Details

If *whichOne* is NaN, then "" is returned.

whichOne must always be a real value.

Unlike the ? : conditional operator, SelectString always evaluates all of the string expression parameters *str1*, *str2*, …

SelectString works in a macro, whereas the conditional operator does not.

Examples

```
Print SelectString(0,"hello","there")               // prints "hello"
Print SelectString(1,"hello","there")               // prints "there"
Print SelectString(-3,"hello","there","jack")       // prints "hello"
Print SelectString(0,"hello","there","jack")        // prints "there"
Print SelectString(100,"hello","there","jack")      // prints "jack"
```

See Also

The **SelectNumber** function and **String Expressions** on page IV-13. Also, **Operators** on page IV-6 for details about the ?: operator.

SetActiveSubwindow

SetActiveSubwindow ***subWinSpec***

The SetActiveSubwindow operation specifies the subwindow that is to be activated. This operation is mainly for use by recreation macros.

Parameters

subWinSpec specifies an existing subwindow. See **Subwindow Syntax** on page III-92 for details on subwindow specifications.

Use _endfloat_ for *subWinSpec* to make a newly-created floating panel not be the default target.

See Also

GetWindow with the activeSW keyword.

SetAxis

SetAxis [***flags***] ***axisName*** [**, *num1*, *num2***]

The SetAxis operation sets the extent (or "range") of the named axis.

Parameters

axisName is usually "left", "right", "top" or "bottom", but it can also be the name of a free axis, such as "vertCrossing".

If *axisName* is a vertical axis such as "left" or "right" then *num1* sets the bottom end of the axis and *num2* sets the top end of the axis.

If *axisName* is a horizontal axis such as "top" or "bottom" then *num1* sets the left end of the axis and *num2* sets the right end of the axis.

You can flip the graph by reversing *num1* and *num2* (or by using /A/R). This is particularly useful for images, because Igor plots an image inverted.

If you pass * (asterisk) for *num1* and/or *num2* then the corresponding end of the axis will be autoscaled.

Flags

/A[=*a*] Autoscale axis (when used, *num1*, *num2* should be omitted).

- *a*=0: No autoscale. Same as no /A flag.
- *a*=1: Normal autoscale. Same as /A.
- *a*=2: Autoscale Y axis to a subset of the data defined by the current X axis range.