

## Command Window Input

This table compares command window mouse actions:

Action	Macintosh	Windows
Copy history selection to command line	Option-click	Alt+click
Copy history to command and start execution	Command-Option-click	Ctrl+Alt+click
Invoke contextual menu	Control-click	Right-click

## Cross-Platform Text and Fonts

### Text Encoding Compatibility

Prior to Igor7, Igor used system text encoding. On Macintosh, this was usually MacRoman. On Windows, it was usually Windows-1252. On Japanese systems, it was Shift JIS on both platforms.

As of Igor7, Igor uses UTF-8 text encoding internally on both Macintosh and Windows.

When opening old files, Igor must convert from the file's text encoding to UTF-8 for storage in memory.

Dealing with various text encodings is a complex issue. See [Text Encodings](#) on page III-459 for details.

### Carriage Returns and Linefeeds

The character or character pattern that marks the end of a line of text in a plain text file is called the "line terminator". There are three common line terminators, carriage return (CR, ASCII 13, used on old Macintosh systems), linefeed (LF, ASCII 10, used on Unix) and carriage return plus linefeed (CRLF, used on Windows).

When Igor Pro opens a text file (procedure file, plain text notebook or plain text data file), it accepts CR, LF or CRLF as the line terminator.

If you create a new procedure file or plain text notebook, Igor writes LF on Mac OS and CRLF on Windows. If you open an existing plain text file, edit it and then save it, Igor preserves the original terminator as determined by examining the first line in the file.

By default, the **FReadLine** operation treats CR, LF, or CRLF as terminators. Use this to write a procedure that can read lines from a text file without caring whether it is a Macintosh, Windows, or Unix file.

### Font Substitution

When a font specified in a command or document is not installed, Igor applies font substitution to choose an installed font to use in place of the missing font. Dealing with these missing fonts often occurs when transferring a Windows-originated document to Macintosh or vice versa.

Igor employs two levels of font substitution: user-level editable substitution and built-in uneditable substitution.

The first level is an optional user-level font substitution facility that you will usually encounter for the first time when Igor displays the Substitute Font Dialog while opening an experiment or file. Use the dialog to choose a temporary or permanent replacement for the missing font: