

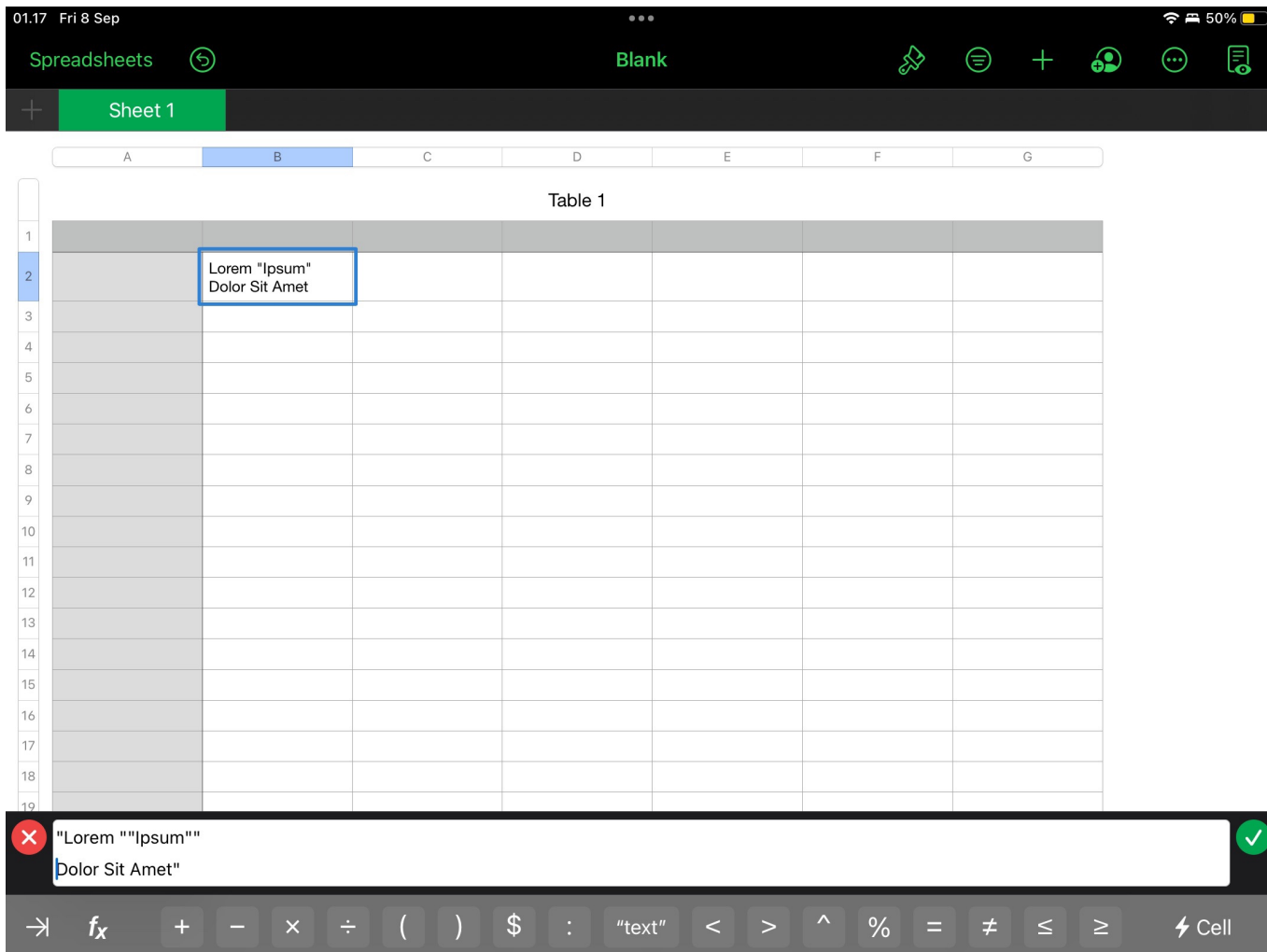
How to add line breaks (aka. “Enter” key) in Numbers for iPhone and iPad.

