

## CHAPTER 5

# BUTTONS AND SWITCHES

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## 5.1. Changing Bit State Using Bit Buttons

You can touch a bit button to change the state of the specified bit.

### 5.1.1. Basic Operations

A bit button can be configured to perform the following operations:

Operation	Description
Set ON	Sets the specified bit to On when the button is pressed.
Set OFF	Sets the specified bit to Off when the button is pressed.
Set ON Pulse	Sets the specified bit to On when the button is pressed and then sets the bit to Off to generate a positive pulse with the specified pulse width.
Set OFF Pulse	Sets the specified bit to Off when the button is pressed and then sets the bit to On to generate a negative pulse with the specified pulse width.
Momentary ON	Sets the specified bit to On when the button is pressed and sets the bit to Off when the button is released. Note: Pressing and releasing a momentary button quickly might generate a pulse that is too short to be detected by the controller. To avoid this problem, specify a sufficient minimum pulse width for the operation so the setting of the bit to Off is delayed if necessary to generate a pulse that is always detectable.
Momentary OFF	Sets the specified bit to Off when the button is pressed and sets the bit to On when the button is released. Note: See the note above.
Invert	Inverts the state of the specified bit when the button is pressed.

**Note:** You can configure a bit button to operate a bit of a word or a bit of a double-word. In these cases, you need to specify the number of the bit to be operated.

## 5.1.2. Operation Options

The following operation options can be selected for a bit button to make it more informative, secure, and useful. You need to select and set those options in the Bit Button property sheet.

Option	Description																								
Monitor	The bit button can be configured to monitor a bit. When this option is selected, the state of the button is controlled by the monitored bit. With the monitored bit, you can control the color and label of the bit button.																								
ON Macro, OFF Macro	<p>An ON Macro is a macro that is run when the associated button is activated to set a bit to 1 (On). An OFF Macro, on the contrary, is a macro that is run when the associated button is activated to set a bit to 0 (Off). The following table shows the macros that each bit button operations can support.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Operation</th> <th>ON Macro</th> <th>OFF Macro</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Set ON</td> <td>•</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Set OFF</td> <td></td> <td>•</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Set ON Pulse</td> <td>•</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Set OFF Pulse</td> <td></td> <td>•</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Momentary ON</td> <td>•</td> <td>•</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Momentary OFF</td> <td>•</td> <td>•</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Invert</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Select these options in the General Page. Specify and edit the ON macro in the ON Macro page. Specify and edit the OFF macro in the OFF Macro page.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When an ON macro or OFF macro is specified, the associated bit setting operation is not performed until the macro is completely executed. So it is important to keep ON and OFF macros as short as possible in order not to delay the bit setting operation.</p>	Operation	ON Macro	OFF Macro	Set ON	•		Set OFF		•	Set ON Pulse	•		Set OFF Pulse		•	Momentary ON	•	•	Momentary OFF	•	•	Invert		
Operation	ON Macro	OFF Macro																							
Set ON	•																								
Set OFF		•																							
Set ON Pulse	•																								
Set OFF Pulse		•																							
Momentary ON	•	•																							
Momentary OFF	•	•																							
Invert																									
Touch Operation Control	The touch operation can be enabled or disabled either by a specified bit or by the current user level. Select and set this option in the Advanced page.																								
Minimum Hold Time	The touch operation of the button will not be activated until the button is pressed and held down for the specified time period (Minimum Hold Time). Set this option in the Advanced page.																								
Operator Confirmation	<p>This option is available for the following bit button operations: Set ON, Set OFF, Set ON Pulse, Set OFF Pulse, and Invert.</p> <p>The Confirmation box will display when the button is touched. If the operator selects “Yes” in the Confirmation box, the button will proceed to perform its operation. If the operator selects “No” or the operator does not respond within the specified time period (Maximum Waiting Time), the button will stop performing its operation.</p> <p>Select and set this option in the Advanced page.</p>																								
Notification	The button can be configured to notify a bit of the completion of the bit setting operation when the button is pressed. Select and set this option in the Advanced page.																								
Operation Logging	Each touch operation of the button can be recorded in the operation log. Select and set this option in the Advanced page.																								
Invisible	The button can be invisible and still touch operable. Select this option in the Visibility page.																								
Visibility Control	The button can be shown or hidden either by a specified bit or by the current user level. Select and set this option in the Visibility page.																								

### 5.1.3. Settings

You can complete all the settings of a bit button in the Bit Button property sheet. This sheet contains the following seven pages. Some of the pages appear only when they are needed.

- **General**

Described in [Section 5.1.4.](#)

- **Label**

Described in [Section 4.3.5.](#)

- **Advanced**

Described in [Section 4.4.5.](#)

- **Visibility**

Described in [Section 4.4.6.](#)

- **External Label**

Described in [Section 4.3.8.](#)

- **On Macro**

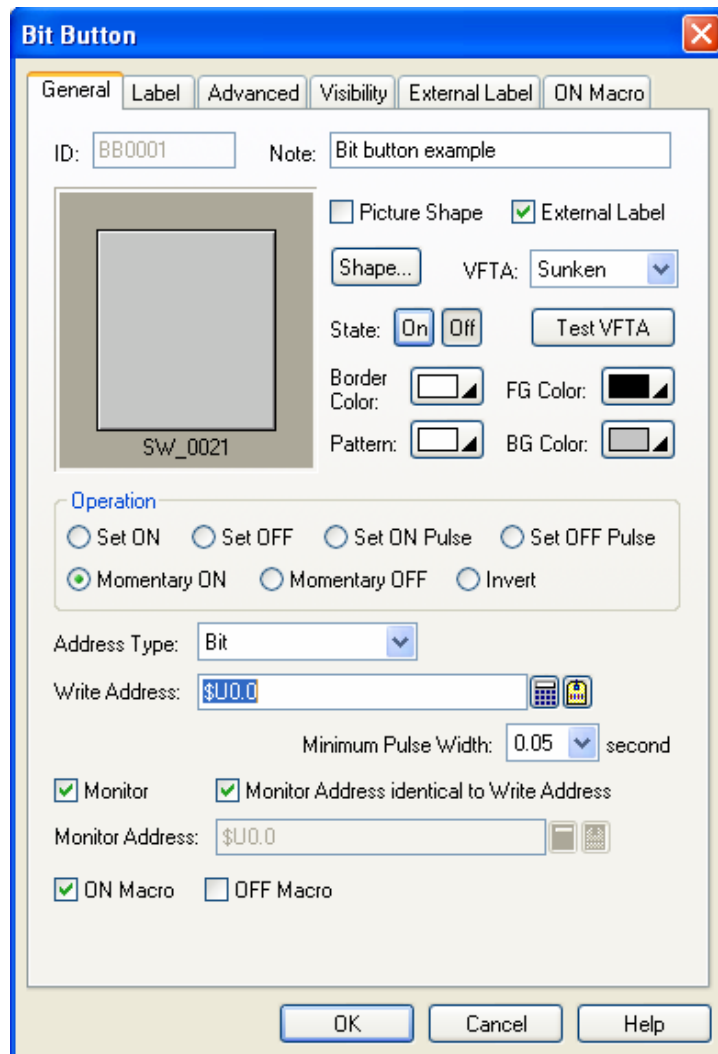
Described in [Section 14.2.6.](#)

- **OFF Macro**





Described in [Section 14.2.6.](#)

## 5.1.4. General Settings





This section describes how to define the general settings for the bit buttons in the General page of the Bit Button property sheet. The following is an example of the General page.



The following table describes each property in the General page.

Property	Description
ID	The object's identifier. It is generated when the object is created. The identifier is unique within the screen where the object is on. The format of the ID's for the bit buttons is BBnnnn.
Note	You can type a note for the bit button.
Shape settings	For details about the following properties, see <a href="#">Section 4.3.4 Setting up the Shape of an Object</a> . Picture Shape,  , VFTA,  , Border Color, Pattern, FG Color, BG Color
External Label	Check this option if you want the bit button to have an external label. Set up the external label in the External Label page.
	Click this button to change the object state to 1 (On) so you can view and set the object appearance for state 1 (On).
	Click this button to change the object state to 0 (Off) so you can view and set the object appearance for state 0 (Off).

Continued

Property		Description								
Operation		Select the operation for the bit button. There are 7 choices: Set ON, Set OFF, Set ON Pulse, Set OFF Pulse, Momentary ON, Momentary OFF, and Invert. For details, see <a href="#">Section 5.1.1 Basic Operations</a>								
Write Address	Address Type	Specifies the type of variable in the Write Address field. The bit buttons support the following three variable types:								
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Variable Type</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bit</td> <td>The variable is a bit variable.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Word</td> <td>The variable is a word variable. You need to specify which bit of the word variable that is to be operated. Specify the bit number (0~15) in the Bit Number field.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Double-word</td> <td>The variable is a double-word variable. You need to specify which bit of the double-word variable that is to be operated. Specify the bit number (0~31) in the Bit Number field.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Variable Type	Description	Bit	The variable is a bit variable.	Word	The variable is a word variable. You need to specify which bit of the word variable that is to be operated. Specify the bit number (0~15) in the Bit Number field.	Double-word	The variable is a double-word variable. You need to specify which bit of the double-word variable that is to be operated. Specify the bit number (0~31) in the Bit Number field.
		Variable Type	Description							
		Bit	The variable is a bit variable.							
	Word	The variable is a word variable. You need to specify which bit of the word variable that is to be operated. Specify the bit number (0~15) in the Bit Number field.								
	Double-word	The variable is a double-word variable. You need to specify which bit of the double-word variable that is to be operated. Specify the bit number (0~31) in the Bit Number field.								
Write Address	Specifies the bit variable to be operated when the Address Type is Bit. Specifies the word variable that contains the bit to be operated when the Address Type is Word. Specifies the double-word variable that contains the bit to be operated when the Address Type is Double-word.									
	Click this icon to bring up the Address Input Keypad and specify the desired address for the Write Address field.									
	Click this icon to bring up the Select Tag dialog box and select the desired tag for the Write Address field.									
Bit Number	Specifies which bit of the variable specified in Write Address field is to be operated.									
Minimum Pulse Width		The minimum width of the pulse that the Momentary ON and Momentary OFF operations must generate. There are six choices available: 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, and 0.5 second.								
Pulse Width		The width of the pulse generated by the Set ON Pulse and Set OFF Pulse operations. There are six choices available: 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, and 0.5 second.								
Monitor		Check this option if you want the bit button to monitor a specified bit and display its state.								
Monitor Address identical to Write Address		Specifies that the Monitor Address is identical to the Write Address. With this item checked, you don't need to specify the Monitor Address again. This item is available when the option Monitor is checked.								
Monitor Address	Monitor Address	Specifies the bit variable to be monitored when the Address Type is Bit. Specifies the word variable that contains the bit to be monitored when the Address Type is Word. Specifies the double-word variable that contains the bit to be monitored when the Address Type is Double-word.								
		Click this icon to bring up the Address Input Keypad and specify the desired address for the Monitor Address field.								
		Click this icon to bring up the Select Tag dialog box and select the desired tag for the Monitor Address field.								
ON Macro		Check this option if you want the button to have an ON macro. Specify and edit the ON macro in the ON Macro page. This option is available when the bit button operation is Set ON, Set ON Pulse, Momentary ON, or Momentary OFF.								
OFF Macro		Check this option if you want the button to have an OFF macro. Specify and edit the OFF macro in the OFF Macro page. This option is available when the bit button operation is Set OFF, Set OFF Pulse, Momentary ON, or Momentary OFF.								
Key		The hard key that is used to operate the bit button. This item is available only when the target panel has hard keys.								

## 5.2. Toggling Bit State Using Toggle Switches

You can touch a toggle switch to toggle the state of the specified bit.

The difference between a toggle switch and a bit button performing Invert operation is described below:

- 1) A toggle switch performs the toggle operation by writing the inverse state of the monitored bit to the destination bit.
- 2) A bit button performs the Invert operation by inverting the destination bit directly regardless of the monitored bit.

### 5.2.1. Settings

You can complete all the settings of a toggle switch in the Toggle Switch property sheet. This sheet contains the following seven pages. Some of the pages appear only when they are needed.

- **General**

Described in [Section 5.2.2.](#)

- **Label**

Described in [Section 4.3.5.](#)

- **Advanced**

Described in [Section 4.4.5.](#)

- **Visibility**

Described in [Section 4.4.6.](#)

- **External Label**

Described in [Section 4.3.8.](#)

- **On Macro**

Described in [Section 14.2.6.](#)

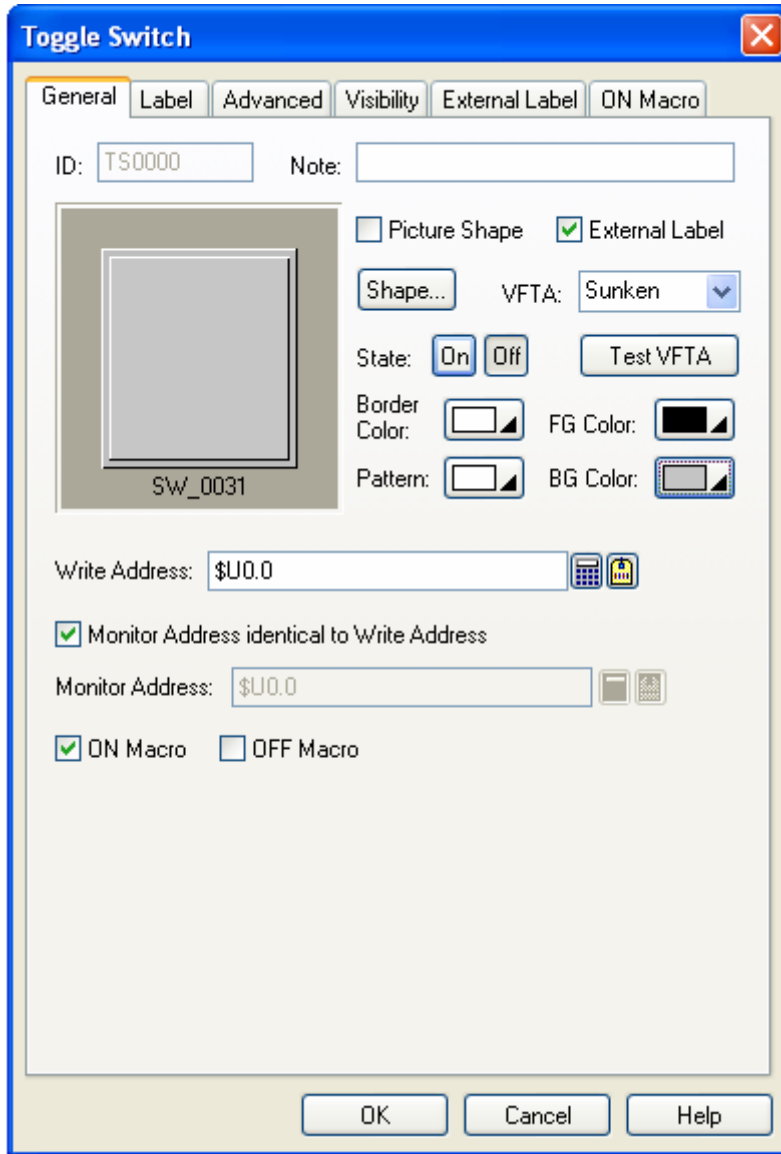
- **OFF Macro**

Described in [Section 14.2.6.](#)



## 5.2.2. General Settings

This section describes how to define the general settings for a toggle switch.









