

## Chapter III-1 — Notebooks

```
<LI>Plantae  
<LI>Animalia  
</OL>
```

In this example, the gray lines are governed by the HTMLCode ruler. Igor writes the text in these line directly to the HTML file. This example produces a numbered list, called an “ordered list”, which is announced using the HTML “OL” tag.

By convention, we make the ruler font color for the HTMLCode ruler gray. This allows us to distinguish at a glance the HTML code from the normal notebook text. The use of the color gray is merely a convention. It is the fact that the ruler is named HTMLCode that makes Igor write the contents of these paragraphs directly to the HTML file.

Here is an example that shows how to create a simple table:

```
<TABLE border="1" summary="Example of creating a table in HTML.">  
<CAPTION><EM>A Simple Table</EM></CAPTION>  
<TR><TH>Col 1<TH>Col 2<TH>Col 3  
<TR><TH>Row 1<TD>10<TD>20<TD>30  
<TR><TH>Row 2<TD>40<TD>50<TD>60  
</TABLE>
```

Here is an example that includes a link:

```
<P>Visit the <A HREF="http://www.wavemetrics.com/">WaveMetrics</A> web site</P>
```

## Finding Notebook Text

You can find text in a notebook using the *find bar*. Choose Edit→Find or press Command-F (*Macintosh*) or Ctrl+F (*Windows*) to display it. The find bar allows you to set search parameters and search forward and backward.

On Macintosh, you can search for other occurrences of a string with minimal use of the mouse as follows:

1. Select the first occurrence of the string you want to find.
2. Press Command-E (Edit→Use Selection for Find).
3. Press Command-G (Edit→Find Same) to find subsequent occurrences.
4. Press Shift-Command-G (Edit→Find Same) to find previous occurrences.

On Windows you can search for other occurrences of a string with minimal use of the mouse as follows:

1. Select the first occurrence of the string you want to find.
2. Press Command-H (Edit→Find Selection) to find the next occurrence.
3. Press Command-G (Edit→Find Same) to find subsequent occurrences.
4. Press Shift-Command-G (Edit→Find Same) to find the previous occurrences.

You can also perform a Find on multiple help, procedure and notebook windows at one time. See **Finding Text in Multiple Windows** on page II-53.

## Replacing Notebook Text

You can replace text in a notebook using the *find bar*. Choose Edit→Replace or press Command-R (*Macintosh*) or Ctrl+R (*Windows*) to display the bar in replace mode.

Another method for finding and replacing text consists of these steps:

1. Copy the replacement text to the clipboard.
2. Do a find to find the first occurrence of the text to be replaced.
3. Press Command-V (*Macintosh*) or Ctrl+V (*Windows*) to paste.