```
Notebook $nb, findSpecialCharacter={"Action0",1}        // Select action
Notebook $nb, frame=1                                   // Set frame
```

See Also

Chapter III-1, **Notebooks**.

The **Notebook**, **NewNotebook**, and **OpenNotebook** operations; the **SpecialCharacterInfo** and **SpecialCharacterList** functions.

num2char

num2char(*num* [, *options*)

The num2char function returns a string containing a character.

The *options* parameter was added in Igor Pro 7.00 and defaults to 0.

As of Igor7, Igor represents text internally as UTF-8, a form of Unicode. Previously it represented text as system text encoding. Because of this change, the behavior of num2char is complicated.

Recommended use of num2char in Igor7 or later

If *num* is a Unicode code point, pass 0 for *options* and num2char will return a UTF-8 string containing the character for the Unicode code point represented by *num*.

If you want a string containing a single byte, even though it may not be a valid UTF-8 string, pass 1 for *options* and num2char will return a string containing the single byte whose value is *num*, provided that *num* is between 0 and 255.

Detailed description of num2char in Igor7 or later

If *num* is between 0 and 127, num2char returns a string containing a single byte whose value is *num*. This represents an ASCII character.

If *num* is between 128 and 255 and *options* is 1, num2char returns a string containing a single byte whose value is *num*. This is not valid UTF-8 text, but it is consistent with the behavior of num2char in Igor6.

If *num* is between 128 and 255 and *options* is 0 or omitted, num2char returns the UTF-8 representation of the character for the Unicode code point represented by *num*.

If *num* is greater than 255, num2char returns the UTF-8 representation of the character for the Unicode code point represented by *num* regardless of the value of *options* .

If you provide the *options* parameter, it must be either 0 or 1. Other values may be used for other purposes in the future.

Examples

```
Print num2char(65)            // Prints A
Print num2char(97)            // Prints a
Print num2char(0xF7)          // Prints division sign
Print num2char(0xF7,0)        // Prints division sign
Print num2char(0xF7,1)        // Prints missing character symbol
Print num2char(0x0127)        // Prints small letter h with stroke (h-bar)
Print num2char(0x0127,0)      // Prints small letter h with stroke (h-bar)
Print num2char(0x0127,1)      // Prints small letter h with stroke (h-bar)

// In the case of num2char(0xF7,1),num2char returns a string containing
// a single byte whose value is 0xF7. This is not a valid UTF-8 string.
```

See Also

The **char2num**, **str2num** and **num2str** functions.

Text Encodings on page III-459.

num2istr

num2istr(*num*)

The num2istr function returns a string representing *num* after rounding to the nearest integer.