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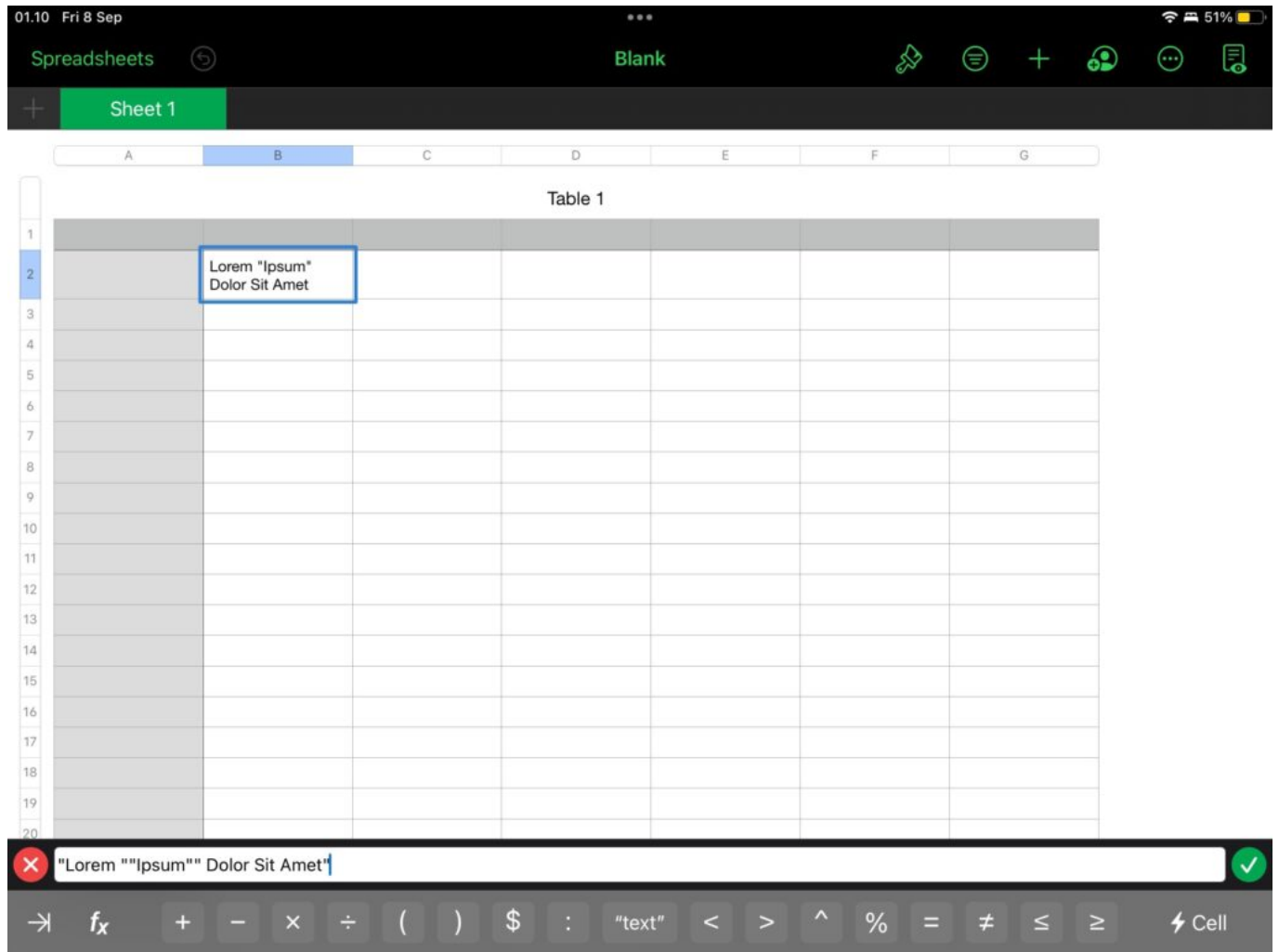
To add a line break inside cells, you will need to add them manually using the **Formula Bar**, even though you're currently not planning to use formulas at all.

That means, if you would like to add line breaks inside a regular text cell, you will need to trigger the Formula Bar by adding a single **equal sign (=)** at the beginning of the content, then wrap the inside of the text using double-quotes (“...”).

