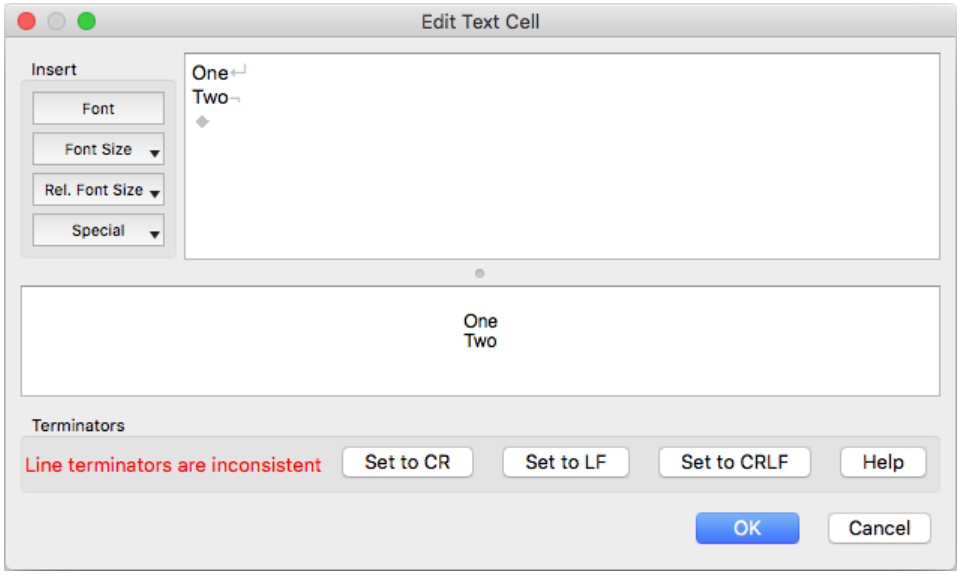
¬	Linefeed (LF) LF is the Unix-standard line terminator. Text for use with Unix programs should have LF terminators.
¶	Carriage-return/linefeed (CRLF) CRLF is the Windows-standard line terminator. Text for use with Windows programs should have CRLF terminators.

When the dialog's text entry area includes one or more terminators, buttons appear that allow you to change terminators:



You can also enter control characters by executing a command. For example:

```
textWave0[0] = "Hello\tGoodbye"     // Text with tab character
```

Use \t for tab, \r for carriage-return, and \n for linefeed.

You can examine what is in a text wave by printing it from the command line:

```
Print textWave0
```

This displays tabs, carriage-returns and linefeeds using escape sequences.

Editing Invalid Text

Some patterns of bytes are invalid in some text encodings. For example, this command creates a UTF-8 text wave with invalid text:

```
// "\xFE" represents a single byte with value 0xFE
Make/O/T test = {"A", "\xFE", "C"}
```

Point 1 of the wave is invalid because, in UTF-8, any byte outside the range 0x00..0x7F must be part of a multi-byte character. Invalid bytes are displayed in table cells using the Unicode replacement character.

The most likely way for this situation to arise is if you have a text wave containing MacRoman, Windows-1252 or Shift JIS text but the wave's text encoding is mistakenly set to UTF-8. In this case, you can either edit the wave to remove the invalid text or correct Igor's notion of the wave's text encoding using Misc→Text Encodings→Set Wave Text Encoding. In this section we assume that you want to edit the wave.