

The following table describes some of the [glyphs](#) on the Model Tree:

Glyph	Description
✱	Indicates that the feature is currently being created or redefined. You create models by building features. To create features, you can create a new sketch, part, assembly, manufacturing model, drawing, format, report, diagram, layout, markup, or interchange file in Creo Parametric using the New and New File Options dialog boxes.
■	Indicates that the feature is not fully defined (incomplete). You can suspend feature creation without losing data that you have already defined. This produces an incomplete feature, which you can complete later when the design intent is clear or the required references are available. A fully defined feature cannot be made incomplete.
☒	Indicates that the feature has failed regeneration. Regeneration can fail for reasons such as bad geometry, broken parent-child relationships, and missing or invalid references.
□	Indicates that the feature is a packaged component. A packaged component is an assembly component that is not fully constrained. All moving assembly components are packaged.
☐	Indicates that the feature is a child of a packaged component. When you place a component in an assembly by referencing a packaged parent, the newly placed component is called a child of the packaged component. The component is shown as Child of Packaged in the Model Tree Status column.
⋈	Indicates that you are duplicating and placing a component in an assembly by copying and pasting it. While placing the component, the placement references of the source component are maintained but the assembly references must be redefined.
■	Indicates that the feature is suppressed. Suppressing features is similar to removing them from the model temporarily. However, you can unsuppress (resume) the suppressed features at any time. You can suppress features in a model to simplify the model and reduce regeneration time.
☐	Indicates that the component placement uses mechanism joints, and is not fully constrained.
	Indicates that the feature is frozen. (Assembly Mode only) Freezing is similar to suppressing a feature. Freezing keeps the selected feature in its current location. You can freeze only the components of an assembly.
⌋	Indicates that the feature is a child of a frozen feature. Children of suppressed components can be frozen in their original location until they can be regenerated successfully, either by resuming the parent, redefining the placement, or rerouting the child.