If your content already contains some double-quote characters, you can escape them by placing another double-quote before or after each quotation marks. For example, **Lorem “Ipsum” Dolor Sit Amet** will have to be written as **=“Lorem “”Ipsum”” Dolor Sit Amet”.!**

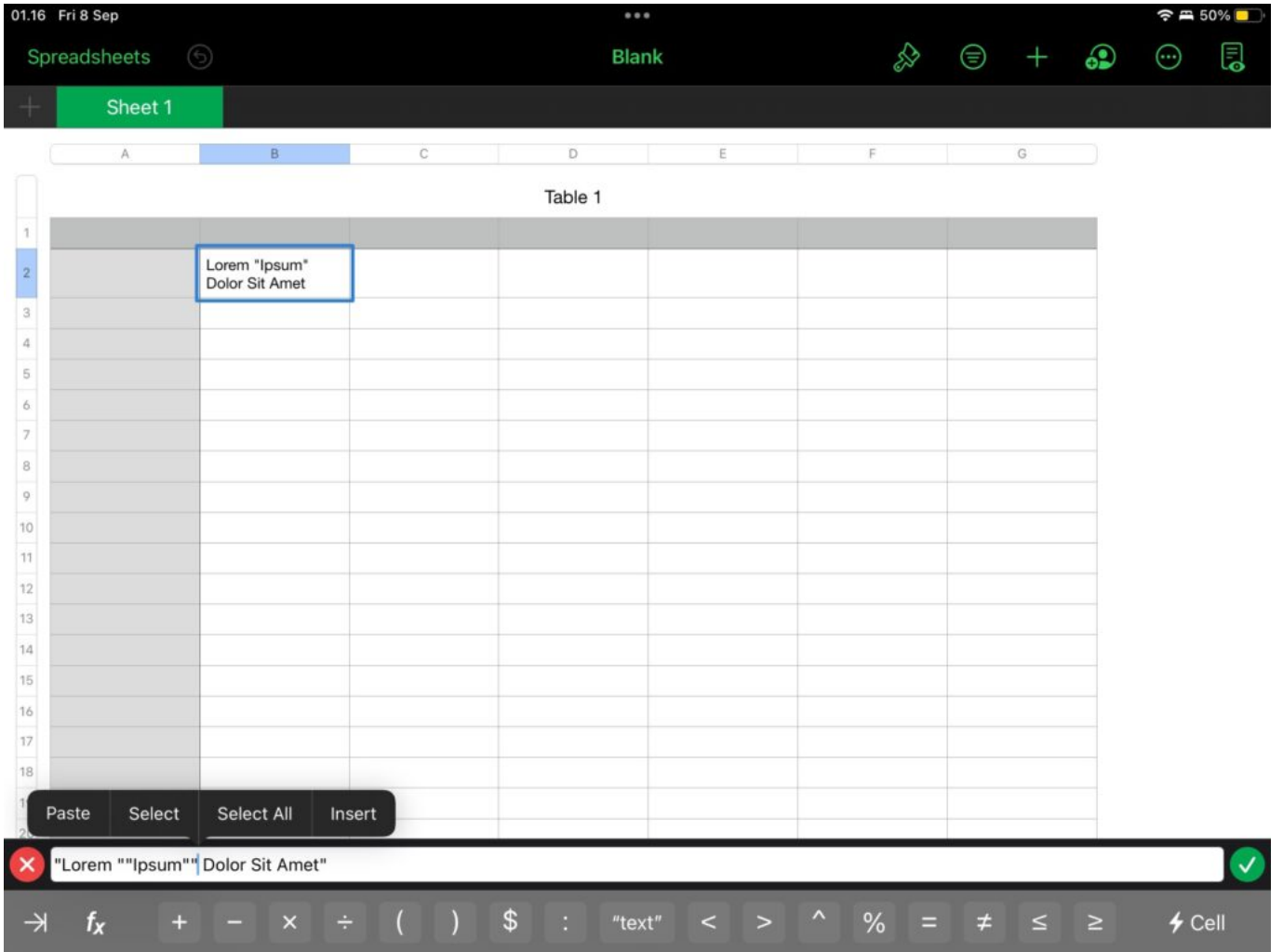
f you are already triggerred the Formula Bar, you won't need to insert another equal sign at the

beginning.

