

Visual Mining, Inc.

CDL Reference Guide

**A Guide to the Chart Definition Language
Used in Visual Mining Products
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1. An Overview of Chart Definition Language (CDL)

All of Visual Mining's charting solutions use the Chart Definition Language (CDL) to create and manipulate charts. This common use of CDL makes it easier to recognize and preserve chart definitions when moving from one Visual Mining product to another. CDL is a simple ASCII scripting language that is easy to read and understand. CDL parameters live in a file with a file extension of .cdl or .cdx.

Visual Mining's Charting solutions have many chart rendering details designed into the code. Each chart can be generated using very minimal CDL parameters without concern for details such as tic marks, font characteristics, grid lines, etc. As users become more proficient they can use CDL to create complex charts with a wide range of features and an informative and animated appearance.

1.1 CDL Statements

In the most general form, CDL parameter strings have the following form:

```
parameter1 = value1;  
parameter2 = value2;  
...
```

Note: parameter strings can occur in any order and quotes can be single or double as long as they are matched.

The parameter names come from a defined set of CDL names, such as Background, Header, DataSet1. The value consists of one or more *attributes*.

Attributes are single primitive values that can be combined to form a complete value for a CDL parameter.

Example 1:

```
Background = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor);
```

In the above Example 1, the parameter Background has 6 attributes. Those attributes are: Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, ImageURL, ImageFormat and BorderColor. Note that attributes are separated by a comma.

In the below Example 2, we have assigned values to 4 of the attributes. The resulting chart will display with a white background, a black border which is raised using a width of 3.

Note: The trailing semicolon is required!

```
Example 2: Background = (white, RAISED, 3,,black);
```

CDL uses hundreds of attributes to describe colors, borders, width, depth, etc. For example, many parameters will use a color attribute to describe a color to be used in a chart.

The below attributes are Color Attributes.

Bgcolor	LineColor	SymColor
Fgcolor	BorderColor	TipColor
Color	FillColor	SliceColor

Where Attributes Fit In

The term “attributes” is somewhat context dependent, when we are speaking of *CDL attributes*. Generally, we mean the qualities or values assigned to some aspect or attribute of a chart, such as the names of the days of the week given as bar labels, or the string, “Weekday Network Load” given as the title of a chart.

CDL has a rich set of attributes—from 800 to 1000 altogether—which may be used in defining charts. The emphasis is on “may,” because all of the chart types possess defaults that produce a simple graph that is easily modified, and it’s not necessary to specify every little thing in order to get a decent result. The example below shows the CDL required to define a simple bar chart.

Example:

```
ChartType = Barchart;                                <!-- type of chart          -->
ChartWidth = 400;                                    <!-- width of chart         -->
ChartHeight = 250;                                   <!-- height of chart        -->
Header = ("Weekday Network Load");                   <!-- title of chart         -->
BottomTics = ("ON");                                 <!-- use tic marks on bottom -->
BarLabels = "Mon", "Tue", "Wed", "Thu", "Fri";
LeftTitle = ("Bytes\nPer\nSec");                     <!-- add left axis title     -->
DataSets = ("Server #1", blue);                      <!-- specify first data set  -->
DataSet1 = 100, 125, 245.78, 147, 67;                <!-- static data            -->
```

Produced this chart, shown somewhat reduced in size:

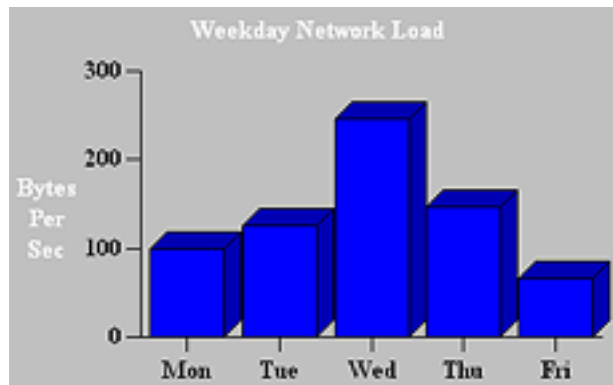


Figure 1: A Very Basic Bar Chart

No actual programming—meaning, constructing logical algorithms in a programming language such as C++ or Java—was required to do this. The defaults construct a reasonable chart, so you don’t have to delve into the depths of CDL to make simple charts. You just need to know what parameters you want to define, and describe them. However, the depths of CDL are there, and very useful indeed for adding interactivity and expressive detail to your charts.

This CDL can be used in a variety of applications of visual mining products. It can be provided as a parameter to a NetCharts Applet. It can be loaded into a NetCharts Server, or provided to a NetCharts EJB. This CDL can also be modified and made even more robust by using ChartWorks Designer.

CDL Statement Types

CDL has 5 basic statement types, differing primarily in the number and type of attributes that make up the parameter value.

Single Value

A Single parameter value is one attribute.

```
Example 1: GraphType = STACKED;
```

In the above example, the value for parameter named GraphType has one attribute. In this case, the attribute is Type and the value is STACKED.

List Values

A List parameter value is a list of attribute values.

```
Example 1: DataSet1 = 100,202,340,500;  
Example 2: BarLabels = "Qtr1","Qtr2","Qtr3","Qtr4";
```

Tuple Values

A tuple can be easily identified because tuples start and end with parentheses. A Tuple parameter value is a group of attribute values.

```
Example 1: Header = ("My Header", black, Arial, 12, 90);
```

Tuple List Values

A Tuple List parameter value is a list of groups of attribute values.

```
Example 1: StockSet1 = (100,200,300), (102,234,490), (102,234,490);  
Example 2: DataSets = ("cherries",red), ("plums",purple), ("apples",red);
```

VTUPLE Values

A VTUPLE value is a tuple value that can contain a variable number of attributes.

```
DialTicLabels = (name, label1, label2,..., labelN);
```

The value for DialTicLabels is a Vtuple. The first attribute is the name of a dial, the rest of the attributes are the tic labels for that dial. If the chart does not need all the attributes in the Vtuple, it ignores them. If the chart needs more attributes than provided, it re-uses the last attribute.

1.2 Visual Mining's Suite of Chart Generation Solutions.

Every product in the Visual Mining suite uses a set of Java based charting “engines.” Some of the products are designed for HTML authors and webmasters and do not require programming in order to generate a chart. Some products are designed for programmers to make use of CDL’s robust charting options and integrate them into their own applications. However, they all use the NetCharts Java charting applets whose features are assigned via CDL parameters. The following section describes Visual Mining products and how CDL is referenced in each product.

NetCharts Applets

NetCharts Applets is Visual Mining’s entry level chart generation product. It consists of a set of Java Applets that utilize the functionality of the Visual Mining charting engines to render charts. NetCharts is popular with users wanting to deploy applets in web browsers and users wanting to chart enable desktop applications written in Java. CDL parameters may either be used in the standard HTML format for applets, or within the `NFPParamScript` format.

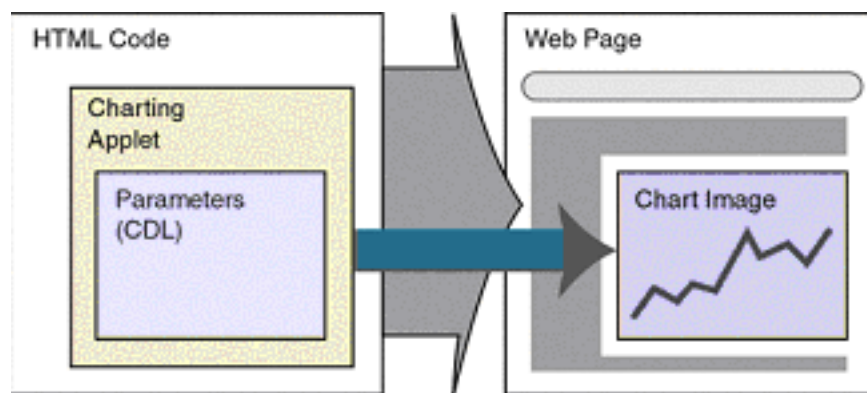


Figure 2. The relationship of CDL to its chart

NetCharts Server

- Is a service that can provide web applications with charts, tables, or complete HTML documents containing multiple charts and tables. It can be deployed by itself or used in conjunction with any existing web infrastructure, from the simplest CGI scripts to the most sophisticated enterprise application servers. NetCharts Server can interact with a variety of data sources to obtain the data to be presented in its charts and tables.
- Offers simple HTML form based building tools that allow users to define a data source, build charts and tables, and assemble those charts and tables into a report.
- Offers programming APIs and Tool Kits that allow developers to interact with the server using nearly any server-side web programming language such as ASP, JSP, Java, and CFML and Perl.
- Can be deployed as a platform for delivering Web Services.

- Is platform independent and can run in most Windows-based and Unix-based environments.

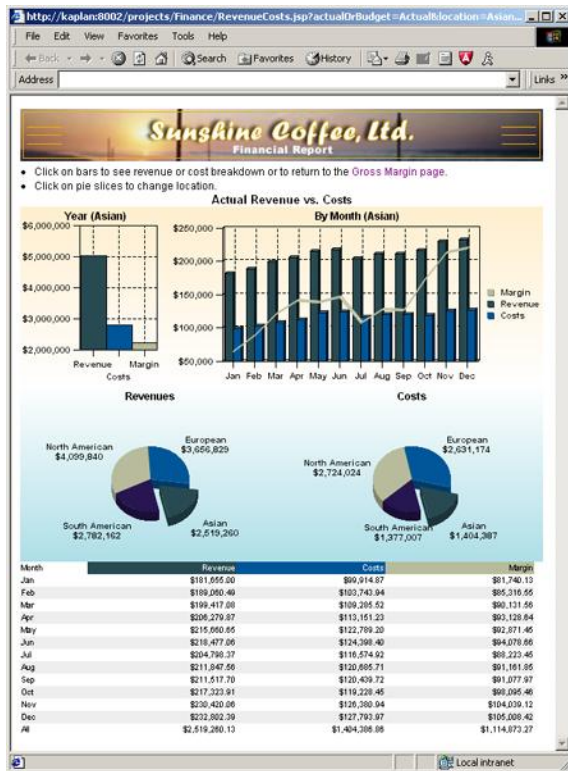


Figure 3. NetCharts Server combines charts and tables into dynamic formats.

NetCharts Pro

NetCharts Pro is a Java programmer-friendly chart generation solution. Its API allows it to be used in Integrated Development Environments such as IBM's WebSphere Studio. NetCharts Pro can create images of charts in popular web formats such as JPEG and PNG, making it ideally suited for server-side use in chart enabling servlets or JSP pages.

NetCharts Designer

NetCharts Designer is a desktop visual design tool that can be used to create chart templates for use with NetCharts, NetCharts Pro, and NetCharts Server.

Applets

Java applications can be embedded within an HTML document by means of an applet. Applets are Java code intended to be run within the context of an *applet viewer* or by a *web browser*. An applet is placed within an HTML document by using the `<APPLET>` tag. The `<APPLET>` tag is a container for the Applet that allows for the definition and configuration of the applet. Space to display the Applet is reserved by using the `WIDTH` and `HEIGHT` attributes of the `<APPLET>` tag.

Just like regular Java applications, additional parameters can be passed into an applet. The `<PARAM>` tags are child elements of the `<APPLET>` tag and must be contained between the start and end tags of an `<APPLET>` tag. The primary means of configuring the properties of NetCharts is via parameter passing into the applet.

embeds a chunk of Java code in an HTML document by means of an applet. An applet occupies a rectangular area of a web page, even if it is only one pixel square. An applet may require that some initial values be set from the HTML document. One or more `PARAM` elements can be used to pass parameters to the applet before the applet starts running. `PARAM` elements go between the start and the end tags of an `APPLET` element.

Example:

```
<APPLET CODE="simpleapp.class" NAME="myapp" WIDTH=100 HEIGHT=100>
<PARAM NAME="bgcolor" VALUE="black">
<PARAM NAME="fgcolor" VALUE="yellow">
</APPLET>
```

Populating an applet via parameters is the primary means of sending attributes into Netcharts. To make this requirement of using parameters within an applet tag easier and more efficient, we've modified the typical HTML of a series of parameter statements within the applet tag so that the names and values make sense in terms of the chart you are defining. This collection of parameter names and their attributes we call the Chart Definition Language, or CDL. Using CDL is fundamental to creating Visual Mining charts.

2. Using Parameters in Charting

There is more than one way to arrange parameters to create a chart with our applets. The first two ways, with standard applet usage and with a parameter script, will suffice for most web-based charting with static data. Going beyond this into the realm of dynamic charting and chart applications requires a bit more work. Beginners need only examine these first two ways of using parameters.

Standard HTML-Style Parameter Usage

The standard method for passing parameters to any Java applet is through the use of one or more `<PARAM>` tags, which are defined within the confines of the `<APPLET>` tag. Each `<PARAM>` tag is assigned a unique name and a value, which may be quoted. For example, the following HTML segment defines a pie chart that has a white background with a black shadow, a red header title, and three pie slices with specific values and labels:

Example

```
<APPLET CODE=NFPiechartApp.class WIDTH=400 HEIGHT=400>

<PARAM NAME=Background VALUE ="(white, SHADOW)">
<PARAM NAME=Header VALUE ="('Piechart Demo', whitesmoke)">
<PARAM NAME=Slices VALUE ="(12, aliceblue,'Fred'),
                             (23, seagreen,'Sally'),
                             (15, salmon, 'Jim')">

</APPLET>
```

Notice that each parameter is defined within a separate `<PARAM>` tag and that the values *can* span multiple lines, provided that the value is a quoted string. Also note how the strings defined within the parameter value use single quotes to differentiate themselves from the entire value string.

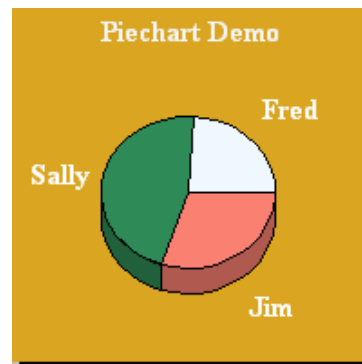


Figure 4: Simple Pie Chart

Using a Parameter Script to Specify CDL Parameters

The very first example, shown in Figure 1, used a parameter script. While the use of `<PARAM>` tags, as above, is common for a small number of parameters, for the sake of convenience and readability, the `NFParamScript` parameter may be used, where the assigned value can hold any number of CDL statements.

`NFParamScript` requires less redundant typing, and is easier to generate from within a CGI script. The following example defines the same pie chart as in Figure 4, although it uses a single `NFParamScript` in order to create the CDL.

Example:

```
<PARAM NAME=NFParmScript VALUE ='
  Background = (goldenrod, SHADOW);
  Header     = ("Piechart Demo", whitesmoke);
  Slices     = (12, aliceblue, "Fred"),
               (23, seagreen, "Sally"),
               (15, salmon, "Jim");
'>
</APPLET>
```

Notice how only a single `<PARAM>` tag is used, with a quoted, multi-line value definition, using tabs or spaces for readability. Also note how the single quote is used to delimit the `<PARAM>` tag value and the double quote is used to denote a string value as a parameter attribute.

It is important to note that each parameter definition in a `NFParamScript` is terminated within a semicolon.

If both individual `<PARAM>` tags and an `NFParamScript` are used to define parameters in the same applet, then the individual `<PARAM>` tags will be processed first. That is, the `NFParamScript` values will take precedence over the individual `<PARAM>` tag values, if the same parameter name is being defined.

Parameters for Dynamic Charting

You can use applets for creating dynamic charts, if you need to:

- Change charts dynamically while they are being viewed
- Specify the chart characteristics at runtime
- Access a chart from multiple HTML pages
- Generate updates from another applet
- Load large data sets (>100 values) quickly

Pointing to Parameters with a URL

Instead of placing all of the parameter definitions within an HTML file, you can use a URL access and retrieve the parameter definitions. Generally, this URL would refer to a data file, but any URL can be used, including a CGI script or application that generates the parameters dynamically.

For example, you may have multiple HTML files that reference the same chart. In that case, maintenance is reduced if the chart definition is stored in a single file or generated dynamically by a single CGI script. In the latter case, the CGI URL could even be customized to generate a custom chart for a given HTML file.

Regardless of the form of the URL, the resulting content-type should be a `text/plain` or `application/x-cdl` sequence of parameter definitions. That is, the URL should be a text file containing NetCharts parameter definitions. For example, the following HTML segment defines a pie chart based on the parameters defined in the `piechart.dat` file on the `anywhere.com` web server.

Example:

```
<APPLET CODE=NFPiechartApp.class width=400 height=400>
<PARAMETER NAME=NFParamURL
    VALUE="http://anywhere.com/piechart.dat">
</APPLET>
```

Note: When a relative URL is given, the URL is interpreted relative to the Document Base of the HTML file containing the applet.

The `NFParamURL` parameter is processed after any individual `<PARAM>` tags, but before any `NFParamScript`. This allows the URL to contain standard attributes that may be overridden by the local parameter definitions defined in the `NFParamScript`.

Browser security dictates that the URL cannot point to a Web server other than the one from which the HTML file was loaded.

Putting Parameters in an Include File

All NetCharts Applets support the use of the `IncludeFile` parameter to insert any CDL file into another CDL definition. The `IncludeFile` parameter has the following syntax:

```
IncludeFile = "urlpathname";
```

Example:

```
IncludeFile = "http://www.visualmining.com/demo/background.cdl";
IncludeFile = "../demo/background.cdl";
```

The filename given can be any URL that is valid for the environment in which the chart is being executed. For example, in a browser, if the chart is downloaded from a Web server, then the URL can specify a relative pathname or a full HTTP pathname.

An example of the `IncludeFile` parameter's use is a company trying to enforce a standard Background style for all of its charts. You could use an include file to accomplish this. Replace the Background definitions in the CDL with an `IncludeFile` reference to the CDL file containing the company standard Background definitions.

Example:

```
File: Background.cdl
Background = (yellow, 3, RAISED);

File: MyChart.html
<APPLET NAME=mychart CODEBASE=/NetCharts
      CODE=NFBarchartApp.class WIDTH=400 HEIGHT=400>
<PARAM NAME=NFParmScript VALUE='
      IncludeFile = "Background.cdl";
      DataSet1 = ...
.
.
.
'>
</APPLET>
```

Note that if a relative pathname is specified, as in the example above, then the `DocumentBase` will be used as the start of the relative location.

Using a Parameter Server

In the same way that you specify a Web URL from which parameter definitions are read, you may specify an arbitrary TCP server from which definitions will be processed. In this latter case, however, the definitions can be processed throughout the applet's lifetime. That is, a parameter server can continuously update any or all of the chart parameters, providing for dynamic charting.

The value of the `NFParmServer` parameter has the following format:

```
name = NFParmServer value="hostname:port/arguments"
```

If `NFParmServer` is defined, it will be processed after all other parameter definitions have been processed. At that time, a connection is made to the given host and port, which is assumed to be a TCP server capable of generating parameter statements. The TCP server can be written using any language or utility desired. It need only generate a stream of text data that is equivalent to a `NFParmScript`.

Everything following the `/"` in the parameter string will be passed to the parameter server upon connection, terminated with a new line character. This allows the server to determine the specific data required for this connection.

For example, the following HTML segment specifies a parameter server located at `www.netcharts.com` using port 2000. An initial line containing `DataSet=Monday, User=Fred` is sent to the parameter server on startup, presumably telling it which chart to generate.

Example:

```
<APPLET code=NFPiechartApp.class width=400 HEIGHT=400>
<PARAM NAME=NFPParamServer
      VALUE="www.netcharts.com:2000/DataSet=Monday, User=Fred">
</APPLET>
```

A Technical Note About Server Connection Processing

A background thread processes all parameter statements generated by the `NFPParamServer` while the chart is being displayed. An "Update" command can be sent at any time within the data stream to cause the chart display to be updated. That is, parameter definitions received from the parameter server are batched together and the chart is refreshed whenever an "Update" command is received.

While server connection commands are being processed a status message is displayed whenever a parsing error occurs in the input stream. This aids developers in determining when a server bug exists. After displaying the status message, the parser will flush the input stream to the next semicolon. and attempt to continue processing.

A status message is also displayed if the server connection is broken prematurely, notifying the user of the broken connection. To properly close down a connection without displaying such a message, the Parameter Server should send the following command in the input stream:

```
CLOSE;
```

Note: The trailing semicolon is required!

Parameter servers may display arbitrary messages to the user at any time by using the `STATUS` command in the input stream, as follows:

```
STATUS "This is a status message";
```

When the `STATUS` command is processed, the message window will be displayed immediately.

Getting Dynamic Updates from Another Applet

Parameter definitions can be programmatically updated at any time throughout the life of a chart applet through the use of the `loadParams()` method. The `loadParams()` method accepts a string value, which consists of one or more parameter statements. As with the `NFPParamServer`, the `loadParams()` definitions are batched together and the chart is refreshed whenever an "Update" command is given.

In the following Java example, the current applet accesses a pie chart applet via the `AppletContext()` (a standard Java capability) and then executes the `loadParams()` method of the pie chart applet to update the slice values and labels, as well as the pie chart background color.

Example:

```
AppletContext ac = getAppletContext();
NFPiechartApp pie = (NFPiechartApp)ac.getApplet("piechart");

if (pie == null) {
    System.out.println ("Unable to access piechart");
} else {
    pie.loadParams ("Background = (blue);"
                  +"Slices = "
                  +"      (12,, 'Fred'),"
```

```

        +"    (23,, 'Sally'),"
        +"    (15,, 'Jim');"
        +"Update;"
    );
}

```

Dynamic Updates from JavaScript

The `loadParamsJS()` method of each NetCharts applet can be used to update chart parameters programmatically from JavaScript. The applet context is determined using the "document" object within JavaScript, as shown in the following example:

Example:

```

var app = document.piechart;

app.loadParamsJS ("Background = (blue);");
app.loadParamsJS ("Slices = (12, 'Fred'), (23, 'Sally'), (15, 'Jim');");
app.loadParamsJS ("Update;");

```

Loading Data Parameters

In general, the concatenation of String objects in Java is *very* slow, relatively speaking. When loading *large* data sets (i.e., more than 100 or so values), significant performance increases can be gained simply by using a `StringBuffer` object to create the expression and then submitting the `StringBuffer` itself to the `loadParams()` method. For example, this code...

```

StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer("BarSet1 = ");
for (int i=0; i<500; i++) {
    if (i > 0) sb.append(",");
    sb.append (i);
}
sb.append (";");

bar.loadParams (sb);

```

...Is faster than the following code...

```

String str = new String ("BarSet1 = ");
for (int i=0; i<500; i++) {
    if (i > 0) str += ",";
    str += i;
}
str += ";";

bar.loadParams (str);

```

Java programmers can also define parameter data using raw values, instead of `String` or `StringBuffer` expressions, in order to gain some additional performance (for large data sets) or to streamline data management within the application or applet (small or large data sets.)

For example, the following code can be used to define a bar chart data set:

Example:

```

Vector data = new Vector();

```

```
data.addElement (new Integer(27));  
data.addElement (new Float(45.3));  
data.addElement ("34");  
  
bar.set ("BarSet1", data);
```

This eliminates the need to convert data vectors to comma separated strings in order to pass them to the `loadParams()` method.

Note: The Vector items can be defined using different object types, depending on the attribute type. In this case, the `BarSet1` parameter expects a list of numbers, which can be defined using many different object types, including a `String`. The parser will automatically convert, if possible, items as needed when loading the data.

The specific object type used for the data depends on the type of the parameter definition. In the example above, the `BarSet1` parameter accepts a vector of numbers, so the object type used is a *Vector*. For parameters that accept a single value, a raw value type is passed.

3. Anatomy of a Chart

Referring to the following illustrations may assist you in understanding the CDL parameters and attributes more fully.

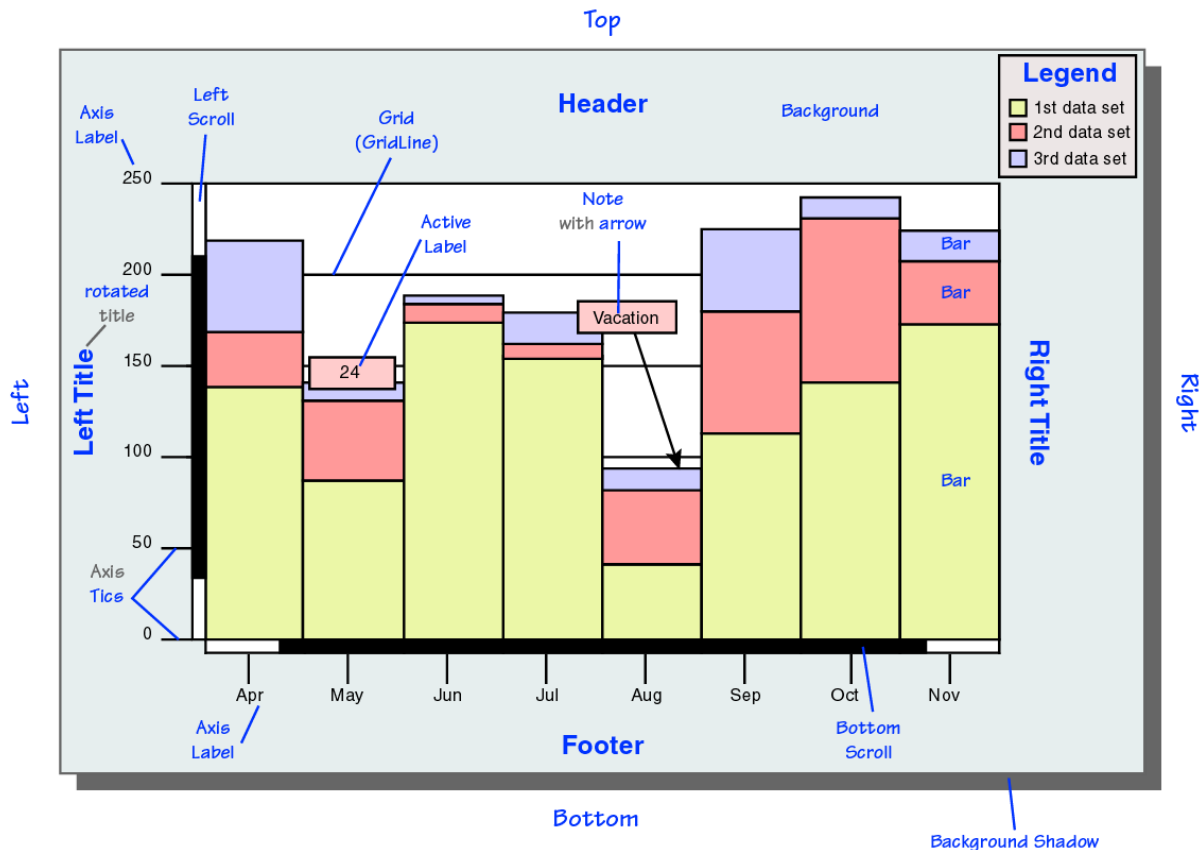


Figure 5: Chart anatomy, using a stacked bar chart as an example.

The notes in blue, such as *Grid*, *Bottom Scroll*, and *Axis Label*, indicate notation that Visual Mining products use in creating charts. Titles in blue, such as *Left Title*, *Footer*, *Header*, *Right Title*, and *Legend*, which do not have blue lines pointing to them, are what those items are actually called in CDL.

The following items, which are annotated above, can appear on the top, bottom, left, or right sides of a chart (though we have omitted them for the sake of clarity in the figure, above) and they may be combined, as you desire:

- Axis Labels
- Axis Tics
- Titles
- Active Labels
- Scroll Bars

Thus, you could label and show tic marks all four axes, with multiple grids and backgrounds, if you so desired, and have four scroll bars as well.

4. Types of Axes

Standard Axes

An axis can have many functions. An axis provides a reference for measuring coordinates. An axis also provides a way for displaying tic marks and scales. NetCharts allows for the zero base line of an axis to be located at the Top, Bottom, Left and Right of the chart. Moreover, you can have a series of axes and a series of scale sets on one line.

Multi-Scaled Single Axes

CDL parameters for axes allow a single axis to have multiple scales. For example, the chart displayed below has a bottom axis with two scales. The number of scales an axis can have is theoretically unlimited although it will be practically bounded by the size of the chart.

CDL Example:

```
BottomTics = ("ON",black,"SansSerif",10,90,null);
LeftTics = ("ON",null,"SansSerif",10,0,null);
Footer = ("[Sundays shown in gray]",black,"SansSerif",10,0);
BottomFormat = (DATE,"%n %d","1/1/2001 12:01:00","1d");
# BottomTicLocations is an example of variable axis labeling.
# Tics are placed at the explicit locations specified.
BottomTicLocation = "1/1/2001 12:01:00","1/8/2001
12:01:00","1/15/2001 12:01:00","1/22/2001 12:01:00","1/29/2001
12:01:00","2/1/2001 12:01:00","2/2/2001 12:01:00","2/3/2001
12:01:00","2/4/2001 12:01:00","2/5/2001 12:01:00","2/6/2001 12:01:00";

BottomScaleSet = (-.5,31,7,80),(32,36.5,1,20);
```

Multiple Axes in a Single Direction

This feature allows multiple axes to be defined in the same physical space that is usually occupied by a single axis. In other words, one can define multiple left, top, bottom or right axes. Each axis can be independently defined and controlled. Up to 10 axes can be defined in each direction. The parameters that define each additional axis are the same as the standard axis parameters with the exception of a number at the end.

CDL example:

```
LeftFormat = (FLOAT,"$%dK",,);
LeftFormat2 = (FLOAT,"$%dK",,);
LeftFormat3 = (FLOAT,"$%dK",,);
```

The parameters LeftFormat and LeftFormat1 are considered the same for backward compatibility.

Variable Axis Labeling

This feature allows additional control over axis tic mark drawing and labeling. The drawing of tic marks on each axis can be specifically enabled or disabled.

There are 8 CDL parameters for variable tic labeling, one for each axis location.

TopTicLocations	Top Axis Tic Mark Locations
BottomTicLocations	Bottom Axis Tic Mark Locations
LeftTicLocations	Left Axis Tic Mark Locations
RightTicLocations	Right Axis Tic Mark Locations
TopTicLength	Top Axis Tic Mark Length
BottomTicLength	Bottom Axis Tic Mark Length
LeftTicLength	Left Axis Tic Mark Length
RightTicLength	Right Axis Tic Mark Length

Logarithmic Axes

NetCharts 4.0 supports logarithmic x and y axes.

```
ChartName = "Logarithmic Y Scale";
ChartType = XYCHART; ChartWidth = 400;
ChartHeight = 300;
Background = (white,NONE,0,null,TILE,black);
Header = ("Base 16 Logarithmic Y-Scale",black,"SansSerif",14,0);
HeaderBox = (null,NONE,1,null,TILE,black);
BottomTics = (ON,black,"Courier New",10,null);
BottomScale = ("1200","2600",);
LeftTics = (ON,black,"Courier New",10,0);
LeftScale = ("300","6000","1000");
LeftScaleMode = (LOG,16);
```

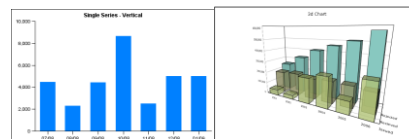
Using LOG requires that the scale minimum be non-zero;

5. CDL Parameters Arranged by Chart Type

Use this index as a way of identifying parameter definitions to use when you have a specific chart to assemble. Chart styles are arranged alphabetically.

Bar Chart and 3D Bar Chart

Generally Supported Parameter Types



ActiveLabels[1-50]

```
ActiveLabels[1-50] = ("Label1", "URL1", "Target1"),
...;
```

See also Chapter 6, *Active Labels and Drill-Down*

Axis

See Chapter 6, *Axis Modifications* for various parameters available

Axis Thickness

```
AxisThickness = 15;
```

Color Table

See Chapter 8, *Color* for application of color attributes

BuildAnimationEnabled

```
BuildAnimationEnabled = ON|OFF;
```

Background

```
Background = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL",
ImageFormat, BorderColor);
```

BackgroundFillPattern

```
BackgroundFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
```

ChartElementSpacing

```
ChartElementSpacing = spacing;
```

Grid

```
Grid = (LineColor1, bgColor1, borderColor1, bgImage1,
ImageFormat1), ...;
```

Legend

```
Legend = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle,
interiorAlignment);
```

Note Sets

```
NoteSets = ("Name1", Justify1), ("Name2", Justify2), ...;
```

See also Chapter 6, *Notes, or Annotations*

Title

See Chapter 6,
Labels for various parameters available.

TitleBox

See Chapter 6, *Regions, or Boxes* for various parameters available.

Specifically Supported Parameters

BarAnimationStyle

```
BarAnimationStyle = GROW | FADE | NONE;
```

Bar3DDepth

```
Bar3DDepth = Number;
```

BarActiveLabels

```
BarActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;
```

BarBorder

```
BarBorder = (LineStyle, LineWidth, Color);
```

BarColorTable[n]

```
BarColorTable[1-50] = color1,color2...;
```

BarColorTable[n]P[m]

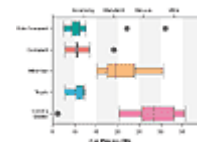
```
BarColorTable[1-50]P[1-50] = color1,color2...;
```

BarCorners

```
BarCorners = (topleft, topright, bottomright, bottomleft);
```

BarDropShadow	BarDropShadow = (color, offsetx, offset, size);
BarFillPattern	BarFillPattern = (type, Color1, Color2, imageURL), ...;
BarFillPattern[n]P[m]	BarFillPattern [1-50]P[1-50] = (type, Color1, Color2, imageURL), ...; (for STACKEDGROUPED BAR)
BarHighlights	Barhighlights = (type, start, stop, top, right, bottom, left, width, height), ...;
BarRightFillPattern	BarRightFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
BarRightFillPattern[n]P[m]	BarRightFillPattern[1-50]P[1-50] = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...; (for STACKEDGROUPED BAR)
BarSpotlights	BarSpotlights = (start, stop, center, centeroffsetx, centeroffsety, focusoffsetx, focusoffsety, radius), ...;
BarSymbol	BarSymbol = (BarSymbolType, BarColor);
BarTopFillPattern	BarTopFillPattern = (type, Color1, Color2, imageURL), ...;
BarTopFillPattern[n]P[m]	BarTopFillPattern[1-50]P[1-50] = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...; (for STACKEDGROUPED BAR)
BarValueLabel	BarValueLabel = (mode, color, font name, width);
BarValueLabelBox	BarValueLabelBox = (color, mode, depth);
BarValueLabelStyle	BarValueLabelStyle = labelposition1, labelposition2, ...;
BarWidth	BarWidth = Percent1, Percent2, ...;
DataAxis	DataAxis = (XAxis1, YAxis1), (XAxis2, YAxis2), ...;
DataSets	DataSets = (Label1, Color1, Type1), (Label2, Color2, Type2), ...;
DataSet[n]	DataSet[1-50] = a, b, c, ...;
DataSet[n]P[m]	DataSet[1-50]P[1-50] = a, b, c, ...;
DataLegend	DataLegend = ON OFF;
DataLegendGrid	DataLegendGrid = (lineColor, bgColor, borderColor, bgImage, bgImageType);
DataLegendGridLine	DataLegendGridLine = (lineType1, lineStyle1, lineWidth1);
GraphType	GraphType = Type;
GraphLayout	GraphLayout = Type;
GroupStackLabels	GroupStackLabels = "label1", "label2", ...;
GroupStackSegment Labels	GroupStackSegmentLabels = "label1", "label2", ...;
PlotArea	PlotArea = (xlocation, ylocation, width, height);
ShowGroupStackLabels	ShowGroupStackLabels = ON OFF;
StackDisplayOrder	StackDisplayOrder = mode;
StackedBar Connectors	StackedBarConnectors = OFF LINE FILL;
StackLabel	StackLabel = Type;
ViewPoint	ViewPoint = (CARTENSIAN SPERICAL, a, b, c); (3D barchart only)
ZAxisLabels	ZAxisLabels = ((ON/OFF, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment); (3D barchart only)

Box Chart



Generally Supported Parameter Types

Axis	See Chapter 6, <i>Axis Modifications</i> for various parameters available
Axis Thickness	<code>AxisThickness = 15;</code>
Color Table	See Chapter 8, <i>Color</i> for application of color attributes
BuildAnimation Enabled	<code>BuildAnimationEnabled = ON OFF;</code>
Background	<code>Background = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor);</code>
BackgroundFillPattern	<code>BackgroundFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;</code>
ChartElementSpacing	<code>ChartElementSpacing = spacing;</code>
Grid	<code>Grid = (LineColor1, bgColor1, borderColor1, bgImage1, ImageFormat1), ...;</code>
Legend	<code>Legend = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);</code>
Note Sets	<code>NoteSets = ("Name1", Justify1), ("Name2", Justify2), ...;</code> See also Chapter 6, <i>Notes, or Annotations</i>
Title	See Chapter 6, Labels for various parameters available.
TitleBox	See Chapter 6, <i>Regions, or Boxes</i> for various parameters available.

Specifically Supported Parameters

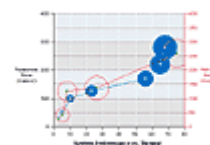
BoxActiveLabels	<code>BoxActiveLabels = ("Label1","URL1","Target1"), ...;</code>
BoxFence	<code>BoxFence = ON OFF;</code>
BoxFillPattern	<code>BoxFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;</code>
BoxHeight	<code>BoxHeight = Height;</code>
BoxLabels	<code>BoxLabels = "Label1","Label2",...;</code>
BoxLimitLines	<code>BoxLimitLines = (limit1-1,limit1-2,...limit1-N),...(limitM-1, limitM-2,... limitM-N);</code>
BoxLimitLineStyle	<code>BoxLimitLineStyle = (type1,width1,color1),...(typeN,widthN,colorN);</code>
BoxSymbolWidth	<code>BoxSymbolWidth = Percent;</code>
BoxWidth	<code>BarWidth = Percent1,Percent2,...;</code>
DataAxis	<code>DataAxis = (XAxis1, YAxis1), (XAxis2, YAxis2), ...;</code>
DataPointActiveLabels[n]	<code>DataPointActiveLabels(n) = ("Label1","URL1","Target1"), ...;</code>
DataPointColor	<code>DataPointColor = Color;</code>
DataPointJitter	<code>DataPointJitter = ON OFF;</code>
DataPointSymbol	<code>DataPointSymbol = (type1, size1, style1, bordercolor1, borderwidth1,image1,color1), ...;</code>
DataType	<code>DataType = Type;</code>
DataSets	<code>DataSets = (DataSetName1, Color1, BorderType1, BorderWidth1, "ImageURL", ImageFormat1, BorderColor1), ...;</code>

DataSet[n]	DataSet[1-50] = <i>a, b, c, ...</i> ;
FenceActiveLabels [1-50]	FenceActiveLabels[1-50] = (" <i>Label1</i> ", " <i>URL1</i> ", " <i>Target1</i> "), ...;
FencePosition	FencePosition = <i>OVER</i> / <i>UNDER</i> ;
GraphLayout	GraphLayout = <i>VERTICAL</i> / <i>HORIZONTAL</i> ;
MeanActiveLabels	MeanActiveLabels = (" <i>Label1</i> ", " <i>URL1</i> ", " <i>Target1</i> "), ...;
MeanColor	MeanColor = <i>Color</i> ;
MeanLine	MeanLine = (<i>type, width, color</i>);
MeanSymbol	MeanSymbol = (<i>type1, size1, style1, bordercolor1, borderwidth1, image1, color1</i>), ...;
MedianColor	MedianColor = <i>Color</i> ;
NaturalDisplayOrder	NaturalDisplayOrder = <i>ON</i> / <i>OFF</i> ;
MinimumDataPoints	MinimumDataPoints = <i>int_val</i> ;
OutlierActiveLabels [1-50]	OutlierActiveLabels[1-50] = (" <i>Label1</i> ", " <i>URL1</i> ", " <i>Target1</i> "), ...;
OutlierColor	OutlierColor = <i>Color</i> ;
OutlierSymbol	OutlierSymbol = (<i>type1, size1, style1, bordercolor1, borderwidth1, image1, color1</i>), ...;
PercentileN	PercentileN = <i>N</i> ;
PlotArea	PlotArea = (<i>xlocation, ylocation, width, height</i>);
PlotType	PlotType = <i>STANDARD</i> / <i>EDA</i> / <i>GAUSSIAN</i> / <i>TENNINETY</i> ;
RelativeBoxSymbol Width	RelativeBoxSymbolWidth = <i>OFF</i> / <i>LINEAR</i> / <i>SQRT</i> ;
ShowDataPoints	ShowDataPoints = <i>ON</i> / <i>OFF</i> ;
WhiskerType	WhiskerType = <i>BOX</i> / <i>LINE</i> ;

Bubble Chart

Generally Supported Parameter Types

ActiveLabels[1-50]	ActiveLabels[1-50] = (" <i>Label1</i> ", " <i>URL1</i> ", " <i>Target1</i> "), See also Chapter 6, <i>Active Labels and Drill-Down</i>
Axis	See Chapter 6, <i>Axis Modifications</i> for various parameters available
Color Table	See Chapter 8, <i>Color</i> for application of color attributes
Background	Background = (<i>Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor</i>);
BackgroundFillPattern	BackgroundFillPattern = (<i>type, color1, color2, imageURL</i>), ...;
BubbleAnimationStyle	BubbleAnimationStyle = <i>GROW</i> <i>FADE</i> <i>NONE</i> ;
BuildAnimation Enabled	BuildAnimationEnabled = <i>ON</i> <i>OFF</i> ;
ChartElementSpacing	ChartElementSpacing = <i>spacing</i> ;
Grid	Grid = (<i>LineColor1, bgColor1, borderColor1, bgImage1, ImageFormat1</i>), ...;
Legend	Legend = (" <i>Label</i> ", <i>Color</i> , " <i>FontName</i> ", <i>FontSize</i> , <i>Angle</i> , <i>interiorAlignment</i>);



Note Sets	NoteSets = ("Name1", Justify1), ("Name2", Justify2), ...; See also Chapter 6, <i>Notes, or Annotations</i>
Title	See Chapter 6, Labels for various parameters available.
TitleBox	See Chapter 6, <i>Regions, or Boxes</i> for various parameters available.

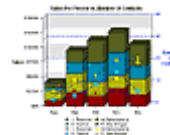
Specifically Supported Parameters

AddDataPoint	AddDataPoint = ("Name", X, Y, Z, "Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;
BubbleAxis	BubbleAxis = (XAxis1, YAxis1), (XAxis2, YAxis2), ...;
BubbleColorTable[n]	BubbleColorTable[1-50] = color1,color2...;
BubbleFillPattern	BubbleFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
BubbleScale	BubbleScale = (MinValue, MaxValue, AREA DIAMETER, PointColor), ...;
BubbleSets	BubbleSets = ("Name1", Color1), ("Name2", Color2), ...;
BubbleSets[n]	BubbleSetn = (x,y,z), (x,y,z), ...;
BubbleSymbol	BubbleSymbol = (SymType, MaxSize, Style, BorderColor, BorderWidth, SymbolColor,ShadowWidth), ...;
LineStyle	LineStyle = (LineType, LineWidth, Color, FillColor, LineType, FillType), ...;
PlotArea	PlotArea = (xlocation, ylocation, width, height);

Combo Chart

Generally Supported Parameter Types

ActiveLabels[1-50]	ActiveLabels[1-50] = ("Label1", "URL1", "Target1"), ...; See also Chapter 6, <i>Active Labels and Drill-Down</i>
Axis	See Chapter 6, <i>Axis Modifications</i> for various parameters available
Axis Thickness	AxisThickness = 15;
BuildAnimation Enabled	BuildAnimationEnabled = ON OFF;
Color Table	See Chapter 8, <i>Color</i> for application of color attributes
Background	Background = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor);
BackgroundFillPattern	BackgroundFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
ChartElementSpacing	ChartElementSpacing = spacing;
DataLegend	DataLegend = ON OFF;
DataLegendGrid	DataLegendGrid = (lineColor, bgColor, borderColor, bgImage, bgImageType);
DataLegendGridLine	DataLegendGridLine = (lineType1, lineStyle1, lineWidth1);
Grid	Grid = (LineColor1, bgColor1, borderColor1, bgImage1, ImageFormat1), ...;
Legend	Legend = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);
Note Sets	NoteSets = ("Name1", Justify1), ("Name2", Justify2), ...; See also Chapter 6, <i>Notes, or Annotations</i>



Title	See Chapter 6, Labels for various parameters available.
TitleBox	See Chapter 6, <i>Regions, or Boxes</i> for various parameters available.

Specifically Supported Parameters

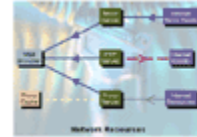
BarFillPattern	BarFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
Bar3DDepth	Bar3DDepth = Number;
BarSymbol	BarSymbol = (BarSymbolType, BarColor);
BarValueLabel	BarValueLabel = (mode, color, font name, width);
BarValueLabelBox	BarValueLabelBox = (color, mode, depth);
BarValueLabelStyle	BarValueLabelStyle = labelposition1, labelposition2, ...;
BarActiveLabels	BarActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;
BarBorder	BarBorder = (LineType, LineWidth, Color);
BarColorTable[n]	BarColorTable[1-50] = color1,color2...;
BarWidth	BarWidth = Percent1,Percent2,...;
DataAxis	DataAxis = (XAxis1, YAxis1), (XAxis2, YAxis2), ...;
DataSets	DataSets = (DataSetName1, Color1, BorderType1, BorderWidth1, "ImageURL", ImageFormat1, BorderColor1), ...;
DataSet[n]	DataSet[1-50] = a, b, c, ...;
DrawOrder	DrawOrder = Symbol;
GraphType	GraphType = Type;
GraphLayout	GraphLayout = Type;
PlotArea	PlotArea = (xlocation, ylocation, width, height);
StackLabel	StackLabel = Type;
Line3DDepth	Line3Ddepth = depth;
LineAxis	LineAxis = (XAxis1, YAxis1), (XAxis2, YAxis2), ...;
LineColorTable[n]	LineColorTable[1-50] = color1,color2...;
LineDropShadow	LineDropShadow = (color, offsetx, offsety, size);
LineFillPattern	LineFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
LineLabels[n]	LineLabels[1-50] = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;
LineSets	LineSets = (Name1, SymColor1), (Name2, SymColor2), ...;
LineSet[n]	LineSet[1-50] = y1, y2, y3, ...;
LineStyle	LineStyle = (LineType, LineWidth, Color, FillColor, LineType, FillType), ...;
LineSymbol	LineSymbol = (Type, Size, Style, BorderColor, BorderWidth, ImageURL, SymbolColor,ShadowWidth), ...;
LineSymbol Spotlights	LineSymbolSpotlights = (start,stop, center, centeroffsetx, centeroffsety, focusoffsetx, focusoffsety, radius), ...;
LineValueLabel	LineValueLabel = (mode, color, font name, width);
LineValueLabelBox	LineValueLabelBox = (color, mode, depth);
LineValueLabelStyle	LineValueLabelStyle = labelposition1, labelposition2, ...;
LineWidth	LineWidth = PercentDepth;

StackDisplayOrder	StackDisplayOrder = <i>mode</i> ;
StackedBarConnectors	StackedBarConnectors = OFF LINE FILL;
StackLabel	StackLabel = <i>Type</i> ;

Diagram/Map Chart

Supported Parameter Types

ActiveLabels	ActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...; See also Chapter 6, <i>Active Labels and Drill-Down</i>
Color Table	See Chapter 8, <i>Color</i> for application of color attributes
Background	Background = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor);
BackgroundFillPattern	BackgroundFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
Legend	Legend = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);
Note Sets	NoteSets = ("Name1", Justify1), ("Name2", Justify2), ...; See also Chapter 6, <i>Notes, or Annotations</i>
Title	See Chapter 6, Labels for various parameters available.
TitleBox	See Chapter 6, <i>Regions, or Boxes</i> for various parameters available.



Specifically Supported Parameters

AppendPolyDataToActiveLabels	AppendPolyDataToActiveLabels = ON/OFF;
Edges	Edges = (NodeStart, NodeEnd, Color, Direction, LineStyle, LineWidth, ArrowStyle, ArrowLength, ArrowWidth), ...;
NodeBox	NodeBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, ImageURL, ImageFormat, BorderColor);
NodeDrag	NodeDrag = ON/OFF;
NodeLabel	NodeLabel = (Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle), ...;
Nodes	Nodes = (Name, Label, X, Y), ...;
PolyActiveLabels	PolyActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...; See also Chapter 6, <i>Active Labels and Drill-Down</i>
PolyColor	PolyColor = (tagName, color), ...;
PolySet	PolySet = (tagName, x1, y1, x2, y2, ...), ...;

Dial Chart

Generally Supported Parameter Types

Color Table	See Chapter 8, <i>Color</i> for application of color attributes
Background	Background = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", BorderColor);



BackgroundFillPattern	BackgroundFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
BuildAnimation Enabled	BuildAnimationEnabled = ON OFF;
ChartElementSpacing	ChartElementSpacing = spacing;
Legend	Legend = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);
Note Sets	NoteSets = ("Name1", Justify1), ("Name2", Justify2), ...; See also Chapter 6, Notes, or Annotations
Title	See Appendix. A, Labels for various parameters available.
TitleBox	See Chapter 6, Regions, or Boxes for various parameters available.

Specifically Supported Parameters

Dials	Dials = (Name, StartAngle, StopAngle, RadiusPercentage, NONE INSIDE OUTSIDE), ...;
DialActiveLabels	DialActiveLabels = (Name, Label, URL, Target), ...;
DialBorders	DialBorders = (Name, Type, Thickness, Color, NONE CENTER ENDTOEND), ...;
DialClip	DialClip = clipType;
DialClipPad	DialClipPad = N;
DialDelete	DialDelete = (Name ALL), ...;
DialFills	DialFills = (Name, Color, NONE CENTER ENDTOEND), ...;
DialFillPattern	DialFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
DialFormats	DialFormats = (Name, FLOAT INTEGER DECIMAL, formatExpression), ...;
DialHandAnimationStyle	DialHandAnimationStyle = GROW FADE NONE
DialOuterBorder	DialOuterBorder = (color1, color2, width);
DialOuterFillPattern	DialOuterFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL);
DialScale	DialScale = (Name, MinValue, MaxValue, StepValue), ...;
DialSize	DialSize = (minWidth, minHeight, maxWidth, maxHeight);
DialSectorAnimationStyle	DialSectorAnimationStyle = GROW FADE NONE
DialSquare	DialSquare = Switch;
DialTics	DialTics = (Name, Color, LineWidth, PercentofRadius), ...;
DialTicLabels	DialTicLabels = (Name, Label1, Label2, ..., LabelN), ...;
DialTicLabelStyles	DialTicLabelStyles = (Name, ON OFF, LabelPos, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment), ...;
Hands	Hands = (Name, TipColor, ShaftColor, DialName, HandLabel), ...;
HandActiveLabels	HandActiveLabels = (Name, Label, URL, Target), ...;
HandBorders	HandBorders = (Name, lineType, LineWidth, Color);
HandButtonBorder	HandButtonBorder = (lineType, LineWidth, Color);
HandButton EdgeHighlights	HandButtonEdgeHighlights = (start, stop, gap, size), ...;
HandData	HandData = (Name, Value, Length), ...;

HandDelete	HandDelete = (Name ALL), ...;
HandDrag	HandDrag = "ON"/"OFF";
HandDropShadow	HandDropShadow = (color, offsetx, offset, size);
HandLabels	HandLabels = ("Name", "ON OFF", labelPos, color, font, size, angle, justification), ...;
HandStyles	HandStyles = (Name, NEEDLELINE NEEDLEFILL NEEDLEBUTTON SHARP ROUND BLOCK LINE NONE, TipWidth, ShafiWidth), ...;
Sectors	Sectors = (Name, Color, DialName, OuterRadius, InnerRadius, SectorLabel), ...;
SectorActiveLabels	SectorActiveLabels = (Name, Label, URL, Target), ...;
SectorBorders	SectorBorders = (Name, Type, LineWidth, Color), ...;
SectorColors	SectorColors = (Name, color), ...;
SectorData	SectorData = (Name, StartValue, StopValue), ...;
SectorDelete	SectorDelete = (Name ALL), ...;
SectorDrag	SectorDrag = "ON"/"OFF";
Sector	SectorEdgeHighlights = (start, stop, gap, size), ...;
EdgeHighlights	
SectorFillPattern	SectorFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
SectorLabels	SectorLabels = (Name, ON OFF, LabelPos, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment), ...;

Heat Map

Generally Supported Parameter Types



ChartElementSpacing	ChartElementSpacing = spacing;
Legend	Legend = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);
Note Sets	NoteSets = ("Name1", Justify1), ("Name2", Justify2), ...; See also Chapter 6, Notes, or Annotations
Title	See Appendix. A, Labels for various parameters available.
TitleBox	See Chapter 6, Regions, or Boxes for various parameters available.