The above is an example of the General page of the Toggle Switch property sheet.

The following table describes each property in the General page.

Property	Description
ID	The object's identifier. It is generated when the object is created. The identifier is unique within the screen where the object is on. The format of the ID's for toggle switches is TSnnnn.
Note	You can type a note for the object.
Shape settings	For details about the following properties, see <a href="#">Section 4.3.4 Setting up the Shape of an Object.</a> Picture Shape, <a href="#">Shape...</a> , VFTA, <a href="#">Test VFTA</a> , Border Color, Pattern, FG Color, BG Color
External Label	Check this option if you want the object to have an external label. Set up the external label in the External Label page.

Continued

Property		Description
		Click this button to change the object state to 1 (On) so you can view and set the object appearance for state 1 (On).
		Click this button to change the object state to 0 (Off) so you can view and set the object appearance for state 0 (Off).
Write Address	Write Address	Specifies the bit variable to be operated.
		Click this icon to bring up the Address Input Keypad and specify a bit address for the Write Address field.
		Click this icon to bring up the Select Tag dialog box and select a bit tag for the Write Address field.
Monitor Address identical to Write Address		Specifies that the Monitor Address is identical to the Write Address. With this item checked, you don't need to specify the Monitor Address again. This item is available when the option Monitor is checked.
Monitor Address	Monitor Address	Specifies the bit variable to be monitored.
		Click this icon to bring up the Address Input Keypad and specify a bit address for the Monitor Address field.
		Click this icon to bring up the Select Tag dialog box and select a bit tag for the Monitor Address field.
ON Macro		Check this option if you want the button to have an ON macro. Specify and edit the ON macro in the ON Macro page.
OFF Macro		Check this option if you want the button to have an OFF macro. Specify and edit the OFF macro in the OFF Macro page.
Key		The hard key that is used to operate the object. This item is available only when the target panel has hard keys.

## 5.3. Changing Screen Using Screen Buttons

You can touch a screen button to open or close a screen.

### 5.3.1. Basic Operations

A screen button can be configured to perform one of the following screen switching operations:

Operation	Description
Open Screen	Opens the specified screen.
Previous Screen	Closes the current main screen and opens the previous main screen. Note: The panel can display many window screens but only one normal screen at a time so a normal screen is also called a main screen. The panel can remember up to 32 previously opened main screens.
Close & Open Screen	Closes the window screen where the screen button is on and opens the specified screen.
Close Screen	Closes the window screen where the screen button is on.

### 5.3.2. Operation Options

The following operation options can be selected for a screen button to make it more informative, secure, and useful. You need to select and set those options in the Screen Button property sheet.

Options	Description
Change User Level	The button can be configured to change the current user level.
Acknowledge Alarm	The button can be configured to acknowledge the associated alarm of the screen where it is on. You can configure an alarm to display an (alarm) screen and the associated alarm of a screen is the alarm that displays the screen.
Indicate Screen Already Opened	The button can be configured to indicate that the specified screen is opened. The indication is done by exchanging the button's FG color with its text color.
Macro	You can specify a macro that will be run when the screen button is activated to perform its operation. Select this option in the General page. Specify and edit the macro in the Macro page. Note: The screen switching operation will not be performed until the macro is completely executed. So it is important to keep the macro as short as possible to not delay the operation.
Touch Operation Control	The touch operation can be enabled or disabled either by a specified bit or by the current user level. Select and set this option in the Advanced page.
Minimum Hold Time	The touch operation of the button will not be activated until the button is pressed and held down for the specified time period (Minimum Hold Time). Select and set this option in the Advanced page.
Notification	The screen button can be configured to notify a bit of the completion of the screen switching operation. Select and set this option in the Advanced page.
Operation Logging	Each touch operation of the button can be recorded in the operation log. Select and set this option in the Advanced page.
Invisible	The button can be invisible and still touch operable. Select this option in the Visibility page.
Visibility Control	The button can be shown or hidden either by a specified bit or by the current user level. Select and set this option in the Visibility page.

### 5.3.3. Settings

You can complete all the settings of a screen button in the Screen Button property sheet. This sheet contains the following six pages. Some of the pages appear only when they are needed.

- **General**

Described in [Section 5.3.4.](#)

- **Label**

Described in [Section 4.3.5.](#)

- **Advanced**

Described in [Section 4.4.5.](#)

- **Visibility**

Described in [Section 4.4.6.](#)

- **External Label**

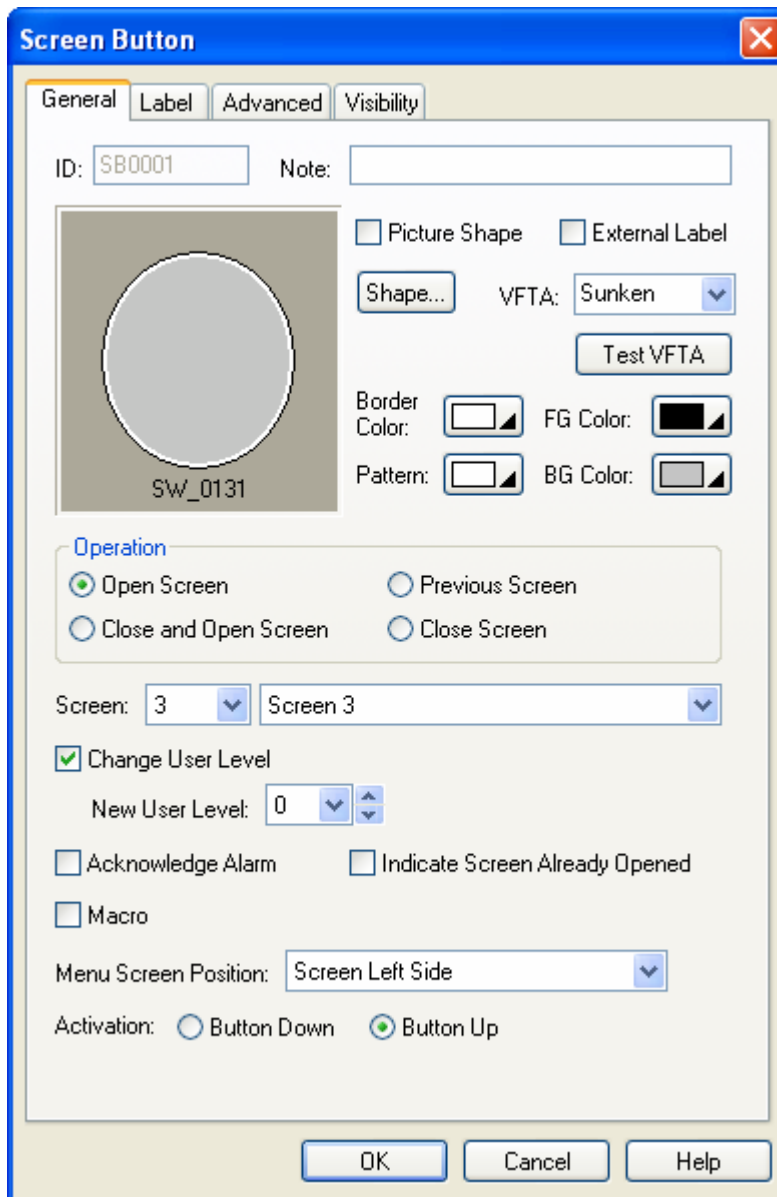
Described in [Section 4.3.8.](#)

- **Macro**

Described in [Section 14.2.6.](#)

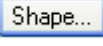
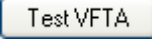
### 5.3.4. General Settings

This section describes how to define the general settings for a screen button.

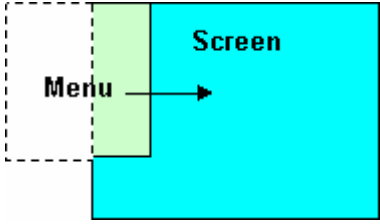
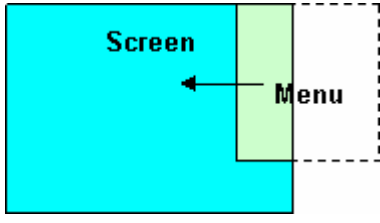
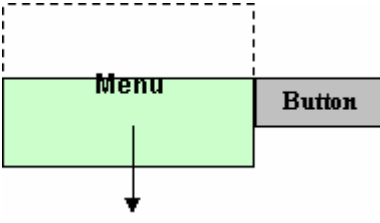
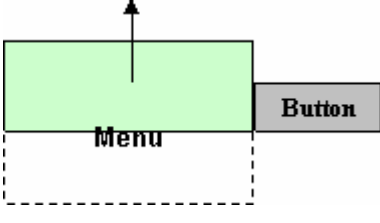
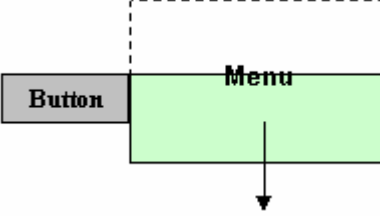
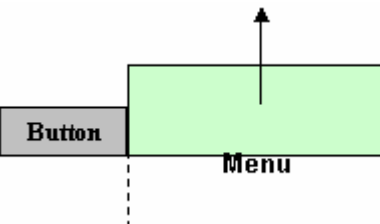


The above is an example of the General page of the Screen Button dialog box.

The following table describes each property in the General page.

Property		Description
ID		The object's identifier. It is generated when the object is created. The identifier is unique within the screen where the object is on and is unchangeable. The format of the ID's for screen buttons is SB####.
Note		You can type a note for the object.
Shape settings		For details about the following properties, see <a href="#">Section 4.3.4 Setting up the Shape of an Object</a> . Picture Shape,  , VFTA,  , Border Color, Pattern, FG Color, BG Color
External Label		Check this option if you want the object to have an external label. Set up the external label in the External Label page.
Operation		Specifies the operation that you want the screen button to perform. There are four choices: Open Screen, Previous Screen, Close and Open Screen, and Close Screen. For details, see <a href="#">Section 5.3.1 Basic Operations</a> .
Screen		Specifies the screen to be opened.
Change User Level	<Check Box>	Check this option if you want the button to change the current user level.
	New User Level	The new user level to replace the current user level.
Acknowledge Alarm		Check this option if you want the button to acknowledge the associated alarm of the screen where the button is on.
Indicate Screen Already Opened		Check this option if you want the button to indicate the specified screen is already open.
Macro		Check this option if you want the button to have a macro. Specify and edit the macro in the Macro page.
Activation	Button Down	Specifies that the touch operation is activated when the button is pushed.
	Button Up	Specifies that the touch operation is activated when the button is released.
Key		The hard key that is used to operate the object. This item is available only when the target panel has hard keys.

Continued

Property	Description		
Menu Screen Position	Select one of the following 6 positions for the specified menu screen to show up. This field will be showed up only when the specified screen is a menu screen.		
	Position	Description	
	Screen Left Side	The menu screen slides into the view horizontally from the left side of the screen.	
	Screen Right Side	The menu screen slides into the view horizontally from the right side of the screen.	
	Button Left Side & Downward	The menu screen appears by the left side of the button and slides downward into the view.	
	Button Left Side & Upward	The menu screen appears by the left side of the button and slides upward into the view.	
	Button Right Side & Downward	The menu screen appears by the right side of the button and slides downward into the view.	
	Button Right Side & Upward	The menu screen appears by the right side of the button and slides upward into the view.	

## 5.4. Performing Built-in Function Using Function Buttons

You can touch a function button to perform the specified built-in function provided by the target panel.

### 5.4.1. Basic Operations

Category	Operation	Description												
Setting up Panel	Increase Brightness/Contrast	Increases either the brightness or the contrast of the display depending on the target panel. Not all target panels support this operation. Check the hardware manual for details.												
	Decrease Brightness/Contrast	Decreases either the brightness or the contrast of the display depending on the target panel. Not all target panels support this operation. Check the hardware manual for details.												
	Save Brightness/Contrast	Saves the setting of either the brightness or the contrast of the display depending on the target panel. Not all target panels support this operation. Check the hardware manual for details.												
	Enter Panel Setup Mode	Exits the application and enters the panel setup mode.												
	End Transparent Communication	Ends the transparent communication.												
	Show Real Time Clock	Displays the settings of Real Time Clock so you can change the settings.												
	Turn Backlight Off	Turns off the backlight of the display. To turn on the backlight, touch the screen. Not all target panels support this operation. Check the hardware manual for details.												
Setting up Application	Log In	Displays the password keypad so you can enter a password to change the current user level.												
	Log Out	Changes the current user level to 0.												
	Show Password Table	Displays the password table so you can change the passwords. The password table only lists the passwords whose user level is equal to or less than the current user level.												
	Acknowledge Alarm	Acknowledges the associated alarm of the screen that the button is on.												
	Change Language	Change the current language to the specified language.												
	Show File Selection Box	Displays the File Selection box for the specified purpose. The following table lists the five purposes: <table border="1" data-bbox="571 1420 1469 1765"> <thead> <tr> <th>Purpose</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Open to Read</td> <td>Open the specified file for reading. The file must exist. (Note)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Open/create to Write</td> <td>Open the specified file for reading. A new file is created when the specified file does not exist. If the specified file exists, it will be over written. (Note)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Open/create to Append</td> <td>Open the specified file for appending data. A new file is created when the specified file does not exist. (Note)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Delete</td> <td>Delete the specified file.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rename</td> <td>Rename the specified file.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Purpose	Description	Open to Read	Open the specified file for reading. The file must exist. (Note)	Open/create to Write	Open the specified file for reading. A new file is created when the specified file does not exist. If the specified file exists, it will be over written. (Note)	Open/create to Append	Open the specified file for appending data. A new file is created when the specified file does not exist. (Note)	Delete	Delete the specified file.	Rename	Rename the specified file.
	Purpose	Description												
Open to Read	Open the specified file for reading. The file must exist. (Note)													
Open/create to Write	Open the specified file for reading. A new file is created when the specified file does not exist. If the specified file exists, it will be over written. (Note)													
Open/create to Append	Open the specified file for appending data. A new file is created when the specified file does not exist. (Note)													
Delete	Delete the specified file.													
Rename	Rename the specified file.													
	<p>You can specify the File Extension Name that will limit the File Selection Box to list only the files of the specified type. The specified extension name can only have ASCII characters and at most 3 characters.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> You need to specify the File I/O Control Block Address which is an internal variable that receives the result of the file open operation. You can specify a macro that will be run when the specified file is opened successfully. It is important to close an opened file by the macro command CLOSE_FILE when you finish the operation on it, or the file data will be lost.</p>													

