"server" is the name of the file server and "share" is the name of the top-level shared volume or directory on that server.

Because Igor treats a backslash as an escape character, in order to reference this from an Igor command, you would have to write:

```
"\\\\server\\share\\directory\\filename"
```

As described in the preceding section, you could also use Macintosh HFS path syntax by using a colon in place of two backslashes. However, you can not do this for the "\\server\share" part of the path. Thus, using Macintosh HFS syntax, you would write:

```
"\\\\server\\share:directory:filename"
```

Unix Paths

Unix paths use the forward slash character as a path separator. Igor does not recognize Unix paths. Use Macintosh HFS paths instead.

Keyboard and Mouse Usage

This section describes how keyboard and mouse usage differs on Macintosh versus Windows. It is intended to help Igor users more easily adapt when switching platforms.

There are three main differences between Macintosh and Windows input mechanisms:

1. The Macintosh mouse may have one button and the Windows mouse has two.
2. The Macintosh keyboard has four modifier keys (Shift, Command, Option, Control) while the Windows keyboard has three (Shift, Ctrl, Alt).
3. The Macintosh keyboard has Return and an Enter keys while the Windows keyboard (usually) has two Enter keys.

For the most part, Igor maps between Macintosh and Windows input as follows:

Macintosh	Windows	Macintosh	Windows
Shift	Shift	Return	Enter
Command	Ctrl	Enter	Enter
Option	Alt	Control-click	Right-click
Control	<not mapped>		

In notebooks, procedure windows and help windows, pressing Control-Return or Control-Enter executes the selected text or, if there is no selection, to execute the line of text containing the caret.