15. **Click the graph's zoom button (*Macintosh*) or maximize button (*Windows*).**

    To zoom the graph window on Macintosh, press the Option key while clicking the green button in the top/left corner of the window.

    Notice how the rectangle and line expand with the graph. Their coordinates are measured relative to the plot area (rectangle enclosed by the axes).

16. **Click the graph's zoom button (*Macintosh*) or restore button (*Windows*).**

    To restore the graph window on Macintosh, press the Option key while clicking the green button in the top/left corner of the window.

17. **Click the Arrow tool and then double-click the rectangle.**

    The Modify Rectangle dialog appears showing the properties of the rectangle.

18. **Enter 0 in the Thickness box in the Line Properties section.**

    This turns off the frame of the rectangle.

19. **Choose Solid from the Fill Mode pop-up menu.**

20. **Choose a light gray color from the Fore Color pop-up menu under the Fill Mode pop-up menu.**

21. **Click Do It.**

    Observe that the rectangle forms a gray area behind the traces and axes.

22. **Again, double-click the rectangle.**

    The Modify Rectangle dialog appears.

23. **From the X Coordinate pop-up menu, choose Axis Bottom.**

    The X coordinates of the rectangle will be measured in terms of the bottom axis — as if they were data values.

24. **Press Tab until the X0 box is selected and type "0".**

25. **Tab to the X1 box and type "1.6".**

26. **Tab to the Y0 box and type "0".**

27. **Tab to Y1 and type "1".**

    The X coordinates of the rectangle are now measured in terms of the bottom axis and the left side will be at zero while the right side will be at 1.6.

    The Y coordinates are still measured relative to the plot area. Since we entered zero and one for the Y coordinates, the rectangle will span the entire height of the plot area.

28. **Click Do It.**

    Notice the rectangle is nicely aligned with the axis and the plot area.

29. **Click the operate icon (**  **) to exit drawing mode.**

30. **Press Option (*Macintosh*) or Alt (*Windows*), click in the middle of the plot area and drag about 2 cm to the right.**

    The X axis range changes. Notice that the rectangle moved to align itself with the bottom axis.

31. **Choose Edit→Undo Modify.**

Making a Window Recreation Macro

1. **Click the graph's close button.**

   Igor presents a dialog which asks if you want to save a window recreation macro. The graph's name is "Graph0" so Igor suggests "Graph0" as the macro name.

2. **Click Save.**

   Igor generates a window recreation macro in the currently hidden procedure window. A window recreation macro contains the commands necessary to recreate a graph, table, page layout, control panel or 3D plot. You can invoke this macro to recreate the graph you just closed.