Continued



Category	Operation	Description
Saving Data to File	Save Recipe Data (.txt file)	Saves the data of the specified recipe block in a text file. The file can be read by any text editor, Microsoft Excel, and the target panel.
	Save Recipe Data (.prd file)	Saves the data of the specified recipe block in a file using the PRD format. The file can be read by the PM RecipeEditor and the target panel.
	Save Logged Data (.txt file)	Saves the data collected by the specified data logger in a text file. The file can be read by any text editor, Microsoft Excel, and the target panel.
	Save Logged Data (.ldf file)	Saves the data collected by the specified data logger in an LDF file. The file can be read by the target panel only.
	Save Alarm History (.txt file)	Saves the alarm history in a text file. The file can be read by any text editor, Microsoft Excel, and the target panel.
	Save Alarm Counts (.txt file)	Saves the alarm counts in a text file. The file can be read by any text editor, Microsoft Excel, and the target panel.
	Save Operation History (.txt file)	Saves the operation history in a text file. The file can be read by any text editor, Microsoft Excel, and the target panel.
	Save Line Chart Data (.txt file)	Saves the data collected by the specified line chart in a text file. The file can be read by any text editor, Microsoft Excel, and the target panel.
	Save Scatter Chart Data (.txt file)	Saves the data collected by the specified scatter chart in a text file. The file can be read by any text editor, Microsoft Excel, and the target panel.
	Save Application Configuration Data (.plf file)	Saves the application configuration data that was downloaded to the target panel before in a PLF file. The file can be used by the software.
	Save System and Application to File (.prp file)	Saves the system programs and the application runtime data in a PRP file. The file can be used by the software and compatible target panels.
Loading Data from File	Load Recipe Data (.txt file)	Loads the data of the specified recipe block from a text file.
	Load Recipe Data (.prd file)	Loads the data of the specified recipe block from a PRD file.
	Load Logged Data (.ldf file)	Loads the data of the specified data logger from a LDF file.
	Load Line Chart Data (.txt file)	Loads the data of the specified line chart from a text file.
	Load Scatter Chart Data (.txt file)	Loads the data of the specified scatter chart from a text file.
Transferring Data	Write Recipe to Controller	Writes the current recipe, which is determined by the current recipe block and the current recipe number, to the specified controller. The controller and the destination address are specified in the settings of the recipe block.
	Read Recipe from Controller	Updates the current recipe, which is determined by the current recipe block and the current recipe number, by reading a recipe from the specified controller. The controller and the source address are specified in the settings of the recipe block.
	Save Recipe Data to Flash ROM	Saves the data of the specified recipe block to the target panel's flash ROM. The option "Need space in flash ROM to save backup" must be selected in the settings of the recipe block to make this operation available.
	Load Recipe Data from Flash ROM	Loads the data of the specified recipe block from the target panel's flash ROM. The option "Need space in flash ROM to save backup" must be selected in the settings of the recipe block to make this operation available.

Continued

Category	Operation	Description
Printing Screen	Print Screen	Prints the screen where the button is on. The printed area is specified in the settings of the screen properties.
	Print Screen to File (256-color .bmp)	Prints the screen where the button is on to a file with the BMP format of 256 colors. The printed area is specified in the settings of the screen properties.
	Print Screen to File (64K-color .bmp)	Prints the screen where the button is on to a file with the BMP format of 64K colors. The printed area is specified in the settings of the screen properties.
	Print Screen to File (True-color .bmp)	Prints the screen where the button is on to a file with the BMP format. The color resolution is the same as the target panel's display. The printed area is specified in the settings of the screen properties.
	Print Screen to File (.jpg)	Prints the screen where the button is on to a file with the JPG format. The printed area is specified in the settings of the screen properties.
Clearing Data	Clear Logged Data	Clears the data of the specified data logger.
	Clear Logged Data (All)	Clears the data of all the data loggers.
	Clear Alarm History	Clears the alarm history.
	Clear Alarm Counts	Resets the alarm counts to 0.
	Clear Operation History	Clears the operation history.
Running Application	Restart Application	Restarts the application.
	Update System and Application From File (.prp)	Updates the system programs and the application runtime data from a PRP file. The original system programs and the application runtime data are replaced by the new ones.
	Boot from File (.prp)	Load-and-runs the system programs and the application runtime data from a PRP file. The original system programs and runtime data are intact. The loaded system programs and the runtime data will be lost after power off.
Multimedia	Play Sound	Plays the specified sound file.
	Stop Playing Sound	Stops playing the current sound file
	Take Picture	Takes a picture from the specified USB camera.
Adjusting Viewing Range	Zoom In	Makes the viewing range of the associated object one half smaller so the object shows less content with more detail.
	Zoom Out	Makes the viewing range of the associated object twice larger so the object shows more content with less detail.
	Restore to Normal View	Restores the viewing range to the original setting.
Scrolling Content	Scroll Left	Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the left.
	Scroll Right	Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the right.
	Scroll Up	Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the top.
	Scroll Down	Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the bottom.
	Scroll Page Left	Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the left by one page.
	Scroll Page Right	Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the right by one page.
	Scroll Page Up	Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the top by one page.
	Scroll Page Down	Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the bottom by one page.
	Scroll to Left End	Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the left end.
	Scroll to Right End	Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the right end.
	Scroll to Bottom End	Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the bottom end.
	Scroll to Top End	Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the top end.

Continued

Category	Operation	Description
Changing Data	Select Next Data Entry Object	Selects the next data entry object on the screen where the button is on.
	Select Previous Data Entry Object	Selects the previous data entry object on the screen where the button is on.
	Increase Value by One	Activates the selected data entry object to set its specified variable to the value that is obtained by increasing the value of its monitored variable by one. The operation is available for multi-state buttons whose property "Activation" is set to "Indirect". The operation is available for numeric entries whose property "Data Entry" is set to "On-screen Keypad and/or Function Keys".
	Decrease Value by One	Activates the selected data entry object to set its specified variable to the value that is obtained by decreasing the value of its monitored variable by one. The operation is available for multi-state buttons whose property "Activation" is set to "Indirect". The operation is available for numeric entries whose property "Data Entry" is set to "On-screen Keypad and/or Function Keys".

### 5.4.2. Operation Options

The following operation options can be added to a function button to make it more informative, secure, and useful. You need to select and set these options in the Function Button property sheet.

Options	Description
Macro	You can specify a macro that will be run when a file is successfully opened. Select this option in the General page. Specify and edit the macro in the Macro page.
Touch Operation Control	The touch operation can be enabled and disabled either by a specified bit or by the current user level. Select and set this option in the Advanced page.
Minimum Hold Time	The touch operation of the button will not be activated until the button is pressed and held down for the specified time period (Minimum Hold Time). Set this option in the Advanced page.
Operator Confirmation	The Confirmation box will display when the button is touched. If the operator selects "Yes" in the Confirmation box, the button will proceed to perform its operation. If the operator selects "No" or the operator does not respond within the specified time period (Maximum Waiting Time), the button will stop performing its operation. Select and set this option in the Advanced page.
Notification	The button can be configured to notify a bit when the specified operation is performed successfully. Select and set this option in the Advanced page.
Operation Logging	Each touch operation of the button can be recorded in the operation log. Select and set this option in the Advanced page.
Invisible	The button can be invisible and still touch operable. Select this option in the Visibility page.
Visibility Control	The button can be shown or hidden either by a specified bit or by the current user level. Select and set this option in the Visibility page.

### 5.4.3. Settings

You can complete all the settings of a function button in the Function Button property sheet. This sheet contains the following five pages. Some of the pages appear only when they are needed.

- **General**

Described in [Section 5.4.4.](#)

- **Label**

Described in [Section 4.3.5.](#)

- **Advanced**

Described in [Section 4.4.5.](#)

- **Visibility**

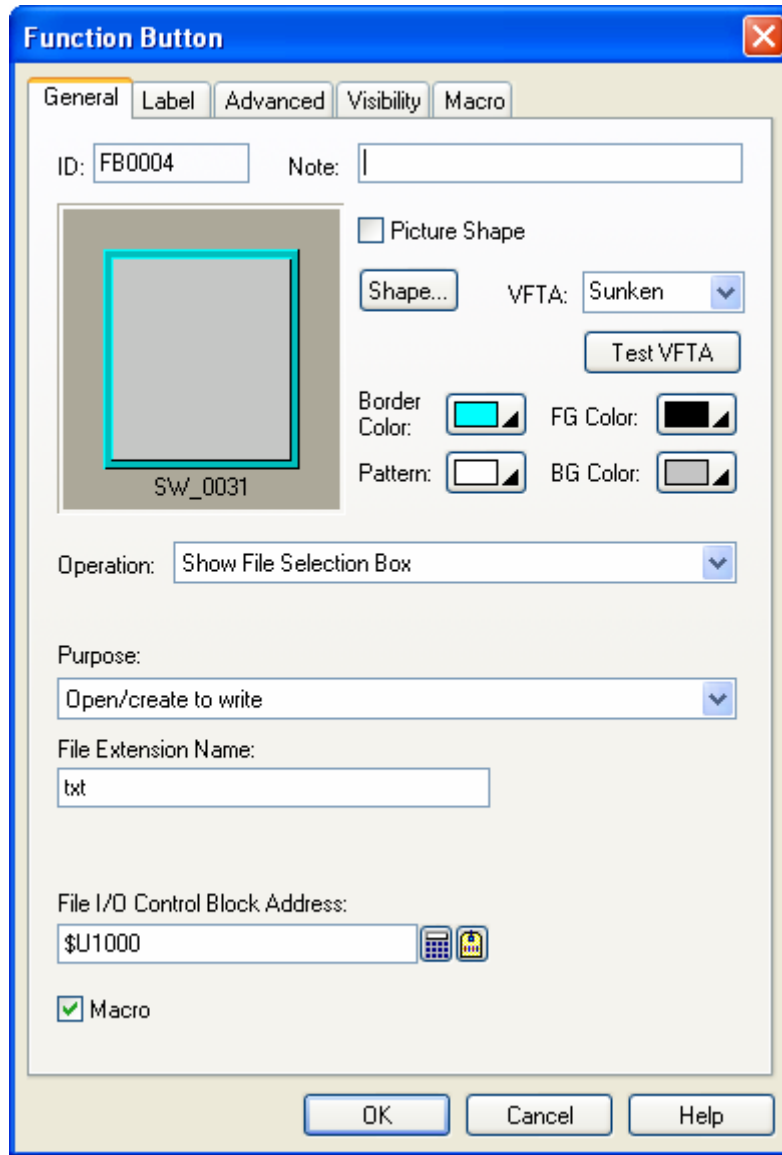
Described in [Section 4.4.6.](#)

- **Macro**

Described in [Section 14.2.6.](#)

### 5.4.4. General Settings

This section describes how to define the general settings for a function button.





The above are an example of the General page of the Function Button dialog box.

The following table describes each property in the General page.

Property	Description
ID	The object's identifier. It is generated when the object is created. The identifier is unique within the screen where the object is on. The format of the ID's for function buttons is FBnnnn.
Note	You can type a note for the object.
Shape settings	For details about the following properties, see <a href="#">Section 4.3.4 Setting up the Shape of an Object</a> . Picture Shape, <a href="#">Shape...</a> , VFTA, <a href="#">Test VFTA</a> , Border Color, Pattern, FG Color, BG Color

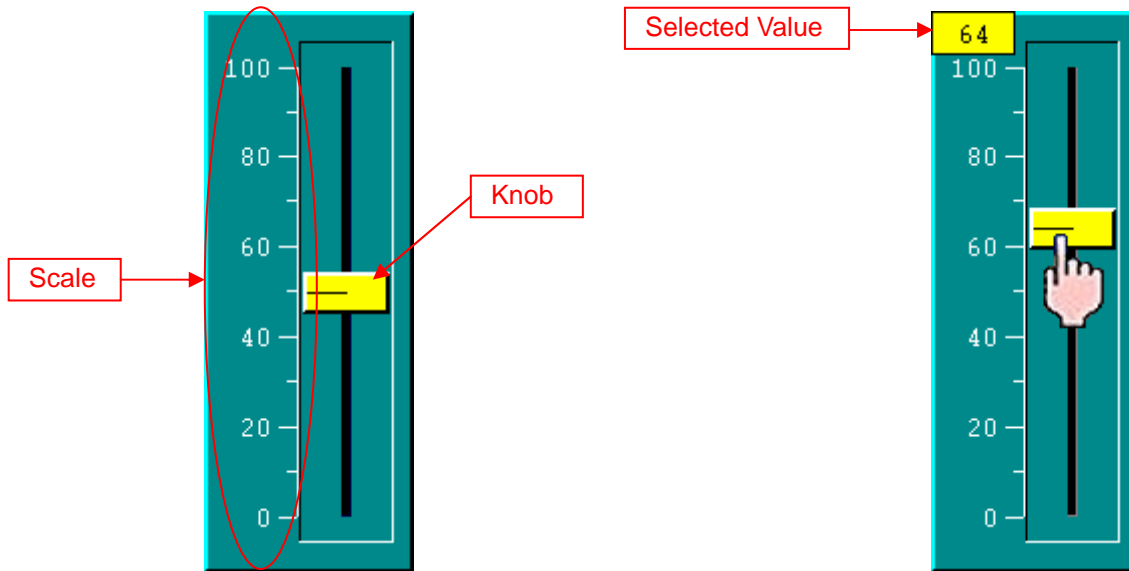
Continued

Property		Description								
External Label		Check this option if you want the object to have an external label. Set up the external label in the External Label page.								
Operation		Specifies the operation that you want the function button to perform. About the available operations, see <a href="#">Section 5.4.1 Basic Operation</a> .								
ID, Purpose, or Language	Associated Object ID	The ID of the object associated with the selected operation.								
	Data Logger	The ID of the data logger associated with the selected operation.								
	Line Chart	The ID of the line chart associated with the selected operation.								
	Recipe Block	The ID of the recipe block associated with the selected operation.								
	Scatter Chart	The ID of the scatter chart associated with the selected operation.								
	Purpose	The purpose for the Show File Selection Box operation.								
	Language	The language for the Change Language operation.								
	Sound	The ID of the sound for the Play Sound operation.								
Filename, Extension name, Method	Camera ID & Picture Type	The camera ID and the picture file type for the Take Picture operation.								
	Default Filename	The default filename for the selected operation. The name can only have ASCII characters and at most 80 characters.								
	File Extension Name	The file extension name for the selected operation. The name can only have ASCII characters and at most 3 characters.								
Method		The method for the Play Sound operation.								
Filename Selectable		Check this item so the File Selection box will display for the operator to select a file. The selected file will be used for the selected operation.								
File I/O Control Block Address	<Edit Box>	Specifies the internal variable to receive the result of the file open operation. The memory block requires 44 words.								
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Word</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0,1</td> <td>A 32-bit word to store the handle of an opened file</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2,3</td> <td>A 32-bit word to store the size (in byte) of the file</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4~43</td> <td>A byte array to store the filename and the extension name of the opened file; the maximum length of the filename and the extension name is 80 characters</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Word	Description	0,1	A 32-bit word to store the handle of an opened file	2,3	A 32-bit word to store the size (in byte) of the file	4~43	A byte array to store the filename and the extension name of the opened file; the maximum length of the filename and the extension name is 80 characters
		Word	Description							
	0,1	A 32-bit word to store the handle of an opened file								
2,3	A 32-bit word to store the size (in byte) of the file									
4~43	A byte array to store the filename and the extension name of the opened file; the maximum length of the filename and the extension name is 80 characters									
		Click this icon to bring up the Address Input Keypad and specify an internal address for this property.								
		Click this icon to bring up the Select Tag dialog box and select an internal tag for this property.								
Macro		Check this option if you want the button to have a macro. Specify and edit the macro in the Macro page.								
Key		The hard key that is used to operate the object. This item is available only when the target panel has hard keys.								

