AfterFileOpenHook

AfterFileOpenHook(*refNum*, *fileNameStr*, *pathNameStr*, *fileTypeStr*, *fileCreatorStr*, *fileKind*)

AfterFileOpenHook is a user-defined function that Igor calls after it has opened a file because the user dragged it onto the Igor icon or into Igor or double-clicked it.

AfterFileOpenHook is not called when a file is opened via a menu.

Windows system files with .bin, .com, .dll, .exe, and .sys extensions aren't passed to the hook functions.

The parameters contain information about the file, which has already been opened for read-only access.

AfterFileOpenHook's return value is ignored unless *fileKind* is 9. If the returned value is zero, the default action is performed.

Parameters

refNum is the file reference number. You use this number with file I/O operations to read from the file. Igor closes the file when the user-defined function returns, and *refNum* becomes invalid. The file is opened for read-only; if you want to write to it, you must close and reopen it with write access. *refNum* will be -1 for experiment files and XOPs. In this case, Igor has not opened the file for you.

fileNameStr contains the name of the file.

pathNameStr contains the name of the symbolic path. *pathNameStr* is not the value of the path. Use the **PathInfo** operation to determine the path's value.

fileTypeStr contains the Macintosh file type, if applicable. File type codes are obsolete. Use the file name extension to determine if you want to handle the file. You can use **ParseFilePath** to obtain the extension from *fileNameStr*.

fileCreatorStr contains the Macintosh creator code, if applicable. Creator codes are obsolete so ignore this parameter.

fileKind is a number that identifies what kind of file Igor thinks it is. Values for *fileKind* are listed in the next section.

AfterFileOpenHook *fileKind* Parameter

This table describes the AfterFileOpenHook function *fileKind* parameter.

If the user's AfterFileOpenHook function returns 0, Igor performs the default action listed in the table:

Kind of File	*fileKind*	Default Action, if Any
Unknown	0	
Igor Experiment, packed (stationery, too)	1	
Igor Experiment, unpacked (stationery, too)	2	
Igor XOP	3	
Igor Binary Wave File	4	
Igor Text (data and commands)	5	
Text, no numbers detected in first two lines	6	
General Numeric text (no tabs)	7	
Numeric text Tab-Separated-Values	8	
Numeric text Tab-Separated-Values, MIME	9	Display loaded data in a new table and a new graph.
Text, with tabs	10	
Igor Notebook (unformatted or formatted)	11	
Igor Procedure	12	
Igor Help	13	

Details

AfterFileOpenHook's return value is ignored, except when *fileKind* is 9 (Numeric text, Tab-Separated-Values, MIME). If you return a value of 0, Igor executes the default action, which displays the loaded data in a table and a graph. If you return a value of 1, Igor does nothing.

Another way to disable the MIME-TSV default action is define a global variable named V_no_MIME_TSV_Load (in the root data folder) and set its value to 1. In this case any file of *fileKind* = 9 is reassigned a *fileKind* of 8.

The default action for *fileKind* = 9 makes Igor a MIME-TSV document Helper Application for Web browsers such as Netscape or Internet Explorer.

The exact criteria for Igor to consider a file to be of kind 9 are:

- *fileTypeStr* must be "TEXT" or "WMT0" (that's a zero, not an oh).
- Either the first line of the file must begin with a # character, or the name of the file must end with ".tsv" in either lower or upper case.
- The first line must contain one or more column titles. If the line starts with a # character, the first column title must not start with "include", "pragma" or the ! character. Spaces are allowed in the titles, but if two or more title columns are present, they must be separated by one tab character.
- The second line must contain one or more numbers. If two or more numbers, they must be separated by one tab character, and the first line's words must also be separated by tabs.

When the MIME-TSV file contains one column of data, it is graphed as a series of Y values.

Short columns (less than 50 values) are graphed with lines and markers, longer columns with lines only. Preferences are turned on when the graph is made.