The text version of the copied data uses as many digits as needed to represent the data with full precision. If you want to export text exactly as shown in the table you must use the Save operation with the /F flag, or File→Save Table Copy, or the **SaveTableCopy** operation.

You can also create new waves by copying data from existing waves. This is described earlier in this chapter under **Creating New Waves by Pasting Data from Igor** on page II-240.

See also **Multidimensional Copy/Cut/Paste/Clear** on page II-265.

Cutting Values

You invoke the cut operation by choosing Edit→Cut. Cut starts by copying all selected cells to the clipboard as text and as Igor binary. Then it deletes the selected points from their respective waves, thereby shortening the waves.

You cannot cut sections of an index column since index values are computed based on point numbers, not stored. However, if you cut a section of a data or dimension label column, the index column corresponding to the data column will also be shortened.

Pasting Values

You invoke the paste operation by choosing Edit→Paste. There are three kinds of paste operations: a replace-paste, an insert-paste and a create-paste.

Paste Type	What You Do	What Igor Does
Replace-paste	Choose Paste.	Replaces the selected cells with data from the clipboard.
Insert-paste	Press Shift and choose Paste.	Inserts data from clipboard as new cells.
Create-paste	Select the first cell in the first unused column and then choose Paste.	Creates new waves containing clipboard data.

When dealing with multidimensional waves, there are other options. See **Multidimensional Copy/Cut/Paste/Clear** on page II-265 for details.

When you do a paste, Igor starts by figuring out how many rows and columns of values are in the clipboard. The clipboard may contain binary data that you just copied from an Igor table or it may contain plain text data from another application such as a spreadsheet or a text editor.

If the data in the clipboard is plain text, Igor expects that rows of values be separated by carriage return characters, linefeed characters, or carriage return/linefeed pairs and that individual values in a row be separated by tabs or commas. This is normally no problem since most applications export data as tab-delimited text. If you have trouble with a paste and are not sure about the format of the data in the clipboard, you can paste it into an Igor notebook to inspect or edit it.

Once Igor has figured out how many rows and columns are in the clipboard, it proceeds to paste those values into the table and therefore into the waves that the table displays.

If you select the first cell in the first unused column, the paste will be a create-paste. In this case, Igor makes new waves, appends them to the table and then stores the data in the clipboard in the new waves. It makes one new wave for each column of text in the clipboard. If the text starts with a row of column names, Igor uses this row as the basis for the names of the new waves. Otherwise Igor uses default wave names.

Mismatched Number of Columns

If the number of columns in the clipboard is not the same as the number of columns selected in the table then Igor asks you how many columns to paste. This applies to the replace-paste but not to the insert-paste or create-paste.