## 5.5. Selecting Word Value Using Slide Switches

You can touch the knob of a slide switch and move the knob to select a desired value. The selected value is written to the specified variable when you release the knob.

### 5.5.1. Basic Operations



The above are two examples of slide switches. The right one shows a slide switch whose knob is being touched.

You specify the variable to be controlled, the minimum of the variable, and the maximum of the variable for a slide switch. The variable is monitored and its value combined with the specified minimum and maximum determines the knob position of the slide switch. You can touch and move the knob to select a desired value. The selected value is shown when the knob is being held. When you release the knob, the selected value is written to the specified variable.

You can choose one of the following four directions for a slide switch:

Direction	Description
Upward	The knob can move vertically. The knob is at the top end when the variable value is equal to or greater than the specified maximum. The knob is at the bottom end when the variable value is equal to or less than the specified minimum. When the variable value is between the maximum and minimum, the knob is at a proportional position between the top end and the bottom end.
Downward	The knob can move vertically. The knob is at the bottom end when the variable value is equal to or greater than the specified maximum. The knob is at the top end when the variable value is equal to or less than the specified minimum. When the variable value is between the maximum and minimum, the knob is at a proportional position between the bottom end and the top end.
Leftward	The knob can move horizontally. The knob is at the left end when the variable value is equal to or greater than the specified maximum. The knob is at the right end when the variable value is equal to or less than the specified minimum. When the variable value is between the maximum and minimum, the knob is at a proportional position between the left end and the right end.
Rightward	The knob can move horizontally. The knob is at the right end when the variable value is equal to or greater than the specified maximum. The knob is at the left end when the variable value is equal to or less than the specified minimum. When the variable value is between the maximum and minimum, the knob is at a proportional position between the right end and the left end.

## 5.5.2. Operation Options

The following operation options can be added to a slide switch to make it more informative, secure, and useful. You need to select and set these options in the Slide Switch dialog box.

Options	Description
Scale	The switch can have a scale. Select and set this option in the Scale page.
Touch Operation Control	The touch operation can be enabled and disabled either by a specified bit or by the current user level. Select and set this option in the Advanced page.
Notification	The switch can be configured to notify a bit when a change to the specified variable is performed. Select and set this option in the Advanced page.
Operation Logging	Each change to the specified variable can be recorded in the operation log. Select and set this option in the Advanced page.
Visibility Control	The switch can be shown or hidden either by a specified bit or by the current user level. Select and set this option in the Visibility page.

## 5.5.3. Settings

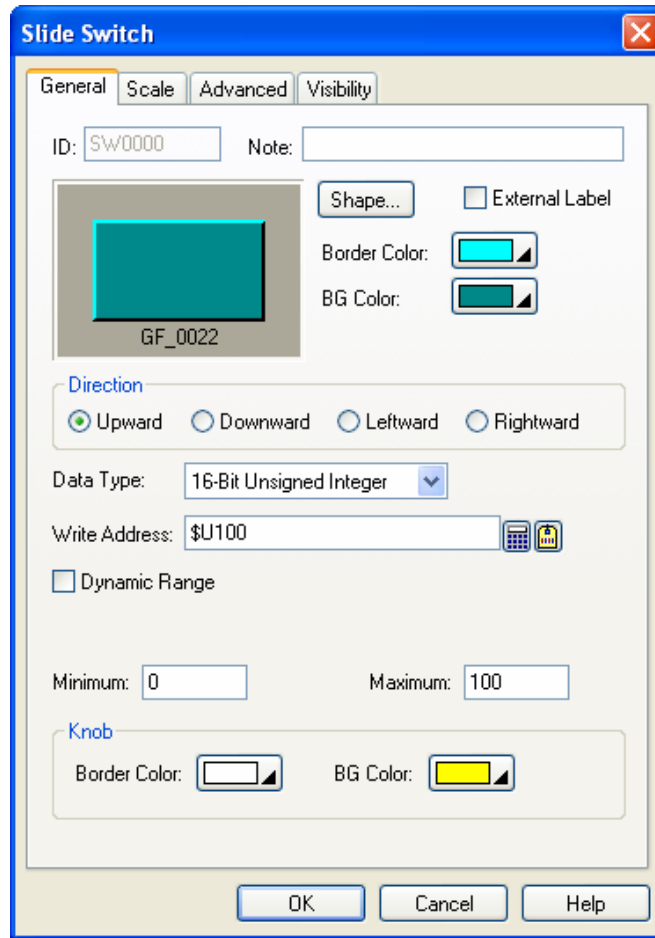
You can complete all the settings of a slide switch in the Slide Switch dialog box. This dialog box contains the following five pages. Some of the pages appear only when they are needed.

- **General**  
Described in [Section 5.5.4.](#)
- **Scale**  
Described in [Section 4.4.4.](#)
- **Advanced**  
Described in [Section 4.4.5.](#)
- **Visibility**  
Described in [Section 4.4.6.](#)
- **External Label**  
Described in [Section 4.3.8.](#)






### 5.5.4. General Settings

This section describes how to define the general settings for a slide switch.





The above is an example of the General page of the Slide Switch dialog box.

The following table describes each property in the General page.

Property		Description
ID		The object's identifier. It is generated when the object is created. The identifier is unique within the screen where the object is on. The format of the ID's for slide switches is SWnnnn.
Note		You can type a note for the object.
Shape settings		For details about the following properties, see <a href="#">Section 4.3.4 Setting up the Shape of an Object</a> .  , Border Color, BG Color
External Label		Check this option if you want the object to have an external label. Set up the external label in the External Label page.
Direction		Specifies the direction of the slide switch. For details, <a href="#">see 5.5.1 Basic Operation</a> .
Data Type		The data type of the variable to be controlled by the object.
Write Address	Write Address	Specifies the variable to be controlled by the object.
		Click this icon to bring up the Address Input Keypad and specify an address for this field.
		Click this icon to bring up the Select Tag dialog box and select a tag for this field.

Continued

Property		Description																															
Dynamic Range	Dynamic Range	Check this option so the minimum and the maximum of the variable will be specified at runtime. When this option is selected, the minimum and maximum of the marks for the scale of the slide switch can be specified at runtime too. The data that specifies the above two ranges should be set and arranged correctly in a memory block called the dynamic range parameter block. You need to specify the dynamic range parameter block for the slide switch in the Dynamic Range Parameter Block field.																															
	Dynamic Range Parameter Block	<p>Specifies the variable that stores the dynamic range parameter block for the slide switch when the Dynamic Range is selected.</p> <p>Click  to enter an address for this field. Click  to select a tag for this field. The following table shows the data arrangement of the parameter block when the data type is 16-bit and the scale of the slide switch is not dynamic.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Word</th> <th>Parameter</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>The minimum of the variable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>The maximum of the variable</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The following table shows the data arrangement of the parameter block when the data type is 16-bit and the scale of the slide switch is dynamic.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Word</th> <th>Parameter</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>The minimum of the variable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>The maximum of the variable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2, 3</td> <td>The minimum of the mark for the scale; 32-bit integer number</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4, 5</td> <td>The maximum of the mark for the scale; 32-bit integer number</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The following table shows the data arrangement of the parameter block when the data type is 32-bit and the scale of the slide switch is not dynamic.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Word</th> <th>Parameter</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0, 1</td> <td>The minimum of the variable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2, 3</td> <td>The maximum of the variable</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The following table shows the data arrangement of the parameter block when the data type is 32-bit and the scale of the slide switch is dynamic.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Word</th> <th>Parameter</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0, 1</td> <td>The minimum of the variable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2, 3</td> <td>The maximum of the variable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4, 5</td> <td>The minimum of the mark for the scale; 32-bit integer number</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6, 7</td> <td>The maximum of the mark for the scale; 32-bit integer number</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Word	Parameter	0	The minimum of the variable	1	The maximum of the variable	Word	Parameter	0	The minimum of the variable	1	The maximum of the variable	2, 3	The minimum of the mark for the scale; 32-bit integer number	4, 5	The maximum of the mark for the scale; 32-bit integer number	Word	Parameter	0, 1	The minimum of the variable	2, 3	The maximum of the variable	Word	Parameter	0, 1	The minimum of the variable	2, 3	The maximum of the variable	4, 5	The minimum of the mark for the scale; 32-bit integer number	6, 7
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6, 7	The maximum of the mark for the scale; 32-bit integer number																																
Minimum		The minimum of the variable to be controlled.																															
Maximum		The maximum of the variable to be controlled.																															
Knob	Border Color	The border color of the knob. To specify the color, click the corresponding Color icon and select a color from the Color palette.																															
	BG Color	The color inside the border. To specify the color, click the corresponding Color icon and select a color from the Color palette.																															

## 5.6. Setting Word Value Using Word Buttons

You can touch a word button to set a value to the specified variable.

### 5.6.1. Basic Operations

A word button can be configured to perform one of the following operations:

Operation	Description
Set Constant	Writes the specified constant to the specified variable.
Enter Value	Allows you to enter a value to change the specified variable. The Numeric Keypad displays when the button is pressed and released. After a value is entered with the keypad, the buttons checks if the value is within the range of the specified minimum and maximum. If the value is valid, the button writes the entered value to the specified variable. If the value is invalid, the operator has to enter another value or quit the operation.
Enter Password	Allows you to enter a value to change the specified variable. The keypad shows the input with a string of asterisk so others can not know the input value. The Numeric Keypad displays when the button is pressed and released. The keypad shows the operator input with a string of asterisk so others do not know the input value. After a value is entered with the keypad, the buttons checks if the value is within the range of the specified minimum and maximum. If the value is valid, the button writes the entered value to the specified variable. If the value is invalid, the operator has to enter another value or quit the operation.
Add	Increases the specified variable by the specified constant. If the result of the increase is greater than the specified maximum, the variable is set to the maximum.
Subtract	Decreases the specified variable by the specified constant. If the result of the decrease is less than the specified minimum, the variable is set to the minimum.

### 5.6.2. Operation Options

The following operation options can be added to a word button to make it more informative, secure, and useful. You need to select and set these options in the Word Button dialog box.

Options	Description
Touch Operation Control	The touch operation can be enabled or disabled either by a specified bit or by the current user level. Select and set this option in the Advanced page.
Minimum Hold Time	The touch operation of the button will not be activated until the button is pressed and held down for the specified time period (Minimum Hold Time). Set this option in the Advanced page.
Operator Confirmation	The Confirmation box will display when the button is touched. If the operator selects "Yes" in the Confirmation box, the button will proceed to perform its operation. If the operator selects "No" or the operator does not respond within the specified time period (Maximum Waiting Time), the button will stop performing its operation. Select and set this option in the Advanced page. Note that this option is not available for the Enter Password operation.
Notification	The button can be configured to notify a bit of the completion of the specified operation. Select and set this option in the Advanced page.
Operation Logging	Each touch operation of the button can be recorded in the operation log. Select and set this option in the Advanced page.
Invisible	The button can be invisible and still touch operable. Select this option in the Visibility page.
Visibility Control	The button can be shown or hidden either by a specified bit or by the current user level. Select and set this option in the Visibility page.

### 5.6.3. Settings

You can complete all the settings of a word button in the Word Button property sheet. This sheet contains the following five pages. Some of the pages appear only when they are needed.

- **General**

Described in [Section 5.6.4.](#)

- **Label**

Described in [Section 4.3.5.](#)

- **Advanced**

Described in [Section 4.4.5.](#)

- **Visibility**

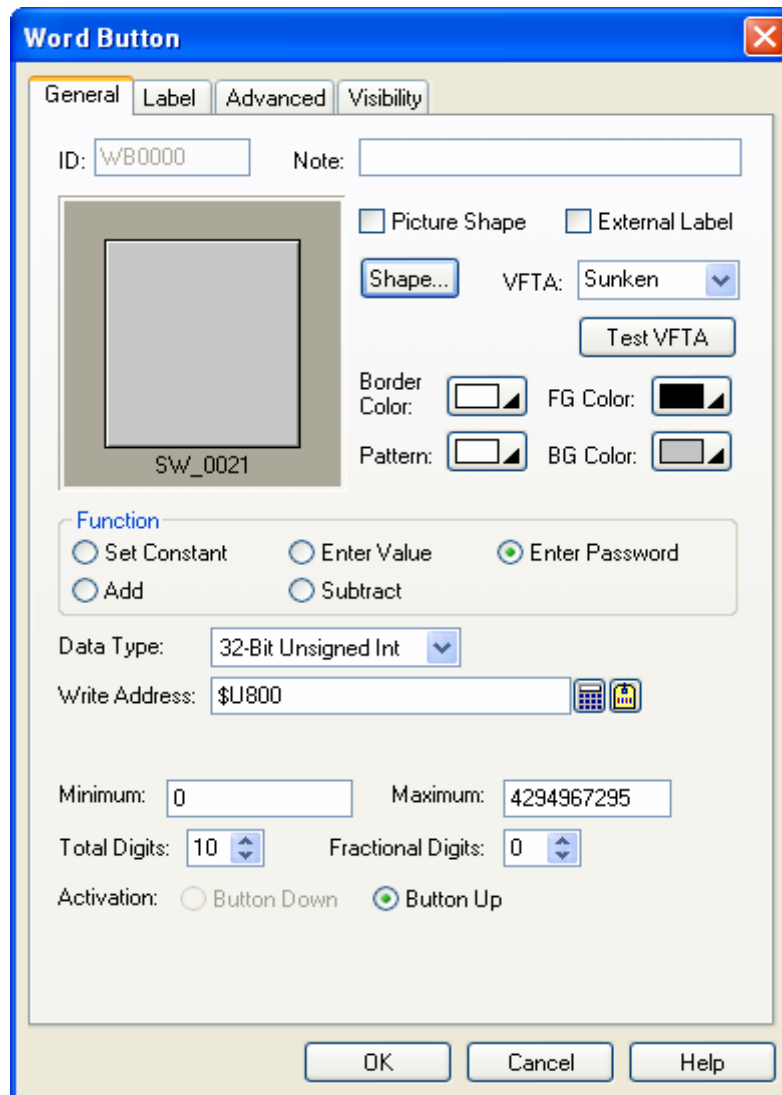
Described in [Section 4.4.6.](#)

- **External Label**

Described in [Section 4.3.8.](#)





### 5.6.4. General Settings

This section describes how to define the general settings for a word button.



The above is an example of the General page of the Word Button property sheet.

The following table describes each property in the General page.







Property		Description																														
ID		The object's identifier. It is generated when the object is created. The identifier is unique within the screen where the object is on. The format of the ID's for word buttons is WBnnnn.																														
Note		You can type a note for the word button.																														
Shape settings		For details about the following properties, see <a href="#">Section 4.3.4 Setting up the Shape of an Object</a> . Picture Shape,  , VFTA,  , Border Color, Pattern, FG Color, BG Color.																														
External Label		Check this option if you want the word button to have an external label. Set up the external label in the External Label page.																														
Operation		Specifies the operation that the word button performs. For details, <a href="#">see Section 5.6.1 Basic Operations</a> .																														
Data Type		The data type of the variable to be controlled.																														
Write Address	Write Address	Specifies the variable to be controlled.																														
		Click this icon to bring up the Address Input Keypad and specify an address for this property.																														
		Click this icon to bring up the Select Tag dialog box and select a tag for this property.																														
Constant		The constant for the specified operation.																														
Minimum		The minimum for the specified operation.																														
Maximum		The maximum for the specified operation.																														
Total Digits		The number of digits to be displayed for the Minimum and the Maximum on the numeric keypad.																														
Fractional Digits		<p>When the Data Type is 32-bit Floating Point, this property specifies the number of fractional digits to be displayed for the Minimum and the Maximum on the numeric keypad.</p> <p>When the Data Type is not 32-bit Floating Point, this property specifies not only the number of fractional digits to be displayed but also the number of least significant digits to be displayed as the fractional part. With this feature, an integer can be shown and entered as a fixed point number. When the Fractional Digits is nonzero, say N, the entered value will be converted to an integer according to the following formula before being output.</p> $\text{OutputValue} = \text{EnteredValue} * (\text{Nth power of } 10)$ <p><b>Example:</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Display Type</th> <th>Total Digits</th> <th>Fractional Digits</th> <th>Entered Value</th> <th>Output Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>32-bit Floating Point</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> <td>12.34</td> <td>12.34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>32-bit Floating Point</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> <td>123.4</td> <td>Error!</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16-bit Signed Decimal</td> <td>5</td> <td>2</td> <td>123.45</td> <td>12345</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16-bit Signed Decimal</td> <td>5</td> <td>2</td> <td>-0.05</td> <td>-5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16-bit Signed Decimal</td> <td>5</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>300</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Display Type	Total Digits	Fractional Digits	Entered Value	Output Value	32-bit Floating Point	4	2	12.34	12.34	32-bit Floating Point	4	2	123.4	Error!	16-bit Signed Decimal	5	2	123.45	12345	16-bit Signed Decimal	5	2	-0.05	-5	16-bit Signed Decimal	5	2	3	300
Display Type	Total Digits	Fractional Digits	Entered Value	Output Value																												
32-bit Floating Point	4	2	12.34	12.34																												
32-bit Floating Point	4	2	123.4	Error!																												
16-bit Signed Decimal	5	2	123.45	12345																												
16-bit Signed Decimal	5	2	-0.05	-5																												
16-bit Signed Decimal	5	2	3	300																												
Activation	Button Down	Select this item so the touch operation will be activated when the button is touched.																														
	Button Up	Select this item so the touch operation will be activated when the button is released.																														
Key		The hard key that is used to operate the word button. This item is available when the target panel has hard keys.																														

## 5.7. Selecting Work Value Using Multi-state Switches



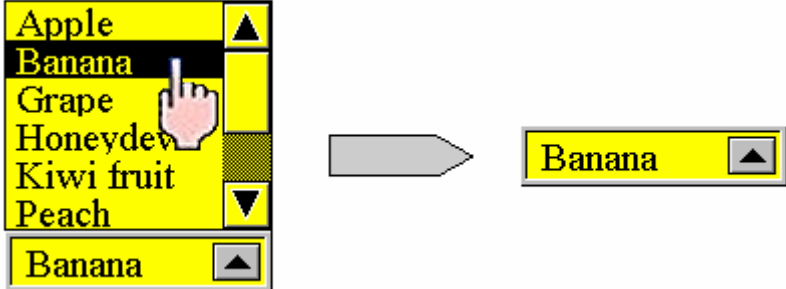
You can use a multi-state switch to change the state of the specified variable.

### 5.7.1. Basic Operations

A multi-state switch can be configured to perform as one of the following types of controls:

Control Type	Description
Button	The multi-state switch is a push button. It changes the state of the specified variable to the next state when it is touched. Note that the next state is not necessarily the current state plus one.
List	<p>The multi-state switch is a list box. It lists the text of all the states of the switch one state per line starting from state 0 as shown in the right example.</p> <p>The text of the current state is highlighted. If the desired state is not in the view, you can use the scroll bar attached to the right side of the list box to scroll the text. When you select a desired state by touching its text, the list box writes the value of the selected state to the specified variable.</p> 
Drop-down List	<p>The multi-state switch is a drop-down list. It displays the text of the current state and a button with the down arrow symbol as shown in the following example.</p>  <p>When the button is touched, the switch list displays a list box beneath itself as shown in the following example.</p>  <p>The list box lists the text of all states of the switch one state per line starting from state 0. The text of the current state is highlighted. If the desired state is not in the view, you can use the scroll bar attached to the right side of the list to scroll the text. When you select a desired state by touching its text, the switch writes the value of the selected state to the specified variable and closes the list box.</p>    <p>If you want to cancel the operation when the list box is showing, touch anywhere other than the text in the list box.</p>

Continued

Control Type	Description
Throw-up List	<p>The multi-state switch is a throw-up list. It displays the text of the current state and a button with the up arrow symbol as shown in the following example.</p>  <p>When the button is touched, the switch list displays a list box above itself as shown in the following example.</p>  <p>The list box lists the text of all states of the switch one state per line starting from state 0. The text of the current state is highlighted. If the desired state is not in the view, you can use the scroll bar attached to the right side of the list to scroll the text. When you select a desired state by touching its text, the switch writes the value of the selected state to the specified variable and closes the list box.</p>  <p>If you want to cancel the operation when the list box is showing, touch anywhere other than the text in the list box.</p>

### 5.7.2. Operation Options

The following operation options can be added to a multi-state switch to make it more informative, secure, and useful. You need to select and set these options in the Multi-state Switch dialog box.

Options	Description
Touch Operation Control	The touch operation can be enabled and disabled either by a specified bit or by the current user level. Select and set this option in the Advanced page.
Minimum Hold Time	The touch operation of the switch will not be activated until the switch is pressed and held down for the specified time period (Minimum Hold Time). Set this option in the Advanced page.
Notification	The switch can be configured to notify a bit of the completion of the specified operation. Select and set this option in the Advanced page.
Operation Logging	Each data change performed by the switch can be recorded in the operation log. Select and set this option in the Advanced page.
Invisible	The switch can be invisible and still touch operable. Select this option in the Visibility page.
Visibility Control	The switch can be shown or hidden either by a specified bit or by the current user level. Select and set this option in the Visibility page.

### 5.7.3. Settings

You can complete all the settings of a multi-state switch in the Multi-state Switch dialog box. This dialog box contains the following six pages. Some of the pages appear only when they are needed.

- **General**

Described in [Section 5.7.4.](#)

- **Text**

Described in [Section 4.3.6.](#)

- **Picture**

Described in [Section 4.3.7.](#)

- **Advanced**

Described in [Section 4.4.5.](#)

- **Visibility**

Described in [Section 4.4.6.](#)

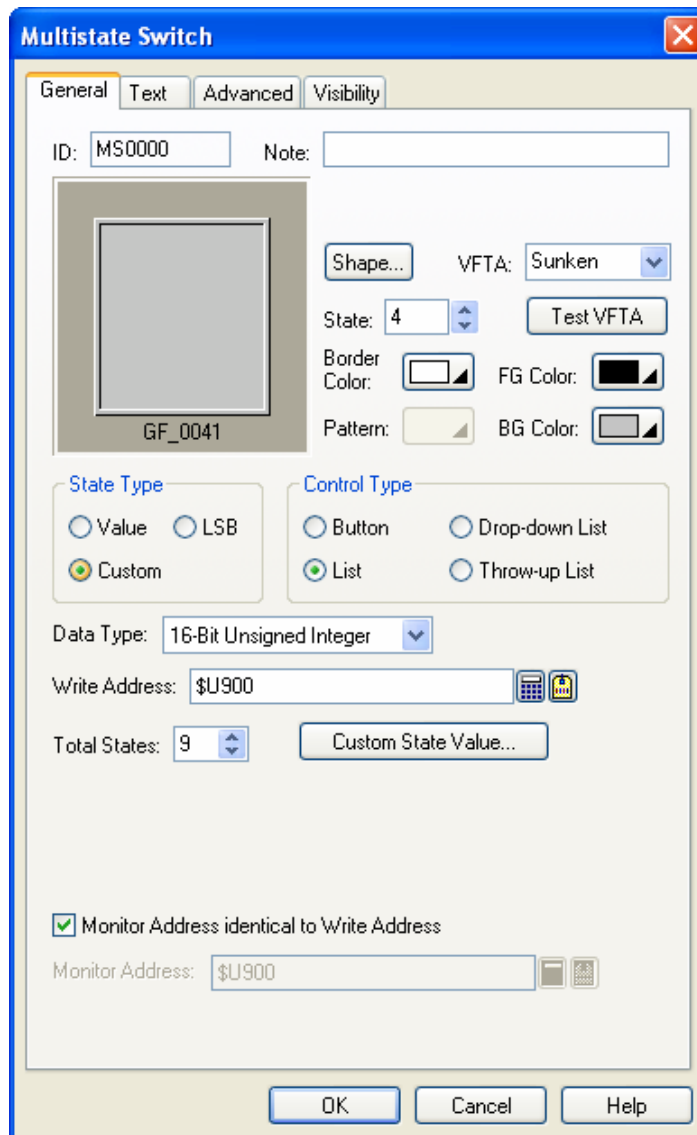
- **External Label**

Described in [Section 4.3.8.](#)



## 5.7.4. General Settings





This section describes how to define the general settings for a multi-state switch. The following is an example of the General page of the Multi-state Switch property sheet.



The following table describes each property in the General page.

Property	Description
ID	The object's identifier. It is generated when the object is created. The identifier is unique within the screen where the object is on. The format of the ID's for multi-state switch is MSnnnn.
Note	You can type a note for the multi-state switch.
Shape settings	For details about the following properties, see <a href="#">Section 4.3.4 Setting up the Shape of an Object</a> . Picture Shape, <input type="button" value="Shape..."/> , VFTA, <input type="button" value="Test VFTA"/> , Border Color, Pattern, FG Color, BG Color
External Label	Check this option if you want the multi-state switch to have an external label. Set up the external label in the External Label page.

Continued

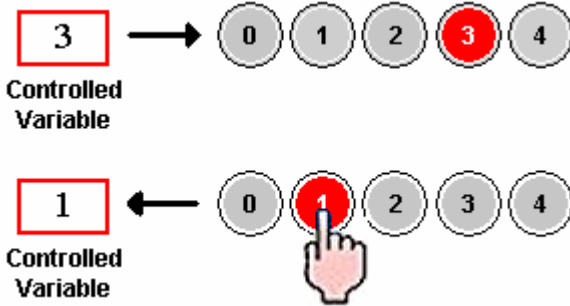
Property		Description
State		The current state of the multi-state switch that you can view and set the object appearance for.
State Type		The state type of the monitored variable. There are two options: Value and LSB. For details, see <a href="#">Section 4.4.1.1 State Types</a>
Control Type		Specifies the control type that the multi-state switch will perform as. There are three types you can choose: Button, List, and Drop-down List, Throw-up List. For details, see <a href="#">Section 5.7.1 Basic Operations</a>
Data Type		The data type of the variables specified in this page.
Write Address	Write Address	Specifies the variable to be controlled.
		Click this icon to bring up the Address Input Keypad and specify an address for this property.
		Click this icon to bring up the Select Tag dialog box and select a tag for this property.
Total States		Specifies the number of valid states that the monitored variable has. <b>Note:</b> The last state is state N-1 when the Total States is N.
Next State		Specifies the method of calculating the next state for the Button control type.
	+1 (Wrap)	The next state is the current state plus one when the current state is not the last state. When the current state is the last state, the next state is state 0.
	-1 (Wrap)	The next state is the current state minus one when the current state is not state 0. When the current state is state 0, the next state is the last state.
	+1/-1 (Retreat)	With this method, the switch is either in the increasing mode or in the decreasing mode for the next state calculation. The switch is in the increasing mode initially. Assume the total states of the switch is N. When the switch is in the increasing mode, the next state is the current state plus one if the current state is not the last state, i.e. state N-1. If the current state is the last state, the switch changes its mode to the decreasing mode and the next state is the current state minus one, i.e. state N-2. When the switch is in the decreasing mode, the next state is the current state minus one if the current state is not state 0. If the current state is state 0, the switch changes its mode to the increasing mode and the next state is the current state plus one, i.e. state 1.
Activation		Specifies how the multi-state switch is activated for the Button control type.
	Direct	The multi-state switch is activated when the button is touched.
	Indirect	The multi-state switch is activated when it is selected and a function button on the same screen with the operation of “Increase Value By One” or “Decrease Value y One” is touched.
Monitor Address identical to Write Address		Specifies that the Monitor Address is identical to the Write Address. With this item checked, you don’t need to specify the same variable for the Monitor Address field.
Monitor Address	Monitor Address	Specifies the variable to be monitored.
		Click this icon to bring up the Address Input Keypad and specify an address for the Monitor Address field.
		Click this icon to bring up the Select Tag dialog box and select a tag for the Monitor Address field.
Key		The hard key that is used to operate the multi-state switch. This item is available when the target panel has hard keys.

## 5.8. Setting Word State Using Radio Button Groups

You can press a button of a radio button group to change the state of the controlled variable.

### 5.8.1. Basic Operations

A radio button group has as many radio buttons as the number of states it has. Each radio button corresponds to a state. When a radio button is pressed, the value of that button's associated state is written to the controlled variable. The state of a radio button group is determined by the state of the controlled variable. A radio button is highlighted when that button's associated state is the current state.



### 5.8.2. Operation Options

The following operation options can be added to a radio button group to make it more informative, secure, and useful. You need to select and set these options in the Radio Button Group dialog box.

Options	Description
Touch Operation Control	The touch operation of the radio button group can be enabled and disabled either by a specified bit or by the current user level. Select and set this option in the Advanced page.
Minimum Hold Time	The touch operation will not be activated until a button of the radio button group is pressed and held down for the specified time period (Minimum Hold Time). Set this option in the Advanced page.
Operation Logging	Each data change performed by the radio button group can be recorded in the operation log. Select and set this option in the Advanced page.
Visibility Control	The radio button group can be shown or hidden either by a specified bit or by the current user level. Select and set this option in the Visibility page.