Specifically Supported Parameters

CellTextAutoColorThreshold	CellTextAutoColorThreshold = 0-100 %;
GridBlockActiveLabels	GridBlockActiveLabels = (Name, Label, URL, Target), ...;
GridBlockBackgroundColor	GridBlockBackgroundColor = color;
GridBlockCellColorType	GridBlockCellColorType = type;
GridBlockColors	GridBlockColors = (color1, color2, ..., colorN);
GridBlockColors	GridBlockColors = (color1, color2, ..., colorN);

GridBlockColorSpectrum	GridBlockColorSpectrum = (<i>color1,color2,min,max,gradientstep</i>);
GridBlockExpressions	GridBlockExpressions = (" <i>operator,value1,value2,color</i> "),...;
GridBlockBottomLabel	GridBlockBottomLabel=(" <i>mode, color, "font name", font size, angle, interiorAlignment</i>)
GridBlockLeftLabel	GridBlockLeftLabel=(" <i>mode, color, "font name", font size, angle, interiorAlignment</i>)
GridBlockRightLabel	GridBlockRightLabel=(" <i>mode, color, "font name", font size, angle, interiorAlignment</i>)
GridBlockTopLabel	GridBlockTopLabel=(" <i>mode, color, "font name", font size, angle, interiorAlignment</i>)
GridBlockBottomLabels	GridBlockBottomLabels= <i>L1,L2,L3</i> ...;
GridBlockLeftLabels	GridBlockLeftLabels= <i>L1,L2,L3</i> ...;
GridBlockRightLabels	GridBlockRightLabels= <i>L1,L2,L3</i> ...;
GridBlockTopLabels	GridBlockTopLabels= <i>L1,L2,L3</i> ...;
GridBlockLayout	GridBlockLayout=(<i>Height,Width</i>);
GridBlockLine	GridBlockLine=(" <i>Style, width, color</i> ");
GridBlockSort	GridBlockSort=(<i>SORT TYPE,SORT ORDER</i>);
GridBlockLabel	GridBlockLabel= (" <i>mode,color,"Font",size</i>);
GridBlockLabels	GridBlockLabels= <i>L1,L2,L3</i> ...;
GridBlockValues	GridBlockValues= <i>N1,N2,N3</i> ...;
GridBlockValueFormat	GridBlockValueFormat(<i>Format Type, FormatExpr</i> ");
GridBlockValueStyle	GridBlockValueStyle=(" <i>mode,color,"Font",size</i>);

Histogram

Generally Supported Parameter Types

ActiveLabels[1-50]	ActiveLabels[1-50] = (" <i>Label1, "URL1", "Target1"</i>) See also Chapter 6, <i>Active Labels and Drill-Down</i>	<table border="1"> <caption>Percent Subsidized Lunches Data Distributed in 5 bins</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Bin</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>00-20</td> <td>819</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20-40</td> <td>262</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40-60</td> <td>163</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60-80</td> <td>76</td> </tr> <tr> <td>80-100</td> <td>27</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bin	Count	00-20	819	20-40	262	40-60	163	60-80	76	80-100	27
Bin	Count													
00-20	819													
20-40	262													
40-60	163													
60-80	76													
80-100	27													
Axis	See Chapter 6, <i>Axis Modifications</i> for various parameters available													
Axis Thickness	AxisThickness = 15;													
Color Table	See Chapter 8, <i>Color</i> for application of color attributes													
Background	Background = (<i>Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor</i>) ;													
BackgroundFillPattern	BackgroundFillPattern = (<i>type, color1, color2, imageURL</i>), ... ;													
BuildAnimation Enabled	BuildAnimationEnabled = ON OFF;													
ChartElementSpacing	ChartElementSpacing = <i>spacing</i> ;													
Grid	Grid = (<i>LineColor1, bgColor1, borderColor1, bgImage1, ImageFormat1</i>), ... ;													
Legend	Legend = (" <i>Label, Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment</i>);													
Note Sets	NoteSets = (" <i>Name1, Justify1</i> ", (" <i>Name2, Justify2</i> "), ... ; See also Chapter 6, <i>Notes, or Annotations</i>													

Title	See Chapter 6, Labels for various parameters available.
TitleBox	See Chapter 6, <i>Regions, or Boxes</i> for various parameters available.

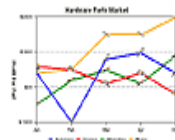
Specifically Supported Parameters

Bar3DDepth	Bar3DDepth = <i>Number</i> ;
BarActiveLabels	BarActiveLabels = (" <i>Label</i> ", " <i>URL</i> ", " <i>Target</i> "), ...;
BarBorder	BarBorder = (<i>LineStyle</i> , <i>LineWidth</i> , <i>Color</i>);
BarColorTable[n]	BarColorTable[1-50] = <i>color1</i> , <i>color2</i> ...;
BarColorTable[n]P[m]	BarColorTable[1-50]P[1-50] = <i>color1</i> , <i>color2</i> ...;
BarFillPattern	BarFillPattern = (<i>type</i> , <i>Color1</i> , <i>Color2</i> , <i>imageURL</i>), ...;
BarFillPattern [1-50]P[1-50]	BarFillPattern [1-50]P[1-50] = (<i>type</i> , <i>Color1</i> , <i>Color2</i> , <i>imageURL</i>), ...; (for STACKEDGROUPED BAR)
BarValueLabel	BarValueLabel = (<i>mode</i> , <i>color</i> , <i>font name</i> , <i>width</i>);
BarValueLabelBox	BarValueLabelBox = (<i>color</i> , <i>mode</i> , <i>depth</i>);
BarValueLabelStyle	BarValueLabelStyle = <i>labelposition1</i> , <i>labelposition2</i> , ...;
BarWidth	BarWidth = <i>Percent1</i> , <i>Percent2</i> ,...;
DataAxis	DataAxis = (<i>XAxis1</i> , <i>YAxis1</i>), (<i>XAxis2</i> , <i>YAxis2</i>), ...;
DataSets	DataSets = (<i>Label1</i> , <i>Color1</i> , <i>Type1</i>), (<i>Label2</i> , <i>Color2</i> , <i>Type2</i>), ...;
DataSet[n]	DataSet[1-50] = <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> , ...;
DataSet[n]P[m]	DataSet[1-50]P[1-50] = <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> , ...;
GraphType	GraphType = <i>Type</i> ;
GraphLayout	GraphLayout = <i>Type</i> ;
GroupStackLabels	GroupStackLabels = " <i>label1</i> ", " <i>label2</i> ", ...;
GroupStackSegment Labels	GroupStackSegmentLabels = " <i>label1</i> ", " <i>label2</i> ", ...;
HistogramBin	HistogramBin = (<i>HistogramBinType</i> , <i>HistogramBinSize</i>);
HistogramScale	HistogramScale = (<i>histogramMinValue</i> , <i>histogramMaxValue</i>);
HistogramType	HistogramType = BYNUMER PERCENTAGE PROBABLILITY;
PlotArea	PlotArea = (<i>xlocation</i> , <i>ylocation</i> , <i>width</i> , <i>height</i>);
ShowGroupStackLabels	ShowGroupStackLabels = ON OFF;
StackDisplayOrder	StackDisplayOrder = <i>mode</i> ;
StackLabel	StackLabel = <i>Type</i> ;

Line Chart

Generally Supported Parameter Types

ActiveLabels[1-50]	ActiveLabels[1-50] = (" <i>Label1</i> ", " <i>URL1</i> ", " <i>Target1</i> "), ...;
	See also Chapter 6, <i>Active Labels and Drill-Down</i>
Axis	See Chapter 6, <i>Axis Modifications</i> for various parameters available



Axis Thickness	AxisThickness = 15;
BuildAnimation Enabled	BuildAnimationEnabled = ON OFF;
Color Table	See Chapter 8, <i>Color</i> for application of color attributes
Background	Background = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor);
BackgroundFillPattern	BackgroundFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
BuildAnimation Enabled	BuildAnimationEnabled = ON OFF;
ChartElementSpacing	ChartElementSpacing = spacing;
Grid	Grid = (LineColor1, bgColor1, borderColor1, bgImage1, ImageFormat1), ...;
Legend	Legend = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);
Note Sets	NoteSets = ("Name1", Justify1), ("Name2", Justify2), ...; See also Chapter 6, <i>Notes, or Annotations</i>
Title	See Chapter 6, Labels for various parameters available.
TitleBox	See Chapter 6, <i>Regions, or Boxes</i> for various parameters available.

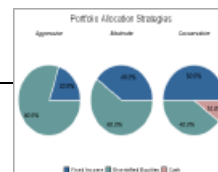
Specifically Supported Parameters

ChartElementSpacing	ChartElementSpacing = spacing;
DataLegend	DataLegend = ON OFF;
DataLegendGrid	DataLegendGrid = (lineColor, bgColor, borderColor, bgImage, bgImageType);
DataLegendGridLine	DataLegendGridLine = (lineType1, lineStyle1, lineWidth1);
DwellOffset	DwellOffset = size;
GraphType	GraphType = Type;
Line3DDepth	Line3DDepth = depth;
LineAxis	LineAxis = (XAxis1, YAxis1), (XAxis2, YAxis2), ...;
LineFillPattern	LineFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
LineSets	LineSets = (Name1, SymColor1), (Name2, SymColor2), ...;
LineSet[1-50]	LineSet[1-50] = y1, y2, y3, ...;
LineStyle	LineStyle = (LineType, LineWidth, Color, FillColor, LineType, FillType), ...;
LineSymbol	LineSymbol = (Type, Size, Style, BorderColor, BorderWidth, ImageURL, SymbolColor, ShadowWidth), ...;
LineSymbol Spotlights	LineSymbolSpotlights = (start, stop, center, centeroffsetx, centeroffsety, focusoffsetx, focusoffsety, radius), ...;
LineValueLabelBox	LineValueLabelBox = (color, mode, depth);
LineValueLabelStyle	LineValueLabelStyle = labelposition1, labelposition2, ...;
LineWidth	LineWidth = PercentDepth;
PlotArea	PlotArea = (xlocation, ylocation, width, height);
StackLabel	StackLabel = Type;

MultiPie Chart

Generally Supported Parameter Types

ActiveLabels	ActiveLabels = ("Label1", "URL1", "Target1"), ...; See also Chapter 6, <i>Active Labels and Drill-Down</i>
Axis	See Chapter 6, <i>Axis Modifications</i> for various parameters available
BuildAnimation Enabled	BuildAnimationEnabled = ON OFF;
Color Table	See Chapter 8, <i>Color</i> for application of color attributes
ChartElementSpacing	ChartElementSpacing = <i>spacing</i> ;
Legend	Legend = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);
Note Sets	NoteSets = ("Name1", Justify1), ("Name2", Justify2), ...; See also Chapter 6, <i>Notes, or Annotations</i>
Title	See Chapter 6, Labels for various parameters available.
TitleBox	See Chapter 6, <i>Regions, or Boxes</i> for various parameters available.




Specifically Supported Parameters

BestFit	BestFit = ON/OFF
LabelPos	LabelPos = Float;
Pie3DDepth	Pie3DDepth = Pixels;
PieAngles	PieAngles = Value1, Value2, Value3, Value4, ..., ValueN;
PieDropShadow	PieDropShadow = (color, offsetx, offsety, size);
PieEdgeHighlights	PieEdgeHighlights = (start, stop, gap, size), ...;
PieSquare	PieSquare = ON/OFF;
PieBackgrounds	PieBackgrounds = (Region Tuple), ...;
PieLabel	PieLabel = (State, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, InteriorAlignment), ...;
PieLabelBox	PieLabelBox = (Region Tuple), ...;
PieLayout	PieLayout = (Orientation, Row, Columns);
PieLabelLocation	PieLabelLocation = Location;
PieMargin	PieMargin = Integer;
PieLabels	PieLabels = Label1, Label2, Label3, ... LabelN;
SliceBorder	SliceBorder = (LineStyle, Width, Color);
SliceSets	SliceSets = ("Name", Color, "State");
SliceSet[N]	SliceSet = Value1, Value2, Value3, Value4, ..., ValueN;
SliceFillPattern	SliceFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
SliceFormat	SliceFormat = (FormatType, "FormatExpr");

SliceLabel	<code>SliceLabel = (State, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);</code>
SliceLabelBox	<code>SliceLabelBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth);</code>
SliceLabelContent	<code>SliceLabelContent = Content;</code>
SliceLabelContentDelimiter	<code>SliceLabelContentDelimiter = "delimiter";</code>
SliceLabelLine	<code>SliceLabelLine = (LineStyle, LineWidth, Color);</code>
SliceLabels	<code>SliceLabels = Label1, Label2, Label3, Label4, ..., LabelN;</code>
SliceLabelStyle	<code>SliceLabelStyle = (Style);</code>
SlicePos[N]	<code>SlicePos[N] = PiePosition1, PiePosition2, ...;</code>

Pareto Chart

Generally Supported Parameter Types

ActiveLabels[1-50]	<code>ActiveLabels[1-50] = ("Label1", "URL1", "Target1"), ...;</code> See also Chapter 6, <i>Active Labels and Drill-Down</i>	
Axis	See Chapter 6, <i>Axis Modifications</i> for various parameters available	
Axis Thickness	<code>AxisThickness = 15;</code>	
Color Table	See Chapter 8, <i>Color</i> for application of color attributes	
BuildAnimation Enabled	<code>BuildAnimationEnabled = ON OFF;</code>	
Background	<code>Background = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor);</code>	
BackgroundFillPattern	<code>BackgroundFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;</code>	
ChartElementSpacing	<code>ChartElementSpacing = spacing;</code>	
Grid	<code>Grid = (LineColor1, bgColor1, borderColor1, bgImage1, ImageFormat1), ...;</code>	
Legend	<code>Legend = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);</code>	
Note Sets	<code>NoteSets = ("Name1", Justify1), ("Name2", Justify2), ...;</code> See also Chapter 6, <i>Notes, or Annotations</i>	
Title	See Chapter 6, Labels for various parameters available.	
TitleBox	See Chapter 6, <i>Regions, or Boxes</i> for various parameters available.	

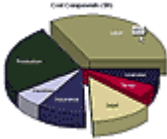
Specifically Supported Parameters

BarFillPattern	<code>BarFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;</code>
Bar3DDepth	<code>Bar3DDepth = Number;</code>
BarValueLabel	<code>BarValueLabel = (mode, color, font name, width);</code>
BarValueLabelBox	<code>BarValueLabelBox = (color, mode, depth);</code>
BarValueLabelStyle	<code>BarValueLabelStyle = labelposition1, labelposition2, ...;</code>
BarActiveLabels	<code>BarActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;</code>
BarBorder	<code>BarBorder = (LineType, LineWidth, Color);</code>

BarColorTable[n]	BarColorTable[1-50] = color1,color2...;
BarWidth	BarWidth = <i>Percent1,Percent2,...</i> ;
CumulativeLineSetName	CumulativeLineSetName = "name";
CumulativeLineStyle	CumulativeLineStyle = (<i>LineType, LineWidth, Color, FillColor</i>);
CumulativeLineSymbol	CumulativeLineSymbol = (<i>Type, Size, Style, BorderColor, BorderWidth, ImageURL, SymbolColor,ShadowWidth</i>);
CumulativeLineValueLabel	CumulativeLineValueLabel = (<i>mode, color, font name, width</i>);
Cumulative LineValueLabelBox	CumulativeLineValueLabelBox = (<i>color, mode, depth</i>);
CumulativeLineValueLabelStyle	CumulativeLineValueLabelStyle = <i>labelposition</i> ;
DataAxis	DataAxis = (<i>XAxis1, YAxis1</i>), (<i>XAxis2, YAxis2</i>), ...;
DataSets	DataSets = (<i>DataSetName1, Color1, BorderType1, BorderWidth1, "ImageURL", ImageFormat1, BorderColor1</i>), ...;
DataSet[n]	DataSet[1-50] = <i>a, b, c, ...</i> ;
DrawOrder	DrawOrder = <i>Symbol</i> ;
EightyLineSetName	EightyLineSetName = "name";
EightyTwentyLineStyle	EightyTwentyLineStyle = (<i>LineType, LineWidth, Color, FillColor</i>);
EightyTwentyLineSymbol	EightyTwentyLineSymbol = (<i>Type, Size, Style, BorderColor, BorderWidth, ImageURL, SymbolColor,ShadowWidth</i>);
Line3DDepth	Line3Ddepth = <i>depth</i> ;
LineSymbol	LineSymbolSpotlights = (<i>start,stop, center, centeroffsetx, centeroffsety, focusoffsetx, focusoffsety, radius</i>), ...;
Spotlights	
PlotArea	PlotArea = (<i>xlocation, ylocation, width, height</i>);
ShowEightyTwentyLines	ShowEightyTwentyLines = <i>ON or OFF</i> ;
StackDisplayOrder	StackDisplayOrder = <i>mode</i> ;
StackLabel	StackLabel = <i>Type</i> ;
TwentyLineSetName	TwentyLineSetName = "name";

Pie Chart

Generally Supported Parameter Types

ActiveLabels	ActiveLabels = (<i>"Label1", "URL1", "Target1"</i>), ...;	
Axis	See also Chapter 6, <i>Active Labels and Drill-Down</i>	
Color Table	See Chapter 8, <i>Color</i> for application of color attributes	
Background	Background = (<i>Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor</i>);	
BackgroundFillPattern	BackgroundFillPattern = (<i>type, color1, color2, imageURL</i>), ...;	
BuildAnimation Enabled	BuildAnimationEnabled = ON OFF;	
ChartElementSpacing	ChartElementSpacing = <i>spacing</i> ;	

Legend	Legend = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);
Note Sets	NoteSets = ("Name1", Justify1), ("Name2", Justify2), ...; See also Chapter 6, <i>Notes, or Annotations</i>
Title	See Chapter 6, Labels for various parameters available.
TitleBox	See Chapter 6, <i>Regions, or Boxes</i> for various parameters available.

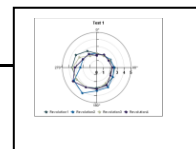
Specifically Supported Parameters

LabelPos	LabelPos = <i>Float</i> ;
Pie3DDepth	Pie3DDepth = <i>Pixels</i> ;
PieAngle	PieAngle = <i>Integer</i> ;
PieDropShadow	PieDropShadow = (<i>color, offsetx, offsety, size</i>);
PieSize	PieSize = (<i>minWidth, minHeight, maxWidth, maxHeight</i>);
PieSquare	PieSquare = <i>Switch</i> ;
SliceBorder	SliceBorder = (<i>LineStyle, Width, Color</i>);
SliceColor	SliceColor = <i>Color1, Color2, Color3 ..., Colorn</i> ;
SliceData	SliceData = <i>Value1, Value2, Value3, Value4, ..., Valuen</i> ;
SliceFillPattern	SliceFillPattern = (<i>type, color1, color2, imageURL, ...</i>);
SliceFormat	SliceFormat = (<i>FormatType, "FormatExpr"</i>);
SliceLabel	SliceLabel = (<i>State, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment</i>);
SliceLabelBox	SliceLabelBox = (<i>Color, BorderType, BorderWidth</i>);
SliceLabelContent	SliceLabelContent = <i>Content</i> ;
SliceLabelContentDelimiter	SliceLabelContentDelimiter = <i>"delimiter"</i> ;
SliceLabelLine	SliceLabelLine = (<i>LineStyle, LineWidth, Color</i>);
SliceLabels	SliceLabels = <i>Label1, Label2, Label3, Label4, ...; Labeln</i> ;
SliceLabelStyle	SliceLabelStyle = (<i>Style</i>);
SlicePos	SlicePos = <i>Position1, Position2, Positions3, ...</i> ;
Slices	Slices = (<i>Value, SliceColor, Label, LabelColor, FontName, FontSize, LabelAngle, LabelBgColor, LabelBgBorder, ...</i>);

Polar Chart

Generally Supported Parameter Types

ActiveLabels[1-50]	ActiveLabels[1-50] = ("Label1", "URL1", "Target1"), ...; See also Chapter 6, <i>Active Labels and Drill-Down</i>
Background	Background = (<i>Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor</i>);
BackgroundFillPattern	BackgroundFillPattern = (<i>type, color1, color2, imageURL, ...</i>);
ChartElementSpacing	ChartElementSpacing = <i>spacing</i> ;
ColorTable	See Chapter 8, <i>Color</i> for application of color attributes



Grid	Grid = (LineColor1, bgColor1, borderColor1, bgImage1, ImageFormat1), ...;
Legend	Legend = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);
Note Sets	NoteSets = ("Name1", Justify1), ("Name2", Justify2), ...; See also Chapter 6, <i>Notes, or Annotations</i>
Title	See Chapter 6, Labels for various parameters available.
TitleBox	See Chapter 6, <i>Regions, or Boxes</i> for various parameters available.

Specifically Supported Parameters

LineSets	LineSets = (Name1, SymColor1), (Name2, SymColor2), ...;
LineSet[n]	LineSet[1-50] = (x1,y1), (x2,y2), (x3,y3), ...;
LineStyle	LineStyle = (LineType, LineWidth, Color, FillColor, LineType, FillType), ...;
LineSymbol	LineSymbol = (Type, Size, Style, BorderColor, BorderWidth, ImageURL, SymbolColor, ShadowWidth), ...;
LineValueLabel	LineValueLabel = (mode, color, font name, width);
LineValueLabelBox	LineValueLabelBox = (color, mode, depth);
LineValueLabelStyle	LineValueLabelStyle = labelposition1, labelposition2, ...;
PlotArea	PlotArea = (xlocation, ylocation, width, height);
PolarLabel	PolarLabel = (mode, color, font name, width);
PolarLabelFormat	PolarLabelFormat = (dataType, formatString);
PolarLabelStep	PolarLabelStep = stepsize;
PolarScale	PolarScale = (min,max,step);
PolarSquare	PolarSquare = ON/OFF;
PolarSize	PolarSize = (minWidth, minHeight, maxWidth, maxHeight);
RadialAxesAngles	RadialAxesangles = angle1,angle2,...;
RadialAxesColors	RadialAxesColors = color1,color2,...;
RadialAxesFormat	RadialAxesFormat = (dataType, formatString), ...;
RadialAxesTics	RadialAxesTics = ("axisTicLabelMode", axisTicLabelColor, "axisTicLabelFont", axisTicLabelFontSize, axisTicLabelFontAngle, interiorAlignment), ...;
RadialGrids	RadialGrids = (gridRadius, gridLineType, gridLineWidth, gridLineColor, gridAreaColor), ...;

Radar Chart

Generally Supported Parameter Types

ActiveLabels[1..50]	ActiveLabels[1..50] = ("Label1", "URL1", "Target1"), ...; See also Chapter 6, <i>Active Labels and Drill-Down</i>
Background	Background = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor);
BackgroundFillPattern	BackgroundFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;



ChartElementSpacing	ChartElementSpacing = <i>spacing</i> ;
ColorTable	See Chapter 8, <i>Color</i> for application of color attributes
Grid	Grid = (<i>LineColor1</i> , <i>bgColor1</i> , <i>borderColor1</i> , <i>bgImage1</i> , <i>ImageFormat1</i>), ...;
Legend	Legend = ("Label", <i>Color</i> , "FontName", <i>FontSize</i> , <i>Angle</i> , <i>interiorAlignment</i>);
Note Sets	NoteSets = ("Name1", <i>Justify1</i>), ("Name2", <i>Justify2</i>), ...; See also Chapter 6, <i>Notes, or Annotations</i>
Title	See Chapter 6, Labels for various parameters available.
TitleBox	See Chapter 6, <i>Regions, or Boxes</i> for various parameters available.

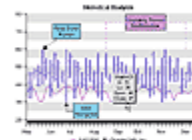
Specifically Supported Parameters

CenterRadius	CenterRadius = <i>radius</i> ;
LineFillPattern	LineFillPattern = (<i>type</i> , <i>color1</i> , <i>color2</i> , <i>imageURL</i>), ...;
LineSets	LineSets = (<i>Name1</i> , <i>SymColor1</i>), (<i>Name2</i> , <i>SymColor2</i>), ...;
LineSet[n]	LineSet[1-50] = <i>y1</i> , <i>y2</i> , <i>y3</i> , ...;
LineStyle	LineStyle = (<i>LineType</i> , <i>LineWidth</i> , <i>Color</i> , <i>FillColor</i> , <i>LineType</i> , <i>FillType</i>), ...;
LineSymbol	LineSymbol = (<i>Type</i> , <i>Size</i> , <i>Style</i> , <i>BorderColor</i> , <i>BorderWidth</i> , <i>ImageURL</i> , <i>SymbolColor</i> , <i>ShadowWidth</i>), ...;
LineValueLabel	LineValueLabel = (<i>mode</i> , <i>color</i> , <i>font name</i> , <i>width</i>);
LineValueLabelBox	LineValueLabelBox = (<i>color</i> , <i>mode</i> , <i>depth</i>);
LineValueLabelStyle	LineValueLabelStyle = <i>labelposition1</i> , <i>labelposition2</i> , ...;
PlotArea	PlotArea = (<i>xlocation</i> , <i>ylocation</i> , <i>width</i> , <i>height</i>);
RadarSize	RadarSize = (<i>minWidth</i> , <i>minHeight</i> , <i>maxWidth</i> , <i>maxHeight</i>);
RadarSquare	RadarSquare = <i>mode</i> ;
RadialAxes	RadialAxes = ("axisTitle", <i>minValue</i> , <i>maxValue</i> , <i>stepSize</i>), ...;
RadialAxesColors	RadialAxesColors = <i>color1</i> , <i>color2</i> , ...;
RadialAxesFormat	RadialAxesFormat = (<i>dataType</i> , <i>formatString</i>), ...;
RadialAxesLabel	RadialAxesLabel = ("axisLabelMode", <i>axisLabelColor</i> , "axisLabelFont", <i>axisLabelFontSize</i> , <i>axisLabelFontAngle</i> , <i>axisLabelInteriorAlignment</i>), ...;
RadialAxesScales	RadialAxesScales = (<i>min1</i> , <i>max1</i> , <i>step1</i>), (<i>min2</i> , <i>max2</i> , <i>step2</i>), ...;
RadialAxesTics	RadialAxesTics = ("axisTicLabelMode", <i>axisTicLabelColor</i> , "axisTicLabelFont", <i>axisTicLabelFontSize</i> , <i>axisTicLabelFontAngle</i> , <i>axisTicLabelInteriorAlignment</i>), ...;
RadialAxesTitles	RadialAxesTitles = "title1", "title2", ...;
RadialGrids	RadialGrids = (<i>gridRadius</i> , <i>gridLineType</i> , <i>gridLineWidth</i> , <i>gridLineColor</i> , <i>gridAreaColor</i>), ...;

Stock Chart

Generally Supported Parameters

ActiveLabels[1-50]	ActiveLabels[1-50] = ("Label1", "URL1", "Target1"), ...; See also Chapter 6, <i>Active Labels and Drill-Down</i>
Axis	See Chapter 6, <i>Axis Modifications</i> for various parameters available
Axis Thickness	AxisThickness = 15;
BuildAnimation Enabled	BuildAnimationEnabled = ON OFF;
Color Table	See Chapter 8, <i>Color</i> for application of color attributes
Background	Background = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor);
BackgroundFillPattern	BackgroundFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
ChartElementSpacing	ChartElementSpacing = spacing;
Grid	Grid = (LineColor1, bgColor1, borderColor1, bgImage1, ImageFormat1), ...;
Legend	Legend = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);
Note Sets	NoteSets = ("Name1", Justify1), ("Name2", Justify2), ...; See also Chapter 6, <i>Notes, or Annotations</i>
Title	See Chapter 6, Labels for various parameters available.
TitleBox	See Chapter 6, <i>Regions, or Boxes</i> for various parameters available.



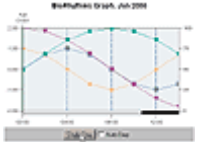
Specifically Supported Parameters

Bar3Ddepth	Bar3DDepth = Number;
BarActiveLabels	BarActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;
BarBorder	BarBorder = (LineStyle, LineWidth, Color);
BarFillPattern	BarFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
BarColorTable[n]	BarColorTable[1-50] = color1,color2...;
BarWidth	BarWidth = Percent1,Percent2,...;
DataAxis	DataAxis = (XAxis1, YAxis1), (XAxis2, YAxis2), ...;
DataSets	DataSets = (DataSetName1, Color1, BorderType1, BorderWidth1, "ImageURL", ImageFormat1, BorderColor1), ...;
DataSet[n]	DataSet[1-50] = a, b, c, ...;
DrawOrder	DrawOrder = Symbol, ...;
GraphType	GraphType = Type;
GraphLayout	GraphLayout = Type;
GraphType	GraphType = Type;
Line3Ddepth	Line3DDepth = depth;
LineAxis	LineAxis = (XAxis1, YAxis1), (XAxis2, YAxis2), ...;
LineColorTable[n]	LineColorTable[1-50] = color1,color2...;
LineFillPattern	LineFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;

LineLabels[1-50]	LineLabels[1-50] = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;
LineSets	LineSets = (Name1, SymColor1), (Name2, SymColor2), ...;
LineSet[n]	LineSet[1-50] = y1, y2, y3, ...;
LineStyle	LineStyle = (LineType, LineWidth, Color, FillColor, LineType, FillType), ...;
LineSymbol	LineSymbol = (Type, Size, Style, BorderColor, BorderWidth, ImageURL, SymbolColor, ShadowWidth), ...;
LineValueLabel	LineValueLabel = (mode, color, font name, width);
LineValueLabelBox	LineValueLabelBox = (color, mode, depth);
LineValueLabelStyle	LineValueLabelStyle = labelposition1, labelposition2, ...;
LineWidth	LineWidth = PercentDepth;
PlotArea	PlotArea = (xlocation, ylocation, width, height);
StackDisplayOrder	StackDisplayOrder = mode;
StackLabel	StackLabel = Type;
StockAxis	StockAxis = (XAxis1, YAxis1), (XAxis2, YAxis2), ...;
StockData[1-50]	StockData[1-50] = (High1, Low1, Open1, Close1), (High21, Low2, Open2, Close2), ...;
StockColorTable[n]	StockColorTable[1-50] = color1, color2...;
StockFillPattern	StockFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
StockLabels[1-50]	StockLabels[1-50] = ("Label1", "URL1", "Target1"), ("Label2", "URL2", "Target2"), ...;
StockSets	StockSets = (Label1, Color1, Width1, TicLen1), (Label2, Color2, Width2, TicLen2), ...;
StockWidth	StockWidth = (Width, TicLen);

Strip Chart

Generally Supported Parameters

ActiveLabels [1-50]	ActiveLabels[1-50] = ("Label1", "URL1", "Target1"), ...;	
Axis	See also Chapter 6, <i>Active Labels and Drill-Down</i>	
Axis Thickness	AxisThickness = 15;	
Color Table	See Chapter 8, <i>Color</i> for application of color attributes	
Background	Background = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor);	
BackgroundFillPattern	BackgroundFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;	
ChartElementSpacing	ChartElementSpacing = spacing;	
Grid	Grid = (LineColor1, bgColor1, borderColor1, bgImage1, ImageFormat1), ...;	
Legend	Legend = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);	

Note Sets	NoteSets = ("Name1", Justify1), ("Name2", Justify2), ...; See also Chapter 6, <i>Notes, or Annotations</i>
Title	See Chapter 6, Labels for various parameters available.
TitleBox	See Chapter 6, <i>Regions, or Boxes</i> for various parameters available.

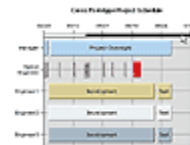
Specifically Supported Parameters

AppendDataSet[n]	AppendDataSet[1-50] = y1, y2, y3, ...;
BottomLabels	BottomLabels = "Label1", "Label2", ...;
BottomScale	BottomScale = (MinValue, MaxValue, StepValue);
BottomScroll	BottomScroll = (ScrollMin, ScrollMax);
DataAxis	DataAxis = (XAxis1, YAxis1), (XAxis2, YAxis2), ...;
DataSets	DataSets = (DataSetName1, Color1, BorderType1, BorderWidth1, "ImageURL", ImageFormat1, BorderColor1), ...;
DataSet[n]	DataSet[1-50] = a, b, c, ...;
LineStyle	LineStyle = (LineType, LineWidth, Color, FillColor, LineType, FillType), ...;
LineSymbol	LineSymbol = (Type, Size, Style, BorderColor, BorderWidth, ImageURL, SymbolColor, ShadowWidth), ...;
LineSymbol Spotlights	LineSymbolSpotlights = (start, stop, center, centeroffsetx, centeroffsety, focusoffsetx, focusoffsety, radius), ...;
LineValueLabelBox	LineValueLabelBox = (color, mode, depth);
LineValueLabelStyle	LineValueLabelStyle = labelposition1, labelposition2, ...;
PlotArea	PlotArea = (xlocation, ylocation, width, height);
StripLayout	StripLayout = (NumSlots, InitialFill, MaxFill, UndefinedString);
TopLabels	TopLabels = "Label1", "Label2", ...;
TopScale	TopScale = (MinValue, MaxValue, StepValue);
TopScroll	TopScroll = (ScrollMin, ScrollMax);
Update	Update;

Time Chart

Generally Supported Parameters

ActiveLabels[1-50]	ActiveLabels[1-50] = ("Label1", "URL1", "Target1"), ...; See also Chapter 6, <i>Active Labels and Drill-Down</i>
Axis	See Chapter 6, <i>Axis Modifications</i> for various parameters available
Color Table	See Chapter 8, <i>Color</i> for application of color attributes
Background	Background = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor);
BackgroundFillPattern	BackgroundFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
ChartElementSpacing	ChartElementSpacing = spacing;
Grid	Grid = (LineColor1, bgColor1, borderColor1, bgImage1, ImageFormat1), ...;



Legend	Legend = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);
Note Sets	NoteSets = ("Name1", Justify1), ("Name2", Justify2), ...; See also Chapter 6, <i>Notes, or Annotations</i>
Title	See Chapter 6, Labels for various parameters available.
TitleBox	See Chapter 6, <i>Regions, or Boxes</i> for various parameters available.

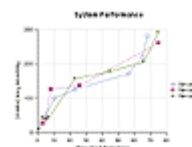
Specifically Supported Parameters

DataAxis	DataAxis = (XAxis1, YAxis1), (XAxis2, YAxis2), ...;
DataSets	DataSets = (DataSetName1, Color1, BorderType1, BorderWidth1, "ImageURL", ImageFormat1, BorderColor1), ...;
DataSet[n]	DataSet[1-50] = a, b, c, ...;
PlotArea	PlotArea = (xlocation, ylocation, width, height);
TaskColorTable[n]	TaskColorTable[1-50] = color1, color2...;
TaskHeight	TaskHeight = value;
UniqueTaskColors	UniqueTaskColors = ON/OFF;

X-Y Chart

Generally Supported Parameters

ActiveLabels[1-50]	ActiveLabels[1-50] = ("Label1", "URL1", "Target1"), ...; See also Chapter 6, <i>Active Labels and Drill-Down</i>
Axis	See Chapter 6, <i>Axis Modifications</i> for various parameters available
Axis Thickness	AxisThickness = 15;
BuildAnimation Enabled	BuildAnimationEnabled = ON/OFF;
Color Table	See Chapter 8, <i>Color</i> for application of color attributes
Background	Background = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor);
BackgroundFillPattern	BackgroundFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
ChartElementSpacing	ChartElementSpacing = spacing;
Grid	Grid = (LineColor1, bgColor1, borderColor1, bgImage1, ImageFormat1), ...;
Legend	Legend = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);
Note Sets	NoteSets = ("Name1", Justify1), ("Name2", Justify2), ...; See also Chapter 6, <i>Notes, or Annotations</i>
Title	See Chapter 6, Labels, for various parameters available.
TitleBox	See Chapter 6, <i>Regions, or Boxes</i> for various parameters available.



Specifically Supported Parameters

AddDataPoint	AddDataPoint = ("Name", X, Y, Z, "Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;
DwellOffset	DwellOffset = size;

Line3DDepth	Line3DDepth = <i>depth</i> ;
LineAxis	LineAxis = (<i>XAxis1</i> , <i>YAxis1</i>), (<i>XAxis2</i> , <i>YAxis2</i>), ...;
LineColorTable[n]	LineColorTable[1-50] = <i>color1</i> , <i>color2</i> ...;
LineFillPattern	LineFillPattern = (<i>type</i> , <i>color1</i> , <i>color2</i> , <i>imageURL</i>), ...;
LineSets	LineSets = (<i>Name1</i> , <i>SymColor1</i>), (<i>Name2</i> , <i>SymColor2</i>), ...;
LineSet[n]	LineSet[1-50] = <i>y1</i> , <i>y2</i> , <i>y3</i> , ...;
LineStyle	LineStyle = (<i>LineType</i> , <i>LineWidth</i> , <i>Color</i> , <i>FillColor</i> , <i>LineType</i> , <i>FillType</i>), ...;
LineSymbol Spotlights	LineSymbolSpotlights = (<i>start</i> , <i>stop</i> , <i>center</i> , <i>centeroffsetx</i> , <i>centeroffsety</i> , <i>focusoffsetx</i> , <i>focusoffsety</i> , <i>radius</i>), ...;
LineValueLabelBox	LineValueLabelBox = (<i>color</i> , <i>mode</i> , <i>depth</i>);
LineValueLabelStyle	LineValueLabelStyle = <i>labelposition1</i> , <i>labelposition2</i> , ...;
LineWidth	LineWidth = <i>PercentDepth</i> ;
PlotArea	PlotArea = (<i>xlocation</i> , <i>ylocation</i> , <i>width</i> , <i>height</i>);

6. CDL Parameters Arranged by Function

Once you have mastered the anatomy of a chart, you may wish to reference CDL parameters by their function. This directory serves as such a reference, with more direct commentary on particular functionality that you will find elsewhere in this Guide.

Active Labels and Drill-Down

All Visual Mining charting software, except sometimes images generated from NetCharts Server or NetCharts Pro, support the display of informational labels, called dwell or active labels, which are seen whenever the mouse dwells over a specified data value or label. For example, on a Bar chart, the value of an individual bar can be displayed when the mouse cursor hovers over a bar for a short period of time. Alternatively, a user prompt can be displayed when the mouse hovers over a legend item. You can see numerous such examples on our web site, at this URL:

www.visualmining.com/examples/javaexamples/index.html

If one clicks the mouse while an active label is displayed, the active label may serve to navigate to a predefined URL. This URL itself can serve any of three purposes:

- To replace the current HTML document with any other HTML document
- To alter the display of any named frame or window within the browser.
- To load new chart parameters from a parameter file.

This capability is often called *drill-down*, and is extremely flexible, in that any chart may thus serve as a graphical interface to additional information, be it visual or textual, that is accessible from another document or CGI script.

If the `DwellLabel` parameter is also defined, then a label will automatically be displayed whenever the mouse cursor dwells over a given data value. The `ActiveLabels` parameter defined for a dwell label parameter then specifies the *format* for each label, and not the text value.

Parameters Involved, Alphabetically

<code>ActiveClicks</code>	<code>ActiveClicks = Number;</code>
<code>ActiveLabels</code>	<code>ActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;</code>
<code>ActiveLabels[1-50]</code>	<code>ActiveLabels[1-50] = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;</code>
<code>BackgroundActiveLabel</code>	<code>BackgroundActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");</code>
<code>BarActiveLabels</code>	<code>BarActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;</code>
<code>BottomActiveLabels</code>	<code>BottomActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target");</code>
<code>BottomAxisTitleActiveLabel</code>	<code>BottomAxisTitleActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");</code>
<code>BoxActiveLabels</code>	<code>BoxActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;</code>
<code>DataPointActiveLabels[1-50]</code>	<code>DataPointActiveLabels[1-50] = ("Label", "URL", "Target");</code>
<code>DwellAnimationHighlightBorderStyle</code>	<code>DwellAnimationHighlightBorderStyle = (lineType, LineWidth, lineColor);</code>
<code>DwellAnimatonHighlightFill</code>	<code>DwellAnimationHighlightFill = (color)</code>

DwellAnimationStyle	DwellAnimationStyle = HIGHLIGHT NONE;
DwellLabel	DwellLabel = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);
FenceActiveLabels[1-50]	FenceActiveLabels[1-50] = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
FooterActiveLabel	FooterActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
GridBlockActiveLabels	GridBlockActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target")...;
HandActiveLabels	HandActiveLabels = (Name, Label, URL, Target), ...;
HeaderActiveLabel	HeaderActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
LeftActiveLabels	LeftActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
LeftTitleActiveLabel	LeftTitleActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
LeftAxisTitleActiveLabel	LeftAxisTitleActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
LegendActiveLabels	LegendActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;
LineLabels[n1-50]	LineLabels[1-50] = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;
MeanActiveLabels	MeanActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
NoteActiveLabels[1-20]	NoteActiveLabels[1-20] = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;
OutlierActiveLabels[1-50]	RightActiveLabels[1-50] = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
PolyActiveLabels	PolyActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
RightActiveLabel	RightActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
RightAxisTitleActiveLabel	RightAxisTitleActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
RightTitleActiveLabel	RightTitleActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
SectorActiveLabels[1-50]	SectorActiveLabels[1-50] = (Name, Label, URL, Target), ...;
SliceActiveLabels[1-50]	SliceActiveLabels[1-50] = (Name, Label, URL, Target), ...;
StockLabels[n]	StockLabels[1-50] = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;
TopActiveLabels	TopActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
TopAxisTitleActiveLabel	TopAxisTitleActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
TopTitleActiveLabel	TopTitleActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");

Axis Modifications

Most Visual Mining charts support the definition and display of one or more axes, depending on the specific chart type. Currently, the following standard axes are defined for most charts, for top, bottom, left, and right axes.

Generally, the bottom and left axes are used by default to map the X and Y data values, although in the Time chart, for example, the top axis is the default X axis.

Parameters Involved, Alphabetically

AutoscalePad	AutoscalePad = pad;
AxisThickness	AxisThickness = thickness;
BottomActiveLabels	BottomActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
BottomAxesGaps	BottomAxesGaps = value, value, ...;
BottomAxesLayout	BottomAxesLayout = value, value, ...;

BottomAxisTitle	BottomAxisTitle = (<i>Label</i> , <i>Color</i> , <i>FontName</i> , <i>FontSize</i> , <i>Angle</i> , <i>interiorAlignment</i> , <i>exteriorAlignment</i>);
BottomAxisTitleActiveLabel	BottomAxisTitleActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
BottomAxisTitleBox	BottomAxisTitleBox = (<i>Color</i> , <i>BorderType</i> , <i>BorderWidth</i> , <i>ImageURL</i> , <i>ImageFormat</i> , <i>BorderColor</i>);
BottomColor	BottomColor = <i>Color</i> ;
BottomDrawMinorTics	BottomDrawMinorTics = ON OFF;
BottomFormat	BottomFormat = (<i>FormatType</i> , "FormatExpr", "TimeBase", "TimeUnit");
BottomLabels	BottomLabels = "Label1", "Label2", ...;
BottomMajorTicColor	BottomMajorTicColor = <i>Color</i> ;
BottomMinorTicColor	BottomMinorTicColor = <i>Color</i> ;
BottomMargins	BottomMargins = (<i>LeftSideMargin</i> , <i>RightSideMargin</i>);
BottomScale	BottomScale = (<i>MinValue</i> , <i>MaxValue</i> , <i>StepValue</i>);
BottomScaleMode	BottomScaleMode = (<i>mode</i> ,logBase), (<i>mode</i> ,logBase), ...;
BottomScaleSet	BottomScaleSet = (<i>MinValue</i> , <i>MaxValue</i> , <i>StepValue</i> , <i>Percentage</i>);
BottomScroll	BottomScroll = (<i>ScrollMin</i> , <i>ScrollMax</i>);
BottomTics	BottomTics = ("Mode", <i>Color</i> , "FontName", <i>FontSize</i> , <i>Angle</i> , <i>interiorAlignment</i>);
BottomTicLayout	BottomTicLayout = (<i>Mode</i> , <i>SkipCount</i> , <i>StaggerLevels</i>);
BottomTicLocations	BottomTicLocations = <i>value</i> , <i>value</i> , <i>value</i> , ...;
BottomTitle	BottomTitle = ("Label", <i>Color</i> , "FontName", <i>FontSize</i> , <i>Angle</i> , <i>interiorAlignment</i> , <i>exteriorAlignment</i>);
BottomTitleActiveLabel	BottomTitleActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
LeftActiveLabels	LeftActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
LeftAxesGaps	LeftAxesGaps = <i>value</i> , <i>value</i> , ...;
LeftAxesLayout	LeftAxesLayout = <i>value</i> , <i>value</i> , ...;
LeftAxisTitle	LeftAxisTitle = (<i>Label</i> , <i>Color</i> , <i>FontName</i> , <i>FontSize</i> , <i>Angle</i> , <i>interiorAlignment</i> , <i>exteriorAlignment</i>);
LeftAxisTitleActiveLabel	LeftAxisTitleActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
LeftAxisTitleBox	LeftAxisTitleBox = (<i>Color</i> , <i>BorderType</i> , <i>BorderWidth</i> , "ImageURL", <i>ImageFormat</i> , <i>BorderColor</i>);
LeftColor	LeftColor = <i>Color</i> ;
LeftDrawMinorTics	LeftDrawMinorTics = ON OFF;
LeftFormat	LeftFormat = (<i>FormatType</i> , "FormatExpr", "TimeBase", "TimeUnit");
LeftLabels	LeftLabels = "Label1", "Label2", ...;
LeftMajorTicColor	LeftMajorTicColor = <i>Color</i> ;
LeftMinorTicColor	LeftMinorTicColor = <i>Color</i> ;
LeftMargins	LeftMargins = (<i>BottomSideMargin</i> , <i>TopSideMargin</i>);
LeftScale	LeftScale = (<i>MinValue</i> , <i>MaxValue</i> , <i>StepValue</i>);
LeftScaleMode	LeftScaleMode = (<i>mode</i> ,logBase), (<i>mode</i> ,logBase), ...;
LeftScaleSet	LeftScaleSet = (<i>MinValue</i> , <i>MaxValue</i> , <i>StepValue</i> , <i>Percentage</i>);

LeftScroll	<code>LeftScroll = (ScrollMin, ScrollMax);</code>
LeftTics	<code>LeftTics = ("Mode", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);</code>
LeftTicLayout	<code>LeftTicLayout = (Mode, SkipCount, StaggerLevels);</code>
LeftTicLocations	<code>LeftTicLocations = value, value, value, ...;</code>
LeftTitle	<code>LeftTitle = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, exteriorAlignment);</code>
LeftTitleActiveLabel	<code>LeftTitleActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");</code>
RightActiveLabels	<code>RightActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target");</code>
RightAxesGaps	<code>RightAxesGaps = value, value, ...;</code>
RightAxesLayout	<code>RightAxesLayout = value, value, ...;</code>
RightAxisTitle	<code>RightAxisTitle = (Label, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, , exteriorAlignment);</code>
RightAxisTitleActiveLabel	<code>RightAxisTitleActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");</code>
RightAxisTitleBox	<code>RightAxisTitleBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor);</code>
RightColor	<code>RightColor = Color;</code>
RightDrawMinorTics	<code>RightDrawMinorTics = ON OFF;</code>
RightFormat	<code>RightFormat = (FormatType, "FormatExpr", "TimeBase", "TimeUnit");</code>
RightLabels	<code>RightLabels = "Label1", "Label2", ...;</code>
RightMajorTicColor	<code>RightMajorTicColor = Color;</code>
RightMinorTicColor	<code>RightMinorTicColor = Color;</code>
RightMargins	<code>RightMargins = (TopSideMargin, BottomSideMargin);</code>
RightScale	<code>RightScale = (MinValue, MaxValue, StepValue);</code>
RightScaleMode	<code>RightScaleMode = (mode,logBase), (mode,logBase), ...;</code>
RightScaleSet	<code>RightScaleSet = (MinValue, MaxValue, StepValue, Percentage);</code>
RightScroll	<code>RightScroll = (ScrollMin, ScrollMax);</code>
RightTics	<code>RightTics = ("Mode", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);</code>
RightTicLayout	<code>RightTicLayout = (Mode, SkipCount, StaggerLevels);</code>
RightTicLocations	<code>RightTicLocations = value, value, value, ...;</code>
RightTitle	<code>RightTitle = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, exteriorAlignment);</code>
RightTitleActiveLabel	<code>RightTitleActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");</code>
TopActiveLabels	<code>TopActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target");</code>
TopAxesGaps	<code>TopAxesGaps = value, value, ...;</code>
TopAxesLayout	<code>TopAxesLayout = value, value, ...;</code>
TopAxisTitle	<code>TopAxisTitle = (Label, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, exteriorAlignment);</code>
TopAxisTitleActiveLabel	<code>TopAxisTitleActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");</code>
TopAxisTitleBox	<code>TopAxisTitleBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor);</code>

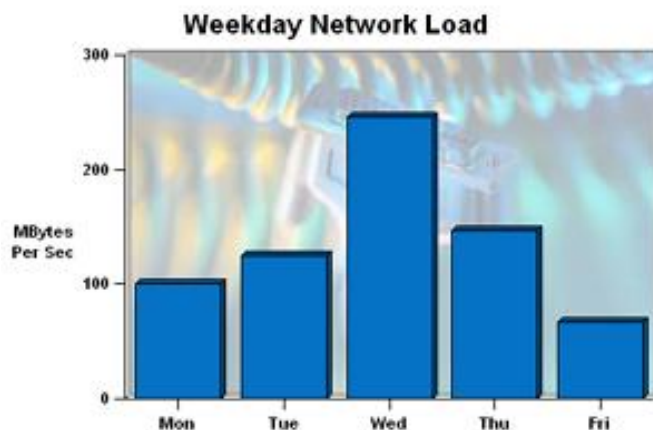
TopColor	TopColor = <i>Color</i> ;
TopDrawMinorTics	TopDrawMinorTics = ON OFF;
TopFormat	TopFormat = (<i>FormatType</i> , " <i>FormatExpr</i> ", " <i>TimeBase</i> ", " <i>TimeUnit</i> ") ;
TopLabels	TopLabels = " <i>Label1</i> ", " <i>Label2</i> ", ...;
TopMajorTicColor	TopMajorTicColor = <i>Color</i> ;
TopMinorTicColor	TopMinorTicColor = <i>Color</i> ;
TopMargins	TopMargins = (<i>LeftSideMargin</i> , <i>RightSideMargin</i>) ;
TopScale	TopScale = (<i>MinValue</i> , <i>MaxValue</i> , <i>StepValue</i>) ;
TopScaleMode	TopScaleMode = (<i>mode</i> , <i>logBase</i>), (<i>mode</i> , <i>logBase</i>), ...;
TopScaleSet	TopScaleSet = (<i>MinValue</i> , <i>MaxValue</i> , <i>StepValue</i> , <i>Percentage</i>) ;
TopScroll	TopScroll = (<i>ScrollMin</i> , <i>ScrollMax</i>) ;
TopTics	TopTics = (" <i>Mode</i> ", <i>Color</i> , " <i>FontName</i> ", <i>FontSize</i> , <i>Angle</i> , <i>interiorAlignment</i> , <i>backgroundColor</i> , <i>rotationPoint</i>) ;
TopTicLayout	TopTicLayout = (<i>Mode</i> , <i>SkipCount</i> , <i>StaggerLevels</i>) ;
TopTicLocations	TopTicLocations = <i>value</i> , <i>value</i> , <i>value</i> , ...;
TopTitle	TopTitle = (" <i>Label</i> ", <i>Color</i> , " <i>FontName</i> ", <i>FontSize</i> , <i>Angle</i> , <i>interiorAlignment</i> , <i>exteriorAlignment</i>) ;
TopTitleActiveLabel	TopTitleActiveLabel = (" <i>Label</i> ", " <i>URL</i> ", " <i>Target</i> ") ;

Grids

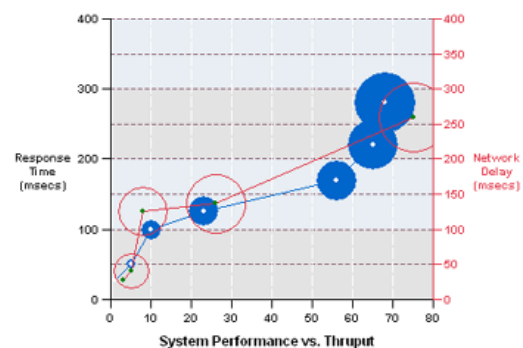
All Visual Mining charts, except for the Dial chart, Diagram chart, and Pie chart, support the display of one or more optional grids behind the data. The grid, if used, forms a background behind the chart, making measurement against the axes easier when reading it.

