

The use of two backslashes in the TextBox literal string parameter is explained under **Backslashes in Annotation Escape Sequences** on page III-58.

The full form is:

```
\{ formatStr, list-of-numeric-or-string-expressions }
```

formatStr and *list-of-numeric-or-string-expressions* are treated as for the printf operation. For instance, this example has a format string, a numeric expression and a string expression:

```
TextBox "\\{\"Two times PI is %1.2f, and today is %s\", 2*PI, date()}"
```

It produces this result:

```
Two times PI is 6.28, and today is Thu, April 9, 2015
```

You can not use any other annotation escape codes in the format string or numeric or string expressions. They don't work within the `\{ ... }` context.

Also, the format string and string expressions do not support multiline text. If you need to use multiline text, use the technique described in **Generating Text Programmatically** on page III-53.

As an aid in typing the expressions, Igor considers carriage returns between the braces to be equivalent to spaces. In the Add Annotation dialog, rather than typing:

```
\{"Two times PI is %1.2f, and today is %s",2*PI,date() }
```

you can type:

```
\{
    "Two times PI is %1.2f, and today is %s",
    2*PI,
    date()
}
```

Legend Symbol Escape Codes

You can insert a legend symbol in an annotation.

The syntax for inserting a symbol in a graph is:

```
\s(traceName)
```

The syntax for inserting a symbol in a page layout is:

```
\s(graphName.traceName)
```

`\s` is usually used in a legend, in which symbols are created and removed automatically, but can also be used in tags, textboxes, and axis labels where the symbol is updated, but not automatically added or removed. See **Legends** on page III-42.

Axis Label Escape Codes

These escape codes are supported in axis labels and in axis tags:

<code>\c</code>	Inserts the name of the wave that controls the axis. This is the first wave graphed against that axis.
<code>\E</code>	Inserts power of 10 scaling with leading "x". This can be ambiguous and we recommend that you use either <code>\U</code> or <code>\u</code> .
<code>\e</code>	Like <code>\E</code> but inverts the sign of the exponent. This can be ambiguous and we recommend that you use either <code>\U</code> or <code>\u</code> .
<code>\U</code>	Inserts units with automatic prefixes