### 5.8.3. Settings

You can complete all the settings of a radio button group in the Radio Button Group dialog box. This dialog box contains the following six pages. Some of the pages appear only when they are needed.

- **General**

Described in [Section 5.8.4.](#)

- **Text**

Described in [Section 4.3.6.](#)

- **Picture**

Described in [Section 4.3.7.](#)

- **Advanced**

Described in [Section 4.4.5.](#)

- **Visibility**

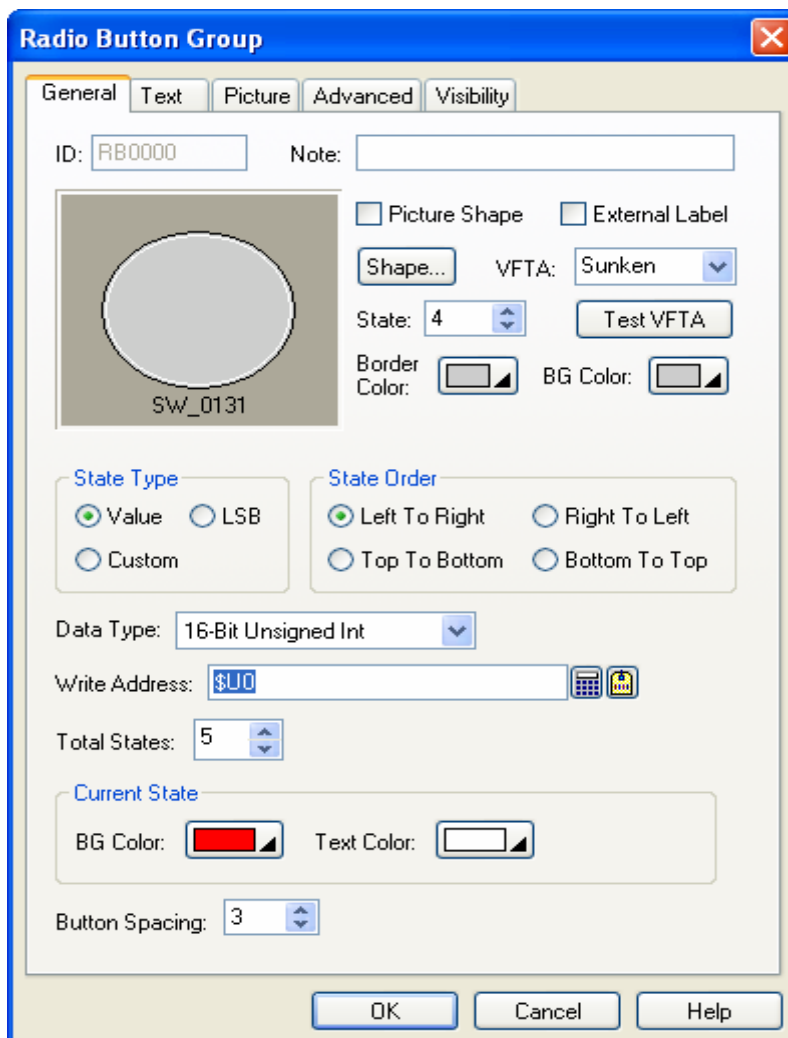
Described in [Section 4.4.6.](#)

- **External Label**

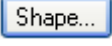



Described in [Section 4.3.8.](#)

### 5.8.4. General Settings

This section describes how to define the general settings for a radio button group. The following is an example of the General page of the Radio Button Group property sheet.



The following table describes each property in the General page.

Property		Description										
ID		The object's identifier. It is generated when the object is created. The identifier is unique within the screen where the object is on. The format of the ID's for radio button groups is RBnnnn.										
Note		You can type a note for the radio button group.										
Shape settings		For details about the following properties, <a href="#">Section 4.3.4 Setting up the Shape of an Object</a> . Picture Shape,  , VFTA,  , Border Color, BG Color										
External Label		Check this option if you want the radio button group to have an external label. Set up the external label in the External Label page.										
State		Specifies the current state of the radio button group. You can set the appearance of the button associated with the current state. <b>Note:</b> Although you can set the appearance for the button of the current state, you can not view all the changes right away. This is because the button is highlighted with the BG color and the text color set for the Current State. You can change the current state so the button is shown with new settings instead of being highlighted.										
State Type		The state type of the controlled variable. There are three options: Value, LSB, and Custom. For details, see <a href="#">Section 4.4.1.1 State Types</a> .										
State Order		Specifies how to arrange the radio buttons. There are four kinds of order: <table border="1" data-bbox="368 882 1485 1218"> <thead> <tr> <th>State Order</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Left To Right</td> <td>The buttons are arranged in a row orderly with the button of state 0 at the left most position.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Right To Left</td> <td>The buttons are arranged in a row orderly with the button of state 0 at the right most position.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Top To Bottom</td> <td>The buttons are arranged in a column orderly with the button of state 0 at the top position.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bottom To Top</td> <td>The buttons are arranged in a column orderly with the button of state 0 at the bottom position.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	State Order	Description	Left To Right	The buttons are arranged in a row orderly with the button of state 0 at the left most position.	Right To Left	The buttons are arranged in a row orderly with the button of state 0 at the right most position.	Top To Bottom	The buttons are arranged in a column orderly with the button of state 0 at the top position.	Bottom To Top	The buttons are arranged in a column orderly with the button of state 0 at the bottom position.
State Order	Description											
Left To Right	The buttons are arranged in a row orderly with the button of state 0 at the left most position.											
Right To Left	The buttons are arranged in a row orderly with the button of state 0 at the right most position.											
Top To Bottom	The buttons are arranged in a column orderly with the button of state 0 at the top position.											
Bottom To Top	The buttons are arranged in a column orderly with the button of state 0 at the bottom position.											
Data Type		The data type of the variables specified in this page.										
Write Address	Write Address	Specifies the variable to be controlled.										
		Click this icon to bring up the Address Input Keypad and specify an address for this property.										
		Click this icon to bring up the Select Tag dialog box and select a tag for this property.										
Total States		Specifies the number of valid states that the controlled variable has.										
Current State		The settings to highlight the button of the current state.										
	BG Color	The color to replace the shape's BG color for highlighting.										
	Text Color	The color to replace the text color for highlighting.										
Button Spacing		The distance in pixels between two adjacent radio buttons.										
Custom State Value		Click this button to define the state value for each state when the State Type is Custom. For details, see <a href="#">Section 4.4.1.2 Setting the Custom States of an Object</a> .										

## 5.9. Customizing Keypad Using Keypad Buttons

A keypad button inputs a character to the keypad buffer or issues a command to the keypad buffer when it is pressed. You can use keypad buttons to create your own keypads.

### 5.9.1. Operation Options

The following operation options can be added to a keypad button to make it more useful. You need to select and set these options in the Keypad Button dialog box.

Options	Description
Macro	The keypad button can have a macro to execute when being pressed. Specify and edit the macro in the Macro page.
Visibility Control	The keypad button can be shown or hidden either by a specified bit or by the current user level. Select and set this option in the Visibility page.

### 5.9.2. Settings

You can complete all the settings of a keypad button in the Keypad Button dialog box. This dialog box contains the following four pages. Some of the pages appear only when they are needed.

- **General**

Described in [Section 5.9.4.](#)

- **Label**

Described in [Section 4.3.5.](#)

- **Visibility**

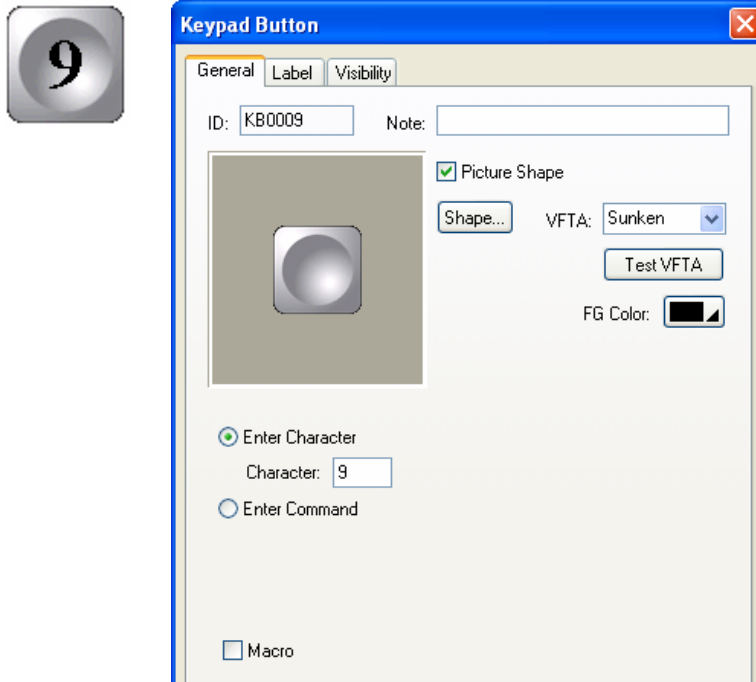
Described in [Section 4.4.6.](#)

- **Macro**

Described in [Section 14.2.6.](#)

### 5.9.3. General Settings

This section describes how to define the general settings for a keypad button. The following is an example of the General page of the Keypad Button property sheet.

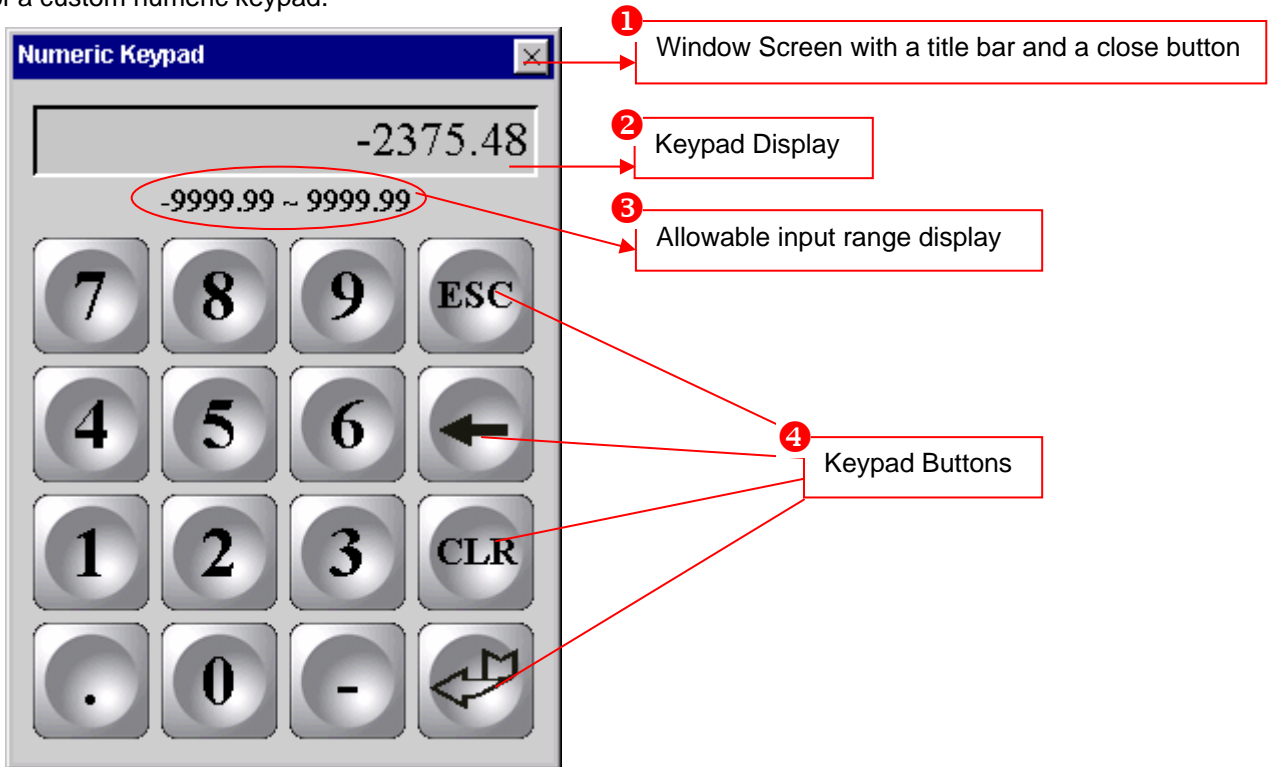


The following table describes each property in the General page.

Property	Description										
ID	The object's identifier. It is generated when the object is created. The identifier is unique within the screen where the object is on. The format of the ID's for the keypad buttons is KBnnnn.										
Note	You can type a note for the keypad button group.										
Shape settings	For details about the following properties, see <a href="#">Section 4.3.4 Setting up the Shape of an Object</a> . Picture Shape, <input type="button" value="Shape..."/> , VFTA, <input type="button" value="Test VFTA"/> , Border Color, Pattern Color, FG Color, BG Color										
Enter Character	Select this item if the button is used to input the specified character to the keypad buffer.										
Character	Available when the Enter Character is selected. Specifies the character to be entered in the keypad buffer.										
Enter Command	Select this item if the button is used to issue the specified command to the keypad buffer.										
Command	Available when the Enter Command is selected. Specifies the command to be issued to the keypad buffer. There are four commands available: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Enter</td> <td>Completes the data entry and sends the input string to the associated object or the system.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Escape</td> <td>Cancels the data entry operation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clear</td> <td>Clears the keypad buffer.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Backspace</td> <td>Removes the last character in the keypad buffer.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	Enter	Completes the data entry and sends the input string to the associated object or the system.	Escape	Cancels the data entry operation.	Clear	Clears the keypad buffer.	Backspace	Removes the last character in the keypad buffer.
Command	Description										
Enter	Completes the data entry and sends the input string to the associated object or the system.										
Escape	Cancels the data entry operation.										
Clear	Clears the keypad buffer.										
Backspace	Removes the last character in the keypad buffer.										
Key	The hard key that is used to operate the keypad button. This item is available only when the target panel has hard keys.										
Macro	Check this option if you want the button to have a macro. Specify and edit the macro in the Macro page.										

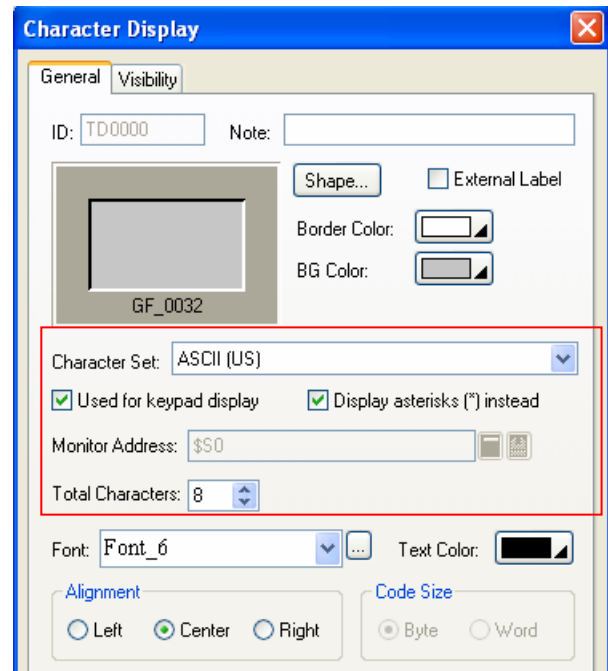
### 5.9.4. Creating your own keypads

You can create your own keypads using keypad buttons as the custom keypads for your application. The following is an example of a custom numeric keypad.