With Visual Mining products, you can specify several grid characteristics, including different colored and styled grid lines, grid background, and grid depth. Additionally, you can define more than one grid per chart, which is useful when your chart requires independent Y axes.

In additions to lines and bars, you can also use images in the grid. The two charts below indicate some of the variety one can achieve using the grid parameters.



Bar Chart with 3-D Grid with Image



Bubble Chart Using Double Grid and Double Y Axes

Parameters Involved, Alphabetically

`Grid` is the fundamental parameter for setting up grids, and you must use it first when setting up other grid parameters.

<code>Grid</code>	<code>Grid = (LineColor1, bgColor1, borderColor1, bgImage1, ImageFormat1), ...;</code>
<code>Grid3DDepth</code>	<code>Grid3DDepth = depth;</code>
<code>GridAxis</code>	<code>GridAxis = (XAxis1, YAxis1), ...;</code>
<code>GridLine</code>	<code>GridLine = (LineStyle, LineStyle, LineWidth), ... ;</code>

Labels

Label definitions are used extensively throughout Visual Mining charts in order to display titles, legends, axis tics, data labels, etc. In most cases, labels use a standard vector, or “tuple,” to define the text and its appearance. Thus, you are able to control:

- The text itself, or in the case of axis tic labels, only whether the label is shown or not
- Color
- Font name and attributes
- Font size
- Text angle

Font Names and Attributes

The font names available to a NetChart depend on the Operating System and the Java Virtual Machine being used to run the software. For example, the fonts available to NetCharts running with JVM 1.2 on Solaris will be different than the fonts available running with JVM 1.4 on Windows XP.

Font names can be augmented with additional font style information. Adding "Plain", "Bold" or "Italic" to the font name modifies the style as specified. For example "Courier Bold Italic" is a valid font name specification. By default NetCharts chooses a BOLD style for the specified font so "TimesRoman" is equivalent to "TimesRoman Bold". To get a standard version of a font, add "Plain" to the name.

Font names can also be augmented with "underline", "overline", "linethrough", "ascent=N", "descent=N", "leading=N" and "maxLineAdvance=N".

Any combination of style modifiers is allowed. For example

```
TimesRoman Plain Italic underline overline linethrough ascent=5 descent=0 leading=-5
```

is a valid font specification which uses a nonbold italic type, draws a line above, below and through the text, and controls the amount of space allocated for character ascents, descents and the space between consecutive lines.

`maxLineAdvance` controls the maximum length of a string before NetCharts breaks to a new line.

Parameters Involved, Alphabetically

The following parameters follow the label standard format, allowing you to customize your text.

BottomAxisTitle	<code>BottomAxisTitle = (Label, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, exteriorAlignment);</code>
BottomTics	<code>BottomTics = ("Mode", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, backgroundColor, rotationPoint);</code>
BottomTitle	<code>BottomTitle = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, exteriorAlignment);</code>
DwellLabel	<code>DwellLabel = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);</code>
Footer	<code>Footer = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, exteriorAlignment);</code>
Header	<code>Header = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, exteriorAlignment, extend);</code>
GridBlockLabel	<code>GridBlockLabel=("mode", color, "Font name", Font size, Angle, interiorAlignment)</code>
LeftAxisTitle	<code>LeftAxisTitle = (Label, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, exteriorAlignment);</code>
LeftTics	<code>LeftTics = ("Mode", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, backgroundColor, rotationPoint);</code>
LeftTitle	<code>LeftTitle = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, exteriorAlignment, extend);</code>
Legend	<code>Legend = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);</code>
RightAxisTitle	<code>RightAxisTitle = (Label, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, exteriorAlignment);</code>
RightTics	<code>RightTics = ("Mode", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, backgroundColor, rotationPoint);</code>
RightTitle	<code>RightTitle = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, exteriorAlignment, extend);</code>
TopAxisTitle	<code>TopAxisTitle = (Label, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, exteriorAlignment);</code>
TopTics	<code>TopTics = ("Mode", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, backgroundColor, rotationPoint);</code>
TopTitle	<code>TopTitle = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, exteriorAlignment);</code>

Legends

Legends, which are text or text combined with symbols, are often used as titles or as interpretive keys to the chart data. Legends are easily modified to suit any number of potential uses beyond titling a data set.

All Visual Mining charts, except for the Diagram chart, support the display of a legend anywhere on the chart, including inside the grid. The entries for the legend can be fully specified, or can be loaded automatically using the names and colors assigned to all data sets being displayed.

The fundamental parameter for setting up legends is `Legend`. You must use this one if you wish to adjust any other legend-related parameters.

Parameters Involved, Alphabetically

The following parameters follow the label standard format, allowing you to customize your text.

DataLegend	DataLegend = ON OFF;
DataLegendGrid	DataLegendGrid = (lineColor, bgColor, borderColor, bgImage, bgImageType);
DataLegendGridLine	DataLegendGridLine = (lineType1, lineStyle1, lineWidth1);
Legend	Legend = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);
LegendActiveLabels	LegendActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;
LegendAxis	LegendAxis = (XAxis, Yaxis);
LegendBox	LegendBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor);
LegendBoxSize	LegendBoxSize = (MaxWidth, MaxHeight);
LegendItems	LegendItems = ("Label1", Color1, SymType1, SymSize1, SymStyle1, LineType1, LineWidth1, LineColor1, Patternfill, Patternforeground, Patternbackground, Image, Shadowwidth), ...;
LegendItemBox	LegendItemBox = (lineType, lineWidth, lineColor);
LegendLayout	LegendLayout = (Type, Location, X, Y, Justify, Columns, ItemOrder.);
LegendSymbolPostion	LegendSymbolPostion = LEFT RIGHT;

Notes, or Annotations

When designing a chart, you can place text annotations, or notes, anywhere on the graph, both inside the chart and alongside it. Notes may have optional arrows with up to three bends in them, and three end-point shapes. Notes may also become targets for drill-downs to other charts and data (see Active Labels, above).

Using Notes, items of interest can be easily identified, and critical regions can be highlighted. Notes may also be used to turn charts into illustrations.

Notes combine the functions of Label and Region, since they are text on various sorts of box backgrounds. The fundamental parameter for setting up notes is **NoteSets**.

Parameters Involved, Alphabetically

NoteActiveLabels	NoteActiveLabels[1-20] = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;
NoteArrow	NoteArrow = (LineType1, LineWidth1, LineColor1, ArrowType1, ArrowStyle1), (LineType2, LineWidth2, LineColor2, ArrowType2, ArrowStyle2), ...;
NoteAxis	NoteAxis = (XAxis1, YAxis1), (XAxis2, YAxis2), ...;
NoteBox	NoteBox = (Color1, BorderType1, BorderWidth1, ImageURL1, ImageFormat1), ...;
NoteLabel	NoteLabel = ("Label1", Color1, "FontName1", FontSize1, Angle1, interiorAlignment1), ...;
NoteSets	NoteSets = ("Name1", Justify1), ("Name2", Justify2), ...;
NoteSet[n]	NoteSet1 = ("Text1", X, Y, X1, Y1, X2, Y2, X3, Y3), ...;

Regions, or Boxes

Region definitions are used extensively throughout Visual Mining charts in displaying titles, legends, data labels, dwell labels, backgrounds, and notes. A region is displayed as a rectangular box with a specified color and border type. In most cases, these boxes are optional and need not appear at all.

Stylistically, we recommend that you match the chart background (as opposed to its grid) to the color of the web page you are using, so that it blends in and does not distract the viewer from the data. Similarly, we recommend that you use boxes for titles, notes, and legends very sparingly, as these can also be distracting, and do not add to the meaning of the graph. Only dwell labels really require some contrasting color or edge décor to set them off when they pop up.

All region parameters use a basic group, or “tuple,” of attributes:

- Main color
- Border type (raised, inset, shadowed, box, or none)
- Border width, in pixels
- Image URL, which indicates an image file that serves at the box color
- Image format (tiled, centered, sized to fit)
- Border color

Additionally some regions support a corner style and corner color. Corner styles are specified in a clockwise fashion starting in the upper left - Top Left, Top Right, Bottom Right, Bottom Left. Legal values are SQUARE, SNIP and ROUND. The default is SQUARE. The CornerColor attribute specifies the color to fill corners of a region when the CornerStyle is SNIP or ROUND.

Parameters Involved, Alphabetically

Background	<code>Background = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor, TRCornerStyle, BRCornerStyle, BLCornerStyle, CornerColor) ;</code>
BottomAxisTitleBox	<code>BottomAxisTitleBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor, TRCornerStyle, BRCornerStyle, BLCornerStyle, CornerColor) ;</code>
DwellBox	<code>DwellBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor, TRCornerStyle, BRCornerStyle, BLCornerStyle, CornerColor) ;</code>
FooterBox	<code>FooterBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor, TRCornerStyle, BRCornerStyle, BLCornerStyle, CornerColor) ;</code>
HeaderBox	<code>HeaderBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor, TRCornerStyle, BRCornerStyle, BLCornerStyle, CornerColor) ;</code>
LeftAxisTitleBox	<code>LeftAxisTitleBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor, TRCornerStyle, BRCornerStyle, BLCornerStyle, CornerColor) ;</code>
LeftTitleBox	<code>LeftTitleBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor, TRCornerStyle, BRCornerStyle, BLCornerStyle, CornerColor) ;</code>
LegendBox	<code>LegendBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor, TRCornerStyle, BRCornerStyle, BLCornerStyle, CornerColor) ;</code>

NoteBox	<code>NoteBox = (Color1, BorderType1, BorderWidth1, ImageURL1, ImageFormat1, TRCornerStyle, BRCornerStyle, BLCornerStyle, CornerColor), ...;</code>
PieBackgrounds	<code>PieBackgrounds = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor);</code>
RightAxisTitleBox	<code>RightAxisTitleBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor, TRCornerStyle, BRCornerStyle, BLCornerStyle, CornerColor);</code>
RightTitleBox	<code>RightTitleBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor, TRCornerStyle, BRCornerStyle, BLCornerStyle, CornerColor);</code>
TopAxisTitleBox	<code>TopAxisTitleBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor, TRCornerStyle, BRCornerStyle, BLCornerStyle, CornerColor);</code>

7. CDL Parameter Definitions

As was discussed in Chapter 2, CDL parameters may either be used in the standard HTML format for applets, or within the `NFPParamScript` format.

As in the rest of the guide, the attribute list for each CDL parameter points to common attributes, which are defined in Chapter 4, when the attribute name is in *italic*. When you see an attribute listed in *italic*, it means that you should look to that section for specific details about the attribute. If you recognize a term from the list of attributes-in-common, but it is not shown in *italic*, that means that there is some parameter-specific information about the attribute, so the description is provided with that element.

In the *Examples* for a parameter-specific attribute, the attribute is shown in **bold**, to help you locate it. In actual code, attributes would not be bolded.

ActiveClicks

```
ActiveClicks = Number;
```

In Active Label processing on NetCharts Applets, use `ActiveClicks` to specify a number of mouse clicks needed to activate the label. The user can then click the mouse while an active label is displayed, resulting in a predefined URL being executed. This URL can serve any of three purposes:

- To replace the current HTML document with any other HTML document
- To alter the display of any named frame or window within the browser
- To load new chart parameters from a parameter file

This capability is sometimes referred to as “drill-down.”

Used in These Charts

All

Attributes

Number

Number

Number is the number of clicks of the mouse that the user must make to activate a label.

Example:

```
ActiveClicks = 2;
```

Values

A whole number, preferably one to three.

Default

1

ActiveLabels

```
ActiveLabels[N] = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;
```

The `ActiveLabels` parameter is the basis for significant interactivity within the Visual Mining charting applications. For each chart, it can provide a set of one or more labels that respond to mouse dwell or mouse clicks.

If the `DwellLabel` parameter is also defined, then a label will automatically be displayed whenever the mouse cursor dwells over a given data value. The `ActiveLabels` parameter defined for a dwell label parameter then specifies the format of each label, and not the text value.

All of the other `ActiveLabels` attributes are optional and may be used to control the dwell label for one or more data values, axis labels, legend labels or titles. In most charts, the `ActiveLabels` parameter is specified using a numeric ID (such as `ActiveLabels1` or `ActiveLabels5`) to indicate which data set is being referenced. Each tuple defined in the `ActiveLabels` parameter is matched with the corresponding data value defined in the `DataSet` or equivalent parameter. If too many active labels are defined, the extra tuples are ignored. If too few are defined, the remaining data values will use the default dwell label generated.

All of the other `ActiveLabels` attributes are optional and may be used to control the dwell label for one or more data values, axis labels, legend labels or titles. In most charts, the `ActiveLabels` parameter is specified using a numeric ID (such as `ActiveLabels1` or `ActiveLabels5`) to indicate which data set is being referenced. Each grouped, parenthesized set, or “tuple,” defined in the `ActiveLabels` parameter is matched with the corresponding data value defined in the `DataSet` or equivalent parameter. If too many active labels are defined, the extra tuples are ignored. If too few are defined, the remaining data values will use the default dwell label generated.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
ActiveLabels = ("", "Barchart9Mon.html", "InfoFrame"),
               ("", "Barchart9Tue.html"),
               ("Barchart9Wed.html"),
               (OUTLINE, "Barchart9Thu.html"),
               (OUTLINE, "Barchart9Fri.html");
```

Attributes

<i>Label</i>	<i>URL</i>	<i>Target</i>
--------------	------------	---------------

ActiveLabels[n]

```
ActiveLabels[1-50] = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;
```

In most charts, the `ActiveLabels` parameter is specified using a numeric ID (such as `ActiveLabels1` or `ActiveLabels5`) to indicate which data set is being referenced. Each such set defined in the `ActiveLabelsn` parameter is matched with the corresponding data value defined in the `DataSet` or

equivalent parameter. If too many active labels are defined, the extra sets are ignored. If too few are defined, the remaining data values will use the default dwell label generated.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
ActiveLabels2 = ("One Hundred", "Barchart9Mon.html", "InfoFrame"),
               ("One Hundred\nTwenty Five", "noinfo.html"),
               ("Two Hundred\nForty Five", "Barchart9Wed.html"),
               ("OUTLINE", "Barchart9Thu.html"),
               ("OUTLINE", "Barchart9Fri.html");
```

Attributes

<i>Label</i>	<i>URL</i>	<i>Target</i>
--------------	------------	---------------

AddDataPoint

```
AddDataPoint = ("Name", X, Y, Z, "Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;
```

`AddDataPoint` is used in bubble charts, but is *only used if you are plotting dynamically*. The attributes correspond with data points named in the `BubbleSets` parameter. `AddDataPoint` must be the only command sent that is followed by the `Update` command. Using `AddDataPoint` allows the bubble chart to be updated rapidly without refreshing the screen or reconfiguring the layout. The `Label`, `URL`, and `Target` attributes are optional, and if specified, are used to define an `ActiveLabel` for the given data point. If `NULL` is substituted for either or both of the (X, Y) pair values, the point will not be drawn.

Used in These Charts

Bubble, X-Y

Example:

```
AddDataPoint = ("R1", 320, 199, 3.85),
               ("R2", 445.8, 622, 2.21, "Horizon", "horizon.html", "_self");
```

Attributes

<i>Label</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>URL</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Z</i>
--------------	-------------	---------------	------------	----------	----------	----------

X, Y, and Z

X, Y, and Z represent the dynamically updated coordinates of the Named data points vector, along the associated X, Y, and Z axes.

Example:

```
AddDataPoint = ("R1", 320, 199, 3.85);
```


Values

Real numbers

Default

None

AppendDataSet[n]

```
AppendDataSet[1-50] = y1, y2, y3, ...;
```

AppendDataSet defines a list of Y values for each data set defined by the `DataSets` parameter. The data is appended onto the data queue for the specified `DataSet`. Data is extracted from the queue when an `Update` statement is passed. If the value "null" is substituted for a y value, the symbol is not drawn for that slot.

Used in These Charts

Strip

Example:

```
AppendDataSet1 = 35, 38, 42, 41, 40, 37.5, 36.125, 35, 38;
```

Attributes

Y

Y

Y represent the dynamically updated Y-coordinates of the data points for the specific data set.

Example:

```
AppendDataSet1 = 35, 38, 42, 41, 40, 37.5, 36.125, 35, 38;
```

Values

Real numbers

null The symbol is not drawn for that position

Default

None

AppendPolyDataToActiveLabels

```
AppendPolyDataToActiveLabels = ON | OFF;
```

If `AppendPolyDataToActiveLabels` is ON, then Diagram Polygon Active Labels will automatically contain both the polygon label and the current data value associated with the polygon. If the value is OFF, the Diagram Polygon Active Labels will only contain the polygon label. The default value is ON.

Used in These Charts

Diagram

Example:

```
AppendPolyDataToActiveLabels = OFF;
```

Attributes

Mode

AntiAlias

```
AntiAlias = mode;
```

NetCharts includes support for anti-aliased fonts and or graphics, which can be used to produce smooth text and lines in a chart. The CDL parameter, `AntiAlias = ON|ONDRAW|ONTEXT|OFF`, controls this behavior. ON will AnitAlias both text and lines. Starting with version 5.0, the default value is ON.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
AntiAlias = ON;
```

Attributes

mode

AutoscalePad

```
AutoscalePad = pad;
```

`AutoscalePad` specifies a hint to the Netcharts logic that is used automatically determine an axis range. When no `AxisScale` parameters are specified for an axis, the axis automatically chooses a range based on the data values that are being plotted. `Autoscalepad` can be used to control these automatically choosen values.

`AutoscalePad` is specified as a percentage of the data range. For example, if a data series has a minimum value of 100 and a maximum value of 200, NetCharts will autoscale the axis to range from 100 to 200. If in addition `AutoscalePad=10` is specified, NetCharts will autoscale the axis to start at 10% below 100 and end at 10% above 200. If a minimum of maximum value is the data series is 0, that value will not be modified by `AutoscalePad`.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Bubble, Combo, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
AutoscalePad = 10;
```

AxesSizes

```
AxesSizes = (bottomsize, topsize, leftsize, rightsize);
```

`AxesSizes` specifies the amount of space that will be allocated to draw top, bottom, left and right axes. `AxesSizes` is typically used in conjunction with `PlotArea` to further control the layout of the `PlotArea` of a chart.

`bottomsize` - amount of vertical space in chart allocated to the bottom axes. If `bottomsize` is a number between 0 and 1, it is interpreted as a percentage of the total plot area height. If `bottomsize` ≥ 1 it is interpreted as an absolute size in pixels.

`topsize` - amount of vertical space in chart allocated to the top axes. If `topsize` is a number between 0 and 1 it is interpreted as a percentage of the total plot area height. If `topsize` ≥ 1 it is interpreted as an absolute size in pixels.

`leftsize` - amount of horizontal space in chart allocated to the left axes. If `leftsize` is a number between 0 and 1, it is interpreted as a percentage of the total plot area width. If `leftsize` ≥ 1 it is interpreted as an absolute size in pixels.

`rightsize` - amount of space in chart allocated to the right axes. If `rightsize` is a number between 0 and 1 it is interpreted as a percentage of the total plot area width. If `rightsize` ≥ 1 it is interpreted as an absolute size in pixels.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Bubble, Combo, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
AxesSizes = (1,1,1,1);
```

Attributes

`bottomsize` `topsize` `leftsize` `rightsize`

AxisThickness

```
AxisThickness = thickness;
```

The `AxisThickness` parameter defines the axis thickness. If thickness is greater than 1, then all axes will be displayed in 3D with the given thickness. This 3D look will only be active when one or more 3D grids have been specified. The default value is 0.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
AxisThickness = 15;
```

Attributes

Thickness

AxisTitle

```
TopAxisTitle[N] = (Label, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);
BottomAxisTitle[N] = (Label, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);
LeftAxisTitle[N] = (Label, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);
RightAxisTitle[N] = (Label, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);
```

The `AxisTitle` parameter specifies the label attributes for the axis title, which centered along the given axis, just above the grid. When the `Header` parameter, whether because of the use of a legend, or for some other reason, creates a title that seems visually unbalanced, you may find this parameter produces a more pleasing chart title.

<code>interiorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment to use in text strings that contain multiple lines.
<code>exteriorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment for the entire Title object.

The legal values for `interiorAlignment` and `exteriorAlignment` are `LEFT`, `RIGHT`, or `CENTER`.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
TopAxisTitle = ("Ceres Prototype Project Schedule\n ", black, "Helvetica", 12,
LEFT);
```

Attributes

Label *Color* *FontName* *FontSize* *Angle* *interiorAlignment*

AxisTitleActiveLabel

```
TopAxisTitleActiveLabel[N] = ("Label","URL","Target"), ...;
BottomAxisTitleActiveLabel[N] = ("Label","URL","Target"), ...;
LeftAxisTitleActiveLabel[N] = ("Label","URL","Target"), ...;
RightAxisTitleActiveLabel[N] = ("Label","URL","Target"), ...;
```

The `AxisTitleActiveLabel` parameter specified a custom active label to be associated with the axis title. That is, these labels will be displayed whenever the mouse “dwells” over the axis title.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
AxisTitleActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
```

Attributes

Label *Target* *URL*

AxisTitleBox

```
TopAxisTitleBox[N] = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor);
BottomAxisTitleBox[N] = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor);
LeftAxisTitleBox[N] = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor);
RightAxisTitleBox[N] = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor);
```

The `AxisTitleBox` parameter specifies the region attributes for the axis title centered along the axis. The image-related attributes need not be used unless you want to use an image texture on the box.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
TopAxisTitleBox = (lightgray, SHADOW, 3,,gray);
```

Attributes

Color *BorderType* *BorderWidth* *ImageURL*
ImageFormat *BorderColor*

AxesGaps

`AxesGaps = value, value, ...;`

The `AxesGaps` parameter is used to specify the percentage of available space that should be allocated for gaps between axes. This parameter is used in conjunction with `AxesLayout`. The values specified in `AxesLayout` and `AxesGaps` are summed and each axis and gap is drawn in a space relative to its contribution to that sum. For Example `LeftAxisLayout=20, 40, 20` and `LeftAxisGaps=10, 10` would assign 20% of the axis space to Axis1, 10% to the gap between Axis1 and Axis2, 40% to Axis2, 10% to the gap between Axis2 and Axis 3 and 20% to Axis3.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
AxesGaps = 2;
```

Attributes

Value

AxesLayout

`AxesLayout = value1, value2, value3, ...;`

`AxesLayout` is used to specify the percentage of available space that each axis will occupy.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
AxesLayout = 85, 15;
```

Attributes

Value

AxesLayoutDirection

`AxesLayoutDirection = mode, ...;`

The `AxesLayoutDirection` parameter is used to specify the direction of the new axis, `OUTWARD` or `NORMAL`.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
AxesLayoutDirection = NORMAL;
```

Values

NORMAL	Draws a 2D bar
OUTWARD	

Attributes

Mode

Background

```
Background = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor, TRCornerStyle,
BRCornerStyle, BLCornerStyle, CornerColor) ;
```

The `Background` parameter, which is universal to Visual Mining charting programs, provides a visual background for the chart. It can have a border with a width of your choice, or have an image arranged in a variety of ways. We recommend that you use `Background` to make the chart blend in with your HTML page.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
Background = (darkPink, NONE, 0, "../classes/netcharts/demo/flock.gif", SQUARE,
SNIP, SQUARE, SNIP, white);
```

Attributes

<i>BorderColor</i>	<i>BorderType</i>	<i>BorderWidth</i>	<i>Color</i>
<i>ImageFormat</i>	<i>ImageURL</i>	<i>TRCornerStyle</i>	<i>BRCornerStyle</i>
<i>BLCornerStyle</i>	<i>CornerColor</i>		

XXCornerStyle

The drawing style for each of the four corners of the region. Styles are specified in a clockwise fashion starting in the upper left - Top Left, Top Right, Bottom Right, and Bottom Left. Legal values are SQUARE, SNIP and ROUND. The default is SQUARE.

BackgroundActiveLabel

```
BackgroundActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
```

BackgroundActiveLabel defines a single active label content and destination for the background of a chart.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
BackgroundActiveLabel = ("Overview chart, click for details", "detail.html", "_frame1");
```

Attributes

Label URL Target

BackgroundFillPattern

```
BackgroundFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
```

The BackgroundFillPattern parameter provides a visual pattern fill for the background of a chart.

Type	NONE	no pattern, do default fill, if any
	Built-In Patterns	
	FSLASH	front slash type
	BSLASH	back slash type
	DGRID	diagonal grid lines, (front and back slash lines)
	HORIZONTAL	horizontal lines
	VERTICAL	vertical lines
	GRID	grid lines, (horizontal and vertical lines)
	Gradients	
	GRADIENVERTICAL	bottom to top style gradient
	GRADIENHORIZONTAL	left to right style gradient
	GRADIENFDIAG	top right to bottom left style gradient
	GRADIENBDIAG	top left to bottom right style gradient
	GRADIENRADIAL	radial style gradient
	GRADIENCENTERHORIZONTAL	center out horizontal style gradient
	GRADIENCENTERVERTICAL	center out vertical style gradient

Images		
	IMAGE	use an image specified in the optional imageURL element
color1	This color is used in the following ways: - <i>Foreground color for patterns</i> - <i>Starting color for gradients</i> - <i>Ignored in images</i>	
color 2	This color is used in the following ways: - <i>Background color for patterns</i> - <i>Stopping color for gradients</i> - <i>Ignored in images</i>	
imageURL	The URL to an image to use as the fill	

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
BackgroundFillPattern = (GRADIENTVERTICAL, blue, white);
```

Attributes

<i>Type</i>	<i>Color1</i>	<i>Color2</i>
<i>ImageFormat</i>	<i>ImageURL</i>	

Bar3DDepth

```
Bar3DDepth = Number;
```

Bar3DDepth defines the depth of the bars in a bar chart.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Pareto, Stock

Example:

```
Bar3DDepth = 10;
```

Attributes

Number

Number

Apparent depth of a bar in a bar chart, in pixels.

Example:

```
Bar3DDepth = 5;
```

Values

0 Draws a 2D bar
1 or greater Whole number depth in pixels

Default

10

BarActiveLabels

```
BarActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;
```

Specifies sets of active labels attached to bars in a bar chart. Each grouped set in parentheses, or “tuple,” has a corresponding set within a `DataSet` parameter.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Pareto, Stock

Example:

```
BarActiveLabels = ("OUTLINE", "Barchart8Mon.html", "InfoFrame"),
                  ("OUTLINE", "Barchart8Tue.html", InfoFrame),
                  ("No Log Info", "noinfo.html", InfoFrame);
```

Attributes

Label *URL* *Target*

BarAnimationStyle

```
BarAnimationStyle = GROW | FADE | NONE
```

Specifies how the bars initially appear in a chart. This parameter is only valid in SVG or SVGWeb output formats.

Attributes

Style

Style

`style` refers to the manner in which bars are first rendered in a bar chart.

Example:

```
BarAnimationStyle = GROW;
```

Values

GROW	The bars grow from the origin of the axis to their actual values.
FADE	The bars fade in.
NONE	The bars are immediately visible.

Default

NONE

BarBorder

```
BarBorder[N] = (LineStyle, LineWidth, Color);
```

For graphs using bars, `BarBorder` specifies the line style to be used for the border of all bars. The default line color is black.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Pareto, Stock

Example:

```
BarBorder = (DASHED, 2, DarkGray);
```

Attributes

LineStyle	LineWidth	Color
-----------	-----------	-------

LineStyle

`LineStyle` specifies the style of the border to be drawn on a chart's bars.

Example:

```
BarBorder = (DASHED, 2, DarkGray);
```

Values

SOLID	Draws a solid line of <code>LineWidth</code> thickness.
DOTTED	Draws a dotted line of <code>LineWidth</code> thickness.
DASHED	Draws a dashed line of <code>LineWidth</code> thickness.
DOTDASH	Draws a dot-dashed line of <code>LineWidth</code> thickness.

Default

SOLID

LineWidth

LineWidth specifies the width in pixels of the border to be drawn on a chart's bars.

Example:

```
BarBorder = (DASHED, 2, DarkGray);
```

Values

1 or greater Whole number width in pixels

Default

1

BarColorTable[n]

```
BarColorTable[1-50] = Color1, Color2, Color3, Color4, Color5, ...;
```

BarColorTable defines a set of colors for dataset N that overrides all other color specifications for that set. The parameters used for specifying the color of bars in a chart are (in ascending order of precedence) ColorTable, DataSets, BarSymbol, BarFillPattern and BarColorTable. BarColorTable is used most frequently to color some specific bar.

For example

```
BarColorTable2 = , , blue;
```

will change the third bar in the second series to blue, while all other bars in the chart continue to be colored by one of the other color related parameters.

The colors you can use are defined in the common Color attribute (Chapter 4) .

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Pareto, Stock

Example:

```
BarColorTable2 = , , red;
```

Attributes

None

BarColorTable[n]P[m]

```
BarColorTable[1-50]P[1-50] = Color1, Color2, Color3, Color4, Color5, ...;
```

BarColorTable[n]P[m] is used only for grouped stacked barcharts (GraphType=GROUPSTACK). It defines a set of colors for datasetN that overrides all other color specifications for that set. The parameters used for specifying the color of bars in a chart are (in ascending order of precedence) ColorTable,

DataSets, BarSymbol, BarFillPattern and BarColorTable[1-50]M[1-50]. BarColorTable is used most frequently to color some specific bar.

For example:

```
BarColorTable2P1 = blue,blue;
```

will change the color the first bar of the second data series blue at the first tic location and at the second tic location.

BarCorners

```
BarCorners = Number;
```

`BarCorners` specifies the corner style to be used for the 2D bars in a chart. The attributes correspond to specific corners of the bar beginning at the top left and advancing in clockwise sequence to the bottom left. The default corner style is `SQUARE`. Elements which can be selected for each corner are: `SQUARE`, `SNIP` and `ROUND`. `SNIP` trims the square corner from the bar obliquely. `ROUND` substitutes a smoothly rounded edge for the square corner. The amount to be snipped or rounded can be adjusted by adding an underscore modifier to the elements `SNIP` and `ROUND` followed by a value. A whole number value will set the number of pixels to be removed. A fractional value will set the percentage of the overall bar to be removed. To set the percentage, enter a fractional value between 0 and 1 and place it after the underscore (e.g. “`SNIP_0.09`” will cause 9% of the corner to be removed; “`ROUND_0.50`” will cause 50% of the corner to be rounded). When using a fractional value, enclose the tuple element in double-quotes to “escape” the decimal point.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Pareto, Stock

Example:

```
BarCorners = ("SNIP_0.09", "SNIP_0.09", SQUARE, SQUARE);
```

Attributes

TopLeft

TopRight

BottomRight

BottomLeft

TopLeft

`TopLeft` specifies the style and size of the upper left corner to be drawn on a chart's bars.

Example:

```
BarCorners = (SNIP, SQUARE, SQUARE, SQUARE);
```

Values

SQUARE	Draws a square corner.
SNIP	Cuts the corner off of obliquely.
ROUND	Draws a rounded corner.
SNIP_val	Cuts the corner off obliquely based upon the number of pixels or percentage shown in <i>val</i> .
ROUND_val	Draws a rounded corner based upon the number of pixels or percentage shown in <i>val</i> .

Default

SQUARE

TopRight

`TopRight` specifies the style and size of the upper right corner to be drawn on a chart's bars.

Example:

```
BarCorners = (SQUARE, SNIP, SQUARE, SQUARE);
```

BottomRight

`BottomRight` specifies the style and size of the lower right corner to be drawn on a chart's bars.

Example:

```
BarCorners = (SQUARE, SQUARE, SNIP, SQUARE);
```

BottomLeft

`BottomLeft` specifies the style and size of the lower left corner to be drawn on a chart's bars.

Example:

```
BarCorners = (SQUARE, SQUARE, SNIP, SQUARE);
```

BarDropShadow

```
BarDropShadow = (color, offsetx, offsety, size);
```

`BarDropShadow` places a shadow on the background field of the bar chart. The color, orientation, and size of the shadow can be defined. The tuple element `color` sets the color of the shadow. That color value is interpolated to complete transparency as it reaches the end of the shadow's blur area. `offsetx` and `offsety` define the center point of the shadow; `offsetx` sets the x-axis offset from the chart's center-point; `offsety` sets the y-axis offset. When an offset attribute is set to a whole number value, the position

of the drop shadow is offset from the chart's center point by the number of pixels set by that whole number. When an offset is set to a fractional value (between 0 and 1), the value is interpreted as a percentage of the width of the object casting the shadow (the set of bars). The center of the drop shadow is repositioned based upon the values or percentages set for `offsetx` and `offsety`. Offset attribute values may be positive or negative. `Size` sets the size of the blur area, the region beyond the actual drop shadow shape where the shadow is extended and blurred into transparency. The size of this blurred region is controlled by the `size` attribute. The blurred region becomes larger and more diffuse as the value of `size` is increased. When `size` is set to a whole number value, the size of the blurred area is defined in pixels. When `size` is set to a fractional value (between 0 and 1), the value is interpreted as a percentage of the width of the object casting the shadow. When using a fractional value, enclose the value in double-quotes to "escape" the decimal point.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Pareto

Example:

```
BarDropShadow = (color, offsetx, offsety, size);
```

Attributes

Color	Offsetx	offsety	Size
-------	---------	---------	------

Color

`Color` specifies the base color of the shadow to be drawn behind a chart's bars.

Example:

```
BarDropShadow = (black, "-.05", "-0.05", 55);
```

Offsetx

`Offsetx` specifies the x-coordinate offset from center.

Example:

```
BarDropShadow = (black, 25 -10, 25);
```

Offsety

`Offsety` specifies the y-coordinate offset from center.

Example:

```
BarDropShadow = (black, 25 -10, 25);
```

Size

`Size` specifies the width of the blurred area.

Example:

```
BarDropShadow = (black, "-.05", "-.05", 55);
```

BarFillPattern

`BarFillPattern[N]` = (*type*, *color1*, *color2*, *imageURL*), ...;

The `BarFillPattern` parameter provides a visual pattern fill for bars in a bar or combo chart.

Type	NONE	no pattern, do default fill, if any
	Built-In Patterns	
	FSLASH	front slash type
	BSLASH	back slash type
	DGRID	diagonal grid lines, (front and back slash lines)
	HORIZONTAL	horizontal lines
	VERTICAL	vertical lines
	GRID	grid lines, (horizontal and vertical lines)
	Gradients	
	GRADIENTVERTICAL	bottom to top style gradient
	GRADIENHORIZONTAL	left to right style gradient
	GRADIENTFDIAG	top right to bottom left style gradient
	GRADIENTBDIAG	top left to bottom right style gradient
	GRADIENRADIAL	radial style gradient
	GRADIENTCENTERHORIZONTAL	center out horizontal style gradient
	GRADIENTCENTERVERTICAL	center out vertical style gradient
	Images	
	IMAGE	use an image specified in the optional imageURL element
color1	This color is used in the following ways: - <i>Foreground color for patterns</i> - <i>Starting color for gradients</i> - <i>Ignored in images</i>	
color 2	This color is used in the following ways: - <i>Background color for patterns</i> - <i>Stopping color for gradients</i> - <i>Ignored in images</i>	
imageURL	The URL to an image to use as the fill	

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Pareto

Example:

```
BarFillPattern = (GRADIENTVERTICAL,blue,white), ...;
```

Attributes

Type	Color1	Color2
ImageFormat	ImageURL	

BarHighlights

```
BarHighlights = (type,start,stop,top,right, bottom,left,width,height), ...;
```

The `BarHighlights` parameter provides a visual pattern fill in a bar or combo chart. It adds or overlays a fill pattern over one or more existing fill patterns to produce multiple effects. The *width* or *height* of the pattern can be modified. The gap between the sides of the bar and the fill pattern being applied can be modified. Gradient patterns can be set using the *type* attribute. Only gradient patterns may be used. A *type* value of `NONE` suppresses the highlights. The element *start* sets the beginning color of the gradient; the element *stop* sets the end color of the gradient. Color values are interpolated between the two. The elements *top*, *right*, *bottom*, and *left* specify the size of the gaps between the edge of the highlight and the associated edge of the bar. When the values for *top*, *right*, *bottom*, and *left* are specified as whole numbers, they set the distance between the edge of the highlight and the edge of the bar in pixels. When set to a fractional number between 0 and 1, they set the gap to a percentage of the width of the bar. Percentage values are written using a decimal point (e.g. “0.05” and “0.50” represent 5% and 50%, respectively). When using a fractional value, enclose the tuple element in double-quotes to “escape” the decimal point. The element *width* controls the width of the highlight; the element *height* controls the height. When values for *width* and *height* are specified using whole numbers, they set the distance in pixels. If *width* or *height* is set to -1, `BarHighlights` fills all of the space available after taking into account any gaps specified in previous attributes. If *width* or *height* is set to a fractional number between 0 and 1, `BarHighlights` sets the width or height of the highlight using the percentage of available width or height of the bar.

Type	NONE	no pattern, do default fill, if any
	Gradients	
	GRADIENTVERTICAL	bottom to top style gradient
	GRADIENHORIZONTAL	left to right style gradient
	GRADIENTFDIAG	top right to bottom left style gradient
	GRADIENBDIAG	top left to bottom right style gradient
	GRADIENRADIAL	radial style gradient
	GRADIENCENTERHORIZONTAL	center out horizontal style gradient
	GRADIENCENTERVERTICAL	center out vertical style gradient
start	This color is used in the following	

	ways: - Starting color for gradients	
stop	This color is used in the following ways: - Stopping color for gradients	

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Pareto, Stock

Example:

```
BarHighlights = (GRADIENRADIAL, yellow, white, 15, 15, 15, 15, -1, -1);
```

Attributes

<i>type</i>	<i>start</i>	<i>stop</i>
<i>top</i>	<i>right</i>	<i>left</i>
<i>width</i>	<i>height</i>	

BarRightFillPattern

```
BarRightFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
```

The `BarRightFillPattern` parameter provides a visual pattern fill for the right surface of a bar in a 3D bar 3D combo or Pareto chart.

Type	NONE	no pattern, do default fill, if any
	Built-In Patterns	
	FSLASH	front slash type
	BSLASH	back slash type
	DGRID	diagonal grid lines, (front and back slash lines)
	HORIZONTAL	horizontal lines
	VERTICAL	vertical lines
	GRID	grid lines, (horizontal and vertical lines)
	Gradients	
	GRADIENTVERTICAL	bottom to top style gradient
	GRADIENHORIZONTAL	left to right style gradient
	GRADIENFDIAG	top right to bottom left style gradient
	GRADIENBDIAG	top left to bottom right style gradient
	GRADIENRADIAL	radial style gradient
	GRADIENCENTERHORIZONTAL	center out horizontal style gradient
	GRADIENCENTERVERTICAL	center out vertical style gradient
	Images	
	IMAGE	use an image specified in the optional imageURL element
color1	This color is used in the following ways:	

	- Foreground color for patterns - Starting color for gradients - Ignored in images	
color 2	This color is used in the following ways: - Background color for patterns - Stopping color for gradients - Ignored in images	
imageURL	The URL to an image to use as the fill	

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Pareto, Stock

Example:

```
BarRightFillPattern = (GRADIENTVERTICAL,blue,white), ...;
```

Attributes

Type	Color1	Color2
ImageFormat	ImageURL	

BarRightFillPattern[n]P[m]

```
BarRightFillPattern[1-50]P[1-50] = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
```

The `BarRightFillPattern[n]P[m]` parameter provides a visual pattern fill for the right surface of a bar in a 3D stacked bar 3D combo chart or Pareto chart. Used for bar series in grouped stacked barcharts (GraphType=GROUPSTACK). In grouped stacked barcharts, `BarRightFillPattern[n]P[m]` defines the right fill pattern applied to a 3D stack at a single tic location. See also: `DataSet[n]P[m]`.

Type	NONE	no pattern, do default fill, if any
	Built-In Patterns	
	FSLASH	front slash type
	BSLASH	back slash type
	DGRID	diagonal grid lines, (front and back slash lines)
	HORIZONTAL	horizontal lines
	VERTICAL	vertical lines
	GRID	grid lines, (horizontal and vertical lines)
	Gradients	
	GRADIENTVERTICAL	bottom to top style gradient
	GRADIENHORIZONTAL	left to right style gradient
	GRADIENTFDIAG	top right to bottom left style gradient
	GRADIENTBDIAG	top left to bottom right style gradient
	GRADIENRADIAL	radial style gradient

	GRADIENTCENTERHORIZONTAL	center out horizontal style gradient
	GRADIENTCENTERVERTICAL	center out vertical style gradient
	Images	
	IMAGE	use an image specified in the optional imageURL element
color1	This color is used in the following ways: - <i>Foreground color for patterns</i> - <i>Starting color for gradients</i> - <i>Ignored in images</i>	
color 2	This color is used in the following ways: - <i>Background color for patterns</i> - <i>Stopping color for gradients</i> - <i>Ignored in images</i>	
imageURL	The URL to an image to use as the fill	

Used in These Charts

StackedBar

Example:

```
BarTopRightFillPattern1P2 = (GRADIENTVERTICAL,blue,white), ...;
```

Attributes

Type	Color1	Color2
ImageFormat	ImageURL	

BarSpotlights

```
BarSpotlights = (start,stop,center,centeroffsetx,centeroffsety,focusoffsetx,focusoffsety,radius),...;
```

Adds or overlays a color fill over one or more existing fill patterns to produce multiple layered color effects. The spotlight “illuminates” the bars of the bar or combo chart. The center of the spotlight and its focus can be adjusted independently by adjusting offsets from the bar chart center point. The elements *centeroffsetx* and *centeroffsety* set the x and y-coordinates of the center of the spotlight as an offset of the chart center point. When set to whole numbers, *centeroffsetx* and *centeroffsety* specify the number of pixels to offset from the chart center point. When set to fractional values (between 0 and 1), they are interpreted as percentages of the width of the bars. Percentage values are written using a decimal point (e.g. “0.05” and “0.50” represent 5% and 50%, respectively). When using a fractional value, enclose the tuple element in double-quotes to “escape” the decimal point. The element *focusoffsetx* is the offset from the chart center which defines the x-coordinate of the focus point of the spotlight. The element *focusoffsety* is the offset from the chart center which defines the y-coordinate of the focus point of the spotlight. When set to whole numbers, *focusoffsetx* and *focusoffsety* specify the offset from the center in pixels. When set to fractional values (between 0 and 1), they are interpreted as percentages of the width of the bars. The element *radius* sets the size of the spotlight, from its center to its edge. When set to a whole number, it sets the size of

the *radius* in pixels; when set to a fractional value, it sets the radial diameter of the spotlight based upon that percentage of the minimum height and width of the bars on the chart.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Pareto, Stock

Example:

```
BarSpotlights = (purple_40,blue_155,RIGHT,50,-50,100,150,250);
```

Attributes

start	stop	center
centeroffsetx	centeroffsety	focusoffsetx
focusoffsety	radius	

Start

Start specifies the first of the two colors which will be interpolated to produce a gradient spotlight.

Example:

```
BarSpotlights = (purple_40, blue_155, LEFT, 20,10,120,-120,250);
```

Stop

Stop specifies the second of two colors which will be interpolated to produce a gradient spotlight.

Example:

```
BarBorder = (DASHED, 2, DarkGray);
```

Center

Center specifies the position around of the center of the chart where the spotlight center will be placed.

Example:

```
BarSpotlights = (purple_40,blue_155,LEFT,20,10,120,-120,250);
```

Values

RIGHT	Offsets the center point of the spotlight to the right of the center point of the chart.
LEFT	Offsets the center point to the left.
TOP	Offsets the center point to the top.
BOTTOM	Offsets the center point to the bottom.
CENTER	Uses the chart center point for the spotlight center point.
TOPRIGHT	Offsets the center point of the spotlight to the top right.
TOPLEFT	Offsets the center point of the spotlight to the top left.
BOTTOMRIGHT	Offsets the center point of the spotlight to the bottom right.
BOTTOMLEFT	Offsets the center point of the spotlight to the bottom left.

Default

CENTER

Centeroffsetx

Centeroffsetx specifies the x-coordinate offset for the spotlight center.

Example:

```
BarSpotlights = (purple_40,blue_155,LEFT,20,10,120,-120,250);
```

Centeroffsety

Centeroffsety specifies the y-coordinate offset for the spotlight center.

Example:

```
BarSpotlights = (purple_40,blue_155,LEFT,20,10,120,-120,250);
```

Focusoffsetx

Focusoffsetx specifies the x-coordinate offset for the center of the spotlight's focus.

Example:

```
BarSpotlights = (purple_40,blue_155,LEFT,20,10,120,-120,250);
```

Focusoffsety

Focusoffsety specifies the y-coordinate offset for the center of the spotlight's focus.

Example:

```
BarSpotlights = (purple_40,blue_155,LEFT,20,10,120,-120,250);
```

Radius

`Radius` specifies the length of the radius of the spotlight from the center of the spotlight.

Example:

```
BarSpotlights = (purple_40,blue_155,LEFT,20,10,120,-120,250);
```

BarStyle

`BarStyle[N]` = (*mode, color, font name, width*); Remember to change these VALUES

Defines the label value to be displayed on each group of bars. This parameter overrides the `BottomLabels` parameter (for VERTICAL bars) and the `LeftLabels` parameter (for HORIZONTAL bars).

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Pareto

Example:

```
BarValueLabel = ("ON", black, "Helvetica", 18);
```

Attributes

Mode Color Font Name Width

BarSymbol

`BarSymbol` = (*BarSymbolType, BarSymbolColor*),...;

Defines the style and color of the bars in a barset. Values specified in this parameter override values set in the `DataSets` parameter.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo

Example:

```
BarSymbol = (CYLINDER,blue), (RECTANGLE,red);
```

Attributes

`BarSymbolType` `BarSymbolColor`

BarSymbolType

The visualization style for the bars in a barset. Legal values are BAR, TRIANGLEBAR, DIAMONDBAR, CYLINDER, PIEHORIZONTAL and PIEVERTICAL. The default value is BAR.

BarTopFillPattern

BarTopFillPattern[N] = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;

The BarTopFillPattern parameter provides a visual pattern fill for the top surface of a bar in a 3D bar 3D combo or Pareto chart.

Type	NONE	no pattern, do default fill, if any
	Built-In Patterns	
	FSLASH	front slash type
	BSLASH	back slash type
	DGRID	diagonal grid lines, (front and back slash lines)
	HORIZONTAL	horizontal lines
	VERTICAL	vertical lines
	GRID	grid lines, (horizontal and vertical lines)
	Gradients	
	GRADIENTVERTICAL	bottom to top style gradient
	GRADIENTHORIZONTAL	left to right style gradient
	GRADIENTFDIAG	top right to bottom left style gradient
	GRADIENTBDIAG	top left to bottom right style gradient
	GRADIENRADIAL	radial style gradient
	GRADIENTCENTERHORIZONTAL	center out horizontal style gradient
	GRADIENTCENTERVERTICAL	center out vertical style gradient
	Images	
	IMAGE	use an image specified in the optional imageURL element
color1	This color is used in the following ways: - Foreground color for patterns - Starting color for gradients - Ignored in images	
color 2	This color is used in the following ways: - Background color for patterns - Stopping color for gradients - Ignored in images	
imageURL	The URL to an image to use as the fill	

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Pareto, Stock

Example:

```
BarTopFillPattern = (GRADIENTVERTICAL,blue,white), ...;
```

Attributes

Type	Color1	Color2
ImageFormat	ImageURL	

BarTopFillPattern[n]P[m]

BarTopFillPattern[1-50]P[1-50] = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;

The BarTopFillPattern[n]P[m] parameter provides a visual pattern fill for the top surface of a bar in a 3D stacked bar 3D combo chart or Pareto chart. Used for bar series in grouped stacked barcharts (GraphType=GROUPSTACK). In grouped stacked barcharts, BarTopFillPattern[n]P[m] defines the top fill pattern applied to a 3D stack at a single tic location. See also: DataSet [n]P[m].

Type	NONE	no pattern, do default fill, if any
	Built-In Patterns	
	FSLASH	front slash type
	BSLASH	back slash type
	DGRID	diagonal grid lines, (front and back slash lines)
	HORIZONTAL	horizontal lines
	VERTICAL	vertical lines
	GRID	grid lines, (horizontal and vertical lines)
	Gradients	
	GRADIENTVERTICAL	bottom to top style gradient
	GRADIENHORIZONTAL	left to right style gradient
	GRADIENTFDIAG	top right to bottom left style gradient
	GRADIENTBDIAG	top left to bottom right style gradient
	GRADIENRADIAL	radial style gradient
	GRADIENTCENTERHORIZONTAL	center out horizontal style gradient
	GRADIENTCENTERVERTICAL	center out vertical style gradient
	Images	
	IMAGE	use an image specified in the optional imageURL element
color1	This color is used in the following ways: - Foreground color for patterns - Starting color for gradients - Ignored in images	
color 2	This color is used in the following ways: - Background color for patterns - Stopping color for gradients - Ignored in images	
imageURL	The URL to an image to use as the fill	

Used in These Charts

StackedBar

Example:

```
BarTopTopFillPattern1P2 = (GRADIENTVERTICAL,blue,white), ...;
```

Attributes

Type	Color1	Color2
ImageFormat	ImageURL	

BarValueLabel

```
BarValueLabel[N] = (mode, color, font name, width);
```

Defines the label value to be displayed on each group of bars. This parameter overrides the BottomLabels parameter (for VERTICAL bars) and the LeftLabels parameter (for HORIZONTAL bars).

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Pareto

Example:

```
BarValueLabel = ("ON", black, "Helvetica", 18);
```

Attributes

Mode	Color	Font Name	Width
------	-------	-----------	-------

BarValueLabelBox

```
BarValueLabelBox = (color, mode, depth);
```

Defines the label box to be displayed with each group of bars.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Pareto

Example:

```
BarValueLabelBox = (grey, RAISED, 3);
```

Attributes

Color	Mode	Depth
-------	------	-------

BarValueLabelStyle

```
BarValueLabelStyle = labelposition1, labelposition2, ... labelpositionN;
```

Defines where the BarValueLabel text will display for each dataset.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Pareto

Example:

```
BarValueLabelStyle = MIDDLE, MIDDLE, MIDDLE;
```

Attributes

Label Position

BarWidth

```
BarWidth = Percent1, Percent2, ... PercentN;
```

Defines the relative width of the bars in a barset as a percentage of available space. Legal values are 1-100. A smaller number results in more space between bars. WidthN defines the Width for DataSetN.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Histogram, Pareto, Stock

Example:

```
BarWidth = 60,30; <!-- Barset1 bars fills 60% of the space available -->
```

Attributes

BestFit

```
BestFit = ON/OFF
```

BestFit when turned ON attempts to auto fit each pie and its labels into a square.

Used in These Charts

MultiPie

Example:

```
BestFit = ON
```

BottomActiveLabels

```
BottomActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;
```

The bottom axis labels become active labels when this parameter is used. Each set in parenthesis has a corresponding set within a `DataSet` parameter.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Bubble, Combo, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
BottomActiveLabels = ("", "../cgibin/LA01.cgi", "frame1"),  
                    ("OUTLINE", "../cgibin/LA02.cgi", "frame1"),  
                    ("", "../cgibin/LA03.cgi", "frame1");
```

Attributes

Label *URL* *Target*

BottomAxisTitleActiveLabel

```
BottomAxisTitleActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
```

`BottomAxisTitleActiveLabel` defines a single active label destination for the `BottomAxisTitle` parameter. Using this element also requires use of the `ActiveClicks` parameter if you wish to navigate from this interaction.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
BottomAxisTitleActiveLabel = ("Destination", "demo.html", "frame1");
```

Attributes

Label *URL* *Target*

BottomAxisTitleBox

```
BottomAxisTitleBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor);
```

The `BottomAxisTitleBox` parameter specifies the region attributes for the axis title centered along the axis. The image-related attributes need not be used unless you want to use an image texture on the box.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
BottomAxisTitleBox = ("lightgray, SHADOW, 3,,,gray);
```

Attributes

<i>Color</i>	<i>BorderType</i>	<i>BorderWidth</i>	<i>ImageURL</i>
<i>ImageFormat</i>	<i>BorderColor</i>		

BottomColor

```
BottomColor = Color;
```

`BottomColor` controls the color of the bottom axis and the tic marks, but not the tic mark labels. The default axis color is black. If the `NULL` color is specified, the axis color is not changed by this parameter.

Example:

```
BottomColor = xB5D5F0;
```

Attributes

Color

BottomDrawMinorTics

```
BottomDrawMinorTics = ON / OFF;
```

`BottomDrawMinorTics` controls whether or not bottom tics are drawn. The default value is ON.

Example:

```
BottomDrawMinorTics = OFF;
```

Attributes

(Switch)

BottomFormat

```
BottomFormat = (FormatType, "FormatExpr", "TimeBase", "TimeUnit");
```

The `BottomFormat` parameter defines the format of an axis' numeric tic labels.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
BottomFormat = (INTEGER);
BottomFormat = (FLOAT, "$%,9.2f", ,);
BottomFormat = (DATE, "%M/%Y", "1/1/00 12:00", "1M");
BottomFormat = (INTEGER, "$%dK");
```

Attributes

```
FormatType    FormatExpr    TimeBase      TimeUnit
```

BottomLabels

```
BottomLabels = "Label1", "Label2", ...;
```

The `BottomLabels` parameter specifies a list of custom tic mark labels that will be used instead of the numeric labels automatically generated by the axis. The `BottomLabels` will be evenly placed along the axis, overriding any tic placement specified by the `StepValue` attribute.

In a Bar, Combo, Pareto, or Stock Chart, the `BarLabels` parameter overrides the `BottomLabels` (for vertical bars) parameters.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
BottomLabels = "Laurie", "Amy", "K.C.", "Arnie", "Mike", "Kathy", "Julie",
               "Steve", "Paul";
```

Attributes

```
Label
```

BottomMargins

```
BottomMargins = (LeftSideMargin, RightSideMargin);
```

The `BottomMargins` parameter specifies the gap, in pixels, at the beginning and end of the bottom axis. Most often used to prevent clipping of data points at the extreme ends of the scale.

Example:

```
BottomMargins = (20, 20);
```

BottomScale

```
BottomScale = (MinValue, MaxValue, StepValue);
```

The `BottomScale` parameter specifies the minimum and maximum data values which will be displayed along the bottom axis. If the `BottomScale` parameter is not defined, or the `MinValue` and `MaxValue` parameters are the same or one of them is not defined, then the tic mark locations will be automatically determined based on the actual data values being displayed. That is, the axis will be "autoscaled" using the current data values to determine "reasonable" values for `MinValue`, `MaxValue` and `StepValue`. If values are supplied for any of `MinValue`, `MaxValue`, or `StepSize`, those values will be used as part of the autoscaling.

In Bar charts, the `BottomScale` parameter automatically determined by the number of bars being displayed.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
BottomScale = ("1 Apr 96", "1 Jun 96", "14d");
```

Attributes

`MinValue` `MaxValue` `StepValue`

MinValue

`MinValue` sets the absolute lower visible limit for the bottom axis scale.

Example:

```
BottomScale = ("1 Apr 96", "1 Jun 96", "14d");
```

Values

Any real number, date, or time less than `MaxValue`

Default

None

MaxValue

`ScrollMax` sets the absolute upper visible limit for the bottom axis scale.

Example:

```
BottomScale = ("1 Apr 96", "1 Jun 96", "14d");
```

Values

Any real number, date, or time greater than `MinValue`

Default

None

StepValue

`StepValue` is optional, and may be used to specify a given step between tic marks along the bottom axis, starting with the `MinValue`. If `StepValue` is not an even multiple of the difference between the `MinValue` and `MaxValue`, then no tic mark will be displayed at the `MaxValue`. If `StepValue` is not defined, tic marks will be placed at "reasonable" locations along the axis, depending on the range of values being displayed.

Example:

```
BottomScale = ("1 Apr 96", "1 Jun 96", "14d");
```

Values

Any real number, date, or time between `MinValue` and `MaxValue`

Default

1

BottomScroll

```
BottomScroll = (ScrollMin, ScrollMax);
```

The `BottomScroll` parameter specifies a range of values through which the bottom axis can be scrolled. When the `ScrollMin` and `ScrollMax` attributes are defined for the axis, the axis will be displayed as a slider bar, using the axis color defined, with a white background. The relative size of the slider represents the percentage of the entire range currently being displayed. That is, it graphically depicts the size of the current axis range (`MinValue` and `MaxValue` attributes) relative to the scrollable region (`ScrollMin` and `ScrollMax` attributes). See the `BottomScale` parameter for `MinValue` and `MaxValue` definitions.

`BottomScroll` should only be used in conjunction the `BottomScale` parameter.

Example:

```
BottomScroll = (0, 98);
```

Attributes

```
ScrollMin          ScrollMax
```

ScrollMin

`ScrollMin` sets the lower visible limit for a scrollbar defined with `BottomScroll`

Example:

```
BottomScroll = (0, 98);
```

Values

<MinValue

Default

None

ScrollMax

ScrollMax sets the upper visible limit for a scrollbar defined with BottomScroll

Example:

```
BottomScroll = (0, 98);
```

Values

> MaxValue

Default

None

BottomTicLength

```
BottomTicLength = Number;
```

The BottomTicLength parameter defines the size of axis tic marks which are displayed along the bottom axis of a chart. The parameter will reset the automatically generated tic length. The value defines the number of pixels to use for the length of the tic mark. By default, the number of pixels used is the width of the character zero (0) as found in the font applied to the label. Setting the BottomTicLength to the value -1 will cause the default size to be used.

Attributes

Number

Number

Apparent length of a bottom axis tic mark in a chart, in pixels.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
BottomTicLength = 10;
```

Values

0	No effect (zero length tics are not drawn).
1 or greater	Whole number length in pixels

Default

-1

BottomTics

```
BottomTics = ("Mode", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, backgroundColor, rotationPoint);
```

The `BottomTics` parameter specifies the label attributes for the tic marks displayed along the bottom axis. The tic labels are generated automatically based on the other parameter settings, and are displayed using the given label attributes in the `BottomTics` parameter. If any attribute is not defined, any previous value of that attribute will be used.

<code>interiorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment to use in text strings that contain multiple lines.
<code>backgroundColor</code>	Background color of the tic label area
<code>rotationPoint</code>	For rotated axis labels, anchor point for the rotation

The legal values for `interiorAlignment` are `LEFT`, `RIGHT`, or `CENTER`.

The legal values for `rotationPoint` are `LEFT`, `RIGHT`.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
BottomTics = ("ON", black, "Helvetica", 10, LEFT, null, RIGHT);
```

Attributes

<code>Mode</code>	<code>Color</code>	<code>FontName</code>	<code>FontSize</code>	<code>Angle</code>
<code>InteriorAlignment</code>	<code>BackgroundColor</code>	<code>RotationPoint</code>		

Mode

`Mode` determines whether or not the tic labels are shown on that axis.

Example:

```
BottomTics = ("ON", black, "Helvetica", 10, LEFT, null, RIGHT);
```

Values

<code>ON</code>	Show tic labels for this axis
<code>OFF</code>	Don't show tic labels on this axis

Default

ON

BottomTitle

```
BottomTitle = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, exteriorAlignment);
```

`BottomTitle` describes an optional title, or label, that sits on the bottom of a chart, and uses standard attributes for string text, text color, font, font size, and label rotation. As with `BoxTitle`, `BottomTitle` is universally available in Visual Mining chart applications.

<code>interiorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment to use in text strings that contain multiple lines.
<code>exteriorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment for the entire Title object.

The legal values for `interiorAlignment` and `exteriorAlignment` are LEFT, RIGHT, or CENTER.

Used in These Charts

All, but most useful in Pie, Diagram, and Dial, which do not have axes.

Example:

```
BottomTitle = ("Financial Status", royalblue, Helvetica, 14, 0);
```

Attributes

`Label` `Color` `FontName` `FontSize` `Angle` `interiorAlignment`

BottomTitleBox

```
BottomTitleBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor);
```

The `BottomTitleBox` specifies a background region just for the `BottomTitle` parameter.

Used in These Charts

All

Attributes

`BorderColor` `BorderType` `BorderWidth` `Color`
`ImageFormat` `ImageURL`

BoxActiveLabels

```
BoxActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;
```

The `BoxActiveLabels` parameter specified a custom active label to be associated with the `BoxLabels` on a box chart. That is, these labels will be displayed whenever the mouse “dwells” over the optional name of a box data series.

Used in These Charts

Box

Example:

```
BoxActiveLabels = ("Set1", "URL", "Target");
```

Attributes

Label *Target* *URL*

BoxFence

```
BoxFence = Mode;
```

`BoxFence` specifies whether or not to draw fences at the ends of the Inter Quartile Range (the box).

Used in These Charts

Box Chart

Example:

```
BoxFence = ON;  
BoxFence = OFF;
```

Attributes

Type

Type

`Type` refers to the fences at the ends of the box.

Example:

```
BoxFence = ON;
```

Values

ON	Draw fences at the ends of the Inter Quartile Range, (the box).
OFF	Do not draw fences.

Default

ON

BoxFillPattern

BoxFillPattern[N] = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;

The BoxFillPattern parameter provides a visual pattern fill for a box displayed in a chart.

Type	NONE	no pattern, do default fill, if any
	Built-In Patterns	
	FSLASH	front slash type
	BSLASH	back slash type
	DGRID	diagonal grid lines, (front and back slash lines)
	HORIZONTAL	horizontal lines
	VERTICAL	vertical lines
	GRID	grid lines, (horizontal and vertical lines)
	Gradients	
	GRADIENTVERTICAL	bottom to top style gradient
	GRADIENTHORIZONTAL	left to right style gradient
	GRADIENTFDIAG	top right to bottom left style gradient
	GRADIENTBDIAG	top left to bottom right style gradient
	GRADIENTRADIAL	radial style gradient
	GRADIENTCENTERHORIZONTAL	center out horizontal style gradient
	GRADIENTCENTERVERTICAL	center out vertical style gradient
	Images	
	IMAGE	use an image specified in the optional imageURL element
color1	This color is used in the following ways: - Foreground color for patterns - Starting color for gradients - Ignored in images	
color 2	This color is used in the following ways: - Background color for patterns - Stopping color for gradients - Ignored in images	
imageURL	The URL to an image to use as the fill	

Used in These Charts

Box

Example:

```
BoxFillPattern = (GRADIENTVERTICAL,blue,white);
```

Attributes

Type	Color1	Color2
ImageFormat	ImageURL	

BoxHeight

```
BoxHeight[N] = Height;
```

BoxHeight describes the height (in pixels) for every box displayed.

Used in These Charts

Box Chart

Example:

```
Boxheight = 5;
```

Attributes

Height

Height

Height determines box height in whole pixels.

Example:

```
Boxheight = 5;
```

Values

0 Default height will be selected based on the size of the display and the number of data sets being displayed

The default height will also be used if the specified height is taller than the amount of space that is physically available to a given box.

Default

Calculated value

BoxLabels

```
BoxLabels = "Label1","Label2", ...;
```

The `BoxLabels` parameter specifies optional label to be associated with the data series on a box chart. If the `GraphLayout` of the `BoxChart` is `VERTICAL` then `BoxLabels` will be displayed on the Bottom Axis. If the `GraphLayout` of the `BoxChart` is `HORIZONTAL` then `BoxLabels` will be displayed on the Left Axis.

Used in These Charts

Box

Example:

```
BoxLabels = "Set1", "Set2";
```

BoxLimitLines

```
BoxLimitLines = (limit1-1, limit1-2, ... limit1-N), ... (limitM-1, limitM-2, ... limitM-N);
```

`BoxLimitLines` allows the user to specify the values for the limit lines for individual data series.

Used in These Charts

Box Chart

Example:

```
BoxLimitLines = (2, 4, 6), (3, 6, 9), ...;
```

Attributes

Limit

BoxLimitLineStyle

```
BoxLimitLineStyle = (type1, width1, color1), ... (typeN, widthN, colorN);
```

`BoxLimitLineStyles` defines the look of the limit lines for each data series. All limit lines for a single data series must have the same style.

The legal values for `type` are `SOLID`, `DASHED`, `DOTTED` and `DOTDASH`.

Used in These Charts

Box Chart

Example:

```
BoxLimitLineStyle = (SOLID, 1, red), (SOLID, 1, green);
```

Attributes

Type Width Color

BoxSymbolWidth

`BoxSymbolWidth = percentage;`

`BoxSymbolWidth` controls the width of the box relative to the width of the fences. It is specified as a percent. A value of 100 would cause the box width and fence width to be equal.

Used in These Charts

Box Chart

Example:

```
BoxSymbolWidth = 95;
```

Attributes

Width

Default

95

BoxWidth

`BoxWidth = percentage;`

`BoxWidth` controls the width of the box and fences relative to the space allotted to the data series. It is specified as a percent. If a dataset is allocated 100 pixels of space in the chart, setting the `BoxWidth` to 50 would cause the box and fences to use half of that space for their width.

Used in These Charts

Box Chart

Example:

```
BoxWidth = 75;
```

Attributes

Width

Default

75

BubbleAnimationStyle

```
BubbleAnimationStyle = GROW | FADE | NONE
```

Specifies how the bubbles initially appear in a bubble chart. This parameter is only valid in SVG or SVGWeb output formats.

Attributes

Style

Style

Style refers to the manner in which bubbles are first rendered in a bubble chart.

Example:

```
BubbleAnimationStyle = GROW;
```

Values

GROW	The bubbles grow from a diameter of zero to their actual diameters.
FADE	The bubbles fade in.
NONE	The bubbles are immediately visible.

Default

NONE

BubbleAxis

```
BubbleAxis[N] = (XAxis1, YAxis1), (XAxis2, YAxis2), ...;
```

BubbleAxis indicates one or more axes for the bubble graph, which must correspond to matching data sets.

Used in These Charts

Bubble

Example:

```
BubbleAxis = (BOTTOM, LEFT), (BOTTOM, RIGHT);
```

Attributes

XAxis	Yaxis
-------	-------

BubbleColorTable

```
BubbleColorTable[1-50] = Color1, Color2, Color3, Color4, Color5, ...;
```

`BubbleColorTable` defines a set of colors for dataset N that overrides all other color specifications for that set. The parameters used for specifying the color of bubbles in a chart are (in ascending order of precedence) `ColorTable`, `DataSets`, `BubbleSymbol`, `BubbleFillPattern` and `BubbleColorTable`. `BarColorTable` is used most frequently to color some specific bar.

For example

```
BubbleColorTable2 = , , blue;
```

will change the third bubble in the second series to blue, while all other bubbles in the chart continue to be colored by one of the other color related parameters.

The colors you can use are defined in the common `Color` attribute (Chapter 4).

Used in These Charts

Bubble

Example:

```
BubbleColorTable2 = , , red;
```

Attributes

None

BubbleFillPattern

```
BubbleFillPattern[N] = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
```

The `BubbleFillPattern` parameter provides a visual pattern fill inside the bubble area of a chart.

Type	NONE	no pattern, do default fill, if any
	Built-In Patterns	
	FSLASH	front slash type
	BSLASH	back slash type
	DGRID	diagonal grid lines, (front and back slash lines)
	HORIZONTAL	horizontal lines
	VERTICAL	vertical lines
	GRID	grid lines, (horizontal and vertical lines)
	Gradients	
	GRADIENTVERTICAL	bottom to top style gradient
	GRADIETHORIZONTAL	left to right style gradient
	GRADIENTFDIAG	top right to bottom left style gradient
	GRADIENTBDIAG	top left to bottom right style gradient

	GRADIENTRADIAL	radial style gradient
	GRADIENTCENTERHORIZONTAL	center out horizontal style gradient
	GRADIENTCENTERVERTICAL	center out vertical style gradient
Images		
	IMAGE	use an image specified in the optional imageURL element
color1	This color is used in the following ways: - <i>Foreground color for patterns</i> - <i>Starting color for gradients</i> - <i>Ignored in images</i>	
color 2	This color is used in the following ways: - <i>Background color for patterns</i> - <i>Stopping color for gradients</i> - <i>Ignored in images</i>	
imageURL	The URL to an image to use as the fill	

Used in These Charts

Bubble

Example:

```
BubbleFillPattern = (GRADIENTFDIAG,blue,white);
```

Attributes

Type	Color1	Color2
ImageFormat	ImageURL	

BubbleScale

```
BubbleScale[N] = (MinValue, MaxValue, AREA|DIAMETER, PointColor), ...;
```

BubbleScale controls the bubble scale to be displayed for the named bubble sets.

Used in These Charts

Bubble

Example:

```
BubbleScale = (10,100,DIAMETER,white),(100,500,AREA,green);
```

Attributes

MinValue MaxValue AREA or DIAMETER PointColor

MinValue

MinValue specifies the minimum Z value that will result in the display of a bubble. Data points with Z values smaller than minValue will not be drawn.

Example:

```
BubbleScale = (10,100,DIAMETER,white), (100,500,AREA,green);
```

Values

Any real number ≥ 0 .

Default

None

MaxValue

MaxValue is the maximum value of z in the BubbleSet, which is displayed with a symbol the size of MaxSize. The sizes of bubbles with other Z values will be drawn proportionally.

Example:

```
BubbleScale = (10,100,DIAMETER,white), (100,500,AREA,green);
```

Values

Any real number ≥ 0 .

Default

None

Area or Diameter

This switch specifies how the relative sizes of bubbles with a z value $< \text{maxValue}$ are determined. For AREA, the area of the bubbles is proportional to the Z value defined. For DIAMETER, the diameter of the bubbles is proportional to the Z value defined.

Example:

```
BubbleScale = (10,100,DIAMETER,white), (100,500,AREA,green);
```

Values

One of AREA or DIAMETER

Default

None

PointColor

If `PointColor` is specified, a dot is drawn in the center of the bubble in the color specified. Otherwise, this attribute behaves as does the common `Color` attribute.

Example:

```
BubbleScale = (10,100,DIAMETER,white), (100,500,AREA,green);
```

Values

See the common `Color` attribute in **Chapter 4** for details.

Default

blue

BubbleSets

```
BubbleSets[N] = ("Name1", Color1), ("Name2", Color2), ...;
```

`BubbleSets` defines the data sets for a bubble graph; these data sets are (X,Y,Z) that can be rendered as a series of bubbles— or other symbols, such as squares or diamond—connected by optional lines. The bubbles are graphed along defined X and Y axes, with a third coordinate, Z, that determines the relative size of the bubble.

Used in These Charts

Bubble

Example:

```
BubbleSets = ("Server #1",x0572c6), ("Server #2",xE32F41);
```

Attributes

Name	Color
------	-------

Name

`Name` is the value assigned to a data point from the `BubbleSets` parameter, and represents an (X,Y,Z) numeric vector.

Example:

```
BubbleSets = (Server #1,x0572c6), (Server #2,xE32F41);
```

ValuesAny string value

Default

None

BubbleSet[n]

```
BubbleSetn = (x,y,z), (x,y,z), ...;
```

Defines a vector of (x,y,z) values for the named bubble set defined by the `BubbleSets` parameter. The z value defines the relative size of the bubble within the `BubbleSet`. If `NULL` is substituted for any part of the vector, the bubble will not be drawn. A value of z equal to zero results in having no bubble drawn, as well.

Used in These Charts

Bubble

Example:

```
BubbleSet1 = (1,27,10), (5,50,20), (10,100,30), (23,125,40), (56,170,50),
             (65,220,60), (68,280,70);
BubbleSet2 = (3,27,100), (5,40,200), (8,125,300), (26,137,400), (75,260,500);
```

Attributes

None

BubbleSymbol

```
BubbleSymbol[N] = (SymType, MaxSize, Style, BorderColor, BorderWidth,
                  SymbolColor,ShadowWidth), ...;
```

`BubbleSymbol` controls the display of the bubbles or symbols for the named bubble sets. You should specify as many groups, or “tuples,” as there are bubble sets.

Used in These Charts

Bubble

Example:

```
BubbleSymbol = (CIRCLE,80,FILLED,null,null), (SQUARE,60,OUTLINED,xe3e3e3,1);
```

Attributes

<i>SymType</i>	<i>MaxSize</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>BorderColor</i>	<i>BorderWidth</i>
<i>ShadowThickness</i>	<i>SymbolColor</i>			

SymbolColor

SymbolColor specifies for foreground color of the LineSymbol.

ShadowThickness

ShadowThickness specifies for size of the shadow behind a BubbleSymbol. Any number other than 0 causes NetCharts to choose a shadow size based on the size of the symbol. Specifying a value of 0 suppresses the shadow.

SymType

SymType indicates the type of symbol displayed for these bubbles.

Example:

```
BubbleSymbol = (CIRCLE, 80, FILLED, null, null), (SQUARE, 60, OUTLINED, xe3e3e3, 1);
```

Values

CIRCLE	Displays circles
SQUARE	Displays squares
DIAMOND	Displays diamonds
CROSS	Displays crosses
TARGET	Displays targets (bulls-eye)
TRIANGLEDOWN	Displays downward pointing triangles
TRIANGLEUP	Displays upward pointing triangles

Default

CIRCLE

MaxSize

MaxSize indicates the maximum size of the bubble symbol, in pixels.

Example:

```
BubbleSymbol = (CIRCLE, 80, FILLED, null, null), (SQUARE, 60, OUTLINED, xe3e3e3, 1);
```

Values

Any whole pixel value.

Default

None

Style

Style controls how the bubble symbol should be drawn.

Example:

```
BubbleSymbol = (CIRCLE, 80, FILLED, null, null), (SQUARE, 60, OUTLINED, xe3e3e3, 1);
```

Values

FILLED	symbol is filled with the bubble set color
OUTLINED	only the outline is drawn, using the bubble set color
BOTH	symbol is filled with the bubble set color and the outline is drawn using the BorderColor.

Default

OUTLINED

BuildAnimationEnabled

```
BuildAnimationEnabled = ON | OFF;
```

BuildAnimationEnabled enables or disables all animation on charts that are delivered in SVG format.

Used in These Charts

ALL

Example:

```
BuildAnimationEnabled = OFF;
```

Attributes

Mode

CellTextAutoColorThreshold

```
CellTextAutoColorThreshold = range
```

Color distance threshold (between the grid foreground and grid background colors) that determines whether a foreground text color swap is necessary for visibility.

Used in These Charts

Heat Map

Example:

```
CellTextAutoColorThreshold = 20;
```

Attributes

Range

Values

0-100 Percent

CenterRadius

```
CenterRadius[N] = (radius);
```

The `CenterRadius` parameter defines the diameter of the circle at the origin of the chart.

Used in These Charts

Radar

Example:

```
CenterRadius = 15;
```

Attributes

Radius

ChartElementSpacing

```
ChartElementSpacing = spacing;
```

`ChartElementSpacing` defines the space between the elements of a chart. Chart elements include Titles, Legends, Axes and the PlotArea

`spacing` - the size in pixels of the horizontal and vertical space between chart elements.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
ChartElementSpacing = 3;
```

Attributes

Spacing

Charts

```
Charts = (Name1, Type1, Width1, Height1), (Name2, Type2, Width2, Height2), ...;
```

The `Charts` parameter is the main support for the display of multiple charts within a Multi-chart. It defines the name and type for each chart to be displayed. For each chart defined in this parameter, the corresponding `ChartURL` and `ChartScript` parameters will be processed to define the chart itself.

If a chart name or type of `BREAK` is specified, then the subsequent charts will be displayed on a new row or column. In this way, multiple rows or columns with a different number of charts may be displayed. If the optional `Width` and `Height` attributes are defined, they are used to determine the percentage of space that should be allocated to each chart.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Because the Multi-chart allows the definition of multiple `ChartScripts`, the standard `NFParamScript` parameter is not supported. Consequently, all parameters must be defined using the standard `<param>` tag within the applet parameter, as shown in the examples below.

Used in These Charts

Multi-chart

Example:

```
<PARAM NAME=Charts VALUE='
  ("Piechart1",PIECHART),
  ("Piechart2",PIECHART),
  ("Piechart3",PIECHART);'>

<PARAM NAME=Charts VALUE='
  ("Bar1",BARCHART),
  ("Bar2",BARCHART),
  (BREAK),
  ("Bar3",BARCHART),
  ("Bar4",BARCHART) '>

<PARAM NAME=Layout VALUE="(ROWS)">      <!-- charts laid out in rows -->
<PARAM NAME=Charts VALUE='
  ("Sales",PIECHART),
  ("Expense",BARCHART),
  ("Bonus",XYCHART),
  (BREAK),
  ("Growth",COMBOCHART),
  (BREAK),
  ("Budget",XYCHART),
  ("Salary",PIECHART);
'>
```

Attributes

Name	Type	Width	Height
------	------	-------	--------

Type

Type specifies the type of chart shown as one element of the multi-chart.

Example:

```
<PARAM NAME=Charts VALUE='
  ("Piechart1",PIECHART),
  ("Linechart",LINECHART),
  ("Piechart2",PIECHART);'>
```

Values

BARCHART
 BOXCHART
 COMBOCHART
 DIAGRAM
 DIALCHART
 LINECHART
 PARETOCHART
 PIECHART
 STOCKCHART
 STRIPCHART
 TIMECHART
 XYCHART

Default

None. You must use one of the values above.

Width, Height

The `Width` and `Height` attributes are optional, and specify the width and height of the component charts. The `Width` and `Height` attributes are interpreted as "relative" sizes, depending on the total number of charts in each row or column. If no `Width` or `Height` attributes are specified, then a default value of 1 is used. It is easiest to specify the width and height as percentages in the range 1 to 100, although that is not required.

Only the first chart in each row need have the width and height specified, since those values will be used as the defaults for the subsequent charts. To get uniform widths in each row, you can specify 1 for the width of each chart.

Example:

```

<PARAM NAME=Layout VALUE="(ROWS)">      <!-- charts laid out in rows -->
<PARAM NAME=Charts VALUE='
    ("Sales", PIECHART, 1, 25),          <!-- gets 25% of chart height -->
    ("Expense", BARCHART),
    ("Bonus", XYCHART),
    (BREAK),
    ("Growth", COMBOCHART, 1, 50),      <!-- gets 50% of chart height -->
    (BREAK),
    ("Budget", XYCHART, 1, 25),        <!-- gets 25% of chart height -->
    ("Salary", PIECHART);
'>
  
```

Values

1 to 100 Relative sizes, in percentages

Default

1 Makes all widths and heights uniform

ChartHeight

```
ChartHeight = height;
```

The `ChartHeight` parameter allows a chart writer to specify the height of a chart.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
ChartHeight = 200;
```

Attributes

Height

ChartName

```
ChartName = name;
```

The `ChartName` parameter allows a chart writer to specify the name of a chart.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
ChartName = "Chart XYZ";
```

Attributes

Name

ChartScript[n]

```
ChartScript[1-20] = "parameter definition script";
```

The `ChartScript` parameter takes the place of the standard `NFPParamScript` parameter for Multi-charts. It is similar, though, in that it allows a developer to specify any number of parameters for the chart.

In the Multi-chart, each `ChartScript` parameter defines the parameters for the chart types defined in the `Charts` parameter. Accordingly, care should be taken to ensure that the appropriate types of parameters are defined for a given chart type. Use the format in the example, below.

Used in These Charts

Multi-chart

Example:

```
<PARAM NAME=Charts VALUE='("Bar1",BARCHART), ("Bar2",BARCHART),  
                        (BREAK),
```

```

        ("Bar3",BARCHART), ("Bar4",BARCHART) '>
<PARAM NAME=Layout VALUE="(ROWS)">
<PARAM NAME = ChartScript1 VALUE='
Background = (white, NONE);
Header = ("1. Most Requested Pages", black, Helvetica, 12);
DwellLabel = ("", black, "Helvetica", 9);
DwellBox = (xe3e3e3, SHADOW, 2);
ColorTable = xB5D5F0, xBEA9AD, xDACE98, xEBF0F3, xAABAC5, xBFC1A0;
BottomTicks = ("ON", black, "Helvetica", 9);
LeftTicks = ("ON", black, "Helvetica", 9);
LeftScale = (0, 2700);
LeftFormat = (INTEGER);
BarLabels = "Home\nPage", "NetCharts", "Examples", "Products";
GraphType = GROUP;
DataSets = ("Server1", NULL);
DataSet1 = 2694, 780, 628, 513;
Bar3DDepth = 3;
'>

```

Attributes

Insert the appropriate chart parameters within ChartScript.

ChartType

```
ChartType = type;
```

The `ChartType` parameter allows a chart writer to specify the type of chart to be used.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
ChartType = barchart;
```

Attributes

Type

ChartURL[n]

```
ChartURL[1-20] = "URL";
```

`ChartURL` specifies the location of the chart definition file to be used to define the corresponding chart. The URL may use either the HTTP or FILE protocol, depending on the browser environment in which the applet is running. In all cases, if a relative URL is given, then the document base of the applet will be used to locate the relative file.

The `ChartURL` parameter may be used *in addition to* or *instead of* the `ChartScript` parameter. If both are specified, then the `ChartURL` parameter is processed first, allowing developers to specify default

parameters using the URL file, which can be overridden by the parameters defined in the ChartScript parameter.

Used in These Charts

Multi-chart

Example:

```
ChartURL1 = "chart1.cdl";
```

Attributes

URL

ChartWidth

```
ChartWidth = width;
```

The ChartWidth parameter allows a chart writer to specify the width of a chart.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
ChartWidth = 250;
```

Attributes

Width

Color

```
TopColor[N] = Color;  
BottomColor[N] = Color;  
LeftColor[N] = Color;  
RightColor[N] = Color;
```

The Color parameter controls the color of the given axis and the tic marks, but not the tic mark labels. The default axis color is black. If the NULL color is specified, the axis color is not changed by this parameter.

Example:

```
BottomColor = xB5D5F0;
```

Attributes

Color

ColorTable

```
ColorTable = Color1, Color2, Color3, Color4, Color5, ...;
```

`ColorTable` is a powerful way to control the appearance of charts and impose both uniformity and color harmony upon them. `ColorTable` supercedes whatever system color table is in use. The colors in a color table will repeat in sequence whenever the number of data sets exceeds the number of colors defined in the `ColorTable` parameter.

The colors you can use are defined in the common `Color` attribute (Chapter 4) .

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
ColorTable = xB5D5F0, xBEA9AD, xDACE98, xEBF0F3, xAABAC5, xBFC1A0, xF2E0D4;
```

Attributes

None

CumulativeLineSetName

```
CumulativeLinesetName = name;
```

Name assigned to the cumulative line set. Used in the legend if the Legend CDL parameter does not define a label for the cumulative line.

Used in These Charts

Pareto

Example:

```
CumulativeLineSetName = "Cumulative Percentage Line"
```

CumulativeLineStyle

```
CumulativeLineStyle = (Type, LineWidth, Color, FillColor, LineType);
```

This parameter specifies the line style to be displayed for the cumulative percentage line.

Used in These Charts

Pareto

Example:

```
CumulativeLineStyle = (SOLID, 3, blue, blue, NORMAL);
```

Attributes

<i>Color</i>	<i>FillColor</i>	<i>LineStyle</i>	<i>LineWidth</i>	<i>Type</i>
--------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	-------------

FillColor

If this attribute is not NULL, then the area under the cumulative line will be filled with the given color.

Example:

```
CumulativeLineStyle = (SOLID, 3, red, pink, NORMAL);
<!-- red line with pink fill -->
```

Values

NULL	Also, value left unspecified: No color fills the area under the line.
Any legal color	Area under the line is filled. See Chapter 4 for the <code>Color</code> attribute.

Default

None

Type

The style of line to draw

Values

NONE
SOLID
DOTTED
DASHED
DOTDASH

Default

SOLID

LineStyle

The type of line to use to connect the points in the line set.

Values

NORMAL
FIT
BOTH

Default

NORMAL

CumulativeLineSymbol

```
CumulativeLineSymbol = (Type, Size, Style, BorderColor, BorderWidth, ImageURL,
SymbolColor,ShadowWidth);
```

CumulativeLineSymbol specifies the symbols to be displayed for the cumulative line.

Used in These Charts

Pareto

Example:

```
CumulativeLineSymbol = (CIRCLE, 6, BOTH, white, 1, grey, 0);
```

Attributes

<i>BorderColor</i>	<i>BorderWidth</i>	<i>ImageURL</i>	<i>ShadowWidth</i>
Size	Style	SymbolColor	Type

Size

Size specifies the size of the symbol in pixels. This attribute is ignored for IMAGE symbols.

Example:

```
CumulativeLineSymbol = (CIRCLE, 6, BOTH, white, 1);
```

Values

Any integer value in pixels

Default

None

SymbolColor

SymbolColor specifies for foreground color of the CumulativeLineSymbol.

ShadowThickness

ShadowThickness specifies for size of the shadow behind a CumulativeLineSymbol. Any number other than 0 causes NetCharts to choose a shadow size based on the size of the symbol. Specifying a value of 0 suppresses the shadow.

Style

Style specifies how the `LineStyle` should be drawn, including `FILLED`, `OUTLINED`, or `BOTH`. If `FILLED` is specified, the symbol is filled with the line set color. If `OUTLINED` is specified, only the outline is drawn, using the line set color. If `BOTH` is specified, then the symbol is filled with the line set color and the outline is drawn using the `borderColor`.

Example:

```
CumulativeLineStyle = (CIRCLE, 6, BOTH, white, red);
```

Values

<code>FILLED</code>	Symbol is filled with the cumulative line color.
<code>OUTLINED</code>	Only the outline is drawn, using the cumulative line color.
<code>BOTH</code>	Symbol is filled with the cumulative line color and the outline is drawn using the <code>BorderColor</code>

Default

None

Type

Type specifies the type of symbol to be displayed on the line set.

Example:

```
CumulativeLineStyle = (SQUARE, 6, BOTH, cyan, 1);
```

Values

<code>NONE</code>	No symbol is displayed.
<code>CIRCLE</code>	Displays circles
<code>SQUARE</code>	Displays squares
<code>DIAMOND</code>	Displays diamonds
<code>CROSS</code>	Displays crosses
<code>TARGET</code>	Displays targets (bulls-eye)
<code>TRIANGLEDOWN</code>	Displays downward pointing triangles
<code>TRIANGLEUP</code>	Displays upward pointing triangles
<code>IMAGE</code>	If specified, the <code>ImageURL</code> attribute is required and will be used to load a GIF image for the symbol.

Default

None

CumulativeLineValueLabel

```
CumulativeLineValueLabel = (mode, color, font name, width);
```

Defines the label value to be displayed for each point in the cumulative line.

Used in These Charts

Pareto

Example:

```
CumulativeLineValueLabel = ("ON", black, "Helvetica", 18);
```

Attributes

Mode Color Font Name Width

CumulativeLineValueLabelBox

```
CumulativeLineValueLabelBox = (color, mode, depth);
```

Defines the line label box to be displayed with each point in the cumulative line.

Used in These Charts

Pareto

Example:

```
CumulativeLineValueLabelBox            = (grey, RAISED, 3);
```

Attributes

Color Mode Depth

CumulativeLineValueLabelStyle

```
CumulativeLineValueLabelStyle = labelposition;
```

Defines where the line value label text will display for each point in the cumulative line.

Used in These Charts

Pareto

Example:

```
CumulativeLineValueLabelStyle        = TOP;
```

Values

TOPLEFT	Displayed at the top left point
TOP	Displayed at the top of the point
TOPRIGHT	Displayed at the top right point
LEFT	Displayed at the left of the point
CENTER	Displayed at the center point
RIGHT	Displayed at the right of the point
BOTTOMLEFT	Displayed at the bottom left point
BOTTOM	Displayed at the bottom of the point
BOTTOMRIGHT	Displayed at the bottom right point

Default

TOP

Attributes

Label Position

DataAxis

```
DataAxis[N] = (XAxis1, YAxis1), (XAxis2, YAxis2), ...;
```

DataAxis defines the X and Y axes for associated data sets in charts using bars.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time

Example:

```
DataAxis = (BOTTOM, LEFT), (BOTTOM, RIGHT);
```

Attributes

```
XAxis          YAxis
```

DataLegend

```
DataLegend = ON|OFF;
```

DataLegend enables the display of a Data Legend on a Bar, Line or Combo chart. A Data Legend will present the chart data values in a table that is combined with the Bottom or Left Axis tic labels. The position of the DataLegend depends on the GraphType Parameter. If GraphType=VERTICAL the Data Legend will appear below the bottom axis. If GraphType=HORIZONTAL the Data Legend will appear to the left of the left axis.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Line

DataLegendGrid

`DataLegendGrid = (LineColor, bgColor, borderColor, bgImage, ImageFormat);`

This parameter specifies the border and background colors for the Data Legend.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Line

Example:`DataLegendGrid = (green, white, black, null, CENTER);`**Attributes**

LineColor	BackgroundColor	BorderColor	BackgroundImage
ImageFormat			

LineColor

`LineColor` specifies the color of the grid lines in the Data Legend. See the common `Color` attribute in **Chapter 4** for details.

BackgroundColor

`BackgroundColor` specifies the color for the Data Legend's background. See the common `Color` attribute for details.

BackgroundImage

`BackgroundImage` specifies an image file for the Data Legend's background. See the common `Image` attribute for details.

DataLegendGridLine

`DataLegendGridLine = (LineType, LineStyle, LineWidth);`

Defines the line properties for the Data Legend defined in the `DataLegendGrid` parameter, above.

Used in These ChartsBar, Combo, Line

Example:

```
DataLegendGridLine = (HORIZONTAL, DOTTED, 2);
```

Attributes

LineType	LineStyle	LineWidth
----------	-----------	-----------

LineType

Tells where to draw the lines specified with a `DateLegendGrid` parameter.

Values

BOTH	draw both horizontal and vertical lines (default)
VERTICAL	draw vertical lines only
HORIZONTAL	draw horizontal lines only
NONE	draw no grid lines

Default

BOTH

LineStyle

`LineStyle` tells how to draw the grid lines in a Data Legend as defined in a `DataLegendGrid` parameter.

Values

SOLID	solid lines (default)
DOTTED	dotted lines
DASHED	dashed lines
DOTDASH	dot-dash lines

Default

SOLID

DataPointActiveLabels(n)

```
DataPointActiveLabels(n) = ("Label1","URL1","Target1"),...;
```

`DataPointActiveLabels` define the active labels associated with raw data points.

Used in These Charts

Box Chart

Example:

```
DataPointActiveLabels = (lightgray, SHADOW, 3,,,gray);
```

Default

ON

Attributes

Color

DataPointColor

```
DataPointColor = Color;
```

DataPointColor allows users to specify the color to be used to display the raw data points. This value is used if no color is specified in the DataPointSymbol parameter.

Used in These Charts

Box Chart

Example:

```
DataPointColor = red;
```

Attributes

Color

DataPointJitter

```
DataPointJitter = ON | OFF;
```

DataPointJitter is used to increase the visibility of individual points when displaying raw data. The jitter option adds random horizontal jitter to the x values of each data point, allowing multiple points with the same Y value to be distinguishable.

Used in These Charts

Box Chart

Example:

```
DataPointJitter = ON;  
DataPointJitter = OFF;
```

Default

ON

Attributes

Mode

DataPointSymbol

```
DataPointSymbol = (type1, size1, style1, bordercolor1, borderwidth1, image1, color1),...;
```

DataPointSymbol is used to define the style in which to draw data points when displaying raw data.

typeN	the type of symbol to use for points in data series N. Legal values are NONE, CIRCLE, SQUARE, DIAMOND, CROSS, TARGET, TRIANGLEDOWN, TRIANGLEUP, IMAGE
sizeN	the size in pixels of the symbols for points in data series N
styleN	the drawing style for points in data series N. Legal values are FILLED, OUTLINED or BOTH
borderColorN	the color of the border for points in data series N
borderWidthN	the width in pixels of the border for points in data series N
imageN	the image to use for displaying for points in data series N
colorN	the color for points in data series N

Used in These Charts

Box Chart

Example:

```
DataPointSymbol = (CIRCLE, 3, FILLED, red, 2, , green);
```

Attributes

BorderColor, BorderWidth, Color, Image, Type, Size, Style

DataSet[n]

```
DataSet[1-50] = a, b, c, ...;
```

`DataSetn` defines a list of numeric data values for each data set defined by the `DataSets` parameter in a charts having bars, such as bar, box, combo, pareto, strip, and time charts. Each data set may contain a different number of values. If the value, `NULL`, is substituted for a number, nothing will be drawn in that bar position.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time

Example:

```
DataSets      = ("Hamburgers", x33ffcc), ("Donuts", x9999ff), ("Cheez Doodles",
                xff6600), ("Exercise", xffcc33);
DataSet1      = 50, 12, 32, 52, 65, 40, 87;
DataSet2      = 40, 30, 77, 10, 25, 83, 9;
DataSet3      = 45, 50, 89, 33, 99, 44, 31;
DataSet4      = null, -4, -7, -12, -16, -23, -26;
```

Attributes

No attributes, as such, are used. Actual data appears in this parameter.

DataSet[n]P[m]

```
DataSet[1-50]P[1-50] = a, b, c, ...;
```

`DataSetn` defines a list of numeric values for each dataset in a grouped, stacked barchart (`GraphType=GROUPSTACK`). In a grouped stacked barchart each tic location can display multiple data sets, and each data set can contain multiple data values.

Consider this example:

```
DataSets = ("Set1"), ("Set2");
DataSet1P1 = 0.6, 0.7;
DataSet1P2 = 2.0, 1.1;
DataSet1P3 = 1.5, 2.0;
DataSet2P1 = 0.7, 0.9;
DataSet2P2 = 1.3, 2.1;
DataSet2P3 = 2.1, 1.4;
```

This chart contains two data sets; each set has 3 values to display at each tic on the chart.

`DataSet1P1` defines two values - the first value in the first set at each tic mark. `DataSet2P3` defines two values - the third value of the second set at each tic.

DataSets

`DataSets[N]` = (*DataSetName1*, *BorderType1*, *BorderWidth1*, *ImageURL*, *ImageFormat1*, *BorderColor1*), ...;

`DataSets` defines a list of data sets with the given name color and type for charts with bars in them, such as bar, box, combo, pareto, strip, and time charts. The `Name` attributes will be used as items in the legend; and the `Color` attribute will be used for each bar in the data set. The optional `Type` attribute indicates the shape of bar to use. `DataSets` must be paired with the corresponding `DataSetn` parameter(s); you may specify from 1 up to 50 data sets.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time

Example:

```
DataSets      = ("Server #1",,,,,), ("Server #2",,,,,), ("Server #3",,,,,);
DataSet1      = 100, 125, 245.78, 147, 67;
DataSet2      = 85, 156, 179.5, 211, 123;
DataSet3      = 97, 87, 56, 267, 157;
```

Attributes

<i>Label</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Type</i>
--------------	--------------	-------------

Type

`Type` indicates, in context of the `DataSets` parameter, the kind of bar that you see. Some `Type` values may produce unusual results if the `GraphType` is `STACK` or `ROWS`. If one of the pie types is selected, the alternate pie color will be extracted from the first element of a color table.

Example:

```
DataSets      = ("Potatoes", xCC9933, DIAMONDBAR), ("Green Beans", darkgreen,
BAR), ("Tomatoes", xCC0033, CYLINDER), ("Corn", wheat, TRIANGLEBAR);
```

Values

<code>BAR</code>	A standard rectangular 3-D bar is shown
<code>CYLINDER</code>	The bars are 3-D, and the cross-section of the bars is circulars
<code>DIAMONDBAR</code>	The bars are 3-D, and the cross-section of the bars is a diamond shape
<code>PIEHORIZONTAL</code>	The bars are a horizontal pie shape
<code>PIEVERTICAL</code>	The bars are a vertical pie shape
<code>TRIANGLEBAR</code>	The bars are 3-D, and the cross-section of the bars is triangular.

Default

`BAR`

DataType

`DataType[N]` = *Type*;

`DataSets` defines the type of data in the box chart's data sets. This helps the chart to process the data.

Used in These Charts

Box

Example:

```

DataType = RAW;
DataType = SUMMARY;

```

Attributes

Type

Type

Type indicates whether the data for the box chart has been statistically processed or not.

Example:

```

DataType = RAW;

DataType = SUMMARY;
DataSets = ("Sub-Compact", x00ab9c, BOX, 1),
           ("Compact", xf0887f),
           ("MiniVan", xf7bb83),
           ("Truck", x3fbae3),
           ("Luxury\nSedan", xf189af);

DataSet1 = 9.4, 10.2, 11.2, 7.5, 12.7, 22, 31;
DataSet2 = 10.4, 10.6, 10.8, 7.8, 13.5, 19;
DataSet3 = 17.6, 19.5, 24.0, 15.3, 30.5;
DataSet4 = 10.4, 11.0, 12.0, 7.8, 12.5;
DataSet5 = 25.6, 28.5, 33.0, 20.3, 35.5, 6;

```

Values

RAW	Data is raw statistical data. Percentiles and other ancillary information will be computed based on these values.
SUMMARY	Percentile information has already been computed. When a SUMMARY is used, the data is formatted as follows: Value 1 25 th percentile Value 2 50 th percentile Value 3 75 th percentile Value 4 Smallest non-outlier value Value 5 Largest non-outlier value Value 6 + Outliers, if any

Default

None

DebugClear

```
DebugClear = debugFilter;
```

The `DebugClear` parameter clears the user selected debug information on the Java Console.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
DebugClear = ALL;
```

Attributes

`debugFilter`

DebugSet

```
DebugSet = debugFilter;
```

The `DebugSet` parameter allows users to generate debug information on the Java Console for the following operations.

AGENT	Agent status and errors.
ALL	No filtering, ALL debug information.
AXIS	Axis generation and rendering information.
BEANS	Loadable data object information.
CACHE	Internal memory cache status and error messages.
DWELL	Any issues relating to dwell (popup/active) labels.
FILE	File I/O and interpretation
GRAPH	Graph rendering status and errors
HTTP	HTTP Request/Response headers and status codes.
IMAGE	Image loading errors (e.g. attempting to load a background.png image for a chart.)
JDBC	Java DataBase Connectivity (JDBC) information including driver, connections, SQL, and result sets.
LEGEND	Legend generation and rendering.
LICENSE	License location and processing.
NOTES	Annotation generation and rendering information.
PARAM	Parameter parsing errors
REMOTE	Reports Named Data Set (NDS) processing information and errors.
SECURITY	User authentication information.
SERVER	Server specific issues, port requests, ACL, event scheduling, connection limits, and more.

SYMBOL	Flags problems related to drawing symbols.
THREAD	Threading status and error messages.

The example below shows how to generate debug information on the Java Console for FILE operations, using the following syntax:

```
DebugSet = FILE;
DebugClear = FILE;
```

The DebugSet command enables the printing of debug messages for all subsequent FILE keywords, including the processing of all FileFormat Parameters. The debug messages will continue to be printed until the end of the Parameter script or the DebugClear directive is seen.