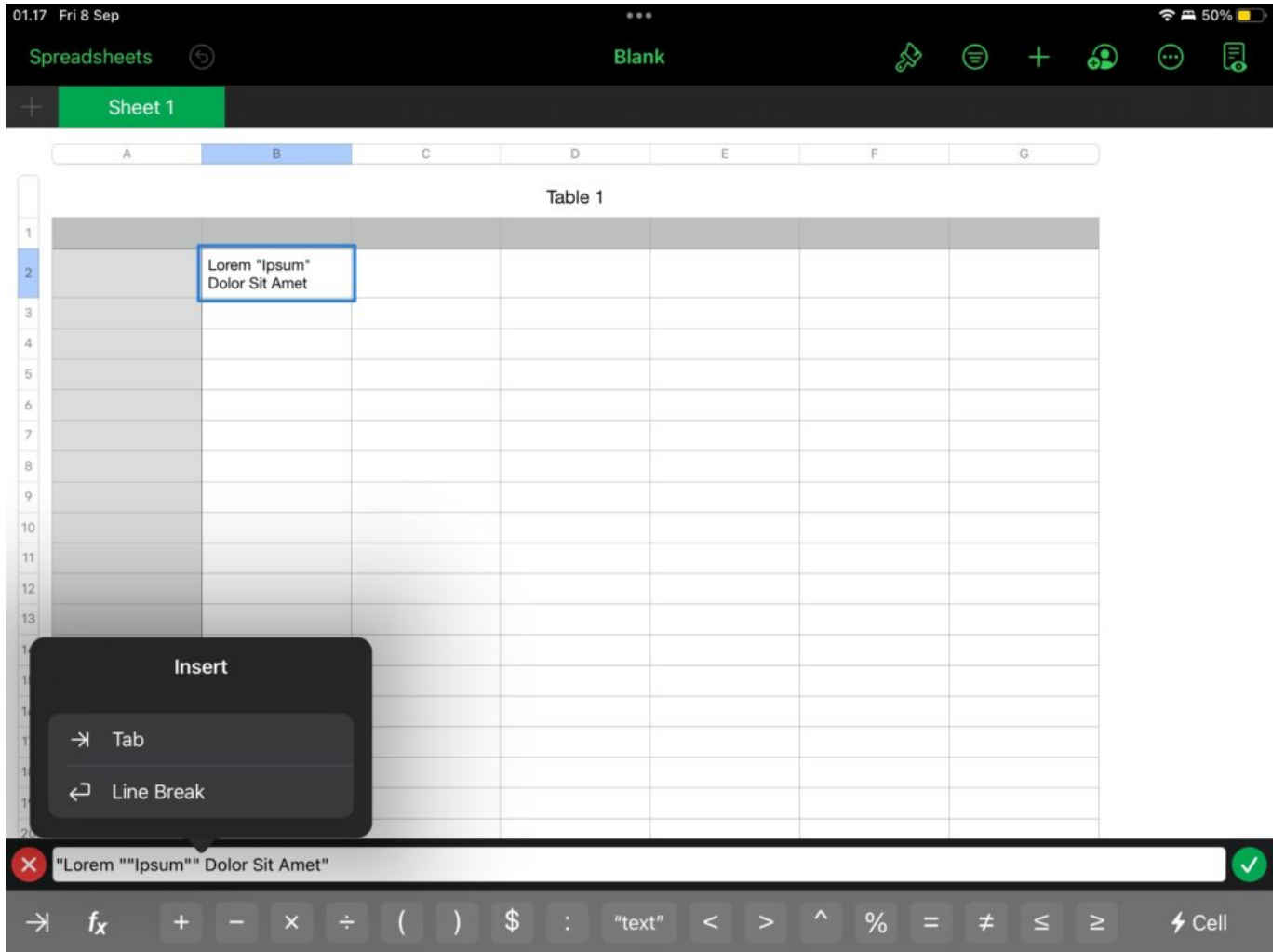


The Formula Bar is currently shown on a Numbers spreadsheet, with additional keyboard keys to help users use formulas and operators more quickly.