To create your own keypads, please do the follows:

1. Creating a window screen, please see [Section 3.9.2 Creating and Opening Screens](#) for details.
2. Creating a Character Display with the following settings to display characters when the keypad button is pressed.



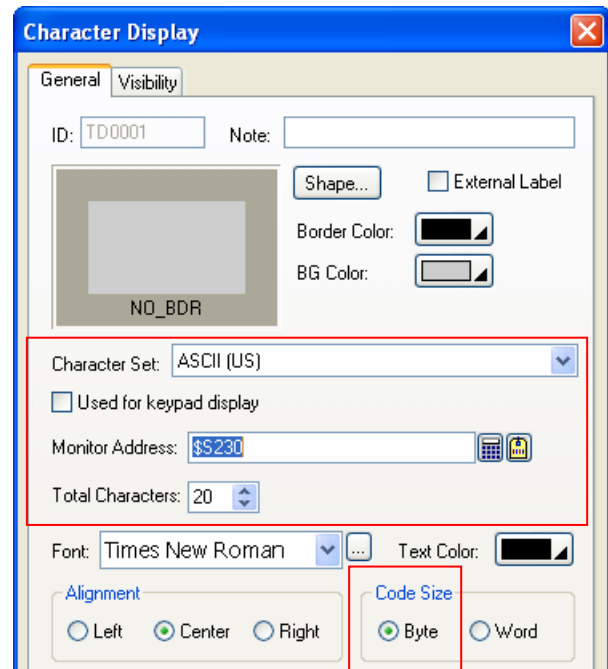


3. Creating a Character Display with the following settings to display an allowable input range.



**Note:**

Monitor Address:     \$S230  
 Total Characters:    24 (or less)  
 Font:                 Any font  
 Alignment:           Any (Center recommended)  
 Character Set:       ASCII code (7 bits)  
 Code Size:           Byte










4. Creating keypad buttons to customize the keypad.
5. Setting up the Custom page of the General Setup dialog box to use the custom keypad instead of the built-in keypad. Please see [Section 3.1.2 Custom Settings](#) for details.

## 5.10. Scrolling Object Content Using Scroll Button Groups








You can use buttons of a scroll button group to scroll the content displayed by the associated object.

### 5.10.1. Basic Operations

A scroll button group with the horizontal button alignment can have the following buttons:

Button	Example	Description
Scroll To Right End		Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the right end.
Scroll Page Right		Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the right by one page.
Scroll Right		Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the right.
Scroll Left		Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the left.
Scroll Page Left		Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the left by one page.
Scroll To Left End		Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the left end.
Pause		This is a toggle switch. It stops the auto-scrolling of the content displayed by the associated object when it is touched. When you touch it again, it resumes the auto-scrolling operation.

A scroll button group with the vertical button alignment can have the following buttons:

Button	Example	Description
Scroll To Top End		Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the top end.
Scroll Page Up		Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the top by one page.
Scroll Up		Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the top.
Scroll Down		Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the bottom.
Scroll Page Down		Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the bottom by one page.
Scroll To Bottom End		Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the bottom end.
Pause		This is a toggle switch. It stops the auto-scrolling of the content displayed by the associated object when it is touched. When you touch it again, it resumes the auto-scrolling operation.

### 5.10.2. Operation Options

The following operation option can be added to a scroll button group. You need to select and set this option in the Scroll Button Group dialog box.

Options	Description
Visibility Control	The scroll button group can be shown or hidden either by a specified bit or by the current user level. Select and set this option in the Visibility page.

### 5.10.3. Settings

You can complete all the settings of a scroll button group in the Scroll Button Group dialog box. This dialog box contains the following two pages.

- **General**

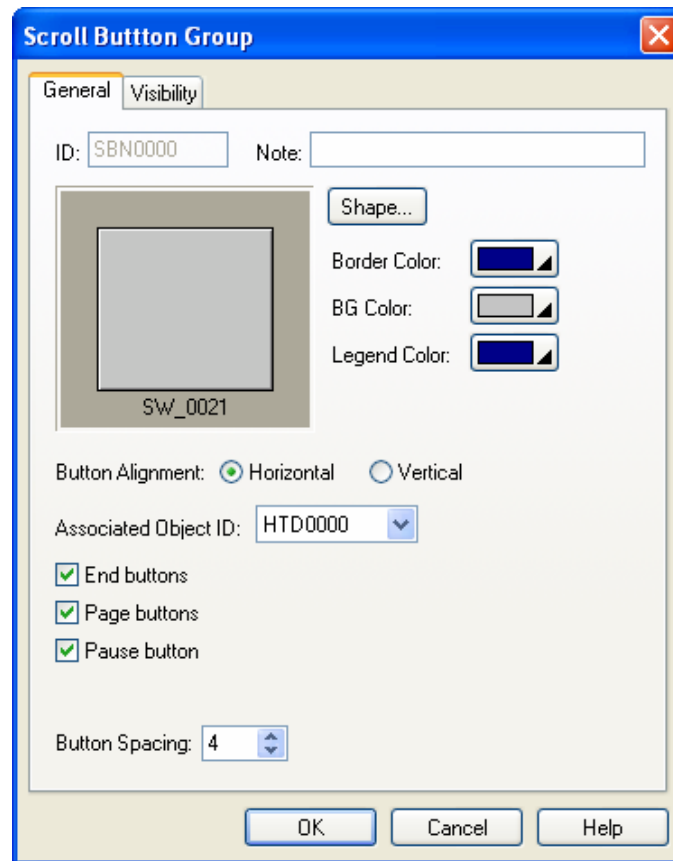
Described in [Section 5.10.4.](#)

- **Visibility**

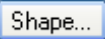
Described in [Section 4.4.6.](#)

### 5.10.4. General Settings

This section describes how to define the general settings for a scroll button group. The following is an example of the General page of the Scroll Button Group property sheet.



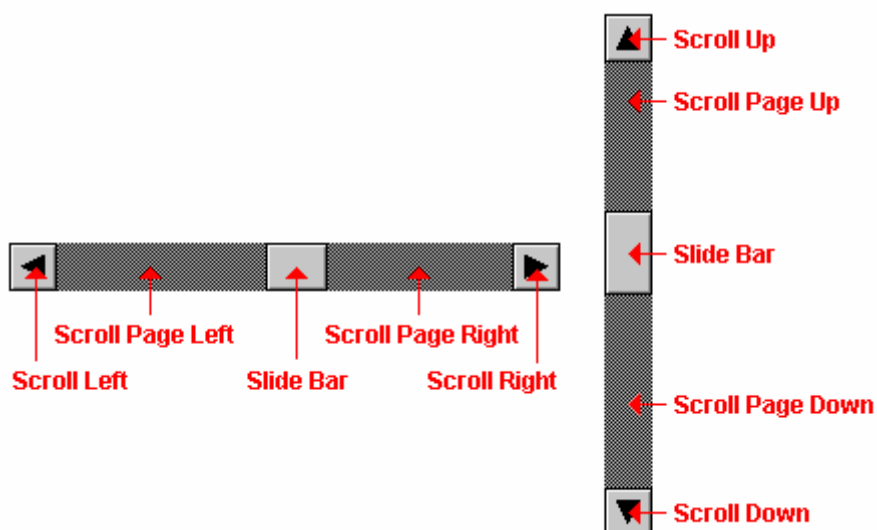
The following table describes each property in the General page.

Property		Description
ID		The object's identifier. It is generated when the object is created. The identifier is unique within the screen where the object is on. The format of the ID's for the scroll button groups is SBNnnnn.
Note		You can type a note for the scroll button group.
Shape settings		For details about the following properties, <a href="#">Section 4.3.4 Setting up the Shape of an Object</a> .  , Border Color, BG Color
Legend Color		The color of the legend for every button of the scroll button group.
Button Alignment	Horizontal	The buttons of the scroll button group are aligned in a row.
	Vertical	The buttons of the scroll button group are aligned in a column.
Associated Object ID		The ID of the object that you will use the scroll button group to scroll its content. You can select the associated object from this drop-down list which shows the ID's of the objects on the same screen that support the scroll operation.
Start/End buttons		Check this item when you want the scroll button group to include the buttons that scroll the content to the start or to the end.
Scroll Page buttons		Check this item when you want the scroll button group to include the buttons that scroll the content each time by one page.
Pause button		Check this item when you want the scroll button group to include the Pause button.
Button Spacing		The distance in pixels between two adjacent buttons.

## 5.11. Scrolling Object Content Using Scroll Bars

You can use a scroll bar to scroll the content displayed by the associated object. The associated objects include Historic Data Display, Historic Message Display, Historic Trend Display, Operation Log Display, Alarm Display, Recipe Table, and Sub-link Table.

### 5.11.1. Basic Operations



A horizontal scroll bar has the following buttons:

Button	Description
Scroll Right	Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the right.
Scroll Page Right	Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the right by one page.
Slide Bar	You can push and move the slide bar to scroll the content displayed by the associated object. The content is scrolled to the same direction as you move the slide bar. The amount of the scrolling is proportional to the displacement of the slide bar. The position of the slide bar in the scroll bar indicates the position of the viewable part of the content. The height of the slide bar indicates how much of the content is viewable.
Scroll Page Left	Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the left by one page.
Scroll Left	Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the left.

A vertical scroll bar has the following buttons:

Button	Description
Scroll Up	Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the top.
Scroll Page Up	Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the top by one page.
Slide Bar	You can push and move the slide bar to scroll the content displayed by the associated object. The content is scrolled to the same direction as you move the slide bar. The amount of the scrolling is proportional to the displacement of the slide bar. The position of the slide bar in the scroll bar indicates the position of the viewable part of the content. The width of the slide bar indicates how much of the content is viewable.
Scroll Page Down	Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the bottom by one page.
Scroll Down	Scrolls the content displayed by the associated object to the bottom.

### 5.11.2. Operation Options

The following operation option can be added to a scroll bar. You need to select and set this option in the Scroll Bar property sheet.

Options	Description
Visibility Control	The scroll bar can be shown or hidden either by a specified bit or by the current user level. Select and set this option in the Visibility page.

### 5.11.3. Settings

You can complete all the settings of a scroll bar in the Scroll Bar property sheet. This sheet contains the following two pages.

- **General**

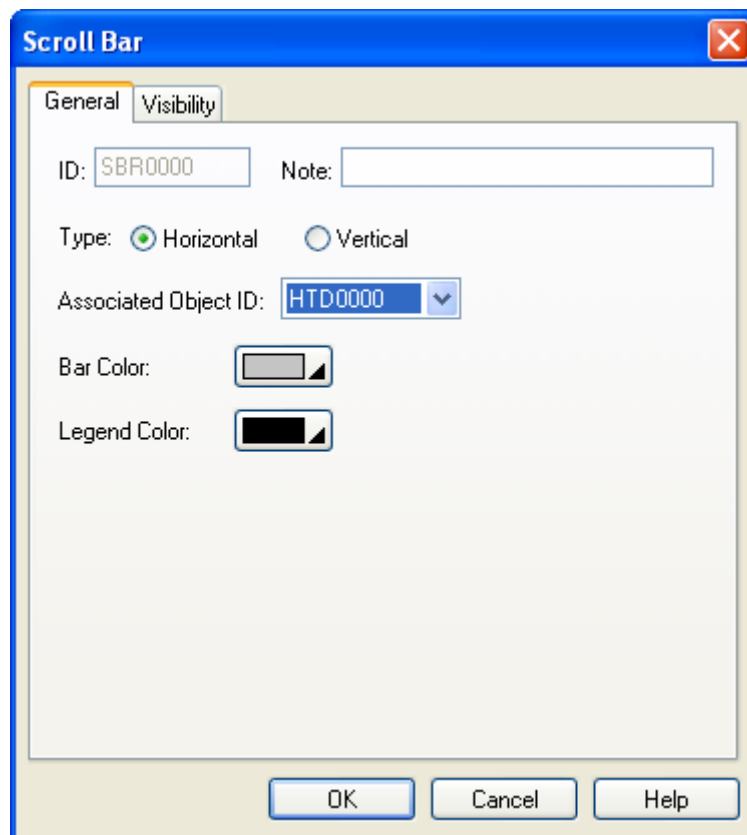
Described in [Section 5.11.4.](#)

- **Visibility**

Described in [Section 4.4.6.](#)

### 5.11.4. General Settings

This section describes how to define the general settings for a scroll bar. The following is an example of the General page of the Scroll Bar property sheet.



The following table describes each property in the General page.

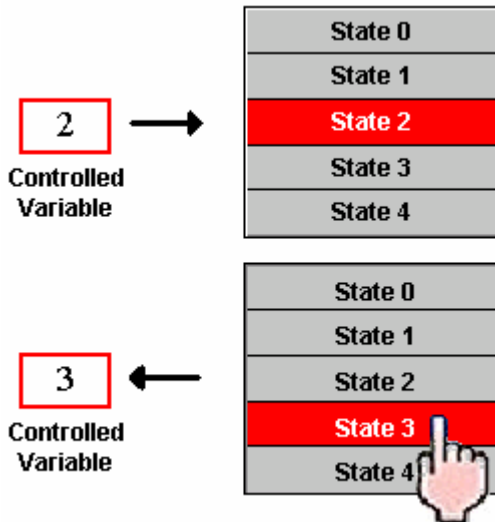
Property	Description
ID	The object's identifier. It is generated when the object is created. The identifier is unique within the screen where the object is on. The format of the ID's for the scroll bars is SBRnnnn.
Note	You can type a note for the scroll button group.
Type	The type of the scroll bar. There are two types; horizontal and vertical.
Associated Object ID	The ID of the object that you will use the scroll bar to scroll its content. You can select the associated object from this drop-down list which shows the ID's of the objects on the same screen that support the scroll operation.
Bar Color	The color of the scroll bar.
Legend Color	The color of the legend for the buttons of the scroll bar.

## 5.12. Stepping Through Word State Using Step Buttons

You can press a step button to writes the value of the button's next state to the specified variable.

### 5.12.1. Basic Operations

Unlike most kinds of objects, a step button displays all the states at once with the current state highlighted instead of displaying just the current state. A step button can let the operators know all the available states and what the next state will be when they touch it.



The state of a step button is determined by the value of the specified variable and the specified state type. When a step button is pressed, it calculates the value of the next state and writes that value to the specified variable. The next state is the current state plus one when the current state is not the last state. When the current state is the last state, the next state is state 0.

### 5.12.2. Operation Options

The following operation options can be added to a step button to make it more informative, secure, and useful. You need to select and set these options in the Step Button property sheet.