For example, the following script defines a simple piechart, enabling debug messages for all FILE statements:

```
DebugSet = FILE;
FileFormat = ("", "|", "\n", null, null, "/");
Slices = FILE "pietest.dat";
Resulting in the following debug output on the Java Console:
```

```
NFFile: startDelim = <>
NFFile: itemDelim = <|>
NFFile: endDelim = <\n>
NFFile: comments = </>
NFFile: ++++++
NFFile: Parameter = Slices
NFFile: Filename = <pietest.dat>
NFFile: Opening http://mycompany.com/reports/pietest.dat
NFFile: Item(1): 10|blue|Fred Smith NFFile: Item(2): 20|red|Sally Jane
NFFile: Item(3): 30|green|Oscar Jones
NFFile: Processed 3 Item(s)
NFFile: -----
```

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
DebugSet = FILE;
```

Attributes

debugFilter

DialActiveLabels

```
DialActiveLabels[N] = (Name, Label, URL, Target), ...;
```

DialActiveLabels defines a list of active label destinations for a dial in a dial chart.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
DialActiveLabels = ("Destination", "demo.html", "frame1");
```

Attributes

<i>Label</i>	<i>URL</i>	<i>Target</i>
--------------	------------	---------------

DialBorders

```
DialBorders[N] = (Name, Type, Thickness, Color, NONE/CENTER/ENDTOEND), ...;
```

`DialBorders` controls the decorative line border around a dial in a dial chart. Its attributes are standard line attributes, except for the switch.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
DialBorders = ("Hour Dial", SOLID, 2, lightgray, CENTER);
```

Attributes

<i>Name</i>	<i>LineType</i>	<i>LineWidth</i>	<i>Color</i>	(Switch)
-------------	-----------------	------------------	--------------	----------

Switch

This switch controls the dial border's polygon behavior.

Example:

```
DialBorders = ("Hour Dial", SOLID, 2, lightgray, CENTER);
```

Values

NONE	The border doesn't connect its ends
CENTER	Includes the (circular) center of the dial in the borders
ENDTOEND	Only includes the points in the border.

Default

No defaults

DialClip

```
DialClip = clipType;
```

DialClip specifies quadrant(s) of the Dial Chart to be displayed using the entire graph space. For instance, specifying TOP will cause the dial to use the entire graph space to display the top-half of the dial. Specifying BOTTOMRIGHT will cause the dial to use the entire graph space to display only the bottom-right quadrant of the dial. The default is NONE which causes the entire dial to be displayed.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
DialClip = TOP;
```

DialClip values can be:

TOPLEFT	TOP	TOPRIGHT
LEFT	NONE	RIGHT
BOTTOMLEFT	BOTTOM	BOTTOMRIGHT

DialClipPad

```
DialClipPad = N;
```

DialClipPad specifies the margin to be used in conjunction with DialClip.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
DialClipPad = 10;
```

DialDelete

```
DialDelete = (Name|ALL), ...;
```

DialDelete is used to delete a specific dial, or all dials, in a dial chart.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
DialDelete = ("Hour Dial"), ("Minute Dial");
DialDelete = ALL;
```

Attributes

(Switch)

Switch

This switch allows you to either name the dials that are to be deleted, or to delete all at once.

Example:

```
DialDelete = ("Hour Dial"), ("Minute Dial");
DialDelete = ALL;
```

Values

Name A string that names a dial
ALL All the dials

Default

No defaults

DialFillPattern

```
DialFillPattern = (name, type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
```

The `DialFillPattern` parameter provides a visual pattern fill inside the dial of a dial chart.

Type	NONE	no pattern, do default fill, if any
	Built-In Patterns	
	FSLASH	front slash type
	BSLASH	back slash type
	DGRID	diagonal grid lines, (front and back slash lines)
	HORIZONTAL	horizontal lines
	VERTICAL	vertical lines
	GRID	grid lines, (horizontal and vertical lines)
	Gradients	
	GRADIENTVERTICAL	bottom to top style gradient
	GRADIENTHORIZONTAL	left to right style gradient
	GRADIENTFDIAG	top right to bottom left style gradient
	GRADIENBTDIAG	top left to bottom right style gradient
	GRADIENRADIAL	radial style gradient
	GRADIENTCENTERHORIZONTAL	center out horizontal style gradient
	GRADIENTCENTERVERTICAL	center out vertical style gradient
	Images	
	IMAGE	use an image specified in the optional imageURL element
color1	This color is used in the following ways: - Foreground color for patterns - Starting color for gradients - Ignored in images	

color 2	This color is used in the following ways: - Background color for patterns - Stopping color for gradients - Ignored in images	
imageURL	The URL to an image to use as the fill	

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
DialFillPattern = ("Name", GRADIENTHORIZONTAL, blue, white);
```

Attributes

Name	Type	Color1	Color2
ImageFormat	ImageURL		

DialFills

```
DialFills = (Name, Color, NONE|CENTER|ENDTOEND), ...;
```

DialFills controls the decorative fill inside a dial in a dial chart. Its attributes are standard area attributes, except for the switch.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
DialFills = ("Hour Dial", xebf0f3, CENTER);
```

Attributes

Name	Color	(Switch)

Switch

This switch controls the dial border's polygon behavior.

Example:

```
DialFills = ("Hour Dial", xebf0f3, CENTER);
```

Values

NONE	The border doesn't connect its ends
CENTER	Includes the (circular) center of the dial in the borders
ENDTOEND	Only includes the points in the border.

Default

No defaults

DialFormats

```
DialFormats = (Name, FLOAT|INTEGER|DECIMAL, formatExpression), ...;
```

DialFormats allow for the formatting of dial labels.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
DialFormats = ("Hour Dial", FLOAT, %.2f);
```

Attributes

Name	(Switch)	formatExpression
------	----------	------------------

Switch

This switch controls the dial format type. If the format type is INTEGER or FLOAT, the input data value is expected to be of type integer or float and will be parsed as such (if string conversion is necessary). The format itself is a C-language style sprintf format. Some examples:

Data	Type	Format	Output
1000	INTEGER	%d	1000
1000	INTEGER	%, %d	\$1,000
1000	INTEGER	%d%	1000%
1000	FLOAT	%f	1000.0
1000	FLOAT	%.2f	1000.00
1000	FLOAT	%, .2f	\$1,000.00

If the format type is DECIMAL, the format syntax is consistent with those defined in the Java DecimalFormat spec.

Default

FLOAT

DialHandAnimationStyle

DialHandAnimationStyle = GROW | FADE | NONE

Specifies how the dial hands initially appear in a dial chart. This parameter is only valid in SVG or SVGWeb output formats.

Attributes

Style

Style

Style refers to the manner in which dial hands are first rendered in a dial chart.

Example:

```
DialHandAnimationStyle = GROW;
```

Values

GROW The dial hands rise from a diameter of zero to their actual values.

FADE The dial hands fade in.

NONE The dial hands are immediately visible.

Default

NONE

Dials

Dials = (Name, StartAngle, StopAngle, RadiusPercentage, NONE|INSIDE|OUTSIDE), ...;

The `Dials` parameter, essential to dial charts, arranges the appearance for a set of uniquely named dials within a dial chart. There may be more than one dial in a dial chart, and they may overlap. For example, an analog clock can be considered to have three overlapping dials: hour, minute, and second. Dials may also be arranged next to each other in concentric circles. Dials are layers one atop the other, the first one defined being on the bottom and subsequent dials above it, overlapping.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
Dials = ("Hour Dial",0,360,100,INSIDE),
        ("Minute Dial",0,360,100,INSIDE),
        ("Second Dial",0,360,100,NONE);
```

```
Dials = ("Internal Pressure",-135,135,100,INSIDE),
        ("Atmospheric Pressure",-135,135,60,INSIDE),
        ("Pressure Change",-135,135,30,INSIDE);
```

Attributes

Name	StartAngle	StopAngle	RadiusPercentage	(Switch)
------	------------	-----------	------------------	----------

StartAngle

StartAngle indicates the angle from which the dial starts, going counter-clockwise from the vertical. This parameter, along with StopAngle, allows you to create dials that occupy less than a full circle.

Example:

```
Dials = ("Hour Dial",0,360,100,INSIDE),
        ("Minute Dial",0,360,100,INSIDE),
        ("Second Dial",0,360,100,NONE);

Dials = ("Internal Pressure",-135,135,100,INSIDE),
        ("Atmospheric Pressure",-135,135,60,INSIDE),
        ("Pressure Change",-135,135,30,INSIDE);

Dials = ("Dial",-180,180,100,INSIDE);
```

Values

Numerical degrees from 0 to + or -360

Default

No defaults

StopAngle

StopAngle indicates the angle at which the dial stops, going counter-clockwise from the vertical. This parameter, along with StartAngle, allows you to create dials that occupy less than a full circle.

Example:

```
Dials = ("Hour Dial",0,360,100,INSIDE),
        ("Minute Dial",0,360,100,INSIDE),
        ("Second Dial",0,360,100,NONE);

Dials = ("Internal Pressure",-135,135,100,INSIDE),
        ("Atmospheric Pressure",-135,135,60,INSIDE),
        ("Pressure Change",-135,135,30,INSIDE);

Dials = ("Dial",-180,180,100,INSIDE);
```

Values

Numerical degrees from 0 to + or -360

Default

No defaults

RadiusPercentage

RadiusPercentage controls the width of the dial, in the radial direction, that the dial occupies in the chart. This parameter allows you to create concentric dials.

Example:

```
Dials = ("Hour Dial",0,360,100,INSIDE),
        ("Minute Dial",0,360,100,INSIDE),
        ("Second Dial",0,360,100,NONE);

Dials = ("Internal Pressure",-135,135,100,INSIDE),
        ("Atmospheric Pressure",-135,135,60,INSIDE),
        ("Pressure Change",-135,135,30,INSIDE);

Dials = ("Dial",-180,180,100,INSIDE);
```

Values

Numerical percentage from 0 to 100

Default

No defaults

Switch

This switch controls where the tics fall on the dial's face.

Example:

```
Dials = ("Hour Dial",0,360,100,INSIDE),
        ("Minute Dial",0,360,100,INSIDE),
        ("Second Dial",0,360,100,NONE);

Dials = ("Internal Pressure",-135,135,100,INSIDE),
        ("Atmospheric Pressure",-135,135,60,INSIDE),
        ("Pressure Change",-135,135,30,INSIDE);

Dials = ("Dial",-180,180,100,INSIDE);
```

Values

NONE	No tics are shown
INSIDE	Tics appear within the dial's face
OUTSIDE	Tics appear outside (but adjacent to) the dial's face

Default

No defaults

DialScale

```
DialScale = (Name, MinValue, MaxValue, StepValue);
```

The `DialScale` parameter specifies the minimum and maximum data values that will be displayed for the named dials in a dial chart. If the `DialScale` parameter is not defined, or the `MinValue` and `MaxValue` parameters are the same or one of them is not defined, then the tic mark locations will be automatically determined based on the actual data values being displayed. That is, the dial will be "autoscaled" using the current data values to determine "reasonable" values for `MinValue`, `MaxValue` and `StepValue`. If values are supplied for any of `MinValue`, `MaxValue`, or `StepSize`, those values will be used as part of the autoscaling.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
DialScale = ("Hour Dial",0,12,1), ("Minute Dial",0,60,1), ("Second Dial",0,60,1);
```

Attributes

Name	MinValue	MaxValue	StepValue
------	----------	----------	-----------

MinValue

`MinValue` sets the absolute lower visible limit for the dial scale.

Example:

```
DialScale = ("Hour Dial",0,12,1), ("Minute Dial",0,60,1), ("Second Dial",0,60,1);
DialScale = ("Internal Pressure",0,10000,1000), ("Atmospheric
           Pressure",10,100,1), ("Pressure Change",0,1000,100);
```

Values

Any real number less than `MaxValue`

Default

None

MaxValue

`MaxValue` sets the absolute upper visible limit for the dial scale.

Example:

```
DialScale = ("Hour Dial",0,12,1), ("Minute Dial",0,60,1), ("Second Dial",0,60,1);
DialScale = ("Internal Pressure",0,10000,1000), ("Atmospheric
           Pressure",10,100,1), ("Pressure Change",0,1000,100);
```

Values

Any real number greater than `MinValue`

Default

None

StepValue

`StepValue` is optional, and may be used to specify a given step between tic marks along the bottom axis, starting with the `MinValue`. If `StepValue` is not an even multiple of the difference between the `MinValue` and `MaxValue`, then no tic mark will be displayed at the `MaxValue`. If `StepValue` is not defined, tic marks will be placed at "reasonable" locations along the axis, depending on the range of values being displayed.

Example:

```
DialScale = ("Internal Pressure",0,10000,1000), ("Atmospheric
            Pressure",10,100,1), ("Pressure Change",0,1000,100);
```

Values

Any real number between `MinValue` and `MaxValue`

Default

1

DialSectorAnimationStyle

```
DialSectorAnimationStyle = GROW | FADE | NONE
```

Specifies how the dial sectors initially appear in a dial chart. This parameter is only valid in SVG or SVGWeb output formats.

Attributes

Style

Style

`Style` refers to the manner in which dial sectors are first rendered in a dial chart.

Example:

```
DialSectorAnimationStyle = GROW;
```

Values

GROW	The dial sectors rise from a diameter of zero to their actual values.
FADE	The dial sectors fade in.
NONE	The dial sectors are immediately visible.

Default

NONE

DialSize

```
DialSize = (minWidth, minHeight, maxWidth, maxHeight) ;
```

The `DialSize` parameter can be used to set minimum and maximum sizes for the actual dial in a dial chart. This allows programmers to guarantee that the dial will always be the same size regardless of the length of the strings in the legend or tic labels. `DialSize` has the following interaction with `DialSquare`; if the minimum or maximum dimensions specified are not square, and `DialSquare` is ON, then the dial will be inscribed in a square with a dimension that ranges from the smallest of the minimum values to the smallest of the maximum values.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
DialSize = (100,100,200,200) ;
```

Attributes

minWidth, minHeight, maxWidth, maxHeight

DialSquare

```
DialSquare = mode;
```

The `DialSquare` parameter tells the dial chart that the appearance of the dial should be kept as high as it is wide.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
DialSquare = ON|OFF;
```

Attributes

Mode

DialTicLabels

```
DialTicLabels = (Name, Label1, Label2 ..., LabelN) , ... ;
```

`DialTicLabels` allows you to label the tic marks for a named dial in a dial chart.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
DialTicLabels = ("Hour Dial", "12", "1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7", "8",
               "9", "10", "11");
DialTicLabels = ("Internal Pressure", "0", "1000", "2000", "3000", "4000",
               "5000", "6000", "7000", "8000", "9000", "10,000");
```

Attributes

Name	Label
------	-------

Label

Label can be one of several strings that identify the tic marks around a dial in a dial chart. This is equivalent to putting numbers around the face of a clock.

Example:

```
DialTicLabels = ("Hour Dial", "12", "1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7", "8",
               "9", "10", "11");
DialTicLabels = ("Internal Pressure", "0", "1000", "2000", "3000", "4000",
               "5000", "6000", "7000", "8000", "9000", "10,000");
```

Values

Use any string. If there are more labels than tics, only the labels that correspond to tic marks will be shown. If there are fewer labels than tic marks, all labels will be shown.

Default

None

DialTicLabelStyles

```
DialTicLabelStyles = (Name, ON/OFF, LabelPos, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment), ...;
```

DialTicLabelStyles controls the appearance of the tic mark labels defined with the DialTicLabels parameter.

interiorAlignment	Specifies the alignment to use in text strings that contain multiple lines.
-------------------	---

The legal values for interiorAlignment are LEFT, RIGHT, or CENTER.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
DialTicLabelStyles = ("Hour Dial", "ON", 1.1, black, "Helvetica", 14, 0),
                    ("Minute Dial", "ON", 1.1, black, "Helvetica", 14, 0);
```

Attributes

Name	(Switch)	LabelPos	Color	FontName
FontSize	Angle	interiorAlignment		

Switch

This switch turns the tic labels' visibility on and off.

Example:

```
DialTicLabelStyles = ("Hour Dial", "ON", 1.1, black, "Helvetica", 14, 0),
                    ("Minute Dial", "ON", 1.1, black, "Helvetica", 14, 0);
```

Values

ON	Show the tic labels
OFF	Hide the tic labels

Default

None

LabelPos

The `LabelPos` attribute in the dial chart works the same way the `LabelPos` parameter does for the pie chart: it defines the position of the tic mark labels relative to the width of the dial. A value of 1.1 will place each label just outside the dial face, while a value of 0.6 will place each label inside of the dial face. For instance, clocks are often made with their tic mark labels on the outside of the dial face, but gauges tend to have them just on the inside of the dial face along with the tic marks.

Example:

```
DialTicLabelStyles = ("Hour Dial", "ON", 1.1, black, "Helvetica", 14, 0),
                    ("Minute Dial", "ON", 1.1, black, "Helvetica", 14, 0);
```

Values

Positive real numbers, generally between 0 and 2.

Default

None

DialTics

```
DialTics = (Name, Color, LineWidth, PercentofRadius), ...;
```

`DialTics` controls the appearance of the tic marks (short lines) around a dial in a dial chart.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
DialTics = ("Hour Dial",gray,1,10), ("Minute Dial",gray,1,5);
DialTics = ("Internal Pressure",black,2,5),
           ("Internal Pressure",green,2,5),
           ("Pressure Change",red,1,4);
```

Attributes

Name	Color	LineWidth	PercentofRadius
------	-------	-----------	-----------------

PercentofRadius

PercentofRadius controls the length of the tics as a percentage of the dial's radius.

Example:

```
DialTics = ("Hour Dial",gray,1,10), ("Minute Dial",gray,1,5);
DialTics = ("Internal Pressure",black,2,5),
           ("Internal Pressure",green,2,5),
           ("Pressure Change",red,1,4);
```

Values

Percentages from 0 to 100

Default

No defaults

DrawFences

```
DrawFences = ON | OFF;
```

The DrawFences parameter specifies whether or not to draw fences on the chart.

The default is ON.

Used in These Charts

Box

Example:

```
DrawFences = OFF;
```

Attributes

Mode

DrawOrder

```
DrawOrder[N] = (SYMBOL,...);
```

The `DrawOrder` parameter defines the order in which Bar, Line, LineFill and Stock options will be drawn.

BAR	refers to ALL bar sets
LINE	refers to line sets which do NOT have a fill
LINEFILL	refers to line sets which DO have a fill
STOCK	refers to ALL stock sets

Used in These Charts

Combo, Pareto, Stock

Example:

```
DrawOrder = (BAR);
```

Attributes

Symbol

DwellAnimationHighlightBorderStyle

```
DwellAnimationHighlightBorderStyle = (lineType, LineWidth, lineColor);
```

Defines the border style to be applied to a datapoint when `DwellAnimationStyle = HIGHLIGHT`.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
DwellAnimationHighlightBorderStyle = (DASHED,1,BLACK);
```

Attributes

<i>LineType</i>	<i>LineWidth</i>	<i>LineColor</i>
-----------------	------------------	------------------

LineType

Values

SOLID	A solid line is displayed.
DOTTED	A dotted line is displayed.
DASHED	A dashed line is displayed.
DOTDASH	Alternating dots and dashes are displayed.

Default

SOLID

DwellAnimationHighlightFill

```
DwellAnimationHighlightFill = Color;
```

Defines the color used to fill a datapoint when `DwellAnimationStyle = HIGHLIGHT`.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
DwellAnimationHighlightFill = BLUE);
```

Attributes

Color

Default

NONE

DwellAnimationStyle

```
DwellAnimationStyle = HIGHLIGHT | NONE
```

Defines how the chart behaves when the mouse dwells over a data point. DwellAnimation parameters are only valid for image output types (i.e. DwellAnimation does not use the applet supported SVG and SVGweb output formats).

Example:

```
DwellAnimationStyle = HIGHLIGHT;
```

Values

HIGHLIGHT The data point is highlighted using the values specified in `DwellAnimationHighlightFill` and `DwellAnimationHighlightBorderStyle`.

NONE No highlight is applied to the data point.

Default

NONE

DwellBox

`DwellBox[N]` = (*Color*, *BorderType*, *BorderWidth*, *ImageURL*, *ImageFormat*, *BorderColor*, *TRCornerStyle*, *BRCornerStyle*, *BLCornerStyle*, *CornerColor*);

The `DwellBox` parameter is optional. If specified, it defines a box to be displayed as a background for each dwell label specified by a `DwellLabel` parameter. The box will be automatically scaled to fit each dwell label.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
DwellBox = (yellow, RAISED, 3);
```

Attributes

<i>Color</i>	<i>BorderType</i>	<i>BorderWidth</i>	<i>ImageURL</i>
<i>ImageFormat</i>	<i>BorderColor</i>	<i>TRCornerStyle</i>	<i>BRCornerStyle</i>
<i>BLCornerStyle</i>	<i>CornerColor</i>		

XXCornerStyle

The drawing style for each of the four corners of the region. Styles are specified in a clockwise fashion starting in the upper left - Top Left, Top Right, Bottom Right, and Bottom Left. Legal values are SQUARE, SNIP and ROUND. The default is SQUARE.

DwellLabel

`DwellLabel[N]` = ("*Label*", *Color*, "*FontName*", *FontSize*, *Angle*, *interiorAlignment*);

If the `DwellLabel` parameter is defined, then a label will automatically be displayed whenever the mouse cursor dwells over a given data value. The attributes defined for the `DwellLabel` parameter specify the format of each label, not its text value.

<code>interiorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment to use in text strings that contain multiple lines.
--------------------------------	---

The legal values for `interiorAlignment` are `LEFT`, `RIGHT`, or `CENTER`.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
DwellLabel = ("", black, "Courier", 12, LEFT);
```

Attributes

<i>Label</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>FontName</i>	<i>FontSize</i>
<i>Angle</i>			

DwellOffset

```
DwellOffset = size;
```

The `DwellOffset` specifies the length of the sides that define the square area around a "hotspot" associated with an active label. When the mouse moves into this hotspot, an active label, if defined, will be displayed. When the mouse is clicked within this hotspot, the target URL, if defined, will be "drilled" to. By default, `DwellOffset = 20`, which means the hotspot for a datapoint will be a 20 by 20 pixel square centered over the data point. Set `DwellOffset` to something smaller to prevent overlap between the hotspots of tightly packed datapoints.

If you are using a symbol then the symbol size is added on to the dwell hotspot size to compute the dwell offset area.

Used in These Charts

Line, XY

Example:

```
DwellOffset = 5;
```

Attributes

size

Edges

Edges [N] = (NodeStart, NodeEnd, Color, Direction, LineStyle, LineWidth, ArrowStyle, ArrowLength, ArrowWidth), ...;

Within a diagram chart, the `Edges` parameter lists and defines the appearance of the lines to be drawn between named nodes.

Used in These Charts

Diagram

Example:

```
Edges = ("node1", "node2", black, NONE, SOLID, 3, BLOCK, 15, 8);

Edges = ("server", "client", black, FROMTO, SOLID, 1, BLOCK, 9, 4);

Edges = ("CEO", "coo-node", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1),
("coo-node", "sales-node", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1),
("coo-node", "marketing-node", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1),
("sales-node", "VP Sales", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1),
("coo-node", "COO", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1),
("marketing-node", "VP Marketing", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1),
("VP Marketing", "Webmaster", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1);
```

Attributes

NodeStart	NodeEnd	Color	Direction	LineStyle
LineWidth	ArrowStyle	ArrowLength	ArrowWidth	

NodeStart

`NodeStart` names the node where the edge begins.

Example:

```
Edges = ("node1", "node2", black, NONE, SOLID, 3, BLOCK, 15, 8);

Edges = ("server", "client", black, FROMTO, SOLID, 1, BLOCK, 9, 4);

Edges = ("CEO", "coo-node", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1),
("coo-node", "sales-node", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1),
("coo-node", "marketing-node", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1),
("sales-node", "VP Sales", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1),
("coo-node", "COO", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1),
("marketing-node", "VP Marketing", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1),
("VP Marketing", "Webmaster", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1);
```

Values

The identifying string, in double-quotes, of a node named with the `Nodes` parameter.

Default

No defaults

NodeEnd

NodeEnd names the node where the edge ends.

Example:

```
Edges = ("node1", "node2", black, NONE, SOLID, 3, BLOCK, 15, 8);

Edges = ("server", "client", black, FROMTO, SOLID, 1, BLOCK, 9, 4);

Edges = ("CEO", "coo-node", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1),
        ("coo-node", "sales-node", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1),
        ("coo-node", "marketing-node", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1),
        ("sales-node", "VP Sales", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1),
        ("coo-node", "COO", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1),
        ("marketing-node", "VP Marketing", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1),
        ("VP Marketing", "Webmaster", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1);
```

Values

The identifying string, in double-quotes, of a node named with the Nodes parameter.

Default

No defaults

Direction

Direction the direction of the arrow head(s), if any, for the edge.

Example:

```
Edges = ("server", "client", black, FROMTO, SOLID, 1, BLOCK, 9, 4);

Edges = ("CEO", "coo-node", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1),
        ("coo-node", "sales-node", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1),
        ("coo-node", "marketing-node", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1),
        ("sales-node", "VP Sales", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1),
        ("coo-node", "COO", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1),
        ("marketing-node", "VP Marketing", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1),
        ("VP Marketing", "Webmaster", dimgray, NONE, SOLID, 1);
```

Values

NONE	No Arrows are shown
FROMTO	Arrow from NodeStart node to NodeEnd node
TOFROM	Arrow from NodeEnd to NodeStart node
BOTH	Arrow in both directions

Default

FROMTO

ArrowStyle

ArrowStyle, if used, determines the style of the arrowhead(s) on the edge. This attribute is optional.

Example:

```
Edges = ("node1", "node2", black, NONE, SOLID, 3, BLOCK, 15, 8);
```

```
Edges = ("server", "client", black, FROMTO, SOLID, 1, BLOCK, 9, 4);
```

Values

NONE	No Arrows are shown
SHARP	Triangular tip with sharper corners than BLOCK
ROUND	Circular tip
BLOCK	Triangular tip
LINE	Plain line tip

Default

BLOCK

ArrowLength

ArrowLength determines the length, in pixels, from the start to the tip of the arrow(s) on an edge. This attribute is optional.

Example:

```
Edges = ("node1", "node2", black, NONE, SOLID, 3, BLOCK, 15, 8);
```

```
Edges = ("server", "client", black, FROMTO, SOLID, 1, BLOCK, 9, 4);
```

Values

Whole pixel numbers

Default

No defaults

ArrowWidth

ArrowWidth determines the width, in pixels, of the arrow(s) on an edge. This attribute is optional.

Example:

```
Edges = ("node1", "node2", black, NONE, SOLID, 3, BLOCK, 15, 8);
```

```
Edges = ("server", "client", black, FROMTO, SOLID, 1, BLOCK, 9, 4);
```

Values

Whole pixel numbers

Default

No defaults

EightyLineSetName

```
EightyLineSetName = name;
```

Name assigned to the 80% line. Used in the legend if the Legend CDL parameter does not define a label for the 80% line.

Used in These Charts

Pareto

Example:

```
EightyLineSetName = "80% Line"
```

EightyTwentyLineStyle

```
EightyTwentyLineStyle = (Type, LineWidth, Color, FillColor, LineType);
```

This parameter specifies the line style to be displayed for the 80/20 lines.

Used in These Charts

Pareto

Example:

```
EightyTwentyLineStyle = (SOLID, 3, blue, blue, NORMAL);
```

Attributes

<i>Color</i>	<i>FillColor</i>	<i>LineType</i>	<i>LineWidth</i>	<i>Type</i>
--------------	------------------	-----------------	------------------	-------------

FillColor

If this attribute is not NULL, then the area under the 80/20 lines be filled with the given color.

Example:

```
EightyTwentyLineStyle = (SOLID, 3, red, pink, NORMAL);
<!-- red line with pink fill -->
```

Values

NULL	Also, value left unspecified: No color fills the area under the line.
Any legal color	Area under the line is filled. See Chapter 4 for the <code>Color</code> attribute.

Default

None

Type

The style of line to draw

Values

NONE
SOLID
DOTTED
DASHED
DOTDASH

Default

SOLID

LineType

The type of line to use to connect the points in the line set.

Values

NORMAL
FIT
BOTH

Default

NORMAL

EightyTwentyLineSymbol

`EightyTwentyLineSymbol = (Type, Size, Style, BorderColor, BorderWidth, ImageURL, SymbolColor, ShadowWidth);`

`EightyTwentyLineSymbol` specifies the symbols to be displayed for the 80/20 lines.

Used in These Charts

Pareto

Example:

```
EightyTwentyLineSymbol = (CIRCLE, 6, BOTH, white, 1, grey, 0);
```

Attributes

<i>BorderColor</i>	<i>BorderWidth</i>	<i>ImageURL</i>	<i>ShadowWidth</i>
Size	Style	SymbolColor	Type

Size

`Size` specifies the size of the symbol in pixels. This attribute is ignored for `IMAGE` symbols.

Example:

```
EightyTwentyLineSymbol = (CIRCLE, 6, BOTH, white, 1);
```

Values

Any integer value in pixels

Default

None

SymbolColor

`SymbolColor` specifies for foreground color of the `EightyTwentyLineSymbol`.

ShadowThickness

`ShadowThickness` specifies for size of the shadow behind a `EightyTwentyLineSymbol`. Any number other than 0 causes NetCharts to choose a shadow size based on the size of the symbol. Specifying a value of 0 suppresses the shadow.

Style

`Style` specifies how the `EightyTwentyLineSymbol` should be drawn, including `FILLED`, `OUTLINED`, or `BOTH`. If `FILLED` is specified, the symbol is filled with the line set color. If `OUTLINED` is specified, only the outline is drawn, using the line set color. If `BOTH` is specified, then the symbol is filled with the line set color and the outline is drawn using the `borderColor`.

Example:

```
EightyTwentyLineSymbol = (CIRCLE, 6, BOTH, white, red);
```

Values

<code>FILLED</code>	Symbol is filled with the cumulative line color.
<code>OUTLINED</code>	Only the outline is drawn, using the cumulative line color.
<code>BOTH</code>	Symbol is filled with the 80/20 line color and the outline is drawn using the <code>BorderColor</code>

Default

None

Type

Type specifies the type of symbol to be displayed on the line set.

Example:

```
EightyTwentyLineSymbol = (SQUARE, 6, BOTH, cyan, 1);
```

Values

NONE	No symbol is displayed.
CIRCLE	Displays circles
SQUARE	Displays squares
DIAMOND	Displays diamonds
CROSS	Displays crosses
TARGET	Displays targets (bulls-eye)
TRIANGLEDOWN	Displays downward pointing triangles
TRIANGLEUP	Displays upward pointing triangles
IMAGE	If specified, the <code>ImageURL</code> attribute is required and will be used to load a GIF image for the symbol.

Default

None

FenceActiveLabels

```
FenceActiveLabelsN = ("Label1", "URL1", "Target1"),...;
```

`FenceActiveLabelsN` define the active labels associated with fences in data set N.

Used in These Charts

Box Chart

Example:

```
FenceActiveLabels = ("LabelText",,);
```

Attributes

Label, Target, URL

FencePosition

```
FencePosition = Type;
```

`FencePosition` specifies whether to draw the fences that are within the Inter Quartile Range, (the box), over or under the box.

Used in These Charts

Box Chart

Example:

```
FencePosition = UNDER;
FencePosition = OVER;
```

Attributes

Type

Type

Type refers to the fences that are within the Inter Quartile Range, (the box).

Values

UNDER	Draw fences under the box
OVER	Draw fences over the box

Default

OVER

FontEncoding

The `FontEncoding` parameter refers to the "codepage" that should be used when mapping fonts. Some examples of `FontEncodings` are UTF-8, cp1252, cp850, iso 8859. This rarely needs to be changed, even when non-ASCII fonts are being used.

Footer

```
Footer = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, exteriorAlignment);
```

`Footer`, which is universal to NetCharts applets, describes an optional title, or label, that sits at the bottom of a chart, or at its "foot," and uses standard attributes for string text, text color, font, font size, and label rotation.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
Footer = ("This Is A\nMulti-Line\nFooter", darkred);
```

interiorAlignment	Specifies the alignment to use in text strings that contain multiple lines.
-------------------	---

exteriorAlignment	Specifies the alignment for the entire Title object.
-------------------	--

The legal values for `interiorAlignment` and `exteriorAlignment` are LEFT, RIGHT, or CENTER.

Attributes

Label Color FontName FontSize Angle interiorAlignment exteriorAlignment

FooterActiveLabel

```
FooterActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
```

`FooterActiveLabel` defines a single active label destination for the footer title.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
FooterActiveLabel = ("Where To Go", "demo.html", "frame1"),
```

Attributes

Label URL Target

FooterBox

```
FooterBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor, TRCornerStyle,
BRCornerStyle, BLCornerStyle, CornerColor);
```

The `FooterBox` specifies a background region just for the chart footer title.

Used in These Charts

All

Attributes

*BorderColor BorderType BorderWidth Color
ImageFormat ImageURL TRCornerStyle BRCornerStyle
BLCornerStyle CornerColor*

XXCornerStyle

The drawing style for each of the four corners of the region. Styles are specified in a clockwise fashion starting in the upper left - Top Left, Top Right, Bottom Right, and Bottom Left. Legal values are SQUARE, SNIP and ROUND. The default is SQUARE.

Format

```
TopFormat[N] = (FormatType, "FormatExpr", "TimeBase", "TimeUnit");
BottomFormat[N] = (FormatType, "FormatExpr", "TimeBase", "TimeUnit");
LeftFormat[N] = (FormatType, "FormatExpr", "TimeBase", "TimeUnit");
RightFormat[N] = (FormatType, "FormatExpr", "TimeBase", "TimeUnit");
```

`Format` adjusts the numeric labels that are automatically generated for the given axis, should one be defined.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
TopFormat = (DATE, "%w\n%M/%D", "1 Jan 2000", "1h");
TopFormat = (DATE, "%M/%D", "1 Apr 96", "1d");
TopFormat = (INTEGER);
TopFormat = (FLOAT, "$%,9.2f", ,);
```

Attributes

`FormatType` `FormatExpr` `TimeBase` `TimeUnit`

FormatType

`FormatType` specifies the type of number being displayed on the given axis.

Example:

```
LeftFormat = (INTEGER, "$%f", ,);
```

Values

DATE Axis value are shown as date and/or time values. See **Appendix A: Date and Time Values** for further detail.

FLOAT Axis values are shown with decimal parts.

INTEGER Axis values are shown as integers, and are rounded if necessary.

DECIMAL Axis values are shown as decimals, see <http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.3/docs/api/java/text/DecimalFormat.html> for more information.

The characters listed here are used in non-localized patterns. Localized patterns use the corresponding characters taken from this formatter's `DecimalFormatSymbols` object instead, and these characters lose their special status. Two exceptions are the currency sign and quote, which are not localized.

Symbol	Location	Localized?	Meaning
0	Number	Y	Digit
#	Number	Y	Digit, zero shows as absent
.	Number	Y	Decimal separator or monetary decimal separator

-	Number	Y	Minus sign
,	Number	Y	Grouping separator
E	Number	Y	Separates mantissa and exponent in scientific notation. <i>Need not be quoted in prefix or suffix.</i>
;	Subpattern boundary	Y	Separates positive and negative subpatterns
%	Prefix or suffix	Y	Multiply by 100 and show as percentage
\u2030	Prefix or suffix	Y	Multiply by 1000 and show as per mille
¤ (\u00A4)	Prefix or suffix	N	Currency sign, replaced by currency symbol. If doubled, replaced by international currency symbol. If present in a pattern, the monetary decimal separator is used instead of the decimal separator.
'	Prefix or suffix	N	Used to quote special characters in a prefix or suffix, for example, "'#'" formats 123 to "#123". To create a single quote itself, use two in a row: "' o' 'clock".

Default

INTEGER

TimeBase

The `TimeBase` attribute specifies the base date to be used when determining the actual date or time value when using a time unit or numeric value. See **Appendix A: Date and Time Values** for further detail.

Example:

```
LeftFormat = (INTEGER, "$%f", "10", );
```

Values

String values representing dates or times

Default

None

TimeUnit

The `TimeUnit` attribute controls the time multiplier to be used when determining the actual data/time value when using a numeric value. See **Appendix A: Date and Time Values** for further detail.

Example:

```
TopFormat = (DATE, "%w\n%M/%D", "1 Jan 2000", "1h");  
TopFormat = (DATE, "%M/%D", "1 Apr 96", "1d");
```

Values

String values representing dates or times

Default

None

GraphLayout

```
GraphLayout = Type;
```

GraphLayout defines the bar orientation in a chart.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Line, Stock,

Example:

```
GraphLayout = HORIZONTAL;  
GraphLayout = VERTICAL;
```

Attributes

Type

Type

Type refers to the direction the bars lie in the graph.

Example:

```
GraphLayout = HORIZONTAL;  
GraphLayout = VERTICAL;
```

Values

HORIZONTAL The bar sets are oriented running from left to right.
VERTICAL The bar sets are oriented rising from bottom to top.

Default

VERTICAL

GraphType

GraphType = *Type*;

GraphType defines the type of multiple-line graph to be displayed, and mostly affects how the stacking is achieved.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Line, Stock,

Type

Type refers to the manner in which lines or bars are stacked in a chart.

Example:

```
GraphType = STACK;
```

Values

GROUPSTACK For bar series only, sets are collected together in groups at each tic, and at each tic a group member has a stack of values.

ROWS The bar or line sets are displayed separately. If `3DDepth` is nonzero, then they will be displayed in separate rows, from front to back.

STACK The bar or line sets are stacked on top of each other. That is, as each data set is drawn, its values are added to previous values displayed. Negative and `NULL` values are treated as zero.

PERCENT The bar or line sets are stacked on top of each other, normalized to 100 percent. That is, as each data set is drawn, its values are added to previous values displayed and displayed as a percentage of the total of all values. Negative and `NULL` values are treated as zero.

Default

STACK

Grid

Grid = (*LineColor1*, *bgColor1*, *borderColor1*, *bgImage1*, *ImageFormat1*), ...;

All Visual Mining charts, except for the Dial chart, Diagram chart, and Pie chart support the display of one or more grids behind the data. The grid layouts and styles can be independently specified, and can be associated with any of the axes being displayed. The `Grid` parameter allows you to specify up to three grid sets.

Since all of the `Grid` parameters are defined as vectors, you can specify more than one grid for the same chart. This allows arbitrary combinations of styles and spacing to achieve a wide array of chart grids.

A `NULL` background color can be assigned to second and subsequent grids so that it will not overwrite the first grid. However, looking at the second example below, if one didn't specify a `NULL` background

color, then `white` would have been used as the default and the second grid would completely overwrite the first.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Bubble, Combo, Line, Pareto, Radar, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
Grid = (green, white, black, "../images/mychartbg.gif", CENTER);

<!-- The following produces a striped grid -->
Grid = (green, white), (black, null);
GridLine = (VERTICAL, BAR), (HORIZONTAL, DOTTED, 2);
```

Attributes

LineColor	BackgroundColor	BorderColor	BackgroundImage
ImageFormat			

LineColor

`LineColor` specifies the color of the grid lines. See the common `Color` attribute in **Chapter 4** for details.

BackgroundColor

`BackgroundColor` specifies the color for the grid's background. See the common `Color` attribute for details.

BackgroundImage

`BackgroundImage` specifies an image file for the grid's background. See the common `Image` attribute for details.

Grid3DDepth

```
Grid3DDepth = depth;
```

In any chart that can display bar data sets, the `Bar3DDepth` parameter defines the depth of each bar in pixels, as well as the depth of the underlying grids.

In all cases, the grids defined in the `Grid` parameters automatically adjust to the current depth setting.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Bubble, Combo, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
Grid3DDepth = 13; <!-- displays a 3-D grid 13 pixels deep -->
```

Attributes

Depth

Depth

If the `Depth` parameter is set to 0, then 2D bars and grids are displayed. If that parameter is not defined, then a default depth will be chosen.

Example:

```
Grid3DDepth = 10; <!-- displays a 3-D grid 10 pixels deep -->
```

```
Grid3DDepth = 0; <!-- displays a 2-D grid -->
```

Values

Depth in pixels

Default

For charts with 3-D bars, a depth commensurate with the bar depth is chosen automatically.

GridAnimationStyle

```
GridAnimationStyle = FADE | NONE
```

Defines how grid backgrounds initially appear in a chart. This parameter is only valid in SVG or SVGweb output formats.

Example:

```
GridAnimationStyle = FADE;
```

Values

FADE The grids fade in.

NONE The grids are immediately visible.

Default

NONE

GridAxis

```
GridAxis = (XAxisI, YAxisI), ...;
```

`GridAxis` specifies pairs of X and Y axes for each grid set in the chart, matching the sets in the `Grid` parameter. By default, grids use the bottom and left axes to determine the spacing of the grid lines. The

`GridAxis` parameter allows you to specify arbitrary combinations of axes for each grid being displayed. This allows you to easily display grids with different types of lines spaced at various intervals. `GridAxis` is commonly used in conjunction with the `Grid` and `GridLine` parameters.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Bubble, Combo, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
Grid = (green, white), (black, null);
GridLine = (HORIZONTAL, SOLID, 2), (HORIZONTAL, DOTTED, 1);
GridAxis = (BOTTOM, LEFT), (BOTTOM, RIGHT);
```

Attributes

`XAxis` `YAxis`

GridBlockActiveLabels

```
GridBlockActiveLabels = ("Label1", "URL1", "Target1"),...;
```

`GridBlockActiveLabels` The `GridBlockActiveLabels` parameter specifies a list of custom active labels to be associated with each grid block. The labels will be displayed whenever the mouse "dwells" over a given grid block being displayed.

Used in These Charts

Heat Map

Attributes

`Label` `URL` `Target`

GridBlockBackgroundColor

```
GridBlockBackgroundColor = color...;
```

`GridBlockBackgroundColor` specifies the default grid block background color.

Used in These Charts

Heat Map

Attributes

`Color`

Default

White

GridBlockCellColorType

`GridBlockCellColorType = type;`

`GridBlockCellColorType` determines the cell color type.

Used in These Charts

Heat Map

Attributes

Type

Example:

```
GridBlockCellColorType=COLORTABLE;
```

Values

COLORTABLE
EXPRESSIONS
SPECTRUM

GridBlockColors

`GridBlockColors = (color1, color2,...colorN);`

If too few colors are specified for the grid blocks the color pattern repeats.

Used in These Charts

Heat Map

Attributes

Color

GridBlockColorSpectrum

`GridBlockColorSpectrum = (color1,color2,min,max,gradientstep);`

`GridBlockColorSpectrum` defines attributes for a color spectrum. A color spectrum is generated from two colors which are the starting and ending colors and from the number of steps which is the number of color buckets. The minimum and maximum values represent the data range for the entire spectrum. Each color bucket in the spectrum represents a certain data range. If a data value of a grid block falls within that range, it will be shown with its associated color. The spectrum colors start at color1, go to white or

almost white, depending on the number of steps, and then end at color2. The number of steps determines the amount each color bucket is changed by and the data values each color represents.

Used in These Charts

Heat Map

Attributes

Color1 *Color2* *Min* *Max* *gradientstep*

Example

```
GridBlockColorSpectrum = (black,greyscale,2,45,20);
```

GridBlockExpressions

```
GridBlockExpressions = ("operator",value1,value2,color),...;
```

Each color expression has an operator, value(s) to compare against, and a color to use if the expression is true. The BETWEEN operator is the only operator that is used to compare 2 values.

Used in These Charts

Heat Map

Attributes

Operator *value1* *value2* *color*

Operator

Specifies the operator used

Values

">", "<", ">=", "<=", "==", "!=", BETWEEN

Example

```
GridBlockExpressions = ("BETWEEN", 2, 9, yellow), ("==", 1, , aqua) ...;
```

GridBlockLabel

```
GridBlockLabel = ("mode", color, "font name", font size);
```

```
GridBlockTopLabel = ("mode", color, "font name", font size, angle, interiorAlignment);
```

```
GridBlockLeftLabel = ("mode", color, "font name", font size, angle, interiorAlignment);
```

```
GridBlockRightLabel = ("mode", color, "font name", font size, angle, interiorAlignment);
```

```
GridBlockBottomLabel = ("mode", color, "font name", font size, angle, interiorAlignment);
```

Defines the text style for the grid block labels

Used in These Charts

Heat Map

Attributes

mode *font name* *font size* *angle interiorAlignment*

Example:

```
GridBlockLeftLabel = ("ON",purple,"ARIAL",12,0,CENTER);
```

Default

ON

GridBlockLabels

```
GridBlockLabels = label1,label2,...labelN;
```

```
GridBlockTopLabels = label1,label2,...labelN;  
GridBlockBottomLabels = label1,label2,...labelN;  
GridBlockLeftLabels = label1,label2,...labelN;  
GridBlockRightLabels = label1,label2,...labelN;
```

Defines the list of labels to center over the grid blocks

Used in These Charts

Heat Map

Attributes

Label

Example

```
GridBlockLabels = "Derek","Joe","Reggie";
```

GridBlockLayout

```
GridBlockLayout = =(Height,Width);
```

Defines the size of grid. If not defined the grid attempts to layout in a square. The maximum grid size is 50 x 50

Used in These Charts

Heat Map

Attributes

Height *Width*

Example

```
GridBlockLayout=(2,7);
```

GridBlockLine

```
GridBlockLine =("LineStyle", width, color);
```

Defines the line style to be displayed in the grid.

Used in These Charts

Heat Map

Attributes

Style *Width* *Color*

LineStyle

LineStyle tells how to draw the grid line.

Example:

```
GridBlockLine=("Solid", 1, pink);
```

Values

SOLID	solid lines
DOTTED	dotted lines
DASHED	dashed lines
DOTDASH	dot-dash lines

GridBlockSort

```
GridBlockSort == (SortType, SortOrder);
```

Determines the sort order for the grid values.

Used in These Charts

Heat Map

Attributes

SortType *SortOrder*

SortType

The item that the grid block will be sorted on.

Example:

```
GridBlockSort=(Label, ASCENDING);
```

Values

NONE
LABEL
VALUE

SortOrder

Values

ASCENDING
DESCENDING

GridBlockValues

```
GridBlockValues = Value1,Value2,Value3 ...;
```

Defines a list values for the heat map dataset

Used in These Charts

Heat Map

Attributes*Value***GridBlockValueFormat**

```
GridBlockValueFormat = (FormatType, "FormatExpr")
```

The `GridBlockValueFormat` parameter defines the format for the grid block values in the heat map

Used in These Charts

Heat Map

Example:

```
GridBlockValueFormat = (DECIMAL, "%2");
```

Attributes*FormatType* *FormatString***FormatType**

The type of number to use when formatting the values

ValuesFLOAT
INTEGER
DECIMAL**GridBlockValueStyle**

```
GridBlockValueStyle = ("mode", color, "font name", font size);
```

Defines styles for grid values.

Used in These Charts

Heat Map

Attributes*mode* *font name* *font size*

Example

```
GridBlockValueStyle = ("ON",purple,"ARIAL",12);
```

Default

ON

GridLine

```
GridLine = (LineType, LineStyle, LineWidth), ... ;
```

One or more grid line styles can be specified using the `GridLine` parameter. Each set of parameters defines the line properties for the corresponding grid defined in the `Grid` parameter, above.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Bubble, Combo, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
GridLine = (VERTICAL, BAR), (HORIZONTAL, DOTTED, 2);
```

Attributes

LineType	LineStyle	LineWidth
----------	-----------	-----------

LineType

Tells where to draw the lines, is specified with a `GridLine` parameter, and refers to a `Grid` parameter.

Example:

```
GridLine = (VERTICAL, BAR), (HORIZONTAL, DOTTED, 2);
```

Values

BOTH	draw both horizontal and vertical lines (default)
VERTICAL	draw vertical lines only
HORIZONTAL	draw horizontal lines only
NONE	draw no grid lines

Default

BOTH

LineStyle

`LineStyle` tells how to draw the grid lines, is specified with a `GridLine` parameter, and refers to a `Grid` parameter.

Example:

```
GridLine = (VERTICAL, BAR), (HORIZONTAL, DOTTED, 2);
```

Values

SOLID	solid lines (default)
DOTTED	dotted lines
DASHED	dashed lines
DOTDASH	dot-dash lines
BAR	alternating bars instead of lines

Default

SOLID

GroupStackLabels

```
GroupStackLabels = Label, Label, ...;
```

This parameter is used only for grouped stacked barcharts (GraphType=GROUPSTACK). It defines labels for each stack of data points in a group. If this value is unspecified and ShowGroupStackLabels=ON; the set names defined in the DataSets parameter will be used as the stack labels.

GroupStackSegmentLabels

```
GroupStackSegmentLabels = Label, Label, ...;
```

This parameter is used only for grouped stacked barcharts (GraphType=GROUPSTACK). It defines labels for each value in a stack of data points at a single tic location. These labels will be displayed in the legend of the chart. GroupStackSegmentLabels may be overridden by the LegendItems parameter.

HandActiveLabels

```
HandActiveLabels[N] = (Name, Label, URL, Target), ...;
```

Specifies sets of active labels attached to the hands in a dial chart. Each grouped set in parenthesis, or “tuple,” has a corresponding set within a DataSet parameter.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
HandActiveLabels = ("Minute", "Minute", "DialChartMin.html", "InfoFrame"),
("Hour", "Hour", "DialChartHr.html", InfoFrame),
("Second", "Second", "DialChartSec.html", InfoFrame);
```

Attributes

<i>Label</i>	<i>URL</i>	<i>Target</i>
--------------	------------	---------------

HandBorders

`HandBorders = (Name, LineType, LineWidth, Color);`

`HandBorders` specifies the line style to apply to the borders of dial hands. The default line color is black.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
HandBorders = ("Hand1", DASHED, 2, DarkGray), ("Hand2", DASHED, 2, DarkGray);
```

Attributes

HandName	LineType	LineWidth	Color
----------	----------	-----------	-------

LineType

`LineType` specifies the style of the border to be drawn on a chart's hands.

Values

SOLID	Draws a solid line of <code>LineWidth</code> thickness.
DOTTED	Draws a dotted line of <code>LineWidth</code> thickness.
DASHED	Draws a dashed line of <code>LineWidth</code> thickness.
DOTDASH	Draws a dot-dashed line of <code>LineWidth</code> thickness.

Default

SOLID

LineWidth

`LineWidth` specifies the width in pixels of the border to be drawn on a chart's hands.

Values

1 or greater	Whole number width in pixels
--------------	------------------------------

Default

1

Color

`Color` specifies the color of the hand border.

HandButtonBorder

HandButtonBorder = (LineType, LineWidth, Color);

HandButtonBorder specifies the line style to apply to the center button of a dial. The default line color is black.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
HandButtonBorder = (SOLID, 2, DarkGray);
```

Attributes

LineType	LineWidth	Color
----------	-----------	-------

LineType

LineType specifies the style of the border to be drawn on a chart's hands.

Values

SOLID	Draws a solid line of LineWidth thickness.
DOTTED	Draws a dotted line of LineWidth thickness.
DASHED	Draws a dashed line of LineWidth thickness.
DOTDASH	Draws a dot-dashed line of LineWidth thickness.

Default

SOLID

LineWidth

LineWidth specifies the width in pixels of the border to be drawn on a chart's hands.

Values

1 or greater	Whole number width in pixels
--------------	------------------------------

Default

1

Color

Color specifies the color of the hand border.

