

This use of stand-in symbols in tables applies only when the yellow warning icon is visible. If the yellow warning icon is not visible, there is no special treatment of these symbols.

You can disable use of stand-in symbols by unchecking the Use Special Symbols for Control Characters checkbox in the Tables section of the Miscellaneous Settings dialog. Except in rare cases, you should leave that setting checked.

Entering Special Characters

While editing a cell, you can enter special characters, such as Greek letters and math symbols, by choosing Edit→Characters to enter commonly-used characters such as Greek letters and math symbols or Edit→Special Characters to enter other characters.

If the wave whose element you are editing uses the UTF-8 text encoding, which is the default for waves created in Igor7 or later, then you can enter any character.

If the wave uses another text encoding then it is not possible to represent all characters. For example, the triple integral character, U+222D, can not be represented in MacRoman, Windows-1252, Shift JIS, or any other non-Unicode text encoding.

If you attempt to enter a character that can not be represented in the wave's text encoding, Igor displays an alert informing you of the problem. Your options are to omit that character or to convert the wave to UTF-8, using Misc→Text Encoding→Set Wave Text Encoding.

See also Chapter III-16, **Text Encodings**, **Wave Text Encodings** on page III-472.

Editing Multidimensional Waves

If you view a multidimensional wave in a table, Igor adds some items to the table that are not present for 1D waves. To see this, execute the following commands which create and display a 2D wave:

```
Make/O/N=(3,4) w2D = p + 10*q; Edit w2D.id
```

Row	w2D.x	w2D.y	w2D[][0].d	w2D[][1].d	w2D[][2].d	w2D[][3].d
0	0	0	0	10	20	30
1	1	1	11	11	21	31
2	2	2	12	22	22	32
3						

Horizontal index row.

The first column in the table is labeled Row, indicating that it shows row numbers. The second column contains the scaled row indices, which in this case are the same as the wave row numbers. The remaining columns show the wave data. Notice the name at the top of the first column of wave data: “w2D[][0].d”. The “w2D” identifies the wave. The “.d” specifies that the column shows wave data rather than wave indices. The “[][0]” identifies the part of the wave shown by this column. The “[]” means “all rows” and the “[0]” means column 0. This is derived from the syntax that you would use from Igor’s command line to store values into all rows of column 0 of the wave:

```
w2D[][0] = 123 // Set all rows of column 0 to 123
```

When displaying a multidimensional wave in a table, Igor adds a row to the table below the row of names. This row is called the horizontal index row. It can display either the scaled indices or the dimension labels for the wave elements shown in the columns below.

By default, if you view a 2D wave in a table and append the wave’s index column, Igor displays the wave’s row indices in a column to the left of the wave data and displays the wave’s column indices in the horizontal index row, above the wave data.