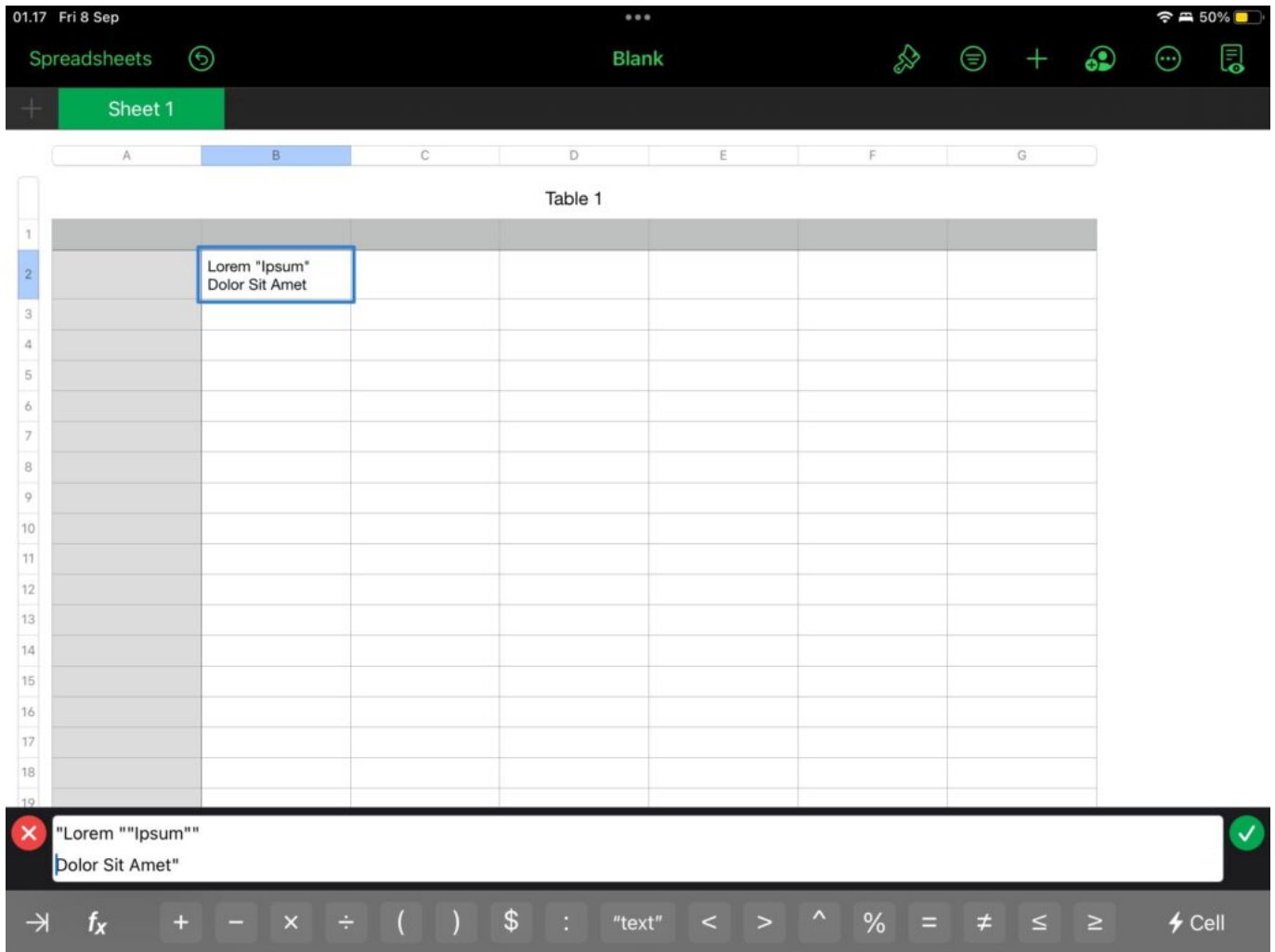
And here's the important part: move your cursor to the section which you would like to break, then tap and hold to reveal the menu actions like this.



Then, select **Insert**, then select **Line Break**.



And that's all! You can add as many as line breaks as you wish. You can also use this on real formulas including **CONCATENATE** and **REPLACE**, too!



Why I'm writing this tutorial.

If you are already experienced enough in Microsoft Excel, you can quickly add these line breaks by using the [CHAR\(10\) formula](#), which means “please insert *this* character with ASCII or Unicode (decimal) character code 10, into the text.”

The character code 10 stands for [Line Feed \(LF\)](#), which is commonly used in operating systems to display texts with line breaks, but still considered as a *non-printable character*.

While the [CHAR](#) formula in Excel allows users to input “10” to use this character, **Numbers on iOS, iPadOS, and macOS prohibits users to use ASCII and Unicode numbers that corresponds to non-printable and control characters**, that is from 0 to 31, and 127 to 159. Here's the official documentation in Numbers 13.1, iOS 16.

CHAR

The CHAR function returns the character that corresponds to a decimal Unicode character code.

CHAR(*code-number*)

- *code-number*: A [number value](#) for which you want to return the corresponding Unicode character. *code-number* must be greater than or equal to 32 and less than or equal to 65,535, not equal to a control character (127-159), and not an illegal character.

Notes

- Any decimal portion is ignored.
- Not all Unicode numbers are associated with a printable character.
- Character 32 is the space character.
- The CODE function returns the numeric code for a specific character.

Examples

=CHAR(98.6) returns "b", which is represented by the code 98. The decimal portion of the