HandData

```
HandData[N] = (Name, Value, Length), ...;
```

`HandData` identifies and describes hands in dial charts.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
HandData = ("Hour Hand", 3.5, 68), ("Minute Hand", 30, 85), ("Second Hand", 53, 95);
```

Attributes

Name	Value	Length
------	-------	--------

Value

`Value` gives the value of the hand relative to the dial's range.

Example:

```
HandData = ("Hour Hand", 3.5, 68), ("Minute Hand", 30, 85), ("Second Hand", 53, 95);
```

Values

Real numbers

Default

None

Length

`Length` gives the length of the hand as a percentage of the dial's radius.

Example:

```
HandData = ("Hour Hand", 3.5, 68), ("Minute Hand", 30, 85), ("Second Hand", 53, 95);
```

Values

Real numbers

Default

None

HandDelete

```
HandDelete[N] = (Name|ALL), ...;
```

`HandDelete` is used to delete a specific hand, or all hands, in a dial chart.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
HandDelete = ("Hour"), ("Minute");  
HandDelete = ALL;
```

Attributes

(Switch)

Switch

This switch allows you to either name the hands that are to be deleted, or to delete all at once.

Example:

```
HandDelete = ("Pressure"), ("PressureChange");  
HandDelete = ALL;
```

Values

Name	A string that names a hand
ALL	All the hands

Default

No defaults

HandDrag

```
HandDrag[N] = "ON"/"OFF";
```

The `HandDrag` switch is used to allow or stop the user from dragging the hands of the dial chart with the mouse.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
HandDrag = "ON";  
HandDrag = "OFF";
```

Attributes

(Switch)

Switch

This switch sets the on/off state.

Example:

```
HandDrag = "ON";
HandDrag = "OFF";
```

Values

ON Allows the user to drag the hands on the applet dial
 OFF Stops the user from dragging the hands on the applet dial

Default

OFF

HandDropShadow

```
HandDropShadow = (color, offsetx, offsety, size);
```

`HandDropShadow` places a shadow on the background of a hand in a dial chart. The color, orientation, and size of the shadow can be defined. The tuple element `color` sets the color of the shadow. That color value is interpolated to complete transparency as it reaches the end of the shadow's blur area. `offsetx` and `offsety` define the center point of the shadow; `offsetx` sets the x-axis offset from the chart's center-point; `offsety` sets the y-axis offset. When an offset attribute is set to a whole number value, the position of the drop shadow is offset from the chart's center point by the number of pixels set by that whole number. When an offset is set to a fractional value (between 0 and 1), the value is interpreted as a percentage of the width of the object casting the shadow (the set of bars). The center of the drop shadow is repositioned based upon the values or percentages set for `offsetx` and `offsety`. Offset attribute values may be positive or negative. `size` sets the size of the blur area, the region beyond the actual drop shadow shape where the shadow is extended and blurred into transparency. The size of this blurred region is controlled by the `size` attribute. The blurred region becomes larger and more diffuse as the value of `size` is increased. When `size` is set to a whole number value, the size of the blurred area is defined in pixels. When `size` is set to a fractional value (between 0 and 1), the value is interpreted as a percentage of the width of the object casting the shadow. When using a fractional value, enclose the value in double-quotes to "escape" the decimal point.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
HandDropShadow = (color, offsetx, offsety, size);
```

Attributes

Color	Offsetx	offsety	Size
-------	---------	---------	------

Color

`Color` specifies the base color of the shadow to be drawn behind a chart's bars.

Offsetx

`Offsetx` specifies the x-coordinate offset from center.

Offsety

`Offsety` specifies the y-coordinate offset from center.

Size

`Size` specifies the width of the blurred area.

HandButtonEdgeHighlights

```
HandButtonEdgeHighlights = (start,stop,gap,size), ...;
```

The `HandButtonEdgeHighlights` parameter provides a visual pattern fill in a Dial chart which accents the center button. It overlays a ring (annulus) fill pattern over the existing fill patterns in a specified zone along the interior edge of the center button. The gap between the sides of the center button and the fill pattern being applied can be modified. The element `start` sets the beginning color of the gradient, associated with the outside edge; the element `stop` sets the end color of the gradient, associated with the interior of the center button where the color blends to transparency. Color values are interpolated between the two. The element `size` specifies the width of the highlight. The element `gap` specifies the size of the gap between the edge of the highlight and the edge of the center button. When the value for `gap` is specified as a whole number, it sets the distance between the edge of the highlight and the edge of the center button in pixels. When set to a fractional number between 0 and 1, it sets the gap to a percentage of the radius of the pie. Percentage values are written using a decimal point (e.g. “0.05” and “0.50” represent 5% and 50%, respectively). When using a fractional value, enclose the tuple element in double-quotes to “escape” the decimal point.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
HandButtonEdgeHighlights = (blue_25,white_75,1,25), ...;
```

Attributes

`start` `stop` `gap` `size`

Hands

Hands [N] = (Name, TipColor, ShaftColor, DialName, HandLabel) , . . . ;

The `Hands` parameter names the hands of a dial chart, colors them, and links them to a dial.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
Hands = ("Hour Hand",black,black,"Hour Dial","Hours"),
        ("Minute Hand",black,black,"Minute Dial"),
        ("Second Hand",xAC0000,xAC0000,"Second Dial");
```

Attributes

Name	TipColor	ShaftColor	DialName
------	----------	------------	----------

TipColor

`TipColor` controls the color of the hand's tip.

Example:

```
Hands = ("Hour Hand",black,black,"Hour Dial"),
        ("Minute Hand",black,black,"Minute Dial"),
        ("Second Hand",xAC0000,xAC0000,"Second Dial");
```

Values

Use values for the regular `Color` attribute as described in Chapter 8.

Default

black

ShaftColor

`ShaftColor` controls the color of the hand's shaft.

Example:

```
Hands = ("Hour Hand",black,black,"Hour Dial"),
        ("Minute Hand",black,black,"Minute Dial"),
        ("Second Hand",xAC0000,xAC0000,"Second Dial");
```

Values

Use values for the regular `Color` attribute as described in Chapter 8.

Default

black

DialName

`DialName` specifies which dial within the `dialchart` to which the hand is associated. (There can be more than one dial, and they can overlap physically.)

Example:

```
Hands = ("Hour Hand",black,black,"Hour Dial"),
        ("Minute Hand",black,black,"Minute Dial"),
        ("Second Hand",xAc0000,xAc0000,"Second Dial");
```

Values

Use values for the regular Name attribute as described in Chapter 8.

Default

None given

HandLabel

`HandLabel` specifies an optional text label to display along with the hand. The label's appearance is controlled by the `HandLabels` parameter.

HandLabels

```
HandLabels = ("Name", ON|OFF, labelpos, Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);
```

`HandLabels` controls the appearance of text labels on the hands of a `DialChart`.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
HandLabels = ("Goal",ON,1.1,red,"Helvetica",12,0),
             ("Actual",ON,1.1,black,"Helvetica",12,0);
```

Attributes

<i>Name</i>	(Switch)	<i>LabelPos</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>FontName</i>
<i>FontSize</i>	<i>Angle</i>	<i>interiorAlignment</i>		

Switch

This switch turns the hand labels' visibility on and off.

Values

ON	Show the hand label
OFF	Hide the hand label

Default

None

InteriorAlignment

The `LabelPos` attribute specifies the alignment to use in hand labels that contain multiple lines. The legal values for `interiorAlignment` are `LEFT`, `RIGHT`, or `CENTER`.

LabelPos

The `LabelPos` attribute in the dial chart works the same way the `LabelPos` parameter does for the pie chart: it defines the position of the tic mark labels relative to the width of the dial. A value of 1.1 will place each label just outside the dial face, while a value of 0.6 will place each label inside of the dial face. For instance, clocks are often made with their tic mark labels on the outside of the dial face, but gauges tend to have them just on the inside of the dial face along with the tic marks.

Values

Positive real numbers, generally between 0 and 2.

Default

None

HandStyles

```
HandStyles[N] = (Name, NEEDLELINE/NEEDLEFILL/NEEDLEBUTTON/SHARP/ROUND/BLOCK/LINE/NONE,
TipWidth, ShaftWidth), ...;
```

The `HandStyles` parameter describes the appearance of the hands in a dial chart.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
HandStyles = ("Hour Hand", BLOCK, 8, 4), ("Minute Hand", BLOCK, 6, 3),
("Second Hand", NONE, 4, 2);
```

Attributes

<code>Name</code>	(Switch)	<code>TipWidth</code>	<code>ShaftWidth</code>
-------------------	----------	-----------------------	-------------------------

Switch

This switch identifies the style of the tip of a hand in a dial chart.

Example:

```
HandStyles = ("Hour Hand", BLOCK, 8, 4), ("Minute Hand", BLOCK, 6, 3),
("Second Hand", NONE, 4, 2);
```


Values

SHARP	Triangular tip with sharper corners than BLOCK
ROUND	Circular tip
BLOCK	Triangular tip
LINE	Plain line tip
NONE	Hand will not be drawn

Default

SHARP

Header

```
Header = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, exteriorAlignment, extend);
```

`Header`, which is universally available in Visual Mining chart applications, describes an optional title, or label, that sits at the visual top of a chart, or its “head,” and uses standard attributes for string text, text color, font, font size, and label rotation. Note that the `Header` is displayed as centered across the entire applet or graphic space, not across the grid of the chart. As this can sometimes look awkward, we recommend using the `TopAxisTitle` parameter instead if you want a header centered across the chart instead.

`Header` uses a standard CDL label grouping, or “tuple,” to describe the typography of this label.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
Header = ("Jets Per Minute", crimson, Helvetica, 12, 0, LEFT, CENTER, OFF);
```

<code>interiorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment to use in text strings that contain multiple lines.
<code>exteriorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment for the entire Title object.
<code>extend</code>	Specified background should extend entire length of chart.

The legal values for `interiorAlignment` and `exteriorAlignment` are `LEFT`, `RIGHT`, or `CENTER`. The legal values for `extend` are `ON` and `OFF`.

Attributes

```
Label Color FontName FontSize Angle interiorAlignment exteriorAlignment
```

HeaderActiveLabel

```
HeaderActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
```

`HeaderActiveLabel` defines a single active label destination for the header title.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
HeaderActiveLabels = ("Destination", "demo.html", "frame1");
```

Attributes

<i>Label</i>	<i>URL</i>	<i>Target</i>
--------------	------------	---------------

HeaderBox

```
HeaderBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor);
```

The `HeaderBox` specifies a background region just for the `Header` title.

Used in These Charts

All

Attributes

<i>BorderColor</i>	<i>BorderType</i>	<i>BorderWidth</i>	<i>Color</i>
<i>ImageFormat</i>	<i>ImageURL</i>		

HistogramBin

```
HistogramBin = (HistogramBinType, HistogramBinSize);
```

`HistogramBin` describes the type and number of bins in a histogram.

Used in These Charts

Histogram

Example:

```
HistogramBin = (BYNUMBER, 3);
```

Attributes

<i>HistogramBinType</i>	<i>HistogramBinSize</i>
-------------------------	-------------------------

HistogramBinType

String constant describing the distribution type. Legal values are AUTO, BYNUMBER, BYWIDTH. The default value is AUTO.

AUTO allows the histogram to automatically define the bins.

BYNUMBER allows users to specify the number of bins.

BYWIDTH allows the user to specify the width of a bin.

HistogramBinSize

Integer specifying the histogram bin size. If HistogramBinType is AUTO, this field is ignored. If HistogramBinType is BYNUMBER, this field specifies the number of bins. If HistogramBinType is BYWIDTH this field specifies the width of each bin.

HistogramScale

```
HistogramScale = (HistogramMinValue,HistogramMaxValue);
```

HistogramScale defines the upper and lower limits of the data range of a histogram.

Used in These Charts

Histogram

Example:

```
HistogramScale = (0,1000);
```

Attributes

```
HistogramMinValue HistogramMaxValue
```

HistogramMinValue

Number specifying the lower value for the data range of the histogram. Data points below the minimum will be placed in the first bin.

HistogramMaxValue

Number specifying the upper value for the data range of the histogram. Data points above the maximum will be placed in the last bin.

HistogramType

```
HistogramType = HistogramType;
```

HistogramType describes the type of data distribution in a histogram.

Used in These Charts

Histogram

Example:

```
HistogramType = BYNUMBER;
```

Attributes

HistogramType

HistogramType

String contant describing the distribution type. Legal values are BYNUMBER, PERCENTAGE, and PROBABILITY. The default is BYNUMBER.

BYNUMBER specifies that a bin will hold a count of the number of data points in the bin's range.

PERCENTAGE specifies that a bin will hold the percentage of the total data points that are in the bin's range.

PROBABILITY specifies that a bin will hold the probability that any given point is in the bin's range.

LabelAnimationStyle

```
LabelAnimationStyle = FADE | NONE
```

Defines how axis and data labels initially appear in a chart. This parameter is only valid in SVG and SVGweb output formats.

Example:

```
LabelAnimationStyle = FADE;
```

Values

FADE The labels fade in.

NONE The labels are immediately visible.

Default

NONE

Labels

```
TopLabels[N] = "Label1", "Label2", ...;  
BottomLabels[N] = "Label1", "Label2", ...;  
LeftLabels[N] = "Label1", "Label2", ...;  
RightLabels[N] = "Label1", "Label2", ...;
```

The `Labels` parameter specifies a list of custom tic mark labels that will be used instead of the numeric labels automatically generated by the axis. The `Labels` will be evenly placed along the axis, overriding any tic placement specified by the `StepValue` attribute. If a corresponding `TicLocations` parameter is specified, then the labels will be drawn in order at the locations specified in `TicLocations[N]`.

In a Bar, Combo, Pareto or Stock Chart, the `BarLabels` parameter overrides the `LeftLabels` (for horizontal bars) parameters.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
LeftLabels = "Laurie", "Amy", "K.C.", "Arnie", "Mike", "Kathy", "Julie",  
            "Steve", "Paul";
```

Attributes

Label

LabelPos

```
LabelPos = Float;
```

Defines the position of a pie slice label relative to the width of the pie. A value of 1.1 will place each label just outside the pie, while a value of 0.6 will place each label inside of each pie slice.

Used in These Charts

Pie

Example:

```
LabelPos = 1.1;
```

Attributes

Float

Float

`Float` is a number indicating slice label placement, where 1.0 is on the outside edge of the pie.

Example:

```
LabelPos      = 1.1;
LabelPos      = 0.6;
```

Values

< 1.0 Places the labels inside the pie border.
> 1.0 Places the labels outside the pie border

Default

None

Layout

```
Layout = (LayoutType);
```

The `Layout` parameter is used to specify the layout format for all of the charts defined in the `Charts` parameter. The examples below show `Layout` used in context.

Used in These Charts

Multi-chart

Example:

```
Layout = ROWS;                                <!-- charts laid out in rows -->
Charts = ("Sales",PIECHART),
        ("Expense",BARCHART),
        ("Bonus",XYCHART),
        (BREAK),
        ("Growth",COMBOCHART),
        (BREAK),
        ("Budget",XYCHART),
        ("Salary",PIECHART);
```

```
<PARAM NAME=Layout VALUE="(ROWS)">
<PARAM NAME = ChartScript1 VALUE='
Background = (white, NONE);
Header = ("1. Most Requested Pages", black, Helvetica, 12);
DwellLabel = ("", black, "Helvetica", 9);
DwellBox = (xe3e3e3, SHADOW, 2);
ColorTable = xB5D5F0, xBEA9AD, xDACE98, xEBF0F3, xAABAC5, xBFC1A0;
BottomTicks = ("ON", black, "Helvetica", 9);
LeftTicks = ("ON", black, "Helvetica", 9);
LeftScale = (0, 2700);
LeftFormat = (INTEGER);
BarLabels = "Home\nPage", "NetCharts", "Examples", "Products";
GraphType = GROUP;
DataSets = ("Server1", NULL);
DataSet1 = 2694, 780, 628, 513;
Bar3DDepth = 3;
'>
```

Attributes

LayoutType

LayoutType

LayoutType can be either ROWS or COLS, specifying that the charts should be arranged in rows or columns, respectively. The default layout is COLS.

Example:

```

Layout = ROWS;                                <!-- charts laid out in rows -->
Charts = ("Sales",PIECHART),
         ("Expense",BARCHART),
         ("Bonus",XYCHART),
         (BREAK),
         ("Growth",COMBOCHART),
         (BREAK),
         ("Budget",XYCHART),
         ("Salary",PIECHART);

<PARAM NAME=Layout VALUE="(ROWS)">
<PARAM NAME = ChartScript1 VALUE='
Background = (white, NONE);
Header = ("1. Most Requested Pages", black, Helvetica, 12);
DwellLabel = ("", black, "Helvetica", 9);
DwellBox = (xe3e3e3, SHADOW, 2);
ColorTable = xB5D5F0, xBEA9AD, xDACE98, xEBF0F3, xAABAC5, xBFC1A0;
BottomTics = ("ON", black, "Helvetica", 9);
LeftTics = ("ON", black, "Helvetica", 9);
LeftScale = (0, 2700);
LeftFormat = (INTEGER);
BarLabels = "Home\nPage", "NetCharts", "Examples", "Products";
GraphType = GROUP;
DataSets = ("Server1", NULL);
DataSet1 = 2694, 780, 628, 513;
Bar3DDepth = 3;
'>

```

Values

ROWS	Charts will be arranged in rows
COLS	Charts will be arranged in columns

Default

COLS

LeftActiveLabels

```
LeftActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target"),...;
```

The left axis labels become active labels when LeftActiveLabels is used. Each set in parenthesis has a corresponding set within a DataSet parameter.

Used in These Charts

All

Attributes

Label *URL* *Target*

LeftAxis

`LeftAxis = (Label, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);`

If `LeftAxis` is defined for a Combo chart, then the top axis will be used to map the X data values for all line sets, unless otherwise specified using the `LineAxis` parameter. The group sets the typographic characteristics for the data values.

<code>interiorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment to use in text strings that contain multiple lines.
--------------------------------	---

The legal values for `interiorAlignment` are LEFT, RIGHT, or CENTER.

Used in These Charts

Combo

Example:

```
LeftAxis = ("", black, "TimesRoman", 16, 0);
```

Attributes

Label *Color* *FontName* *FontSize* *Angle* *interiorAlignment*

LeftAxisTitle

`LeftAxisTitle = (Label, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, exteriorAlignment);`

The `LeftAxisTitle` parameter specifies the label attributes for the axis title, which centered along the top axis, just above the grid. When the `Header` parameter, whether because of the use of a legend, or for some other reason, creates a title that seems visually unbalanced, you may find this parameter produces a more pleasing chart title.

<code>interiorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment to use in text strings that contain multiple lines.
<code>exteriorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment for the entire Title object.

The legal values for `interiorAlignment` and `exteriorAlignment` are LEFT, RIGHT, or CENTER.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
LeftAxisTitle = ("Ceres Prototype Project Schedule\n ", black, "Helvetica",
12);
```

Attributes

Label Color FontName FontSize Angle interiorAlignment exteriorAlignment

LeftAxisTitleActiveLabel

```
LeftAxisTitleActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
```

`LeftAxisTitleActiveLabel` defines a single active label destination for the `LeftAxisTitle` parameter.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
LeftAxisTitleActiveLabel = ("Destination", "demo.html", "frame1");
```

Attributes

Label URL Target

LeftAxisTitleBox

```
LeftAxisTitleBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor,
TRCornerStyle, BRCornerStyle, BLCornerStyle, CornerColor);
```

The `LeftAxisTitleBox` parameter specifies the region attributes for the axis title centered along the axis. The image-related attributes need not be used unless you want to use an image texture on the box.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
LeftAxisTitleBox = (lightgray, SHADOW, 3,,,gray);
```

Attributes

*Color BorderType BorderWidth ImageURL ImageFormat
BorderColor TRCornerStyle BRCornerStyle BLCornerStyle CornerColor*

XXCornerStyle

The drawing style for each of the four corners of the region. Styles are specified in a clockwise fashion starting in the upper left - Top Left, Top Right, Bottom Right, and Bottom Left. Legal values are SQUARE, SNIP and ROUND. The default is SQUARE.

LeftColor

`LeftColor = Color;`

`LeftColor` controls the color of the top axis and the tic marks, but not the tic mark labels. The default axis color is black. If the `NULL` color is specified, the axis color is not changed by this parameter.

Example:

```
LeftAxisColor = xB5D5F0;
```

Attributes

Color

LeftDrawMinorTics

`LeftDrawMinorTics = ON|OFF;`

`LeftDrawMinorTics` controls whether or not left tics are drawn. The default value is ON.

Example:

```
LeftDrawMinorTics = OFF;
```

Attributes

(Switch)

LeftFormat

`LeftFormat = (FormatType, "FormatExpr", "TimeBase", "TimeUnit");`

`LeftFormat` adjusts the numeric labels that are automatically generated for the top axis, should one be defined.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
LeftFormat = (DATE, "%w\n%M/%D", "1 Jan 2000", "1h");
LeftFormat = (DATE, "%M/%D", "1 Apr 96", "1d");
LeftFormat = (INTEGER);
LeftFormat = (FLOAT, "$%,9.2f", ,);
```

Attributes

FormatType FormatExpr TimeBase TimeUnit

FormatType

FormatType specifies the type of number being displayed on the top axis.

Example:

```
LeftFormat = (DATE, "%w\n%M/%D", "1 Jan 2000", "1h");
LeftFormat = (DATE, "%M/%D", "1 Apr 96", "1d");
LeftFormat = (INTEGER);
LeftFormat = (FLOAT, "$%,9.2f", ,);
```

Values

DATE Axis value are shown as date and/or time values. See **Appendix A: Date and Time Values** for further detail.

FLOAT Axis values are shown with decimal parts.

INTEGER Axis values are shown as integers, and are rounded if necessary.

DECIMAL Axis values are shown as decimals. See <http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.3/docs/api/java/text/DecimalFormat.html> for more information.

The characters listed here are used in non-localized patterns. Localized patterns use the corresponding characters taken from this formatter's `DecimalFormatSymbols` object instead, and these characters lose their special status. Two exceptions are the currency sign and quote, which are not localized.

Symbol	Location	Localized?	Meaning
0	Number	Y	Digit
#	Number	Y	Digit, zero shows as absent
.	Number	Y	Decimal separator or monetary decimal separator
-	Number	Y	Minus sign
,	Number	Y	Grouping separator
E	Number	Y	Separates mantissa and exponent in scientific notation. <i>Need not be quoted in prefix or suffix.</i>
;	Subpattern boundary	Y	Separates positive and negative subpatterns
%	Prefix or suffix	Y	Multiply by 100 and show as percentage
\u2030	Prefix or suffix	Y	Multiply by 1000 and show as per mille
¤ (\u00A4)	Prefix or suffix	N	Currency sign, replaced by currency symbol. If doubled, replaced by international currency symbol. If present in a pattern, the

			monetary decimal separator is used instead of the decimal separator.
,	Prefix or suffix	N	Used to quote special characters in a prefix or suffix, for example, "'#'" formats 123 to "#123". To create a single quote itself, use two in a row: "' o' 'clock".

Default

INTEGER

TimeBase

The `TimeBase` attribute specifies the base date to be used when determining the actual date or time value when using a time unit or numeric value. See **Appendix A: Date and Time Values** for further detail.

Example:

```
LeftFormat = (DATE, "%w\n%M/%D", "1 Jan 2000", "1h");
LeftFormat = (DATE, "%M/%D", "1 Apr 96", "1d");
```

Values

String values representing dates or times

Default

None

TimeUnit

The `TimeUnit` attribute controls the time multiplier to be used when determining the actual date/time value when using a numeric value. See **Appendix A: Date and Time Values** for further detail.

Example:

```
LeftFormat = (DATE, "%w\n%M/%D", "1 Jan 2000", "1h");
LeftFormat = (DATE, "%M/%D", "1 Apr 96", "1d");
```

Values

String values representing dates or times

Default

None

LeftLabels

```
LeftLabels = "Label1", "Label2", ...;
```

The `LeftLabels` parameter specifies a list of custom tic mark labels that will be used instead of the numeric labels automatically generated by the axis. The `LeftLabels` will be evenly placed along the axis, overriding any tic placement specified by the `StepValue` attribute.

In a Bar, Combo, Pareto, or Stock Chart, the `BarLabels` parameter overrides the `LeftLabels` (for horizontal bars) parameters.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
LeftLabels = "Laurie", "Amy", "K.C.", "Arnie", "Mike", "Kathy", "Julie",  
            "Steve", "Paul";
```

Attributes

`Label`

LeftMargins

```
LeftMargins = (BottomSideMargin, TopSideMargin);
```

The `LeftMargins` parameter specifies the gap, in pixels, at the beginning and end of the left axis. Most often used to prevent clipping of data points at the extreme ends of the scale.

Example:

```
LeftMargins = (20, 20);
```

LeftScroll

```
LeftScroll = (ScrollMin, ScrollMax);
```

The `LeftScroll` parameter specifies a range of values through which the bottom axis can be scrolled. When the `ScrollMin` and `ScrollMax` attributes are defined for the axis, the axis will be displayed as a slider bar, using the axis color defined, with a white background. The relative size of the slider represents the percentage of the entire range currently being displayed. That is, it graphically depicts the size of the current axis range (`MinValue` and `MaxValue` attributes) relative to the scrollable region (`ScrollMin` and `ScrollMax` attributes). See the `LeftScale` parameter for `MinValue` and `MaxValue` definitions.

`LeftScroll` should only be used in conjunction the `LeftScale` parameter.

Example:

```
LeftScroll = (0, 98);
```

Attributes

`ScrollMin` `ScrollMax`

ScrollMin

ScrollMin sets the lower visible limit for a scrollbar defined with LeftScroll

Example:

```
TopScroll = (0, 98);
```

Values

<MinValue

Default

None

ScrollMax

ScrollMax sets the upper visible limit for a scrollbar defined with BottomScroll

Example:

```
LeftScroll = (0, 98);
```

Values

> MaxValue

Default

None

LeftTicLength

```
LeftTicLength = Number;
```

TheLeftTicLength parameter defines the size of axis tic marks which are displayed along the left axis of a chart. The parameter will reset the automatically generated tic length. The value defines the number of pixels to use for the length of the tic mark. By default, the number of pixels used is the width of the character zero (0) as found in the font applied to the label. Setting the LeftTicLength to the value -1 will cause the default size to be used.

Attributes

Number

Number

Apparent length of a left axis tic mark in a chart, in pixels.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
LeftTicLength = 10;
```

Values

0 No effect (zero length tics are not drawn).
1 or greater Whole number length in pixels

Default

-1

LeftTitle

```
LeftTitle = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, exteriorAlignment);
```

`LeftTitle` describes an optional title, or label, that sits on the left side of a chart, and uses standard attributes for string text, text color, font, font size, and label rotation. As with `Header`, `LeftTitle` is universally available in Visual Mining chart applications.

Used in These Charts

All, but most useful in Pie, Diagram, and Dial, which do not have axes.

Example:

```
LeftTitle = ("Financial Status", royalblue, Helvetica, 14, 0, LEFT);
```

<code>interiorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment to use in text strings that contain multiple lines.
<code>exteriorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment for the entire Title object.
<code>extend</code>	Specified background should extend entire length of chart.

The legal values for `interiorAlignment` and `exteriorAlignment` are LEFT, RIGHT, or CENTER. The legal values for `extend` are ON and OFF.

Attributes

Label Color FontName FontSize Angle interiorAlignment exteriorAlignment

LeftTitleActiveLabel

```
LeftTitleActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
```

`LeftTitleActiveLabel` defines a single active label destination for the `LeftTitle` parameter.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
LeftActiveLabel = ("Destination", "demo.html", "frame1");
```

Attributes

Label *URL* *Target*

LeftTitleBox

```
LeftTitleBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor, TRCornerStyle,
BRCornerStyle, BLCornerStyle, CornerColor);
```

The `LeftTitleBox` specifies a background region just for the `LeftTitle` parameter.

Used in These Charts

All

Attributes

BorderColor *BorderType* *BorderWidth* *Color*
ImageFormat *ImageURL* *TRCornerStyle* *BRCornerStyle*
BLCornerStyle *CornerColor*

XXCornerStyle

The drawing style for each of the four corners of the region. Styles are specified in a clockwise fashion starting in the upper left - Top Left, Top Right, Bottom Right, and Bottom Left. Legal values are SQUARE, SNIP and ROUND. The default is SQUARE.

LeftTics

```
LeftTics = ("Mode", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);
```

The `LeftTics` parameter specifies the label attributes for the tic marks displayed along the left axis. The tic labels are generated automatically based on the other parameter settings, and are displayed using the given label attributes in the `LeftTics` parameter. If any attribute is not defined, any previous value of that attribute will be used.

<code>interiorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment to use in text strings that contain multiple lines.
<code>backgroundColor</code>	Background color of the tic label area
<code>rotationPoint</code>	For rotated axis labels, anchor point for the rotation

The legal values for `interiorAlignment` are LEFT, RIGHT, or CENTER.

The legal values for `rotationPoint` are LEFT, RIGHT.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
LeftTics = ("OFF", black, "Helvetica", 10,LEFT,,RIGHT);
```

Attributes

<i>Mode</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>FontName</i>	<i>FontSize</i>	<i>Angle</i>	<i>interiorAlignment</i>
<i>InteriorAlignment</i>		<i>BackgroundColor</i>		<i>RotationPoint</i>	

Mode

Mode determines whether or not the tic labels are shown on that axis.

Example:

```
LeftTics = ("OFF", black, "Helvetica", 10,LEFT,,RIGHT);
```

Values

ON	Show tic labels for this axis
OFF	Don't show tic labels on this axis

Default

ON

Legend

```
Legend = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);
```

All Visual Mining charts, except for the Diagram chart and Multi-Chart, support the display of a legend anywhere on the chart. Legends offer a key to the data sets. The entries for the `Legend` parameter can be fully specified, or can be loaded automatically using the names and colors assigned to all data sets being displayed.

<code>interiorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment to use in text strings that contain multiple lines.
--------------------------------	---

The legal values for `interiorAlignment` are LEFT, RIGHT, or CENTER.

Used in These Charts

Box, Bar, Bubble, Combo, Dial, Line, Pareto, Pie, Radar, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
Legend = ("Last Quarter", blue, Helvetica, 12, 270);
```

Attributes

Label *Color* *FontName* *FontSize* *Angle* *interiorAlignment*

LegendActiveLabels

```
LegendActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;
```

`LegendActiveLabels` define sets of active label destinations for the `Legend` parameter.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
LegendActiveLabels = ("Set 1", "demo1.html", "frame1"),
                    ("Set 2", "demo2.html", "frame1"),
                    ("Set 3", "demo3.html", "frame1");
```

Attributes

Label *URL* *Target*

LegendAnimationStyle

```
LegendAnimationStyle = FADE | NONE
```

Defines how the legend initially appears in a chart. This parameter is only valid in SVG or SVGWeb output formats.

Example:

```
LegendAnimationStyle = FADE;
```

Values

FADE The legend fades in.

NONE The legend is immediately visible.

Default

NONE

LegendAxis

```
LegendAxis = (XAxis, Yaxis);
```

The `LegendAxis` parameter is optional and is only used if the `LegendLayout` location parameter is `CENTER` or the `LegendBoxSize` parameter is used. This parameter defines the types of coordinates used for the X and Y attributes in the `LegendLayout` parameter and for the `MaxWidth` and `MaxHeight` attributes in the `LegendBoxSize` parameter.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
LegendAxis = (Bottom, Right);
```

Attributes

XAxis Yaxis

XAxis

Specifies which side of a `Legend` becomes the X axis.

Example:

```
LegendAxis = (Bottom, Right);
```

Values

Percent	Values will be between 0 and 1.0 or 0 and 100, being the total width or height of the graph.
Pixel	Raw pixel coordinates
BOTTOM	Map values with the bottom axis of the chart
TOP	Map values with the top axis of the chart

Default

PERCENT

YAxis

Specifies which side of a `Legend` becomes the Y axis.

Example:

```
LegendAxis = (Bottom, Right);
```

Values

Percent	Values will be between 0 and 1.0 or 0 and 100, being the total width or height of the graph.
Pixel	Raw pixel coordinates
LEFT	Map values with the left side of the chart
RIGHT	Map values with the right side of the chart

Default

PERCENT

LegendBox

```
LegendBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor);
```

The `LegendBox` specifies a background region just for the `Legend` parameter, and is optional, but may only appear with the `Legend` parameter. If specified, it defines a box to be displayed as a background for the `Legend`. The box will be automatically scaled to fit all the legend items, unless otherwise restricted by the `LegendBoxSize` parameter.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
LegendBox = (yellow, SHADOW, 5);
```

Attributes

<i>BorderColor</i>	<i>BorderType</i>	<i>BorderWidth</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>ImageFormat</i>
<i>ImageURL</i>				

LegendBoxSize

```
LegendBoxSize = (MaxWidth, MaxHeight);
```

The `LegendBoxSize` parameter is optional, but may only appear with the `Legend` parameter. `LegendBoxSize` is used to specify maximum size values for the legend. This is useful in cases where the legend text must be automatically clipped.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
LegendBoxSize = (100, 150);
```

Attributes

MaxHeight MaxWidth

MaxHeight

`MaxHeight` only limits the height of the legend if it grows too large; it does not explicitly set the height of the legend. If specified, this attribute is also used when automatically determining the number of columns for the legend.

Example:

```
LegendBoxSize = (100, 150);
```

Values

Maximum allowable legend box height in pixels

Default

0

MaxWidth

`MaxWidth` only limits the width of the legend if it grows too large; it does not explicitly set the width of the legend. If specified, this attribute is also used when automatically determining the number of columns for the legend.

Example:

```
LegendBoxSize = (100, 150);
```

Values

Maximum allowable legend box width in pixels

Default

0

LegendDwellAnimationHighlightBorderStyle

```
LegendDwellAnimationHighlightBorderStyle = (lineType, LineWidth, lineColor);
```

Defines the border style to be applied to data points in a series when `LegendDwellAnimationStyle = HIGHLIGHT`.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
LegendDwellAnimationHighlightBorderStyle = (SOLID,1,BLACK);
```

Attributes

<i>LineType</i>	<i>LineWidth</i>	<i>LineColor</i>
-----------------	------------------	------------------

LineType**Values**

SOLID	A solid line is displayed.
DOTTED	A dotted line is displayed.
DASHED	A dashed line is displayed.
DOTDASH	Alternating dots and dashes are displayed.

Default

SOLID

LineWidth**Values**

Width of the line in pixels

Default

1

LineColor**Default**

Black

LegendDwellAnimationHighlightFill

```
LegendDwellAnimationHighlightFill = Color;
```

Defines the color used to fill data points in a series when `LegendDwellAnimationStyle = HIGHLIGHT`.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
LegendDwellAnimationHighlightFill = BLUE);
```

Attributes

Color

Default

NONE

LegendDwellAnimationStyle

LegendDwellAnimationStyle = HIGHLIGHT | NONE

Defines how the chart behaves when the mouse dwells over a legend entry.

Example:

```
LegendDwellAnimationStyle = HIGHLIGHT;
```

Values

HIGHLIGHT All data points in the related series are highlighted using values specified in `LegendDwellAnimationHighlightFill` and `LegendDwellAnimationHighlightBorderStyle`.

NONE No highlight is applied to the data points.

Default

NONE

LegendItems

```
LegendItems = ("Label1", Color1, SymType1, SymSize1, SymStyle1, LineType1, LineWidth1, LineColor1, PatternFill, color1, color2, imageURL, shadowwidth), ...;
```

The `LegendItems` parameter is optional, but may only appear with the `Legend` parameter. If specified, it defines one or more items to be included in the `Legend`, each with its own attributes within the parenthesized set.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
LegendItems = ("1st Data Set", peachpuff, DIAMOND, 5, FILLED, SOLID, 2,
               peachpuff),
              ("2nd Data Set", mintcream, DIAMOND, 5, FILLED, SOLID, 2,
               mintcream),
              ("3rd Data Set", plum, DIAMOND, 5, FILLED, SOLID, 2, plum);
```

Attributes

<i>Label</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>SymType</i>	<i>SymSize</i>
<i>SymStyle</i>	<i>LineStyle</i>	<i>LineWidth</i>	<i>LineColor</i>

SymSize

SymSize indicates the size, in pixels, of the iconic symbol to use for this legend item.

Example:

```
LegendItems = ("1st Data Set", peachpuff, DIAMOND, 5, FILLED, SOLID, 2,
               peachpuff),
```

Values

Integer values of pixels

Default

0

SymStyle

SymStyle indicates the style, either filled or outlined, of the iconic symbol to use for this legend item.

Example:

```
LegendItems = ("1st Data Set", peachpuff, DIAMOND, 5, FILLED, SOLID, 2,
               peachpuff),
```

Values

FILLED
OUTLINED

Default

FILLED

SymType

SymType indicates the kind of iconic symbol to use for this legend item.

Example:

```
LegendItems = ("1st Data Set", peachpuff, DIAMOND, 5, FILLED, SOLID, 2,
               peachpuff),
```


Values

NONE	No symbol is displayed.
CIRCLE	Displays circles
SQUARE	Displays squares
DIAMOND	Displays diamonds
CROSS	Displays crosses
TARGET	Displays targets (bulls-eye)
TRIANGLEDOWN	Displays downward pointing triangles
TRIANGLEUP	Displays upward pointing triangles

Default

SQUARE

PatternFill

The `PatternFill` attribute provides a visual pattern fill for a legend item. The `Color1` and `Color2` attributes provide colors to use in creating the pattern fill.

Type	NONE	no pattern, do default fill, if any
	Built-In Patterns	
	FSLASH	front slash type
	BSLASH	back slash type
	DGRID	diagonal grid lines, (front and back slash lines)
	HORIZONTAL	horizontal lines
	VERTICAL	vertical lines
	GRID	grid lines, (horizontal and vertical lines)
	Gradients	
	GRADIENTVERTICAL	bottom to top style gradient
	GRADIENHORIZONTAL	left to right style gradient
	GRADIENTFDIAG	top right to bottom left style gradient
	GRADIENTBDIAG	top left to bottom right style gradient
	GRADIENTRADIAL	radial style gradient
	GRADIENTCENTERHORIZONTAL	center out horizontal style gradient
	GRADIENTCENTERVERTICAL	center out vertical style gradient
	Images	
	IMAGE	use an image specified in the optional <code>imageURL</code> element
color1	This color is used in the following ways: - <i>Foreground color for patterns</i> - <i>Starting color for gradients</i> - <i>Ignored in images</i>	
color 2	This color is used in the following ways: - <i>Background color for patterns</i> - <i>Stopping color for gradients</i>	

	- Ignored in images	
imageURL	The URL to an image to use as the fill	

LegendLayout

`LegendLayout = (Type, Location, X, Y, Justify, Columns);`

The `LegendLayout` parameter is optional, but may only appear with the `Legend` parameter. If specified, it defines the placement of the legend within the chart.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
LegendLayout = (HORIZONTAL, BOTTOM, 0, 0, LEFT, 2);
```

Attributes

Columns	Justify	Location	Type
X	Y		

Columns

The `Type` and `Columns` attributes specify the way legend items are displayed within the legend box. In general, the `Columns` attribute specifies the desired number of text columns.

Example:

```
LegendLayout = (HORIZONTAL, BOTTOM, 0, 0, LEFT, 2);
```

Values

- < 0 The number of columns will be automatically determined in order to prevent the legend height from exceeding the height of the graph or the maximum height specified by the `LegendBoxSize` parameter.
- 0 or 1 A single column will be displayed.
- > 1 The specified number of columns will be displayed.

Default

-1

Justify

When using a `Location` value of `CENTER`, the `Justify` attribute determines where the legend box is located relative to the legend control point specified by `X` and `Y`, as shown below:

TOPLEFT	TOP	TOPRIGHT
---------	-----	----------

LEFT	CENTER	RIGHT
BOTTOMLEFT	BOTTOM	BOTTOMRIGHT

For example, if `Justify` is set to `TOP`, then the legend will be displayed *below* the control point. That is, the top of the legend will be positioned at the control point. If, on the other hand, `BOTTOMRIGHT` is chosen, then the bottom right corner of the legend will be positioned at the control point.

Example:

```
LegendLayout = (HORIZONTAL, BOTTOM, 100, 100, BOTTOMRIGHT, 2);
```

Values

TOPLEFT	Displayed at the top of the panel and is left justified
TOP	Displayed at the top of the panel and is center justified
TOPRIGHT	Displayed at the top of the panel and is right justified
LEFT	Displayed at the left of the panel and is left justified
CENTER	X and Y attributes used to specify legend control point.
RIGHT	Displayed at the right of the panel and is right justified
BOTTOMLEFT	Displayed at the bottom of the panel and is left justified
BOTTOM	Displayed at the bottom of the panel and is center justified
BOTTOMRIGHT	Displayed at the bottom of the panel and is right justified

Default

CENTER

Location

The `Location` attribute defines the location of the legend relative to the graph. All of the location values, except for `CENTER`, specify fixed areas outside of the graph, and the size of the legend will affect the size of the graph. In those cases, the exact placement of the legend is completely controlled by the chart, with appropriate justification. For example, a `TOP` chart legend is displayed at the top of the panel and is center justified, while a `BOTTOMRIGHT` legend is displayed below the graph and is right justified.

If the `Location` is set to `CENTER`, then the `x`, `y` attributes are used to specify the location of the legend *control point*. The control point can be specified using a number of different coordinate types (see `LegendAxis` parameter for details) but in all cases, it represents an anchor position *within* the confines of the chart itself. That is, the control point is a location that lies inside of the axes. As such, any legend displayed using the `CENTER` location will be clipped to the borders of the chart.

When using the `CENTER` location, the `Justify` attribute determines where the legend box is located relative to the legend control point specified by `x` and `y`.

Example:

```
LegendLayout = (HORIZONTAL, BOTTOM, 100, 100, BOTTOMRIGHT, 2);
```

Values

TOPLEFT	Displayed at the top of the panel and is left justified
TOP	Displayed at the top of the panel and is center justified
TOPRIGHT	Displayed at the top of the panel and is right justified
LEFT	Displayed at the left of the panel and is left justified
CENTER	X and Y attributes used to specify legend control point.
RIGHT	Displayed at the right of the panel and is right justified
BOTTOMLEFT	Displayed at the bottom of the panel and is left justified
BOTTOM	Displayed at the bottom of the panel and is center justified
BOTTOMRIGHT	Displayed at the bottom of the panel and is right justified

Default

RIGHT

Type

The `Type` and `Columns` attributes specify the way legend items are displayed within the legend box. In general, the `Type` attribute specifies the desired orientation and the `Columns` attribute specifies the desired number of columns.

Example:

```
LegendLayout = (HORIZONTAL, BOTTOM, 100, 100, BOTTOMRIGHT, 2);
```

Values

HORIZONTAL The number of columns will be automatically determined in order to prevent the legend width from exceeding the width of the graph or the maximum width specified by the `LegendBoxSize` parameter.

If `Columns` is 0 or 1, a single column will be displayed.

VERTICAL The number of columns will be automatically determined in order to prevent the legend height from exceeding the height of the graph or the maximum height specified by the `LegendBoxSize` parameter.

If `Columns` is 0 or 1, a single row will be displayed.

Default

VERTICAL

X

Specifies the X position of the control point of the Legend.

Example:

```
LegendLayout = (HORIZONTAL, BOTTOM, 100, 100, BOTTOMRIGHT, 2);
```

Values

Percent	Values will be between 0 and 1.0 or 0 and 100, being the total width or height of the graph.
Pixel	Raw pixel coordinates
BOTTOM	Map values with the bottom axis of the chart
TOP	Map values with the top axis of the chart

Default

50

Y

Specifies the Y position of the control point of the Legend

Example:

```
LegendLayout = (HORIZONTAL, BOTTOM, 100, 100, BOTTOMRIGHT, 2);
```

Values

Percent	Values will be between 0 and 1.0 or 0 and 100, being the total width or height of the graph.
Pixel	Raw pixel coordinates
LEFT	Map values with the left side of the chart
RIGHT	Map values with the right side of the chart

Default

50

Line3Ddepth

```
Line3Ddepth[N] = depth;
```

If `Line3DDepth` is specified, then the lines drawn on the chart can be “3D.” This parameter can be used with the `LineWidth` parameter to achieve visible separation between 3D line sets.

Used in These Charts

Combo, Line, Pareto, Stock, X-Y

Example:

```
Line3DDepth = 17;
```

Attributes

Depth

Depth

`Depth` indicates the width of the line along a Z-axis.

Example:

```
Line3DDepth = 17;
```

Values

- >1 If depth is greater than 1, then all line sets will be displayed as 3D lines. The max amount of space allocated to each line in the Z dimension will be "depth" pixels.
- 1 Lines will not be seen as 3D

Default

1

LineAnimationStyle

```
LineAnimationStyle = BEND | FADE | NONE
```

Specifies how lines initially appear in a line chart. This parameter is only valid in SVG or SVGWeb output formats.

Attributes

Style

Style

style refers to the manner in which lines are first rendered in a line chart.

Example:

```
LineAnimationStyle = BEND;
```

Values

- BEND The lines start as a straight line at zero and each point bends to its actual value.
- FADE The lines fade in.
- NONE The lines are immediately visible.

Default

NONE

LineAxis

```
LineAxis[N] = (XAxis1, YAxis1), (XAxis2, YAxis2), ...;
```

The `LineAxis` parameter defines a set of one or more axes for a line chart, and must correspond to a `DataSet`. The attributes define the specific axis to be used when mapping the X and Y values respectively

for each data set defined. The `XAxis` attribute may be set to `BOTTOM` or `TOP`, while the `YAxis` may be set to `LEFT` or `RIGHT`.

Used in These Charts

Combo, Line, Stock, X-Y

Example:

```
LineAxis = (BOTTOM, LEFT), (BOTTOM, LEFT);
```

Attributes

`XAxis` `YAxis`

LineColorTable

```
LineColorTable[1-50] = Color1, Color2, Color3, Color4, Color5, ...;
```

`LineColorTable` defines a set of colors for dataset N that overrides all other color specifications for that set. The parameters used for specifying the color of data points in a chart are (in ascending order of precedence) `ColorTable`, `LinesSets`, `LineSymbol`, and `LineColorTable`. `LineColorTable` is used most frequently to color some specific data point.

For example

```
LineColorTable2 = ,,blue;
```

will change the third data point in the second series to blue, while all other datapoints in the chart continue to be colored by one of the other color related parameters.

The colors you can use are defined in the common `Color` attribute (Chapter 4) .

Used in These Charts

Combo, Line, Stock, XY

Example:

```
BarColorTable2 = , , red;
```

Attributes

None

LineDropShadow

```
LineDropShadow = (color, offsetx, offsety, size);
```

`LineDropShadow` places a shadow on the background field of the Combo, Line, Stock or XY chart. The color, orientation, and size of the shadow can be defined. The tuple element `color` sets the color of the shadow. That color value is interpolated to complete transparency as it reaches the end of the shadow's blur area. `Offsetx` and `offsety` define the center point of the shadow; `offsetx` sets the x-axis offset from

the chart's center-point; `offsety` sets the y-axis offset. When an offset attribute is set to a whole number value, the position of the drop shadow is offset from the chart's center point by the number of pixels set by that whole number. When an offset is set to a fractional value (between 0 and 1), the value is interpreted as a percentage of the width of the object casting the shadow. The center of the drop shadow is repositioned based upon the values or percentages set for `offsetx` and `offsety`. Offset attribute values may be positive or negative. `Size` sets the size of the blur area, the region beyond the actual drop shadow shape where the shadow is extended and blurred into transparency. The size of this blurred region is controlled by the `size` attribute. The blurred region becomes larger and more diffuse as the value of `size` is increased. When `size` is set to a whole number value, the size of the blurred area is defined in pixels. When `size` is set to a fractional value (between 0 and 1), the value is interpreted as a percentage of the width of the object casting the shadow. When using a fractional value, enclose the value in double-quotes to "escape" the decimal point.

Used in These Charts

Combo, Line, Stock, X-Y

Example:

```
LineDropShadow = (Black,5,5,"0.05");
```

Attributes

Color	Offsetx	offsety	Size
-------	---------	---------	------

Color

`Color` specifies the base color of the shadow to be drawn behind the chart.

Example:

```
LineDropShadow = (black, "-.05", "-0.05", 55);
```

Offsetx

`Offsetx` specifies the x-coordinate offset from center.

Example:

```
LineDropShadow = (black, 25 -10, 25);
```

Offsety

`Offsety` specifies the y-coordinate offset from center.

Example:

```
LineDropShadow = (black, 25 -10, 25);
```

Size

Size specifies the width of the blurred area.

Example:

```
LineDropShadow = (black, "-.05","-.05", 55);
```

LineFillPattern

```
LineFillPattern[N] = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
```

The `LineFillPattern` parameter provides a visual pattern fill for the line area of a chart.

Type	NONE	no pattern, do default fill, if any
	Built-In Patterns	
	FSLASH	front slash type
	BSLASH	back slash type
	DGRID	diagonal grid lines, (front and back slash lines)
	HORIZONTAL	horizontal lines
	VERTICAL	vertical lines
	GRID	grid lines, (horizontal and vertical lines)
	Gradients	
	GRADIENTVERTICAL	bottom to top style gradient
	GRADIENTHORIZONTAL	left to right style gradient
	GRADIENTFDIAG	top right to bottom left style gradient
	GRADIENBTDIAG	top left to bottom right style gradient
	GRADIENTRADIAL	radial style gradient
	GRADIENTCENTERHORIZONTAL	center out horizontal style gradient
	GRADIENTCENTERVERTICAL	center out vertical style gradient
	Images	
	IMAGE	use an image specified in the optional imageURL element
color1	This color is used in the following ways: - <i>Foreground color for patterns</i> - <i>Starting color for gradients</i> - <i>Ignored in images</i>	
color 2	This color is used in the following ways:	

	- Background color for patterns - Stopping color for gradients - Ignored in images	
imageURL	The URL to an image to use as the fill	

Used in These Charts

Line

Example:

```
LineFillPattern = (VERTICAL,blue,white);
```

Attributes

Type	Color1	Color2
ImageFormat	ImageURL	

LineLabels[n]

```
LineLabels[1-50] = ("Label", "URL", "Target"),...;
```

`LineLabels` defines sets of sets of active label destinations for the lines in a line graph, and maps to `LineSets`, which must also be specified.

Used in These Charts

Combo, Stock

Example:

```
LineLabels1 = ("OUTLINE", "fr71h.html", "frame1"), ("OUTLINE", "fr72h.html", "frame1"), ("OUTLINE", "fr73h.html", " frame1");
```

Attributes

Label	URL	Target
-------	-----	--------

LineSet[n]

```
LineSet[1-50] = y1, y2, y3,...;
```

Defines a list of from 1 up to 50 Y values for each line set in a line chart, and corresponds to the `LineSets` parameter, with which it must be used. X values are not specified because the line chart style assumes automatic uniform spacing along the X Axis of the graph.

Used in These Charts

Combo, Line, Radar, Stock, X-Y

Example:

```
LineSets = ("Hammers", black), ("Clamps", black), ("Wrenches", black),
           ("Pliers", black);
LineSet1 = 40, -100, 80, 50, 40;
LineSet2 = 60, 50, 10, 40, 30;
LineSet3 = -50, 20, 49, 10, 89;
LineSet4 = 40, 50, 150, 150, 200;
```

Attributes

Y

Y

A real value, corresponding to a set within the `LineSet` parameter. Null values, which consist of no space between delimiting commas, may be assigned and are displayed differently depending on the `GraphType`.