Options	Description
Touch Operation Control	The touch operation of the step button can be enabled and disabled either by a specified bit or by the current user level. Select and set this option in the Advanced page.
Minimum Hold Time	The touch operation will not be activated until the step button is pressed and held down for the specified time period (Minimum Hold Time). Set this option in the Advanced page.
Operation Logging	Each data change performed by the step button can be recorded in the operation log. Select and set this option in the Advanced page.
Visibility Control	The step button can be shown or hidden either by a specified bit or by the current user level. Select and set this option in the Visibility page.



### 5.12.3. Settings

You can complete all the settings of a step button in the Step Button property sheet. This sheet contains the following six pages. Some of the pages appear only when they are needed.

- **General**

Described in [Section 5.12.4.](#)

- **Text**

Described in [Section 4.3.6.](#)

- **Picture**

Described in [Section 4.3.7.](#)

- **Advanced**

Described in [Section 4.4.5.](#)

- **Visibility**

Described in [Section 4.4.6.](#)

- **External Label**

Described in [Section 4.3.8.](#)

### 5.12.4. General Settings

This section describes how to define the general settings for a step button. The following is an example of the General page of the Step Button property sheet.

**Step Button**

General | Text | Picture | Advanced | Visibility

ID:  Note:

External Label

Shape... VFTA:

State:  Test VFTA

Border Color:  BG Color:

State Type:  Value  LSB  Custom

State Order:  Left To Right  Right To Left  Top To Bottom  Bottom To Top

Data Type:

Write Address:

Total States:

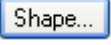

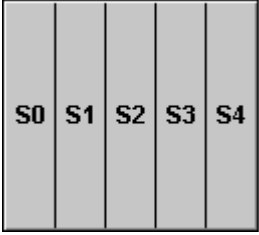
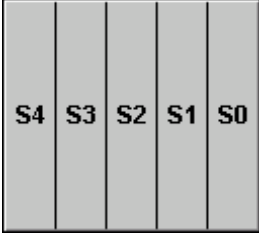
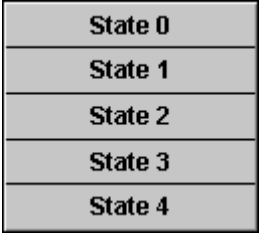
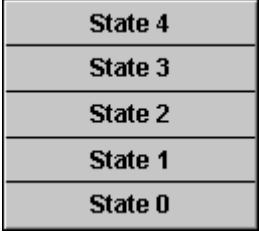
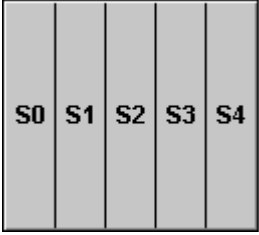
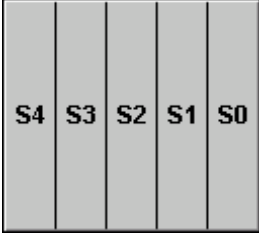
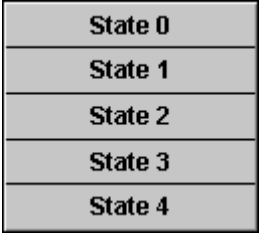
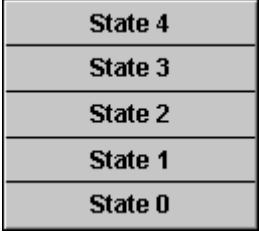
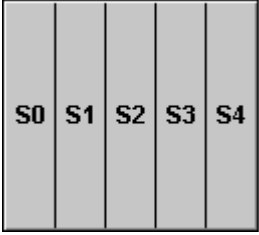
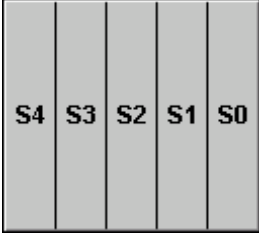
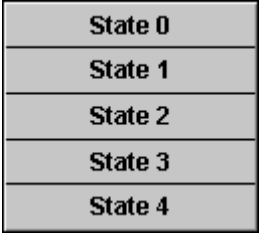
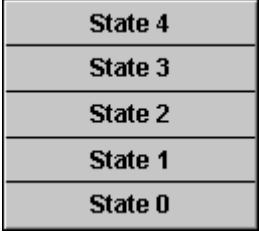
Highlight Current State

BG Color:  Text Color:



Separator Color:

OK Cancel Help

The following table describes each property in the General page.

Property	Description										
ID	The object's identifier. It is generated when the object is created. The identifier is unique within the screen where the object is on. The format of the ID's for the step buttons is STBnnnn.										
Note	You can type a note for this object.										
Shape settings	For details about the following properties, <a href="#">Section 4.3.4 Setting up the Shape of an Object</a> .  , VFTA,  , Border Color, BG Color										
External Label	Check this option if you want the object to have an external label. Set up the external label in the External Label page.										
State	Select a state as the current state so you can set the BG Color for that state. You can also see how the step button looks when the selected state is highlighted. <b>Note:</b> The current state is always highlighted by the settings defined in the Highlight Current State group, so you can not see the change of the BG color you made for the current state right away. To see the change, select another state as the current state.										
State Type	The state type of the step button. The supported types are: Value, LSB, and Custom. For details, see <a href="#">Section 4.4.1.1 State Types</a>										
State Order	Specifies how to arrange the states on the step button. There are four kinds of order: <table border="1" data-bbox="365 831 1050 1850"> <thead> <tr> <th>State Order</th> <th>Example</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Left To Right</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Right To Left</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Top To Bottom</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bottom To Top</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	State Order	Example	Left To Right		Right To Left		Top To Bottom		Bottom To Top	
State Order	Example										
Left To Right											
Right To Left											
Top To Bottom											
Bottom To Top											
Data Type	The data type for the variable in the Write Address field. The supported types are: 16-bit Unsigned Integer, 16-bit BCD, 32-bit Unsigned Integer, and 32-bit BCD.										

Continued

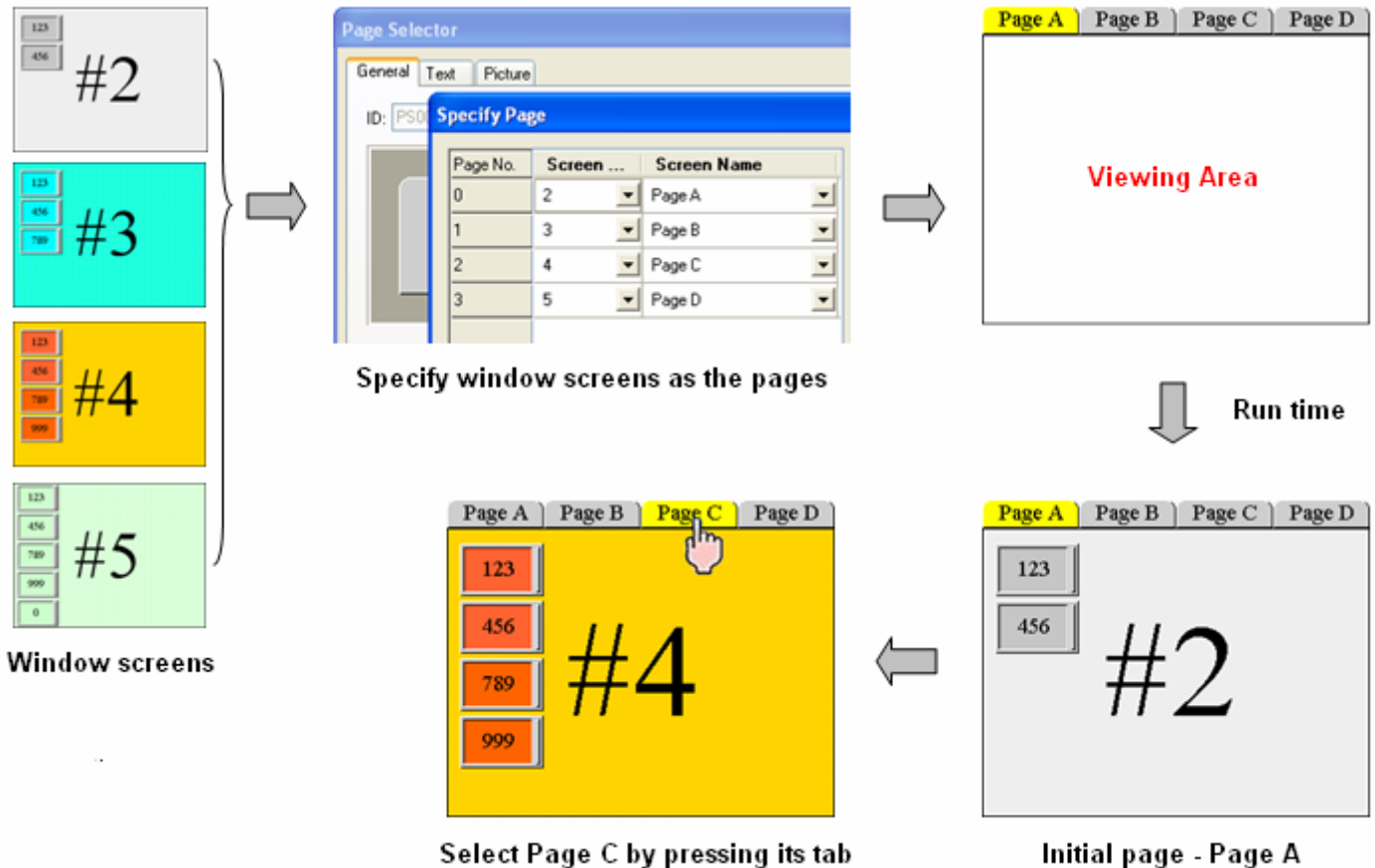
Property		Description
Write Address	Write Address	Specifies the variable to be controlled by the step button. This variable will also be monitored to decide the state of the step button.
		Click this icon to bring up the Address Input Keypad and specify an address for this property.
		Click this icon to bring up the Select Tag dialog box and select a tag for this property.
Total States		Specifies the number of states that the step button can display and process.
Separator Color		The color of the lines that are drawn between two states.
Highlight Current State		The settings to highlight the text of the current state.
	BG Color	The color to replace the BG color of the current state.
	Text Color	The color to replace the text color of the current state.
Custom State Value...		Click this button to define the state value for each state of the step button when the State Type is Custom. For details, see <a href="#">Section 4.4.1.2 Setting the Custom States of an Object</a> .

## 5.13. Displaying Window Screen as Information Page Using Page Selectors

In a page selector, you can press a tab to view the associated page (window screen).

### 5.13.1. Basic Operations

You can configure a page selector to contain up to 8 window screens. Each of the specified window screens is a page and each page has an associated tab. You can specify the text and picture for each tab. At runtime, a page selector shows one of the specified pages in its viewing area. You can select a desired page to view by pressing the associated tab.



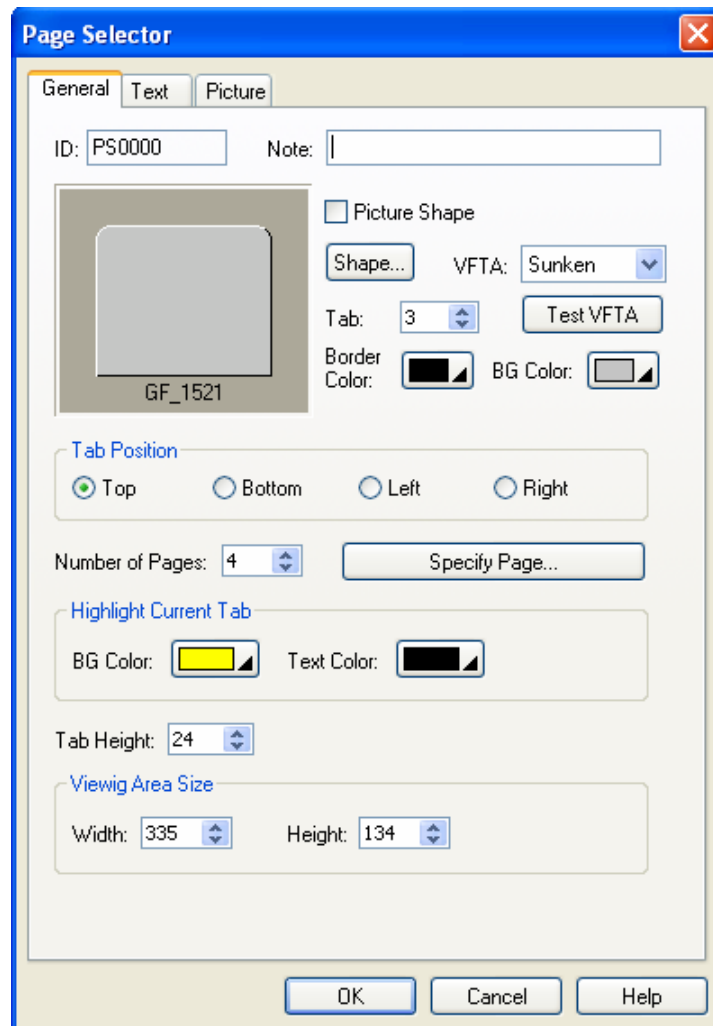
### 5.13.2. Settings

You can complete all the settings of a page selector in the Page Selector property sheet. This sheet contains the following three pages.

- **General**  
Described in [Section 5.13.3.](#)
- **Text**  
Described in [Section 4.3.6.](#)
- **Picture**  
Described in [Section 4.3.7.](#)

### 5.13.3. General Settings

This section describes how to define the general settings for a page selector. The following is an example of the General page of the Page Selector property sheet.



The following table describes each property in the General page.

Property	Description
ID	The object's identifier. It is generated when the object is created. The identifier is unique within the screen where the object is on. The format of the ID's for the page selectors is PSnnnn.
Note	You can type a note for this object.
Shape settings	For details about the following properties, <a href="#">Section 4.3.4 Setting up the Shape of an Object</a> . Picture Shape, <input type="button" value="Shape..."/> , VFTA, <input type="button" value="Test VFTA"/> , Border Color, BG Color
Tab	Select a tab as the current tab so you can set the BG Color for that tab. You can also see how the tabs look when the selected tab is highlighted. <b>Note:</b> The current tab is always highlighted by the settings defined in the Highlight Current Tab group, so you can not see the change of the BG color you made for the current tab right away. To see the change, select another tab as the current tab.

Continued

Property		Description
Tab Position		You can select Top/Bottom/Left/Right for the location of tab.
Number of Pages		Specifies the number of window screens this page selector contains.
Specify Page...		Click this button to open the Specify Page dialog box. You can specify the window screen for each page in this dialog box.
Highlight Current Tab		The settings to highlight the text of the current tab.
	BG Color	The color to replace the BG color of the current tab.
	Text Color	The color to replace the text color of the current tab.
Tab Height		The height of each tab.
Viewing Area Size		Specifies the size of the viewing area. <b>Note:</b> None of the specified window screens can be larger than the viewing area.
	Width	The width of the viewing area.
	Height	The height of the viewing area.