysis on Multidimensional Waves** on page II-95 for details.

See Also
The **FindLevel** operation for use of the /B=*box*, /T=*dx*, /P and /Q flags, and **PulseStats**.

Edit

Edit [***flags***] [***columnSpec*** [**,** ***columnSpec***]…][**as** ***titleStr***]

The Edit operation creates a table window or subwindow containing the specified columns.

Parameters
columnSpec is usually just the name of a wave. If no *columnSpec*s are given, Edit creates an empty table.

Column specifications are wave names optionally followed by one of the suffixes:

Suffix	Meaning
.i	Index values.
.l	Dimension labels.
.d	Data values.
.id	Index and data values.
.ld	Dimension labels and data values.

If the wave is complex, the wave names may be followed by .real or .imag suffixes. However, as of Igor Pro 3.0, both the real and imaginary columns are added to the table together — you can not add one without the other — so using these suffixes is discouraged.

Historical Note: Prior to Igor Pro 3.0, only 1D waves were supported. We called index values "X values" and used the suffix ".x" instead of ".i". We called data values "Y values" and used the suffix ".y" instead of ".d". For backward compatibility, Igor accepts ".x" in place of ".i" and ".y" in place of ".d".

titleStr is a string expression containing the table's title. If not specified, Igor will provide one which identifies the columns displayed in the table.

Flags

/FG=(*gLeft*, *gTop*, *gRight*, *gBottom*)
Specifies the frame guide to which the outer frame of the subwindow is attached inside the host window.

The standard frame guide names are `FL`, `FR`, `FT`, and `FB`, for the left, right, top, and bottom frame guides, respectively, or user-defined guide names as defined by the host. Use `*` to specify a default guide name.

Guides may override the numeric positioning set by /W.

/HIDE=*h*
Hides (h = 1) or shows (h = 0, default) the window.

/HOST=*hcSpec*
Embeds the new table in the host window or subwindow specified by *hcSpec*.

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

/I
Specifies that /W coordinates are in inches.

/K=*k* Specifies window behavior when the user attempts to close it.

k=0: Normal with dialog (default).

k=1: Kills with no dialog.

k=2: Disables killing.

k=3: Hides the window.

If you use /K=2 or /K=3, you can still kill the window using the **KillWindow** operation.

/M Specifies that /W coordinates are in centimeters.

/N=*name* Requests that the created table have this name, if it is not in use. If it is in use, then *name*0, *name*1, etc. are tried until an unused window name is found. In a function or macro, S_name is set to the chosen table name.

/W=(*left*,*top*,*right*,*bottom*)

Gives the table a specific location and size on the screen. Coordinates for /W are in points unless /I or /M are specified before /W.

When used with the /HOST flag, the specified location coordinates of the sides can have one of two possible meanings:

When all values are less than 1, coordinates are assumed to be fractional relative to the host frame size.

When any value is greater than 1, coordinates are taken to be fixed locations measured in points, or **Control Panel Units** for control panel hosts, relative to the top left corner of the host frame.

Details

You can not change dimension index values shown in a table. Use the Change Wave Scaling dialog or the **SetScale** operation.

If /N is not used, Edit automatically assigns to the table window a name of the form "Table*n*", where *n* is some integer. In a function or macro, the assigned name is stored in the S_name string. This is the name you can use to refer to the table from a procedure. Use the **RenameWindow** operation to rename the graph.

Examples

These examples assume that the waves are 1D.

```
Edit myWave,otherWave      // 2 columns: data values from each wave
Edit myWave.id             // 2 columns: x and data values
Edit cmplxWave             // 2 columns: real and imaginary data values
Edit cmplxWave.i           // One column: x values
```

The following examples illustrates the use of column name suffixes in procedures when the name of the wave is in a string variable.

```
Macro TestEdit()
   String w = "wave0"
   Edit $w                 // edit data values
   Edit $w.i               // show index values
   Edit $w.id              // index and data values
End
```

Note that the suffix, if any, must not be stored in the string. In a user-defined function, the syntax would be slightly different:

```
Function TestEditFunction()
   Wave w = $"wave0"
   Edit w                  // no $, because w is name, not string
   Edit w.i                // show index values
   Edit w.id               // index and data values
End
```

See Also

The **DoWindow** operation. For a description of how tables are used, see Chapter II-12, **Tables**.