Example:

```
LineSet1 = 10, 20, 30, 40;
LineSet2 = 60,,10,40,30;
```

Values

>= 0

Default

None

LineSets

```
LineSets[N] = (Name1, SymColor1), (Name2, SymColor2), ...;
```

By default, the `Name` and `SymColor` assigned to each data set will be used in the chart legend. At most 50 line sets may be displayed.

Used in These Charts

Combo, Line, Radar, Stock, X-Y

Example:

```
LineSets = ("Sprocket", black),
           ("Actuator", black),
           ("Do-Hicky", black),
           ("Thingy", black);
```

Attributes

Name SymColor

Name

The Name of a `LineSet` is an identifier, which will only appear in the chart if a legend is used in the chart.

Example:

```
LineSets = ("Sprocket", black),
           ("Actuator", black),
           ("Do-Hicky", black),
           ("Thingy", black);
```

Value

Any legal string value

Default

None

SymColor

If a `SymColor` is not specified in the vector, then the previously specified color will be used. If the color is specified as `NULL`, then a default color will be chosen from the color table. `SymColor` is used in the definitions of a legend, and may be overridden by the specification of a color in the `LineStyle` parameter.

Example:

```
LineSets = ("Sprocket", black),
           ("Actuator", purple),
           ("Do-Hicky", red),
           ("Thingy", orange);
```

Value

Any legal color value (see `Color` attribute in Chapter 4).

Default

black

LineStyle

```
LineStyle = (Type, LineWidth, Color, FillColor, LineType, LineType, FillType), ... ;
```

This parameter specifies the line style to be displayed for one or more line sets.

Used in These Charts

Bubble, Combo, Line, Radar, Stock, Strip, X-Y

Example:

```
LineStyle = (SOLID, 3, blue, blue, NORMAL, OFF),
           (SOLID, 2, red, red, FIT, COLOR);
```

Attributes

Color *FillColor* *LineStyle* *LineWidth* *Type*

FillColor

If this attribute is not NULL, then the area under the line set will be filled with the given color.

Example:

```
LineStyle =(SOLID, 3, skyblue, lightskyblue),
           (SOLID, 3, red, pink),           <!-- red line with pink fill -->
           (SOLID, 3, green, lightgreen),
           (SOLID, 3, orange, peachpuff);
```

Values

NULL Also, value left unspecified: No color fills the area under the line.
Any legal color Area under the line is filled. See Chapter 4 for the `Color` attribute.

Default

None

Type

The style of line to draw

Values

NONE
SOLID
DOTTED
DASHED
DOTDASH

Default

SOLID

LineStyle

The type of line to use to connect the points in the series

Values

NORMAL
FIT
BOTH

Default

NORMAL

FillType

The type of fill to use for the series. ON will force a fill, using a color from the Color Table if a fill color is not defined. OFF will not fill, even if a fill color is specified, COLOR will only if a fill color is specified.

Values

ON
OFF
COLOR

Default

COLOR

LineStyleSymbol

```
LineStyleSymbol[N] = (Type, Size, Style, BorderColor, BorderWidth, ImageURL, SymbolColor,ShadowWidth), ...;
```

LineStyleSymbol specifies the symbols to be displayed for one or more line sets. That is, the first parenthesized group defines the symbol for the first line set, and so on.

Used in These Charts

Combo, Line, Radar, Stock, Strip, X-Y

Example:

```
LineStyleSymbol = (IMAGE,,,,,"$SYMBOLS/save.gif"),
                  (IMAGE,,,,,"$SYMBOLS/cut.gif"),
                  (IMAGE,,,,,"$SYMBOLS/paste.gif"),
                  (IMAGE,,,,,"$SYMBOLS/pinwheel.gif");

LineStyleSymbol = (CIRCLE, 6, BOTH, white, 1, grey, 0),
                  (SQUARE, 6, BOTH, cyan, 1, red, 2),
                  (DIAMOND, 6, BOTH, firebrick, 1),
                  (CROSS, 6, BOTH, green, 1);
```

Attributes

<i>BorderColor</i>	<i>BorderWidth</i>	<i>ImageURL</i>	<i>ShadowWidth</i>
Size	Style	SymbolColor	Type

Size

Size specifies the size of the symbol in pixels. This attribute is ignored for IMAGE symbols.

Example:

```
LineStyleSymbol = (CIRCLE, 6, BOTH, white, 1),
                  (SQUARE, 7, BOTH, cyan, 1),
                  (DIAMOND, 9, BOTH, firebrick, 1),
                  (CROSS, 8, BOTH, green, 1);
```

Values

Any integer value in pixels

Default

None

SymbolColor

SymbolColor specifies for foreground color of the LineSymbol.

ShadowThickness

ShadowThickness specifies for size of the shadow behind a LineSymbol. Any number other than 0 causes NetCharts to choose a shadow size based on the size of the symbol. Specifying a value of 0 suppresses the shadow.

Style

Style specifies how the LineSymbol should be drawn, including FILLED, OUTLINED, or BOTH. If FILLED is specified, the symbol is filled with the line set color. If OUTLINED is specified, only the outline is drawn, using the line set color. If BOTH is specified, then the symbol is filled with the line set color and the outline is drawn using the borderColor.

Example:

```
LineSymbol = (CIRCLE, 6, BOTH, white, red),
             (SQUARE, 6, OUTLINE, orchid),
             (DIAMOND, 6, FILLED),
             (CROSS, 6, BOTH, white, darkcyan);
```

Values

FILLED	Symbol is filled with the LineSet color.
OUTLINED	Only the outline is drawn, using the LineSet color
BOTH	Symbol is filled with the LineSet and the outline is drawn using the BorderColor

Default

None

Type

Type specifies the type of symbol to be displayed on the line set.

Example:

```
LineSymbol = (CIRCLE, 6, BOTH, white, 1),
             (SQUARE, 6, BOTH, cyan, 1),
             (DIAMOND, 6, BOTH, firebrick, 1),
             (CROSS, 6, BOTH, green, 1);
```

Values

NONE	No symbol is displayed.
CIRCLE	Displays circles
SQUARE	Displays squares
DIAMOND	Displays diamonds
CROSS	Displays crosses
TARGET	Displays targets (bulls-eye)
TRIANGLEDOWN	Displays downward pointing triangles
TRIANGLEUP	Displays upward pointing triangles
IMAGE	If specified, the <code>ImageURL</code> attribute is required and will be used to load a GIF image for the symbol.

Default

None

LineSymbolSpotlights

```
LineSymbolSpotlights = (start,stop,center,centeroffsetx,centeroffsety, focusoffsetx, focusoffsety,radius),...;
```

Adds or overlays a color fill over one or more existing fill patterns to produce multiple layered color effects. The spotlight “illuminates” the line symbols. The center of the spotlight and its focus can be adjusted independently by adjusting offsets from the symbol center point. The elements *centeroffsetx* and *centeroffsety* set the x and y-coordinates of the center of the spotlight as an offset of the chart center point. When set to whole numbers, *centeroffsetx* and *centeroffsety* specify the number of pixels to offset from the chart center point. When set to fractional values (between 0 and 1), they are interpreted as percentages of the width of the symbols. Percentage values are written using a decimal point (e.g. “0.05” and “0.50” represent 5% and 50%, respectively). When using a fractional value, enclose the tuple element in double-quotes to “escape” the decimal point. The element *focusoffsetx* is the offset from the chart center which defines the x-coordinate of the focus point of the spotlight. The element *focusoffsety* is the offset from the chart center which defines the y-coordinate of the focus point of the spotlight. When set to whole numbers, *focusoffsetx* and *focusoffsety* specify the offset from the center in pixels. When set to fractional values (between 0 and 1), they are interpreted as percentages of the width of the bars. The element *radius* sets the size of the spotlight, from its center to its edge. When set to a whole number, it sets the size of the *radius* in pixels; when set to a fractional value, it sets the radial diameter of the spotlight based upon that percentage of the minimum height and width of the symbols on the chart.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Pareto, Stock, XY

Example:

```
LineSymbolSpotlights = (purple_40,blue_155,RIGHT,50,-50,100,150,250);
```

Attributes

<code>start</code>	<code>stop</code>	<code>center</code>
<code>centeroffsetx</code>	<code>centeroffsety</code>	<code>focusoffsetx</code>
<code>focusoffsety</code>	<code>radius</code>	

Start

`Start` specifies the first of the two colors which will be interpolated to produce a gradient spotlight.

Example:

```
LineStyleSpotlights = (purple_40, blue_155, LEFT, 20,10,120,-120,250);
```

Stop

`Stop` specifies the second of two colors which will be interpolated to produce a gradient spotlight.

Center

`Center` specifies the position around of the center of the chart where the spotlight center will be placed.

Values

RIGHT	Offsets the center point of the spotlight to the right of the center point of the chart.
LEFT	Offsets the center point to the left.
TOP	Offsets the center point to the top.
BOTTOM	Offsets the center point to the bottom.
CENTER	Uses the chart center point for the spotlight center point.
TOPRIGHT	Offsets the center point of the spotlight to the top right.
TOPLEFT	Offsets the center point of the spotlight to the top left.
BOTTOMRIGHT	Offsets the center point of the spotlight to the bottom right.
BOTTOMLEFT	Offsets the center point of the spotlight to the bottom left.

Default

CENTER

Centeroffsetx

`Centeroffsetx` specifies the x-coordinate offset for the spotlight center.

Centeroffsety

`Centeroffsety` specifies the y-coordinate offset for the spotlight center.

Focusoffsetx

`Focusoffsetx` specifies the x-coordinate offset for the center of the spotlight's focus.

Focusoffsety

`Focusoffsety` specifies the y-coordinate offset for the center of the spotlight's focus.

Radius

`Radius` specifies the length of the radius of the spotlight from the center of the spotlight.

LineValueLabel

```
LineValueLabel[N] = (mode, color, font name, width);
```

Defines the label value to be displayed for each point in a lineset.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Line, Radar, Stock, Strip, X-Y

Example:

```
LineValueLabel = ("ON", black, "Helvetica", 18);
```

Attributes

Mode Color Font Name Width

LineValueLabelBox

```
LineValueLabelBox[N] = (color, mode, depth);
```

Defines the line label box to be displayed with each point on a lineset.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Line, Radar, Stock, Strip, X-Y

Example:

```
LineValueLabelBox = (grey, RAISED, 3);
```

Attributes

Color Mode Depth

LineValueLabelStyle`LineValueLabelStyle[N] = labelposition1, labelposition2, ... labelpositionN;`

Defines where the LineValueLabel text will display for each point of the lineset.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Line, Radar, Stock, Strip, X-Y

Example:`LineValueLabelStyle = TOP;`**Values**

TOPLEFT	Displayed at the top left point in a lineset
TOP	Displayed at the top of the point in a lineset
TOPRIGHT	Displayed at the top right point in a lineset
LEFT	Displayed at the left of the point in a lineset
CENTER	Displayed at the center point in a lineset
RIGHT	Displayed at the right of the point in a lineset
BOTTOMLEFT	Displayed at the bottom left point in a lineset
BOTTOM	Displayed at the bottom of the point in a lineset
BOTTOMRIGHT	Displayed at the bottom right point in a lineset

Default

TOP

Attributes

Label Position

LineWidth`LineWidth[N] = PercentDepth;`

LineWidth determines the width of a 3D line in a line chart, with reference to the amount of space specified by the z-dimension in the Line3DDepth parameter.

Used in These Charts

Combo, Line, Pareto, Stock, X-Y

Example:

```
LineWidth = 60;
```

Attributes

PercentDepth

PercentDepth

This percentage value, 0-100 or 0.0-1.0, determines the amount of space actually used to display 3D lines when Line3DDepth is greater than 1.

Example:

```
LineWidth = 0.6;
```

Values

0 to 100 or 0.0 to 1.0 If 100 percent is specified, then each line will completely fill the amount of space specified by Line3DDepth in the Z dimension. If 50 percent is specified, then each line will occupy only 50 percent of that space, which will result in a visible separation between each line set.

Default

100

MeanActiveLabels

```
MeanActiveLabels = ("Label1", "URL1", "Target1"),...;
```

MeanActiveLabels define the active labels associated with mean values.

Used in These Charts

Box Chart

Example:

```
MeanActiveLabels = (lightgray, SHADOW, 3,,,gray);
```

Attributes

Label, Target, URL

MeanColor

```
MeanColor = Color;
```

MeanColor allows users to specify the color to be used to display the mean value. This value is used if no color is specified in the MeanSymbol parameter. The default value is the value of the MedianColor

Used in These Charts

Box Chart

Example:

```
MeanColor = red;
```

Attributes

Color

MeanLine

```
MeanLine = (type, width, color);
```

MeanLine allows the users to draw a line that connects the mean of each data series in a Box Chart.

Used in These Charts

Box Chart

Example:

```
MeanLine = (DASHED, 3, green);
```

type	type of line to draw. Legal values are SOLID, DASHED, DOTTED and DOTDASH
width	width in pixels of the line, the default is 1.
color	color of the line, the default is the MeanColor

Attributes

Color, Type, Width

MeanSymbol

```
MeanSymbol = (type1, size1, style1, bordercolor1, borderwidth1, image1, color1),... ;
```

MeanSymbol is used to define the style in which to draw the mean value.

Used in These Charts

Box Chart

Example:

```
MeanSymbol = (CIRCLE, 6, BOTH, white, 1);
```

typeN	the type of symbol to use for the mean in data series N. Legal values are NONE, CIRCLE, SQUARE, DIAMOND, CROSS, TARGET, TRIANGLEDOWN, TRIANGLEUP, IMAGE
sizeN	the size in pixels of the symbols for the mean in data series N
styleN	the drawing style for the mean in data series N. Legal values are FILLED, OUTLINED or BOTH
borderColorN	the color of the border for the mean in data series N
borderWidthN	the width in pixels of the border for the mean in data series N
imageN	the image to use for displaying for the mean in data series N
colorN	the color for the mean in data series N

Attributes

Type, Size, Style, borderColor, borderWidth, Image, Color

MedianColor

```
MedianColor[N] = Color;
```

MedianColor determines the color to be used when drawing the median. If MedianColor is not defined, the default color is white.

Used in These Charts

Box

Example:

```
MedianColor = xE3E3E3;
MedianColor = silver;
```

Attributes

Color

MetaData

```
MetaData = ("name", "value"), ("name", "value"), ...;
```

The `MetaData` parameter allows a chart writer to embed useful information about the chart within its definition.

Used in These Charts

ALL

Example:

The parameter allows the setting of any number of name/value pairs. For example,

```
MetaData=("Author", "John Doe"),  
("Creation Date", "January 21, 2001"),  
("Department", "Sales");
```

This information, once embedded in the chart through the `MetaData` parameter, can be searched via a NetCharts Server. For example, let's say you want to search your server for all charts created for the sales department. A possible solution would be to institute a company wide policy mandating that all charts have a `MetaData` parameter containing the department for which the chart was developed. Searching for the word `Department` and `Sales` in all charts would give the desired results.

Attributes

Name *Value*

MinimumDataPoints

```
MinimumDataPoints = int_val;
```

`MinimumDataPoints` defines the number of data points the must be present in a series in order for the chart to draw in summary mode. IF `ShowDataPoints` is OFF, and the minimum number of data points necessary to calculate a summary display are not present, the raw data will be displayed.

Used in These Charts

Box Chart

Example:

```
MinimumDataPoints = 12;
```

Attributes*Value***NaturalDisplayOrder**

`NaturalDisplayOrder = ON / OFF;`

The new Box Chart provides control over the left to right order of data set displays. The default behavior for a BoxChart in VERTICAL mode is to display the series from right to left. Most charts make more sense when they are laid out left to right. The NaturalDisplayOrder parameter provides control over this behavior.

Used in These Charts

Box Chart

Example:

```
NaturalDisplayOrder = ON;
NaturalDisplayOrder = OFF;
```

Default

ON

Attributes*Mode***NodeBox**

```
NodeBox[N] = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, ImageURL, ImageFormat, BorderColor, TRCornerStyle,
BRCornerStyle, BLCornerStyle, CornerColor), . . . ;
```

The NodeBox parameter controls the appearance of the box that forms the nodes in diagram charts. If only one ‘tuple is used, all the boxes will appear the same. Otherwise, the order of the ‘tuples maps to the order in which the nodes were defined in the Nodes parameter.

Notice that in the example, a one-pixel transparent GIF image is used to invisibly anchor two edges so that the edges may look as though they turn a corner. This is done because the Edge parameter only allows one single straight line per edge.

Used in These Charts

Diagram

Example:

```

NodeBox =
  (white, BOX, 1, "../../../images/blonde-woman.gif",,gray)
  (white, BOX, 1, "../../../images/susan.gif",,gray),
  (white, BOX, 1, "../../../images/glasses-girl.gif",,gray),
  (white, BOX, 1, "../../../images/tie-guy.gif",,gray),
  (white, BOX, 1, "../../../images/coffeeshopguy.gif",,gray),
  (white, NONE, 0, "../../../images/pixel-clear.gif"),
  (white, NONE, 0, "../../../images/pixel-clear.gif"),
  (white, NONE, 0, "../../../images/pixel-clear.gif");

```

Attributes

Color BorderType BorderWidth ImageURL ImageFormat
 BorderColor TRCornerStyle BRCornerStyle BLCornerStyle CornerColor

XXCornerStyle

The drawing style for each of the four corners of the region. Styles are specified in a clockwise fashion starting in the upper left - Top Left, Top Right, Bottom Right, and Bottom Left. Legal values are SQUARE, SNIP and ROUND. The default is SQUARE.

NodeDrag

```
NodeDrag[N] = "ON"/"OFF";
```

The `NodeDrag` switch is used to allow or stop the user from dragging the nodes of the diagram chart with the mouse.

Used in These Charts

Diagram

Example:

```

NodeDrag = "ON";
NodeDrag = "OFF";

```

Attributes

(Switch)

Switch

This switch sets the on/off state.

Example:

```

NodeDrag = "ON";
NodeDrag = "OFF";

```

Values

ON	Allows the user to drag the hands on the applet dial
OFF	Stops the user from dragging the hands on the applet dial

Default

ON

NodeLabel

```
NodeLabel[N] = (Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle), ...;
```

`NodeLabel` is an optional parameter that controls the specific appearance and style of the labels for named nodes defined with the `Nodes` parameter. The order of the node labels maps to the order in which the nodes were defined. If any attribute is not specified in the vector, then the previously specified attribute will be used.

Note that if any attribute is not specified in the 'tuple, then the previously specified attribute will be used. If a color is specified as `NULL` or omitted, then a color will be chosen from a `ColorTable` parameter.

Used in These Charts

Diagram

Example:

```
NodeLabel = (black, "Helvetica", 8);
```

```
NodeLabel = (yellow, "TimesRoman", 8, 0), (yellow, "TimesRoman", 8, 0);
```

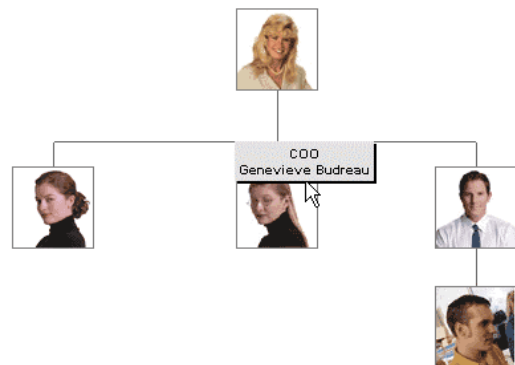
Attributes

Label	Color	FontName	FontSize	Angle	interiorAlignment
-------	-------	----------	----------	-------	-------------------

Nodes

```
Nodes[N] = (Name, Label, X, Y), ...;
```

`Nodes` defines all the nodes in a diagram chart, by naming, labeling, and positioning them. The example below was used in the diagram chart on the right.



Used in These Charts

Diagram

Example:

```
Nodes =
  ("CEO", "", 200, 31),
  ("VP Sales", "", 31, 150),
  ("COO", "", 200, 150),
```

```

("VP Marketing", "", 350, 150),
("Webmaster", "", 350, 240)
("sales-node", "", 31, 100), <!-- Invisible node to turn a corner -->
("coo-node", "", 200, 100), <!-- Invisible node to turn a corner -->
("marketing-node", "", 350, 100); <!-- Invisible node to turn a corner -->

```

Attributes

Name	Label	X	Y
------	-------	---	---

X

The *x* value maps the location of the center of a node along the chart's X-axis, and is given in pixels.

Example:

```

Nodes =
("CEO", "", 200, 31),
("VP Sales", "", 31, 150),
("COO", "", 200, 150),
("VP Marketing", "", 350, 150),
("Webmaster", "", 350, 240)
("sales-node", "", 31, 100), <!-- Invisible node to turn a corner -->
("coo-node", "", 200, 100), <!-- Invisible node to turn a corner -->
("marketing-node", "", 350, 100); <!-- Invisible node to turn a corner -->

```

Values

Positive numbers greater than or equal to 0.

Default

No defaults

Y

The *y* value maps the location of the center of a node along the chart's Y-axis, and is given in pixels.

Example:

```

Nodes =
("CEO", "", 200, 31),
("VP Sales", "", 31, 150),
("COO", "", 200, 150),
("VP Marketing", "", 350, 150),
("Webmaster", "", 350, 240)
("sales-node", "", 31, 100), <!-- Invisible node to turn a corner -->
("coo-node", "", 200, 100), <!-- Invisible node to turn a corner -->
("marketing-node", "", 350, 100); <!-- Invisible node to turn a corner -->

```

Values

Positive numbers greater than or equal to 0.

Default

No defaults

NoteActiveLabels[n]

```
NoteActiveLabels[1-20] = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;
```

`NoteActiveLabels[n]` defines a list of custom active labels to be associated with each note in a particular `NoteSet`. That is, these labels will be displayed whenever the mouse "dwells" over a given note. This can be used to provide the user with additional information about that particular note or to "drill-down" to another document. See `ActiveLabels` for a detailed explanation of active label capabilities.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
NoteActiveLabels1 = ("$13,422", "../daily/stats.html", "statwin"), ("$27,002"),
("$33,812"), ("$12,799");
```

Attributes

<i>Label</i>	<i>URL</i>	<i>Target</i>
--------------	------------	---------------

NoteArrow

```
NoteArrow[N] = (LineType1, LineWidth1, LineColor1, ArrowType1, ArrowStyle1), (LineType2, LineWidth2,
LineColor2, ArrowType2, ArrowStyle2), ...;
```

`NoteArrow` defines a list of list of line and arrow definitions, with the first in the list referring to `NoteSet1`, the second in the list to `NoteSet2`, and so on.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
NoteArrow = (SOLID, 2, red, TOFROM, BLOCK);
```

Attributes

<i>LineType</i>	<i>LineWidth</i>	<i>LineColor</i>	<i>ArrowType</i>	<i>ArrowStyle</i>
-----------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	-------------------

LineColor

`LineColor` controls the color of the line in the `NoteArrow`. This parameter operates in all respects as the typical `Color` parameter. See Chapter 4 for specifics.

ArrowType

`ArrowType` controls the direction of the arrowhead terminating the `NoteArrow`.

Example:

```
NoteArrow = (SOLID, 2, red, TOFROM, BLOCK);
```

Values

NONE	No arrowhead is shown
FROMTO	Arrowhead is oriented and placed with last point on the line
TOFROM	Arrowhead is oriented and placed with first point on the line
BOTH	Two arrowheads are used, one oriented and placed with the last point on the line, the second oriented and placed with the first point on the line.

Default

NONE

ArrowStyle

ArrowStyle controls the shape of the arrowhead terminating the NoteArrow.

Example:

```
NoteArrow = (SOLID, 2, red, TOFROM, BLOCK);
```

Values

ROUND	Round arrowhead
SHARP	Conventional triangular pointed arrowhead
BLOCK	Square arrowhead

Default

SHARP

NoteAxis

```
NoteAxis[N] = (XAxis1, YAxis1), (XAxis2, YAxis2), ...;
```

NoteAxis defines a list of axis mapping pairs, with the first in the list referring to NoteSet1, the second in the list to NoteSet2, and so on.

When an X and Y value must be mapped to screen pixels, the axis mapping pair for that NoteSet is used to determine the mapping strategy.

The XAxis and YAxis parameters may be of different types.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
NoteAxis = (PERCENT, LEFT), (BOTTOM, LEFT), (BOTTOM, LEFT);
```

Attributes

XAxis YAxis

XAxis

XAxis controls to which location the Notes' X values are relative.

Example:

```
NoteAxis = (PERCENT, PERCENT), (BOTTOM, LEFT), (PIXEL, LEFT);
```

Values

BOTTOM	X value is relative to bottom axis values
TOP	X value is relative to top axis values
PERCENT	X value is a percentage of window width (0-100%)
PIXEL	X value is an absolute pixel location relative to the left edge of the applet

Default

BOTTOM

YAxis

YAxis controls to which location the Notes' Y values are relative.

Example:

```
NoteAxis = (PERCENT, PERCENT), (BOTTOM, LEFT), (PIXEL, PIXEL);
```

Values

LEFT	Y value is relative to left axis values
RIGHT	Y value is relative to right axis values
PERCENT	Y value is a percentage of window height (0-100%)
PIXEL	Y value is an absolute pixel location relative to the top edge of the applet

Default

LEFT

NoteBox

```
NoteBox[N] = (Color1, BorderType1, BorderWidth1, ImageURL1, ImageFormat1, TRCornerStyle, BRCornerStyle,
BLCornerStyle, CornerColor), ...;
```

The NoteBox parameter is a list of region definitions, with the first in the list referring to NoteSet1, the second in the list to NoteSet2, and so on. The NoteBox, if defined, is drawn underneath the note label and can be used to highlight the note.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
NoteBox = (white, NONE), (white, RAISED);
```

Attributes

<i>Color</i>	<i>BorderType</i>	<i>BorderWidth</i>	<i>ImageURL</i>	<i>ImageFormat</i>
<i>TRCornerStyle</i>	<i>BRCornerStyle</i>	<i>BLCornerStyle</i>	<i>CornerColor</i>	

XXCornerStyle

The drawing style for each of the four corners of the region. Styles are specified in a clockwise fashion starting in the upper left - Top Left, Top Right, Bottom Right, and Bottom Left. Legal values are SQUARE, SNIP and ROUND. The default is SQUARE.

NoteDrag

```
NoteDrag[N] = ON / OFF;
```

The `NoteDrag` feature allows `NoteSets` to be individually configured to allow, or dis-allow dragging.

Used in These Charts

Diagram

Example:

```
NoteDrag = "ON";
```

Attributes

Mode

Values

ON	Allows the user to drag <code>NoteSets</code>
OFF	Stops the user from dragging <code>NoteSets</code>

Default

ON

NoteLabel

```
NoteLabel[N] = ("Label1", Color1, "FontName1", FontSize1, Angle1), ...;
```

The `NoteLabel` parameter contains a list of label definitions, with the first parenthesized group in the list referring to `NoteSet1`, the second parenthesized group defining `NoteSet2`, and so on.

If `Mode` is `OFF`, then the note text for that `NoteSet` will not be shown. In any other case, the `NoteSet` text will be drawn using the given label attributes in the `NoteLabel` parameter.

<code>interiorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment to use in text strings that contain multiple lines.
--------------------------------	---

The legal values for `interiorAlignment` are `LEFT`, `RIGHT`, or `CENTER`.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
NoteLabel = ("ON",black, Helvetica, 10), ("ON",black, Helvetica, 10),
            ("ON",black, Helvetica, 10);

NoteLabel = ("", black, "Dialog", 12), ("", x5E8109, "Helvetica", 12), ("",
            x1A4C8F, "Helvetica", 12, 270);
```

Attributes

<i>Label</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>FontName</i>	<i>FontSize</i>	<i>Angle</i>	<i>interiorAlignment</i>
--------------	--------------	-----------------	-----------------	--------------	--------------------------

NoteSet[n]

```
NoteSet1 = ("Text1", X, Y, X1, Y1, X2, Y2, X3, Y3), ...;
```

For each defined `NoteSet` defined in the `NoteSets` parameter, there should be a corresponding `NoteSet[n]` where `[n]` refers to the appropriate `NoteSet` number.

Each `NoteSet` may have an unlimited number of notes, each with its own text string, X-Y position vector, and optional point vectors to draw an arrow segment. While the X-Y vector must be defined, the X1-Y1, X2-Y2, and X3-Y3 vectors are optional and are used to draw a line segment, if desired.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
NoteSet1 = ("x", 95, 35, 5, 35), ("y", 50, 90, 50, 25);

NoteSet2 = ("L", 48, 65), ("a", 65, 33), ("0", 47, 29), ("f(x) = L", 65, 25),
            ("lim\ nx -> a", 38, 25);
```

Attributes

<i>Text</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>X1</i>	<i>Y1</i>	<i>X2</i>	<i>Y2</i>	<i>X3</i>	<i>Y3</i>
-------------	----------	----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Text

`Text` displays the text of the `NoteSet`. The text may contain multiple lines, delimited by the `\n` (new line) symbol.

Example:

```
NoteSet1 = ("The Amplifier clearly led\nall components in overall\nsales. Bob
            McIness and \nstaff did a great job.",82,35,68,70);
```

Values

Any alphanumeric text. The text may contain multiple lines, delimited by the \n (new line) symbol. Text may also be a null, or empty string, "".

Default

None

X, Y

X and Y are required. These first two attributes control the note's relative position. This location vector is also used as the first point for the arrow line if X1-Y1 are defined.

Example:

```
NoteSet1 = ("The Amplifier clearly led\nall components in overall\nsales. Bob
            McIness and \nstaff did a great job.",82,35,68,70);
```

Values

Any real numbers. What you use also depends on what you defined with the NoteAxis parameter.

Default

None

X1, Y1

X1 and Y1 are optional, and define either a corner or an endpoint for an arrow line for their note.

Example:

```
NoteSet1 = ("The Amplifier clearly led\nall components in overall\nsales. Bob
            McIness and \nstaff did a great job.",82,35,68,70);
```

Values

Any real numbers. What you use also depends on what you defined with the NoteAxis parameter.

Default

None

X2, Y2

X2 and Y2 are optional, and define either a corner or an endpoint for an arrow line for their note.

Example:

```
NoteSet4 = ("Sudden Gains", .5, 45, 0, 55, 10, 55, 10, 65);
```

Values

Any real numbers. What you use also depends on what you defined with the `NoteAxis` parameter.

Default

None

X3, Y3

X3 and Y3 are optional, and define the endpoint for an arrow line for their note.

Example:

```
NoteSet4 = ("Sudden Gains", .5, 45, 0, 55, 10, 55, 10, 65);
```

Values

Any real numbers. What you use also depends on what you defined with the `NoteAxis` parameter.

Default

None

NoteSets

```
NoteSets[N] = ("Name1", Justify1), ("Name2", Justify2), ...;
```

The `NoteSets` parameter is a required parameter for displaying notes, and contains a collection of `NoteSet` names and justification types. The number of defined `NoteSets[n]` is based on the number of parenthesized groups, or tuples, defined herein.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
NoteSets = ("note1"), ("note2");
```

```
NoteSets = ("Axes", BOTTOM), ("TextOnly", CENTER), ("Text2Only", TOP);
```

Attributes

Name	Justify
------	---------

Name

Name is the identifying name for the `NoteSet`.

Example:

```
NoteSets = ("Axes", BOTTOM), ("TextOnly", CENTER), ("Text2Only", TOP);
```

Values

Simple alphanumeric text, which will not be seen by the user.

Default

None. Must have a name.

Justify

`Justify` defines where each note is placed relative to the note's X-Y location, which is defined in the `NoteSet[n]` parameter.

Example:

```
NoteSets = ("Axes", BOTTOM), ("TextOnly", CENTER), ("Text2Only", TOP);
```

Values

TOPLEFT	The note's top left corner becomes its origin
TOP	A point horizontally centered on the note's top edge becomes its origin
TOPRIGHT	The note's top right corner becomes its origin
LEFT	A point vertically centered on the left side becomes its origin
CENTER	The center of the note becomes its origin
RIGHT	A point vertically centered on the right side becomes its origin
BOTTOMLEFT	The note's bottom left corner becomes its origin
BOTTOM	A point horizontally centered on the note's bottom edge becomes its origin
BOTTOMRIGHT	The note's bottom right corner becomes its origin

Default

CENTER

NumberFormat

```
NumberFormat = ("decimalSymbol", "groupSymbol", groupSize);
```

The `NumberFormat` parameter can be used to specify the symbols and group size used when formatting numeric values. The default `decimalSymbol` is ".", the default `groupSymbol` is "," and the default `groupSize` is 3.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
NumberFormat = (" , " , ".");
```

would generate the following results for the given format for the decimal value 1234.456:

%f	1234,46
%.f	1.234,46
%d	1234
%.d	1.234
%.8,1f	1.234,5
%08,1f	001234,5

Attributes

decimalSymbol *groupSize* *groupSymbol*

OutlierActiveLabels

```
OutlierActiveLabels = ("Label1", "URL1", "Target1"),...;
```

OutlierActiveLabels define the active labels associated with mean values.

Used in These Charts

Box Chart

Example:

```
OutlierActiveLabels = ("Exception condition", "javascript:doException()");
```

Default**Attributes**

Label, *URL*, *Target*

OutlierColor

```
OutlierColor[N] = Color;
```

`OutlierColor` controls the color to be used when drawing outliers in a box chart. This value is used if no color is specified in the `OutlierSymbol` parameter. The default value is the value of `MedianColor`.

Used in These Charts

Box

Example:

```
OutlierColor = xE3E3E3;
OutlierColor = silver;
```

Attributes

Color

OutlierSymbol

```
OutlierSymbol = (type1, size1, style1, bordercolor1, borderwidth1, image1, color1),...;
```

OutlierSymbol is used to define the style in which to draw the mean value.

Used in These Charts

Box Chart

Example:

```
OutlierSymbol = (NONE, 3, FILLED, green,2,, blue);
```

Default

ON

typeN	the type of symbol to use for outliers in data series N. Legal values are NONE, CIRCLE, SQUARE, DIAMOND, CROSS, TARGET, TRIANGLEDOWN, TRIANGLEUP, IMAGE
sizeN	the size in pixels of the symbols for outliers in data series N
styleN	the drawing style for outliers in data series N. Legal values are FILLED, OUTLINED or BOTH
borderColorN	the color of the border for outliers in data series N
borderWidthN	the width in pixels of the border for outliers in data series N
imageN	the image to use for displaying for outliers in data series N
colorN	the color for outliers in data series N

Attributes

Type, Size, Style, BorderColor, BorderWidth, Image, Color

PercentileN

PercentileN = *Integer*;

PercentileN defines the value of N when PlotType=PERCENTN. N specifies that for a given data series the chart will show the Nth percentile, median and 100-Nth percentile as a box, and draws whiskers to the minimum and maximum data points.

Used in These Charts

Box

Example:

```
PercentileN = 5;
```

PieAngle

PieAngle[N] = *Integer*;

PieAngle specifies the starting angle for the first pie slice. The angle is measured in degrees from 0 to 360, in a counterclockwise direction, with 0 degrees pointing to the right (i.e., the 3 o'clock position).

Used in These Charts

Pie

Example:

```
PieAngle = 180;
```

Attributes

None

PieAngles

PieAngles = *Value1, Value2,...*;

PieAngles specifies the starting angle for each pie. The angle is measured in degrees from 0 to 360, in a counterclockwise direction, with 0 degrees pointing to the right (i.e., the 3 o'clock position)

Used in These Charts

MultiPie

Example:

```
PieAngles 15,0,10,10....;
```

Attributes

None

PieBackgrounds

```
PieBackgrounds = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor), ...;
```

PieBackground specifies the background for each pie.

Used in These Charts

MultiPie

Example:

```
PieBackgrounds = (pink,RAISED,10,,,),(lightgray,BOX,1,,,);
```

Attributes

Color BorderType BorderWidth ImageURL ImageFormat BorderColor

PieDropShadow

```
PieDropShadow = (color, offsetx, offsety, size);
```

PieDropShadow places a shadow on the background field of the pie chart. The color, orientation, and size of the shadow can be defined. The tuple element `color` sets the color of the shadow. That color value is interpolated to complete transparency as it reaches the end of the shadow's blur area. `offsetx` and `offsety` define the center point of the shadow; `offsetx` sets the x-axis offset from the chart's center-point; `offsety` sets the y-axis offset. When an offset attribute is set to a whole number value, the position of the drop shadow is offset from the chart's center point by the number of pixels set by that whole number. When an offset is set to a fractional value (between 0 and 1), the value is interpreted as a percentage of the width of the object casting the shadow (the pie). The center of the drop shadow is repositioned based upon the values or percentages set for `offsetx` and `offsety`. Offset attribute values may be positive or negative. `size` sets the size of the blur area, the region beyond the actual drop shadow shape where the shadow is extended and blurred into transparency. The size of this blurred region is controlled by the `size` attribute. The blurred region becomes larger and more diffuse as the value of `size` is increased. When `size` is set to a whole number value, the size of the blurred area is defined in pixels. When `size` is set to a fractional value (between 0 and 1), the value is interpreted as a percentage of the width of the object casting the shadow. When using a fractional value, enclose the value in double-quotes to "escape" the decimal point.

Used in These Charts

Pie, Multipie

Example:

```
PieDropShadow = (Black_100,5,5,"0.05");
```

Attributes

Color Offsetx *offsety* Size

Color

`Color` specifies the base color of the shadow to be drawn behind a chart's bars.

Example:

```
PieDropShadow = (black_100, "-.05", "-0.05", 55);
```

Offsetx

`Offsetx` specifies the x-coordinate offset from center.

Example:

```
PieDropShadow = (black_100, 25 -10, 25);
```

Offsety

`Offsety` specifies the y-coordinate offset from center.

Example:

```
PieDropShadow = (black_100, 25 -10, 25);
```

Size

`Size` specifies the width of the blurred area.

Example:

```
PieDropShadow = (black, "-.05", "-.05", 55);
```

PieEdgeHighlights

```
PieEdgeHighlights = (start,stop,gap,size), ...;
```

The `PieEdgeHighlights` parameter provides a visual pattern fill in a Pie or MultiPie chart which accents the inner pie border. It overlays a ring (annulus) fill pattern over the existing fill patterns in a

specified zone along the interior edge of the pie. The gap between the sides of the pie and the fill pattern being applied can be modified. The element *start* sets the beginning color of the gradient, associated with the outside edge; the element *stop* sets the end color of the gradient, associated with the interior of the pie where the color blends to transparency. Color values are interpolated between the two. The element *size* specifies the width of the highlight. The element *gap* specifies the size of the gap between the edge of the highlight and the edge of the pie. When the value for *gap* is specified as a whole number, it sets the distance between the edge of the highlight and the edge of the pie in pixels. When set to a fractional number between 0 and 1, it sets the gap to a percentage of the radius of the pie. Percentage values are written using a decimal point (e.g. “0.05” and “0.50” represent 5% and 50%, respectively). When using a fractional value, enclose the tuple element in double-quotes to “escape” the decimal point.

Used in These Charts

Pie, MultiPie

Example:

```
PieEdgeHighlights = (blue_25,white_75,1,25), ...;
```

Attributes

start *stop* *gap* *size*

PieHighlights

```
PieHighlights = (type,start,stop,angle,gap,extent), ...;
```

The `PieHighlights` parameter provides a visual pattern fill in a Pie or MultiPie chart. It adds or overlays a fill pattern over one or more existing fill patterns to produce multiple color effects. The *angle* of origin of the gradient pattern can be modified. The gap between the sides of the pie and the fill pattern being applied can be modified. Gradient patterns can be set using the *type* attribute. Only gradient patterns may be used. A *type* value of NONE suppresses the highlights. The element *start* sets the beginning color of the gradient; the element *stop* sets the end color of the gradient. Color values are interpolated between the two. The element *angle* specifies the number of degrees from zero from which the initial gradient color begins at the edge of the pie. The element *angle* can be set to values greater than 360 degrees. The element *gap* specifies the size of the gap between the edge of the highlight and the associated edge of the pie. When the value for *gap* is specified as a whole number, it sets the distance between the edge of the highlight and the edge of the pie in pixels. When set to a fractional number between 0 and 1, it sets the gap to a percentage of the diameter of the pie. Percentage values are written using a decimal point (e.g. “0.05” and “0.50” represent 5% and 50%, respectively). When using a fractional value, enclose the tuple element in double-quotes to “escape” the decimal point. The element *extent* controls the width of the highlight. When the value for *extent* is specified using a whole number, it sets the diameter of the highlight in pixels. If *extent* is set to -1, `PieHighlights` fills the diameter available after taking into account the value of the *gap* attribute specified previously. If *extent* is set to a fractional number between 0 and 1, `PieHighlights` sets the extent of the highlight to that percentage of the diameter of the pie available.

Type	NONE	no pattern, do default fill, if any
-------------	------	-------------------------------------

Gradients		
	GRADIENTVERTICAL	bottom to top style gradient
	GRADIETHORIZONTAL	left to right style gradient
	GRADIENTFDIAG	top right to bottom left style gradient
	GRADIENTBDIAG	top left to bottom right style gradient
	GRADIENTRADIAL	radial style gradient
	GRADIENTCENTERHORIZONTAL	center out horizontal style gradient
	GRADIENTCENTERVERTICAL	center out vertical style gradient
start	This color is used in the following ways: - <i>Starting color for gradients</i>	
stop	This color is used in the following ways: - <i>Stopping color for gradients</i>	

Used in These Charts

Pie, MultiPie

Example:

```
PieHighlights = (GRADIENTRADIAL, yellow, white, 270, 15, -1);
```

Attributes

<i>type</i>	<i>start</i>	<i>stop</i>
<i>angle</i>	<i>gap</i>	<i>extent</i>

PieLabel

```
PieLabel = (State, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, InteriorAlignment),...;
```

PieLabel controls the appearance of the text in the pie labels.

Used in These Charts

MultiPie

Example:

```
PieLabel = ("ON", teal, "Sansserif Bold", 12, 0, null),...;
```

Attributes

State Color FontName FontSize Angle InteriorAlignment

PieLabelBox

```
PieLabelBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor), ...;
```

`PieLabelBox` controls the appearance of the optional box surrounding each pie label.

Used in These Charts

MultiPie

Example:

```
PieLabelBox = ( teal, "SOLID", 1 );
```

Attributes

Color BorderType BorderWidth ImageURL ImageFormat BorderColor

PieLayout

```
PieLayout = (Orientation, Row, Columns);
```

`PieLayout` defines the layout for the pie series. Orientation is either horizontal or vertical.

Used in These Charts

MultiPie

Example:

```
PieLayout = (VERTICAL, 3, 1);
```

Default

HORIZONTAL

Attributes

Orientation Number of Rows Number Of Columns

PieLabelLocation

```
PieLabelLocation = Location;
```

`PieLabelLocation` defines the location of the pie labels

Location can be set to TOP, BOTTOM, LEFT or RIGHT.

Used in These Charts

MultiPie

Example:

```
PieLabelLocation = LEFT
```

Default

TOP

Attributes

Location

PieLabels

```
PieLabels = Label1, Label2, Label3, ... LabelN;
```

Specifies the text for the labels associated with each pie

Used in These Charts

MultiPie

Example:

```
PieLabels = "North", "South"...;
```

Default**Attributes**

Label

PieMargin

```
PieMargin = Integer;
```

`PieMargin` defines the margin between pies in the pie layout.

Used in These Charts

MultiPie

Example:

```
PieMargin = 1
```

Attributes

NONE

PieSize

```
PieSize = (minWidth, minHeight, maxWidth, maxHeight) ;
```

The PieSize parameter can be used to set minimum and maximum sizes for the actual pie in a pie chart. This allows programmers to guarantee that the pie portion will always be the same size regardless of the length of the strings in the legend or slice labels. PieSize has the following interaction with PieSquare; if the minimum or maximum dimensions specified are not square, and PieSquare is ON, then the pie will be inscribed in a square with a dimension that ranges from the smallest of the minimum values to the smallest of the maximum values.

Used in These Charts

Pie

Example:

```
PieSize = (5,25) ;
```

Attributes

minWidth, minHeight, maxWidth, maxHeight

PieSpotlights

```
PieSpotlights = (start,stop,center,centeroffsetx,centeroffsety, focusoffsetx, focusoffsety,radius),... ;
```

Adds or overlays a color fill over one or more existing fill patterns to produce multiple layered color effects. The spotlight “illuminates” the pie in the Pie or MultiPie chart. The center of the spotlight and its focus can be adjusted independently by adjusting offsets from the pie chart center point. The elements *centeroffsetx* and *centeroffsety* set the x and y-coordinates of the center of the spotlight as an offset of the pie chart center point. When set to whole numbers, *centeroffsetx* and *centeroffsety* specify the number of pixels to offset from the chart center point. When set to fractional values (between 0 and 1), they are interpreted as percentages of the diameter of the pie. Percentage values are written using a decimal point (e.g. “0.05” and “0.50” represent 5% and 50%, respectively). When using a fractional value, enclose the tuple element in double-quotes to “escape” the decimal point. The element *focusoffsetx* is the offset from the pie chart center which defines the x-coordinate of the focus point of the spotlight. The element *focusoffsety* is the offset from the pie chart center which defines the y-coordinate of the focus point of the spotlight. When set to whole numbers, *focusoffsetx* and *focusoffsety* specify the offset from the center in pixels. When set to fractional values (between 0 and 1), they are interpreted as percentages of the diameter of the pie. The element *radius* sets the size of the spotlight, from its center to its edge. When set to a whole number, it

sets the size of the *radius* in pixels; when set to a fractional value, it sets the radial diameter of the spotlight based upon that percentage of the diameter of the pie.

Used in These Charts

Pie, MultiPie

Example:

```
PieSpotlights = (blue_0,blue_105,RIGHT,1,1,120,-120,440);
```

Attributes

start	stop	center
centeroffsetx	centeroffsety	focusoffsetx
focusoffsety	radius	

Start

Start specifies the first of the two colors which will be interpolated to produce a gradient spotlight.

Example:

```
PieSpotlights = (purple_40,blue_155,LEFT,20,10,120,-120,250);
```

Stop

Stop specifies the second of two colors which will be interpolated to produce a gradient spotlight.

Example:

```
PieSpotlights = (purple_40,blue_155,LEFT,20,10,120,-120,250);
```

Center

Center specifies the position around of the center of the chart where the spotlight center will be placed.

Example:

```
PieSpotlights = (purple_40,blue_155,LEFT,20,10,120,-120,250);
```

Values

RIGHT	Offsets the center point of the spotlight to the right of the center point of the chart.
LEFT	Offsets the center point to the left.
TOP	Offsets the center point to the top.
BOTTOM	Offsets the center point to the bottom.
CENTER	Uses the chart center point for the spotlight center point.
TOPRIGHT	Offsets the center point of the spotlight to the top right.
TOPLEFT	Offsets the center point of the spotlight to the top left.
BOTTOMRIGHT	Offsets the center point of the spotlight to the bottom right.
BOTTOMLEFT	Offsets the center point of the spotlight to the bottom left.

Default

CENTER

Centeroffsetx

Centeroffsetx specifies the x-coordinate offset for the spotlight center.

Example:

```
PieSpotlights = (purple_40,blue_155,LEFT,20,10,120,-120,250);
```

Centeroffsety

Centeroffsety specifies the y-coordinate offset for the spotlight center.

Example:

```
PieSpotlights = (purple_40,blue_155,LEFT,20,10,120,-120,250);
```

Focusoffsetx

Focusoffsetx specifies the x-coordinate offset for the center of the spotlight's focus.

Example:

```
PieSpotlights = (purple_40,blue_155,LEFT,20,10,120,-120,250);
```

Focusoffsety

Focusoffsety specifies the y-coordinate offset for the center of the spotlight's focus.

Example:

```
PieSpotlights = (purple_40,blue_155,LEFT,20,10,120,-120,250);
```

Radius

`Radius` specifies the length of the radius of the spotlight from the center of the spotlight.

Example:

```
PieSpotlights = (purple_40,blue_155,LEFT,20,10,120,-120,250);
```

PieSquare

`PieSquare = Switch;`

`PieSquare`, when turned on, tells the pie chart that the appearance of the pie chart should be kept as high as it is wide. This prevents the pie shape from becoming too wide or too narrow because of titles, labels, legends, or other chart features.

Used in These Charts

Pie MultPie

Example:

```
PieSquare = ON;  
PieSquare = OFF;
```

Attributes

None

Pie3Ddepth

`Pie3Ddepth[N] = Pixels;`

`Pie3DDepth` specifies the apparent 3D depth of the pie in pixels (whole number).

Used in These Charts

Pie MultPie

Example:

```
Pie3DDepth = 12;
```

Attributes

None

PlotArea

```
PlotArea = (xlocation, ylocation, width, height);
```

PlotArea allows chart designers to define and bound the position of the plot area within the chart. The plot area is defined as the area where the data points and axes are displayed. By default, NetCharts charts are laid out with respect to the text elements to the left, right, top, and bottom of the chart while assigning the remaining real estate to the PlotArea. Specifying PlotArea changes this behavior and causes the chart to be laid out with respect to the PlotArea while assigning the remaining real estate to text elements in the top, bottom, left and right of the chart.

If PlotArea is defined in absolute terms (in pixels), the plot area will remain a fixed size, and will be clipped if it does not fit within the chart. If the chart size should change, the extra or eliminated space will affect only the space to the top, bottom, left and right of the plot area. Text in the top, bottom, left or right will be clipped if it does not fit in the space.

If PlotArea is defined in relative terms (as a percentage of the chart size) the PlotArea will grow and shrink proportionally with changes to the chart size. Text in the top, bottom, left or right will be clipped if it does not fit in the space outside the plot area.

xlocation - x coordinate of the upper left corner of the plot area within the chart. If *xlocation* is a number between 0 and 1, it is interpreted as a percentage of the total available chart width. If *xlocation* is ≥ 1 , it is interpreted as an absolute location in pixels.

ylocation - y coordinate of the upper left corner of plot area within the chart. If *ylocation* is a number between 0 and 1, it is interpreted as a percentage of the total available chart height. If *ylocation* ≥ 1 it is interpreted as an absolute location in pixels.

width - width of plot area. If *width* is a number between 0 and 1, it is interpreted as a percentage of the total available chart area. If *width* ≥ 1 it is interpreted as an absolute size in pixels.

height - width of plot area. If *height* is a number between 0 and 1, it is interpreted as a percentage of the total available chart height. If *height* ≥ 1 it is interpreted as an absolute size in pixels.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Bubble, Combo, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
PlotArea = (1,1,1,1);
```

Attributes

xlocation *ylocation* *width* *height*

PlotType

PlotType = Type;

PlotType defines the type of plot to be displayed for a BoxChart.

Used in These Charts

Box

Example:

```
PlotType = STANDARD | EDA | GAUSSIAN | PERCENTN | TENNINETY;
```

Attributes

Type

Type

Type refers to the manner in which lines are stacked in a line chart, allowing the creation of area graph.

Example:

```
PlotType = STANDARD;
```

Values

STANDARD	In the Standard type of box plot, the box represents the IQR. The Inter-Quartile Range is the difference between the upper hinge (the 75 th percentile) and the lower hinge (the 25 th percentile).
EDA	The Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) box chart is similar to the Standard box chart in that the box is based on the IQR, and the median is plotted as a line through the box. (The lower part of the box is also referred to as the <i>lower quartile</i> , and the upper part of the box is then referred to as the <i>upper quartile</i> .) However, this type of plot features additional elements called fences. The fences are defined as follows: Lower Outer Fence = lower quartile - 3 * IQR Lower Inner Fence = lower quartile - 1.5 * IQR Upper Inner Fence = upper quartile + 1.5 * IQR Upper Outer Fence = upper quartile + 3 * IQR
GAUSSIAN	The Gaussian box chart is different from the other options in terms of which statistics it represents. The lower portion of the box is the minimum value, and the upper portion of the box is the maximum value. The mean value is shown as a line through the box. The lower whisker is equal to the mean value minus three standard deviations, and the upper whisker is equal to the mean value plus three standard deviations.
PERCENTN	This represents the minimum, N th percentile, median, 100-N th percentile, and the maximum. In this plot, there are no outside values, fences, adjacent values, etc. The minimum value is the end of one whisker, and the maximum value is the end of the other whisker. When N=10 this mode is identical to TENNINETY.

TENNINETY This represents the minimum, 10th percentile, median, 90th percentile, and the maximum. In this plot, there are no outside values, fences, adjacent values, etc. The minimum value is the end of one whisker, and the maximum value is the end of the other whisker.

Default

STANDARD

Used in These Charts

Box

PolarLabel

`PolarLabel = (mode, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);`

`PolarLabel` defines the presentation format for optional numeric labels for the exterior of a polar chart.

Used in These Charts

Polar

Example:

```
PloarAxis = (ON, black, "TimesRoman", 16, 0, LEFT);
```

Attributes

<i>Mode</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>FontName</i>	<i>FontSize</i>	<i>Angle</i>	<i>interiorAlignment</i>
-------------	--------------	-----------------	-----------------	--------------	--------------------------

Mode

`Mode` determines whether or not the labels are shown.

Values

ON Show tic labels for this axis
 OFF Don't show tic labels on this axis

Default

ON

interiorAlignment

`interiorAlignment` dictates the alignment of text lines in multi-line labels.

Values

LEFT
RIGHT
CENTER

Default

CENTER

PolarLabelFormat

```
PolarLabelFormat = (dataType,formatString);
```

The `PolarFormat` parameter defines the format for displaying exterior labels on the polar chart

Used in These Charts

Polar

Example:

```
PolarLabelFormat = (INTEGER, "%3d\u00B0");
```

Attributes

DataType *FormatString*

DataType

The type of number to use when formatting the labels

Values

FLOAT
INTEGER
DECIMAL

PolarLabelStep

```
PolarLabelStep = stepsize;
```

`PolarLabelStep` defines the step size for the exterior polar chart labels. For example, a value of 90 would cause labels to be drawn at 0, 90, 180 and 270 degrees around the exterior of the polar chart.

Used in These Charts

Polar

Example:

```
PolarLabelStep = 90;
```

PolarScale

```
PolarScale = (minValue, maxValue, stepSize) ...;
```

The `PolarScale` parameter defines the scales for each of the axes in the polar chart. All axes in a polar chart have the same scale. If `PolarScale` is not specified, or only certain attributes are specified, the axes will automatically choose values for the unspecified attributes.

Used in These Charts

Polar

Example:

```
PolarScale = (0,10,1);
```

Attributes

`MaxValue` `MinValue` `StepSize`

PolarSquare

```
PolarSquare = ON|OFF;
```

The `PolarSquare` parameter tells the polar chart that the data area of the chart should be kept as high as it is wide.

Used in These Charts

Polar

Example:

```
RadarSquare = ON;
```

PolarSize

```
PolarSize = (minWidth, minHeight, maxWidth, maxHeight) ;
```

The `PolarSize` parameter can be used to set minimum and maximum sizes for the axes area in a polar chart. This allows programmers to guarantee that the axes area will always be the same size regardless of the length of the strings in the legend or tic labels. `PolarSize` has the following interaction with `PolarSquare`; if the minimum or maximum dimensions specified are not square, and `RadarSquare` is ON, then the axes area will be inscribed in a square with a dimension that ranges from the smallest of the minimum values to the smallest of the maximum values.

Used in These Charts

Polar

Example:

```
PolarSize = (100,100,200,200);
```

Attributes

minWidth, minHeight, maxWidth, maxHeight

PolyActiveLabels

```
PolyActiveLabels = ("Label1", "URL1", "Target1"),...;
```

PolyActiveLabels define the active labels associated with defined polygons.

Used in These Charts

Diagram Chart

Example:

```
PolyActiveLabels = ("west region", "javascript:doSelection()");
```

Default

Use tag name as label

Attributes

Label, URL, Target

PolyColor

```
PolyColor = ("Tag", "Color"),...;
```

PolyColor associates a color with the named polygon, causing that polygon to be filled with the given color.

Used in These Charts

Diagram Chart

Example:

```
PolyColor = ("MD", "green_130"), ("TX", "green_200");
```

Default

None

Attributes

TagName, Color

PolySet

```
PolySet = ("Tag", x1,y1,x2,y2,...);
```

PolySet defines a polygon with a “tag” name and a series of X/Y points.

Used in These Charts

Diagram Chart

Example:

```
PolySet = ("A", 120,120,180,120,180,160,120,160,120,120),  
("B", 220,220,280,220,280,260,220,260,220,220);
```

Default

None

Attributes

TagName, X/Y Pairs

RadarSize

```
RadarSize = (minWidth, minHeight, maxWidth, maxHeight);
```

The RadarSize parameter can be used to set minimum and maximum sizes for the axes area in a radar chart. This allows programmers to guarantee that the axes area will always be the same size regardless of the length of the strings in the legend or tic labels. RadarSize has the following interaction with RadarSquare; if the minimum or maximum dimensions specified are not square, and RadarSquare is ON, then the axes area will be inscribed in a square with a dimension that ranges from the smallest of the minimum values to the smallest of the maximum values.

Used in These Charts

Radar

Example:

```
RadarSize = (100,100,200,200);
```

Attributes

minWidth, minHeight, maxWidth, maxHeight

RadarSquare

```
RadarSquare = ON|OFF;
```

The `RadarSquare` parameter tells the radar chart that the appearance of the `CenterRadius` should be kept as high as it is wide.

Used in These Charts

Radar

Example:

```
RadarSquare = ON;
```

RadialAxes

```
RadialAxes = ("axisTitle", minValue, maxValue, stepSize) ...;
```

The `RadialAxes` parameter defines each of the axes in the chart.

Used in These Charts

Radar

Example:

```
RadialAxes = RadialAxes = ("Metric1",0,100,25,black),  
    ("Metric2",50,100,25,black), ("Metric3",0,200,50,black),  
    ("Metric4",60,90,10,black), ("Metric5",0,95,15,black);
```

Attributes

<i>AxisTitle</i>	<i>MaxValue</i>	<i>MinValue</i>	<i>StepSize</i>
------------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------

RadialAxesAngles

```
RadialAxesAngles = angle1, angle2 ...;
```

The `RadialAxesColors` parameter controls the drawing angle of the axes on a Polar chart. An angle of 0 degrees draws an axis straight up from the center of the chart.

Used in These Charts

Polar

Example:

```
RadialAxesAngles = 0,90,180,270;
```


RadialAxesColors

```
RadialAxes = color1, color2 ...;
```

The `RadialAxesColors` parameter defines the colors for each of the axes in the chart.

Used in These Charts

Radar, Polar

Example:

```
RadialAxes = black,black,red,black;
```

RadialAxesFormat

```
RadialAxesFormat = (dataType,formatString),...;
```

The `RadialAxesFormat` parameter defines the format for displaying radial axis tic labels.

Used in These Charts

Radar,Polar

Example:

```
RadialAxesFormat = (INTEGER, "%3d"), (FLOAT, "%f"), (INTEGER, "%3d");
```

Attributes

DataType *FormatString*

DataType

Value that specifies the type of numeric format to use to label the axes tics. Legal values include INTEGER, FLOAT and DECIMAL.

FormatString

If the `dataType` attribute is INTEGER or FLOAT, the input data value is expected to be of type integer or float and will be parsed as such (if string conversion is necessary). The format itself is a C-language style `sprintf` format. Some examples:

Data	Type	Format	Output
------	------	--------	--------

1000	INTEGER	%d	1000
1000	INTEGER	%,%d	\$1,000
1000	INTEGER	%d%	1000%
1000	FLOAT	%f	1000.0
1000	FLOAT	%.2f	1000.00
1000	FLOAT	%,.2f	\$1,000.00

If the format type is DECIMAL, the format syntax is consistent with those defined in the Java DecimalFormat spec.

RadialAxesLabel

```
RadialAxesLabel = ("Mode", Color, Font, Label), ...;
```

`RadialAxesLabel` controls the appearance of all radial axes labels in the chart. One radial axis label may be displayed per axis. The label is drawn at the end of the axis.

Used in These Charts

Radar

Example:

```
RadialAxesLabel = ("ON",black,"sansserif",10,0), ("ON",red,"sansserif",12, 0);
```

Attributes

<i>Font</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Mode</i>
-------------	--------------	--------------	-------------

RadialAxesLabels

```
RadialAxesLabels = ("Axis1Label1",Axis1Label2...), (Axis2Label1,Axis2Label2...) ...;
```

`RadialAxesLabels` specifies the text to use as axis tic labels for each axis.

Used in These Charts

Radar

Example:

```
RadialAxesLabels = ("Jan","Feb","Mar"), ("inbound","outbound","returned");
```

RadialAxesScales

```
RadialAxesScales = (minValue, maxValue, stepSize) ...;
```

The `RadialAxesScales` parameter defines the scales for each of the axes in the chart. This parameter was introduced in NetCharts 4.6

Used in These Charts

Radar

Example:

```
RadialAxesScales = (25,40,5), (0,100,10);
```

Attributes

`MaxValue` `MinValue` `StepSize`

RadialAxesTics

```
RadialAxesTics = ("axisTicLabelMode", axisTicLabelColor, "axisTicLabelFont", axisTicLabelFontAngle),...;
```

The `RadialAxesTics` parameter specifies the label attributes for the tic marks displayed along the defined axis. The tic labels are generated automatically based on the other parameter settings, and are displayed using the given label attributes in the `RadialAxesTics` parameter. If any attribute is not defined, any previous value of the attribute will be used.

Used in These Charts

Radar,Polar

Example:

```
RadialAxesTics = ("ON",black,"sansserif",9,0), ("ON",red,"sansserif",12,0);
```

Attributes

`Font` `FontAngle` `Color` `Mode`

RadialAxesTitles

```
RadialAxesTitles = "Title1","Title2","Title3"...;
```

The `RadialAxesTitles` parameter defines the title for each of the axes in the chart. This parameter was introduced in NetCharts 4.6

Used in These Charts

Radar

Example:

```
RadialAxesTitles = "Inbound","Outbound","Undelivered";
```

RadialAxesTitleActiveLabels

```
RadialAxesTitleActiveLabels = ("Label","URL","Target"), ...;
```

The `RadialAxesTitleActiveLabels` parameter specifies a custom active label to be associated with the radial axis title. That is, these labels will be displayed whenever the mouse “dwells” over the specified radial axis title.

Used in These Charts

Radar

Example:

```
RadialAxesTitleActiveLabels = ("Metric 1",,);
```

Attributes

Label *Target* *URL*

RadialGrids

```
RadialGrids = (gridRadius, gridLineType, gridLineWidth, gridLineColor, gridAreaColor), ...;
```

The `RadialGrids` parameter supports the display of one or more circular grids behind the data.

Used in These Charts

Radar, Polar

Example:

```
RadialGrids = (25,SOLID,1,black,white), (50,SOLID,1,black,white);
```

Attributes

GridRadius, GridLineType, GridLineWidth, GridLineColor, GridAreaColor

RelativeBoxSymbolWidth

```
RelativeBoxSymbolWidth = OFF / LINEAR / SQRT;
```

RelativeBoxSymbolWidth instructs the Box Chart to assign widths to the boxes in the chart based on a function of the relative number of points in each data series. For example, if a value of LINEAR is used, a data series with 100 data points will have a box width twice that of a box representing a data series with only 50 data points. If a value of SQRT is used, the relative box sizes will be calculated as a function of the square root of the number of points in each series.

Used in These Charts

Box Chart

Example:

```
RelativeBoxSymbolWidth = SQRT;
```

Default

OFF

Attributes

Mode

RightActiveLabels

```
RightActiveLabels[N] = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;
```

The right axis labels become active labels when RightActiveLabels parameter is used. Each set in parenthesis has a corresponding set within a DataSet parameter.

Used in These Charts

All

Attributes

Label URL Target

RightAxis

```
RightAxis[N] = (Label, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);
```

If TopAxis is defined for a Combo chart, then the right axis will be used to map the Y data values for all line sets, unless otherwise specified using the LineAxis parameter.

interiorAlignment	Specifies the alignment to use in text strings that contain multiple lines.
-------------------	---

The legal values for interiorAlignment are LEFT, RIGHT, or CENTER.

Used in These Charts

Combo

Example:

```
RightAxis = ("Milliseconds", black, "TimesRoman", 16, 0);
```

Attributes

Label *Color* *FontName* *FontSize* *Angle* *interiorAlignment*

RightAxisTitle

```
RightAxisTitle[N] = (Label, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, exteriorAlignment);
```

The `RightAxisTitle` parameter specifies the label attributes for the axis title, which centered along the top axis, just above the grid. When the `Header` parameter, whether because of the use of a legend, or for some other reason, creates a title that seems visually unbalanced, you may find this parameter produces a more pleasing chart title.

<code>interiorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment to use in text strings that contain multiple lines.
<code>exteriorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment for the entire Title object.

The legal values for `interiorAlignment` and `exteriorAlignment` are `LEFT`, `RIGHT`, or `CENTER`.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
RightAxisTitle = ("Ceres Prototype Project Schedule\n ", black, "Helvetica",  
12);
```

Attributes

Label *Color* *FontName* *FontSize* *Angle* *interiorAlignment* *exteriorAlignment*

RightAxisTitleActiveLabel

```
RightAxisTitleActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
```

`RightAxisTitleActiveLabel` defines a single active label destination for the `RightAxisTitle` parameter.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
RightAxisTitleActiveLabel = ("Destination", "demo.html", "frame1");
```

Attributes

Label *URL* *Target*

RightAxisTitleBox

```
RightAxisTitleBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor,
TRCornerStyle, BRCornerStyle, BLCornerStyle, CornerColor);
```

The `RightAxisTitleBox` parameter specifies the region attributes for the axis title centered along the axis. The image-related attributes need not be used unless you want to use an image texture on the box.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
RightAxisTitleBox = (lightgray, SHADOW, 3,,,gray);
```

Attributes

Color *BorderType* *BorderWidth* *ImageURL* *ImageFormat*
BorderColor *TRCornerStyle* *BRCornerStyle* *BLCornerStyle* *CornerColor*

XXCornerStyle

The drawing style for each of the four corners of the region. Styles are specified in a clockwise fashion starting in the upper left - Top Left, Top Right, Bottom Right, and Bottom Left. Legal values are SQUARE, SNIP and ROUND. The default is SQUARE.

RightColor

```
RightColor = Color;
```

`RightColor` controls the color of the top axis and the tic marks, but not the tic mark labels. The default axis color is black. If the `NULL` color is specified, the axis color is not changed by this parameter.

Example:

```
RightColor = xB5D5F0;
```

Attributes

Color

RightDrawMinorTics

```
RightDrawMinorTics = ON/OFF;
```

`RightDrawMinorTics` controls whether or not right tics are drawn. The default value is ON.

Example:

```
RightDrawMinorTics = OFF;
```

Attributes

(Switch)

RightFormat

```
RightFormat = (FormatType, "FormatExpr", "TimeBase", "TimeUnit");
```

`RightFormat` adjusts the numeric labels that are automatically generated for the top axis, should one be defined.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
RightFormat = (DATE, "%w\n%M/%D", "1 Jan 2000", "1h");
RightFormat = (DATE, "%M/%D", "1 Apr 96", "1d");
RightFormat = (INTEGER);
RightFormat = (FLOAT, "$%,9.2f", ,);
```

Attributes

FormatType	FormatExpr	TimeBase	TimeUnit
------------	------------	----------	----------

FormatType

`FormatType` specifies the type of number being displayed on the top axis.

Example:

```
RightFormat = (DATE, "%w\n%M/%D", "1 Jan 2000", "1h");
RightFormat = (DATE, "%M/%D", "1 Apr 96", "1d");
RightFormat = (INTEGER);
RightFormat = (FLOAT, "$%,9.2f", ,);
```


Values

DATE	Axis value are shown as date and/or time values. See Appendix A: Date and Time Values for further detail.
FLOAT	Axis values are shown with decimal parts.
INTEGER	Axis values are shown as integers, and are rounded if necessary.

Default

INTEGER

TimeBase

The `TimeBase` attribute specifies the base date to be used when determining the actual date or time value when using a time unit or numeric value. See **Appendix A: Date and Time Values** for further detail.

Example:

```
RightFormat = (DATE, "%w\n%M/%D", "1 Jan 2000", "1h");
RightFormat = (DATE, "%M/%D", "1 Apr 96", "1d");
```

Values

String values representing dates or times

Default

None

TimeUnit

The `TimeUnit` attribute controls the time multiplier to be used when determining the actual data/time value when using a numeric value. See **Appendix A: Date and Time Values** for further detail.

Example:

```
RightFormat = (DATE, "%w\n%M/%D", "1 Jan 2000", "1h");
RightFormat = (DATE, "%M/%D", "1 Apr 96", "1d");
```

Values

String values representing dates or times

Default

None

RightLabels

```
RightLabels = "Label1", "Label2", ...;
```

The `RightLabels` parameter specifies a list of custom tic mark labels that will be used instead of the numeric labels automatically generated by the axis. The `RightLabels` will be evenly placed along the axis, overriding any tic placement specified by the `StepValue` attribute.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
RightLabels = "Laurie", "Amy", "K.C.", "Arnie", "Mike", "Kathy", "Julie",  
             "Steve", "Paul";
```

Attributes

`Label`

RightMargins

```
RightMargins = (BottomSideMargin, TopSideMargin);
```

The `RightMargins` parameter specifies the gap, in pixels, at the beginning and end of the right axis. Most often used to prevent clipping of data points at the extreme ends of the scale.

Example:

```
RightMargins = (20, 20);
```

RightScroll

```
RightScroll = (ScrollMin, ScrollMax);
```

The `RightScroll` parameter specifies a range of values through which an axis can be scrolled. When the `ScrollMin` and `ScrollMax` attributes are defined for the axis, the axis will be displayed as a slider bar, using the axis color defined, with a white background. The relative size of the slider represents the percentage of the entire range currently being displayed. That is, it graphically depicts the size of the current axis range (`MinValue` and `MaxValue` attributes) relative to the scrollable region (`ScrollMin` and `ScrollMax` attributes). See the `RightScale` parameter for `MinValue` and `MaxValue` definitions.

`RightScroll` should only be used in conjunction with the `RightScale` parameter.

Example:

```
RightScroll = (0, 98);
```

Attributes

`ScrollMin` `ScrollMax`

ScrollMin

ScrollMin sets the lower visible limit for a scrollbar defined with RightScroll

Example:

```
RightScroll = (0, 98);
```

Values

<MinValue

Default

None

ScrollMax

ScrollMax sets the upper visible limit for a scrollbar defined with RightScroll

Example:

```
RightScroll = (0, 98);
```

Values

>MaxValue

Default

None

RightTicLength

```
RightTicLength = Number;
```

TheRightTicLength parameter defines the size of axis tic marks which are displayed along the right axis of a chart. The parameter will reset the automatically generated tic length. The value defines the number of pixels to use for the length of the tic mark. By default, the number of pixels used is the width of the character zero (0) as found in the font applied to the label. Setting the RightTicLength to the value -1 will cause the default size to be used.

Attributes

Number

Number

Apparent length of a right axis tic mark in a chart, in pixels.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
RightTicLength = 10;
```

Values

0 No effect (zero length tics are not drawn).
 1 or greater Whole number length in pixels

Default

-1

RightTics

```
RightTics = ("Mode", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);
```

The `RightTics` parameter specifies the label attributes for the tic marks displayed along the right axis. The tic labels are generated automatically based on the other parameter settings, and are displayed using the given label attributes in the `RightTics` parameter. If any attribute is not defined, any previous value of that attribute will be used.

<code>interiorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment to use in text strings that contain multiple lines.
<code>backgroundColor</code>	Background color of the tic label area
<code>rotationPoint</code>	For rotated axis labels, anchor point for the rotation

The legal values for `interiorAlignment` are LEFT, RIGHT, or CENTER.

The legal values for `rotationPoint` are LEFT, RIGHT.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
RightTics = ("OFF", black, "Helvetica", 10);
```

Attributes

```
Mode      Color      FontName  FontSize  Angle  interiorAlignment
InteriorAlignment  BackgroundColor  RotationPoint
```

Mode

`Mode` determines whether or not the tic labels are shown on that axis.

Example:

```
RightTics = ("OFF", black, "Helvetica", 10);
```

Values

ON Show tic labels for this axis
 OFF Don't show tic labels on this axis

Default

ON

RightTitle

```
RightTitle = ("Label", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, exteriorAlignment);
```

`RightTitle` describes an optional title, or label, that sits on the left side of a chart, and uses standard attributes for string text, text color, font, font size, and label rotation. As with `Header`, `RightTitle` is universally available in Visual Mining chart applications.

Used in These Charts

All, but most useful in Pie, Diagram, and Dial, which do not have axes.

Example:

```
RightTitle = ("Financial Status", royalblue, Helvetica, 14, 0, LEFT);
```

<code>interiorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment to use in text strings that contain multiple lines.
<code>exteriorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment for the entire Title object.

The legal values for `interiorAlignment` and `exteriorAlignment` are LEFT, RIGHT, or CENTER.

Attributes

Label *Color* *FontName* *FontSize* *Angle* *interiorAlignment*
exteriorAlignment

RightTitleActiveLabel

```
RightTitleActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
```

`RightTitleActiveLabel` defines a single active label destination for the `RightTitle` parameter.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
RightActiveLabel = ("Destination", "demo.html", "frame1");
```

Attributes

<i>Label</i>	<i>URL</i>	<i>Target</i>
--------------	------------	---------------

RightTitleBox

```
RightTitleBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor, TRCornerStyle, BRCornerStyle, BLCornerStyle, CornerColor);
```

The `RightTitleBox` specifies a background region just for the `RightTitle` parameter.

Used in These Charts

All

Attributes

<i>BorderColor</i>	<i>BorderType</i>	<i>BorderWidth</i>	<i>Color</i>
<i>ImageFormat</i>	<i>ImageURL</i>	<i>TRCornerStyle</i>	<i>BRCornerStyle</i>
<i>BLCornerStyle</i>	<i>CornerColor</i>		

XXCornerStyle

The drawing style for each of the four corners of the region. Styles are specified in a clockwise fashion starting in the upper left - Top Left, Top Right, Bottom Right, and Bottom Left. Legal values are SQUARE, SNIP and ROUND. The default is SQUARE.

Sash

```
Sash[N] = (Color, Width, SashMode);
```

By default, all charts within a multi-chart are allocated a fixed area within the applet based on the `Charts` and `Layout` parameters, with no dividing “sashes.” The `Sash` parameter allows the specification of the color and width of a dividing line between pair of charts similar to that seen in HTML frames.

Used in These Charts

Multi-chart

Example:

```
<PARAM NAME=Sash VALUE="(xe3e3e3, 4, DYNAMIC)">
```

Attributes

<i>Color</i>	<i>Width</i>	SashMode
--------------	--------------	----------

SashMode

In some situations, it may be desired to allow users to change the relative size of each chart interactively. SashMode switches the ability to move the sashes in Multi-charts.

Example:

```
<PARAM NAME=Sash VALUE="(xe3e3e3, 4, DYNAMIC)">
```

Values

DYNAMIC Viewer will be allowed to move each sash line in order to change the amount of space allocated to each row/column or chart

STATIC Viewer will not be able to move the sash lines

Default

STATIC

Scale

```
TopScale[N] = mode, ...;
BottomScale[N] = mode, ...;
LeftScale[N] = mode, ...;
RightScale[N] = mode, ...;
```

The `Scale` parameter specifies the minimum and maximum data values which will be displayed along the axis. If the `Scale` parameter is not defined then the tic mark locations will be automatically determined based on the actual data values being displayed. That is, the axis will be “autoscaled” using the current data values to determine “reasonable” values for `MinValue`, `MaxValue` and `StepValue`.

Any combination of `MinValue`, `MaxValue` and `StepValue` may be defined. Those attributes that are not defined will have “reasonable” values chosen for them.

If the `StepValue` is defined but not as an even multiple of the difference between the `MinValue` and `MaxValue`, then no tic mark will be displayed at the `Max Value`.

ScaleFactor

```
ScaleFactor = Number;
```

The number can be -1 or any value, including fractional values, greater than or equal to 0.

Specify a scale factor of -1 to have the chart autoscale. Autoscaling causes the chart's text, line widths, borders, and images to grow in proportion to the size of the chart. For instance, if you increased the size of the chart by 2, then the font sizes would all increase by 2.

The ChartWorksDesigner product refers to the ScaleFactor parameter as ChartScaleFactor.

A scale factor of 0 indicates that the chart should disable scaling. All other positive values indicate the percentage of their original size to which the components of the chart (text, line width, borders, etc.) should be scaled. That is, a value of 1.2 indicates that the components of the chart should be 120% their normal size, whereas a value of .3 means that the components should assume a size 30% that of their normal size.

If no ScaleFactor parameter is set in the CDL definition, the chart defaults to scaling disabled (ScaleFactor = 0;).

Attributes

Number

ScaleMode

```
TopScaleMode[N] = (mode,logBase), (mode,logBase)...;
BottomScaleMode[N] = (mode, logBase), (mode,logBase), ...;
LeftScaleMode[N] = (mode, logBase), (mode, logBase), ...;
RightScaleMode[N] = (mode,logBase), (mode, logBase), ...;
```

The `ScaleMode` parameter is used to specify which scale mode should be used on a given axis. The default value for the `ScaleMode` parameter is `LINEAR`.

Example:

```
TopScaleMode = (LOG,16);
```

Values

LINEAR	Linear (no logBase is used)
LOG	Logarithmic (Use a Logarithmic scale mode with log base = logBase)

Attributes

Mode logBase

ScaleSet

```
TopScaleSet[N] = (Min, Max, Step, Percentage), ...;
BottomScaleSet[N] = (Min, Max, Step, Percentage), ...;
LeftScaleSet[N] = (Min, Max, Step, Percentage), ...;
RightScaleSet[N] = (Min, Max, Step, Percentage), ...;
```

The `ScaleSet` defines the minimum and maximum values of a scale and percentage of total space allocated to the axis.

Example:

```
ScaleSet = (Min, Max, Step, Percentage);
```

Attributes

Scroll

```
TopScroll[N] = (ScrollMin, ScrollMax);
BottomScroll[N] = (ScrollMin, ScrollMax);
LeftScroll[N] = (ScrollMin, ScrollMax);
RightScroll[N] = (ScrollMin, ScrollMax);
```

The `Scroll` parameter specifies a range of values through which an axis can be scrolled. When the `ScrollMin` and `ScrollMax` attributes are defined for the axis, the axis will be displayed as a slider bar, using the axis color defined, with a white background. The relative size of the slider represents the percentage of the entire range currently being displayed. That is, it graphically depicts the size of the current axis range (`MinValue` and `MaxValue` attributes) relative to the scrollable region (`ScrollMin` and `ScrollMax` attributes). See the `Scale` parameter for `MinValue` and `MaxValue` definitions.

`Scroll` should only be used in conjunction with the `Scale` parameter.

Example:

```
TopScroll = (0, 98);
```

Attributes

`ScrollMin` `ScrollMax`

ScrollMin

`ScrollMin` sets the lower visible limit for a scrollbar defined with `TopScroll`

Example:

```
TopScroll = (0, 98);
```

Values

<MinValue

Default

None

ScrollMax

ScrollMax sets the upper visible limit for a scrollbar defined with TopScroll

Example:

```
TopScroll = (0, 98);
```

Values

>MaxValue

Default

None

SectorActiveLabels[n]

```
SectorActiveLabels[N] = (Name, Label, URL, Target), ...;
```

SectorActiveLabels defines a list of up to 50 active label destinations for named sectors within a dial, in a dial chart. These labels map to the named sectors that were defined using the Sectors parameter.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
SectorActiveLabels = ("Danger", "", "dailysales.html", "infoframe"),
                    ("Warning", "", "dailysales.html", "infoframe"),
                    ("On Track", "", "dailysales.html", "infoframe");
```

Attributes

Name	Label	URL	Target
------	-------	-----	--------

SectorBorders

```
SectorBorders = (Name, Type, LineWidth, Color), ...;
```

`SectorBorders` controls the appearance of the borders around a named sector within a dial. Note that the fill color for the sector is designated in the `Sectors` parameter.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
SectorBorders = ("Danger\nZone", NONE, 0, null);
```

Attributes

Name	Type	LineWidth	Color
------	------	-----------	-------

SectorColors

```
SectorColors = (Name, Color), ...;
```

`SectorColors` controls the background color of a sector.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
SectorColors = ("Sector1", green), ("Sector2", yellow);
```

SectorData

```
SectorData = (Name, StartValue, StopValue), ...;
```

`SectorData` controls the point at which named sectors in a dial start and stop, *relative to the measurements on the dial*.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
SectorData = ("Danger", 0, 5),
             ("Warning", 5, 8),
             ("On Track", 8, 10),
             ("Low", 0, 3.25),
             ("Medium", 3.25, 6.75),
             ("High", 6.75, 10);
```

Attributes

Name	StartValue	StopValue
------	------------	-----------

StartValue

StartValue shows the angular place where the sector begins.

Example:

```
SectorData = ("Danger",0,5),
              ("Warning",5,8),
              ("On Track",8,10),
              ("Low",0,3.25),
              ("Medium",3.25,6.75),
              ("High",6.75,10);
```

Values

Numeric, but depends on how the dial setting are set in the DialScale parameter.

Default

None

StopValue

StopValue shows the angular place where the sector ends.

Example:

```
SectorData = ("Danger",0,5),
              ("Warning",5,8),
              ("On Track",8,10),
              ("Low",0,3.25),
              ("Medium",3.25,6.75),
              ("High",6.75,10);
```

Values

Numeric, but depends on how the dial setting are set in the DialScale parameter.

Default

None

SectorDelete

```
SectorDelete = (Name|ALL), ...;
```

SectorDelete is used to delete a specific sector, or all sector, in a dial.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
SectorDelete = ("Low"), ("Medium");  
SectorDelete = ALL;
```

Attributes

(Switch)

Switch

This switch allows you to either name the sectors that are to be deleted, or to delete all at once.

Example:

```
SectorDelete = ("Low"), ("Medium");  
SectorDelete = ALL;
```

Values

Name	A string that names a hand
ALL	All the hands

Default

No defaults

SectorDrag

```
SectorDrag = "ON"/"OFF";
```

The `SectorDrag` switch is used to allow or stop the user from dragging the sectors of a dial with the mouse.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
SectorDrag = "ON";  
SectorDrag = "OFF";
```

Attributes

(Switch)

Switch

This switch sets the on/off state.

Example:

```
SectorDrag = "ON";  
SectorDrag = "OFF";
```

Values

ON	Allows the user to drag the sector around the dial
OFF	Stops the user from dragging the sector around the dial

Default

OFF

SectorEdgeHighlights

```
SectorEdgeHighlights = (start,stop,gap,size), ...;
```

The `SectorEdgeHighlights` parameter provides a visual pattern fill in a Dial chart which accents the dial sectors. It overlays a ring (annulus) fill pattern over the existing fill patterns in a specified zone along the interior edge of the sectors. The gap between the sides of the center button and the fill pattern being applied can be modified. The element `start` sets the beginning color of the gradient, associated with the outside edge; the element `stop` sets the end color of the gradient, associated with the interior of the sectors where the color blends to transparency. Color values are interpolated between the two. The element `size` specifies the width of the highlight. The element `gap` specifies the size of the gap between the edge of the highlight and the edge of the sectors. When the value for `gap` is specified as a whole number, it sets the distance between the edge of the highlight and the edge of the center button in pixels. When set to a fractional number between 0 and 1, it sets the gap to a percentage of the radius of the pie. Percentage values are written using a decimal point (e.g. “0.05” and “0.50” represent 5% and 50%, respectively). When using a fractional value, enclose the tuple element in double-quotes to “escape” the decimal point.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
SectorEdgeHighlights = (blue_25,white_75,1,25), ...;
```

Attributes

```
start                stop                gap                size
```

SectorFillPattern

```
SectorFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
```

The `SectorFillPattern` parameter provides a visual pattern fill for the sector area of a dial chart.

Type	NONE	no pattern, do default fill, if any
	Built-In Patterns	
	FSLASH	front slash type

	BSLASH	back slash type
	DGRID	diagonal grid lines, (front and back slash lines)
	HORIZONTAL	horizontal lines
	VERTICAL	vertical lines
	GRID	grid lines, (horizontal and vertical lines)
	Gradients	
	GRADIENTVERTICAL	bottom to top style gradient
	GRADIENHORIZONTAL	left to right style gradient
	GRADIENTFDIAG	top right to bottom left style gradient
	GRADIENTBDIAG	top left to bottom right style gradient
	GRADIENRADIAL	radial style gradient
	GRADIENCENTERHORIZONTAL	center out horizontal style gradient
	GRADIENCENTERVERTICAL	center out vertical style gradient
	Images	
	IMAGE	use an image specified in the optional imageURL element
color1	This color is used in the following ways: - <i>Foreground color for patterns</i> - <i>Starting color for gradients</i> - <i>Ignored in images</i>	
color 2	This color is used in the following ways: - <i>Background color for patterns</i> - <i>Stopping color for gradients</i> - <i>Ignored in images</i>	
imageURL	The URL to an image to use as the fill	

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
SectorFillPattern = (GRADIENTVERTICAL,blue,white);
```

Attributes

Type	Color1	Color2
ImageFormat	ImageURL	

SectorLabels

```
SectorLabels = (Name, ON/OFF, LabelPos, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle,interiorAlignment), ...;
```

`SectorLabels` works identically to the `DialTicLabelStyles` parameter, and controls the specific appearance and style of the labels for named sectors defined with the `Sectors` parameter.

<code>interiorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment to use in text strings that contain multiple lines.
--------------------------------	---

The legal values for `interiorAlignment` are `LEFT`, `RIGHT`, or `CENTER`.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
SectorLabels = ("Danger", "ON", 0.6, white, "Helvetica", 10, 0),
               ("Warning", "ON", 0.6, black, "Helvetica", 10, 0),
               ("On Track", "ON", 0.6, white, "Helvetica", 10, 0),
               ("Low", "ON", 1.2, black, "Helvetica", 10, 0),
               ("Medium", "ON", 1.2, black, "Helvetica", 10, 0),
               ("High", "ON", 1.2, black, "Helvetica", 10, 0);
```

Attributes

<i>Name</i>	(Switch)	<i>LabelPos</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>FontName</i>
<i>FontSize</i>	<i>Angle</i>	<i>interiorAlignment</i>		

Switch

This switch turns the tic labels' visibility on and off.

Example:

```
DialTicLabelStyles = ("Hour Dial", "ON", 1.1, black, "Helvetica", 14, 0),
                    ("Minute Dial", "ON", 1.1, black, "Helvetica", 14, 0);
```

Values

`ON` Show the tic labels
`OFF` Hide the tic labels

Default

None

LabelPos

The `LabelPos` attribute in the dial chart works the same way the `LabelPos` parameter does for the pie chart: it defines the position of the tic mark labels relative to the width of the dial. A value of 1.1 will place each label just outside the dial face, while a value of 0.6 will place each label inside of the dial face. For instance, clocks are often made with their tic mark labels on the outside of the dial face, but gauges tend to have them just on the inside of the dial face along with the tic marks.

Example:

```
DialTicLabelStyles = ("Hour Dial", "ON", 1.1, black, "Helvetica", 14, 0),
```



```
("Minute Dial", "ON", 1.1, black, "Helvetica", 14, 0);
```

Values

Positive real numbers, generally between 0 and 2.

Default

None

Sectors

```
Sectors = (Name, Color, DialName, OuterRadius, InnerRadius, SectorLabel), ...;
```

Dial charts can not only have multiple dials, but these dials can be divided up into sectors. We are used to sectors in gauges, where one typically finds green-yellow-red sectors indicating danger or quality levels. The performance scorecard dial chart (see figure below) incorporates them in several ways.

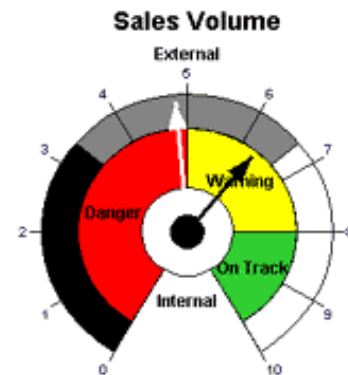
The `Sectors` parameter identifies and colors the sector within a named dial, and places the sector radially in that dial.

Used in These Charts

Dial

Example:

```
Sectors = ("Danger", red, "Internal", 80, 20),
("Warning", yellow, "Internal", 80, 20),
("On Track", green, "Internal", 80, 20),
("Low", black, "External", 100, 80),
("Medium", gray, "External", 100, 80),
("High", white, "External", 100, 80);
```



Attributes

Name	Color	DialName	OuterRadius
InnerRadius			

DialName

DialName is the name of the dial in which the sector resides.

Example:

```
Sectors = ("Danger", red, "Internal", 80, 20),
("Warning", yellow, "Internal", 80, 20),
("On Track", green, "Internal", 80, 20),
("Low", black, "External", 100, 80),
("Medium", gray, "External", 100, 80),
("High", white, "External", 100, 80);
```

Values

Any string value

Default

None

OuterRadius

`OuterRadius` controls the outer limit of the sector as a percentage of the dial's radius.

Example:

```
Sectors = ("Danger", red, "Internal", 80, 20),
           ("Warning", yellow, "Internal", 80, 20),
           ("On Track", green, "Internal", 80, 20),
           ("Low", black, "External", 100, 80),
           ("Medium", gray, "External", 100, 80),
           ("High", white, "External", 100, 80);
```

Values

Numerical value from 0 to 100

Default

None

InnerRadius

`InnerRadius` controls the inner limit of the sector as a percentage of the dial's radius.

Example:

```
Sectors = ("Danger", red, "Internal", 80, 20),
           ("Warning", yellow, "Internal", 80, 20),
           ("On Track", green, "Internal", 80, 20),
           ("Low", black, "External", 100, 80),
           ("Medium", gray, "External", 100, 80),
           ("High", white, "External", 100, 80);
```

Values

Numerical value from 0 to 100

Default

None

SectorLabel

`SectorLabel` specifies an optional text label to display along with the sector. The label's appearance is controlled by the `SectorLabels` parameter.

ShowEightyTwentyLines

```
ShowEightyTwentyLines = ON | OFF;
```

This parameter defines whether 80/20 lines will be drawn on the Pareto chart. The default value is OFF.

Used in These Charts

Pareto

Example:

```
ShowEightyTwentyLines = ON
```

ShowGroupStackLabels

```
ShowGroupStackLabels = ON / OFF;
```

This parameter is used only for grouped stacked barcharts (GraphType=GROUPSTACK). It defines whether stack labels will be drawn at each tic. The default value is OFF.

ShowDataPoints

```
ShowDataPoints = ON / OFF;
```

ShowDataPoints is used to display the raw data in addition to the summary data for each series. The default is OFF

Used in These Charts

Box Chart

Example:

```
ShowDataPoints = ON;  
ShowDataPoints = OFF;
```

Default

OFF

Attributes

Mode

SliceAnimationStyle

```
SliceAnimationStyle = GROW | FADE | NONE
```

Specifies how slices initially appear in a pie chart. This parameter is only valid in SVG or SVGWeb output formats.

Attributes

Style

Style

`Style` refers to the manner in which lines are first rendered in a line chart.

Example:

```
LineAnimationStyle = BEND;
```

Values

GROW	The slices grow and spin their actual value.
FADE	The slices fade in.
NONE	The slices are immediately visible.

Default

NONE

SliceBorder

```
SliceBorder[N] = (LineType, Width, Color);
```

In pie charts, this parameter specifies the line style to be used for the border of all pie slices.

Used in These Charts

Pie MultPie

Example:

```
SliceBorder = (DOTTED, 2, blue);
```

Attributes

<i>LineType</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Color</i>
-----------------	--------------	--------------

SliceColors

```
SliceColors[N] = Value1, Value2, Value3, Value4, ..., Valuen;
```

In pie charts, this parameter specifies the line style to be used for the border of all pie slices.

Used in These Charts

Pie

Example:

```
SliceColor = red,white,blue;
```

Attributes

Color

SliceData

```
SliceData[N] = Value1, Value2, Value3, Value4, ..., Valuen;
```

`SliceData` provides a method for specifying pie chart slice data without using the `Slices` parameter, and consists of a vector of data which may represent either percentages or data values.

Used in These Charts

Pie

Example:

```
SliceData = 15, 33, 44, 102, 19.45, 88, 47.9;
```

Attributes

None

SliceFillPattern

```
SliceFillPattern = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
```

The `SliceFillPattern` parameter provides a visual pattern fill for pie slices in a chart.

Type	NONE	no pattern, do default fill, if any
	Built-In Patterns	
	FSLASH	front slash type
	BSLASH	back slash type
	DGRID	diagonal grid lines, (front and back slash lines)
	HORIZONTAL	horizontal lines
	VERTICAL	vertical lines
	GRID	grid lines, (horizontal and vertical lines)
	Gradients	
	GRADIENTVERTICAL	bottom to top style gradient
	GRADIENTHORIZONTAL	left to right style gradient
	GRADIENTFDIAG	top right to bottom left style gradient
	GRADIENTBDIAG	top left to bottom right style gradient
	GRADIENTRADIAL	radial style gradient
	GRADIENTCENTERHORIZONTAL	center out horizontal style gradient
	GRADIENTCENTERVERTICAL	center out vertical style gradient
	Images	

	IMAGE	use an image specified in the optional imageURL element
color1	This color is used in the following ways: - <i>Foreground color for patterns</i> - <i>Starting color for gradients</i> - <i>Ignored in images</i>	
color 2	This color is used in the following ways: - <i>Background color for patterns</i> - <i>Stopping color for gradients</i> - <i>Ignored in images</i>	
imageURL	The URL to an image to use as the fill	

Used in These Charts

Pie MultPie

Example:

```
SliceFillPattern = (GRADIENTVERTICAL,blue,white);
```

Attributes

Type	Color1	Color2
ImageFormat	ImageURL	

SliceFormat

```
SliceFormat = (FormatType, "FormatExpr");
```

In pie charts, SliceFormat affects the numeric labels that are automatically generated for each slice.

Used in These Charts

Pie MultPie

Example:

```
SliceFormat = (FLOAT,"$%,9.2f");
```

Attributes

FormatType	FormatExpr
------------	------------

FormatType

The `FormatType` attribute specifies the type of number being displayed by that axis

Example:

```
SliceFormat = (FLOAT, "$%,9.2f");
```

Values

FLOAT Display numeric values with decimal points
 INTEGER Display numeric values only as integers, and will round if necessary

Default

FLOAT

FormatExpr

The `FormatExpr` attribute specifies a numeric display format to be used for each slice label and each active label generated by default. The format allows a developer to specify numeric formats using expressions similar to those provided in the C/Unix `printf` function.

Example:

```
SliceFormat = (FLOAT, "$%,9.2f");
```

Values

For the specifics of numeric formats, see `FormatExpr` in **Chapter 4: Common CDL Attributes**.

Default

%.2f

SliceLabel

```
SliceLabel = (State, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);
```

`SliceLabel` controls the appearance of all the slice labels in a pie chart. This parameter is a standard “tuple.”

interiorAlignment	Specifies the alignment to use in text strings that contain multiple lines.
-------------------	---

The legal values for `interiorAlignment` are `LEFT`, `RIGHT`, or `CENTER`.

Used in These Charts

Pie MultPie

Example:

```
SliceLabel = (ON, Black, Helvetica, 12, 270, LEFT);
```

Attributes

State Color FontName FontSize Angle interiorAlignment

State

State indicates if this parameter is in effect or not.

Example:

```
SliceLabel = (ON, Black, Helvetica, 12, 270);
```

Values

ON or null

Default

ON

SliceLabelBox

```
SliceLabelBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth);
```

SliceLabelBox controls the appearance of the area under the slice label in a pie chart.

Used in These Charts

Pie MultPie

Example:

```
SliceLabelBox = (fuschia, RECESS, 4);
```

Attributes

Color BorderType BorderWidth

SliceLabelContent

```
SliceLabelContent = [Value1],[Value2],[Value3];
```

SliceLabelContent allows you to specify the contents of RADIAL or EXTERIOR pie labels. (LEGEND labels will only show the text label.) The SliceLabelContent is a comma-delimited list of up to three items that should appear in these labels.

Used in These Charts

Pie MultPie

Example:

```
SliceLabelContent = DATA, LABEL;
```

Values

PERCENTAGE	Displays the slice percentage as nn.nn% (for backward compatibility)
PERCENTAGE_FLOAT	Displays the slice percentage as nn.nn%
PERCENTAGE_INT	Displays the slice percentage as nn%
DATA	The data value, as formatted in the <code>SliceFormat</code> parameter
LABEL	The label passed as part of the <code>Slices</code> or <code>SliceLabels</code> parameter.

Default

LABEL

SliceLabelContentDelimiter

```
SliceLabelContentDelimiter = "delimiter";
```

`SliceContentDelimiter` allows specification of the delimiter to use between content items. These delimiters can be any text, but will usually be commas, newlines (\n), or spaces.

Used in These Charts

Pie MulitPie

Example:

```
SliceContentDelimiter = ",";  
SliceContentDelimiter = "rrr";  
SliceContentDelimiter = "\n";  
SliceContentDelimiter = " ";
```

Attributes

None

SliceLabelLine

```
SliceLabelLine = (LineStyle, LineWidth, Color);
```

`SliceLabelLine` controls the appearance of the lines connecting the exterior labels to the pie slice in a pie chart. If the color of the line is set to `NULL`, or left undefined, the color of each line will be the same as the slice to which it connects.

Used in These Charts

Pie MulitPie

Example:

```
SliceLabelBox = (SOLID, 2, antiquewhite);
```

Attributes

LineStyle *LineWidth* *Color*

SliceLabels

```
SliceLabels = Label1, Label2, Label3, Label4, ..., Labeln;
```

`SliceLabels` provides a method for specifying pie chart slice labels without using the `Slices` parameter, and consists of a vector of labels that will be applied to each of the pie chart slices.

Used in These Charts

Pie MultiPie

Example:

```
SliceLabels = "Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday", "Thursday", "Friday";
```

Attributes

Label

SliceLabelStyle

```
SliceLabelStyle = Style;
```

`SliceLabelStyle` allows explicit specification of the label style for pie charts.

Used in These Charts

Pie MultiPie

Example:

```
SliceLabelStyle = EXTERIOR;  
SliceLabelStyle = LEGEND;  
SliceLabelStyle = RADIAL;
```

Attributes

Style

Style

Only one `Style` attribute is allowed for `SliceLabelStyle`.

Example:

```
SliceLabelStyle = EXTERIOR;
SliceLabelStyle = LEGEND;
SliceLabelStyle = RADIAL;
```

Values

EXTERIOR	Labels are put on the left and right sides of the pie.
LEGEND	Labels are placed in a Legend
RADIAL	Labels are put along the radius of each slice

If `SliceLabelStyle` isn't defined, but a `Legend` is, the style will be a `LEGEND`.

If the chart doesn't have `SliceLabelStyle`, but `LabelPos` is defined, the style will be `RADIAL`.

If no `SliceLabelStyle` is defined, but both `LabelPos` and `Legend` are, then the style shown will be `LEGEND`.

Default

EXTERIOR

SlicePos

```
SlicePos[N] = Position1, Position2, Position3, ...;
```

`SlicePos` defines the position of each pie slice relative to the width of the pie. Can be used to “pre-explode” slices from the rest of the pie.

Used in These Charts

Pie MultiPie

Example:

```
SlicePos = 0, 1.2, 1.5, 0, 0, 0, 0;
```

Attributes

Position

Position

The `Position` attribute may be expressed as a fractional number in the range 0.0 to 2.0, or as a percentage value in the range of 2 to 100. A value of 0.5 or 50.0 will move the slice center radially out 50 percent of the width of the pie. That is, any nonzero value will result in the slice being *exploded*.

Example:

```
SlicePos = 0, 1.2, 1.5, 2.0, 0, 0, 0;
SlicePos = 0, 80, 75, 100, 0, 0, 0;
```

Values

0 Slices all lie together in the pie
 >0 and <= 2 Slices explode from pie
 Or, 2 to 100 % amount slices explode from pie

Default

0

Slices

```
Slices[N] = (Value, SliceColor, Label, LabelColor, FontName, FontSize, LabelAngle, LabelBgColor, LabelBgBorder), ...;
```

`Slices` has been deprecated. Use `SliceData`, `SliceLabels` and `SliceColors`.

`Slices` defines the set of slices for a pie chart, specifically the value and appearances for a slice. Each grouping of attributes addresses one of the pie's slices. You can define each slice individually, or slices will take their attributes from the last grouping defined before them.

Only the first two attributes, `Value` and `SliceColor`, need to be specified; all others will be assigned default values. For the first slice, the defaults will be based on system defaults. For all other slices, the value assigned to the previous slice for that attribute will be used as the default. In that way, you need only specify attributes for the first slice in order to control the attributes of all slices. The value `NULL` may be passed as a pie slice value, but has the same effect as a 0 slice value.

Used in These Charts

Pie

Example:

```
Slices = (2300, NULL, "Mon", black, "TimesRoman", 14),
         (3700,, "Tue"),
         (1200,, "Wed"),
         (2500,, "Thu"),
         (4300,, "Fri"),
         (1900,, "Sat"),
         (2700,, "Sun");
```

Attributes

<code>Value</code>	<code>SliceColor</code>	<code>Label</code>	<code>LabelColor</code>
<code>FontName</code>	<code>FontSize</code>	<code>LabelAngle</code>	<code>LabelBgColor</code>
<code>LabelBgBorder</code>			

Value

`Value` is the raw numeric data associated with the pie slice described in its group. Visual Mining pie charts automatically calculate percentages, so you do not need to figure this out for yourself. The percentage will be computed based on the total of all slice values. Using `NULL` as a `Value` creates a slice of zero value, and is equivalent to a 0 data value.

Example:

```
Slices = (2300, NULL, "Mon", black, "TimesRoman", 14),
          (3700,, "Tue"),
          (1200,, "Wed"),
          (2500,, "Thu"),
          (4300,, "Fri"),
          (1900,, "Sat"),
          (2700,, "Sun");
```

Values

Any real number.

Default

None

SliceColor

SliceColor determines the color of the pie slice, and is in all respects specified as any other *Color* attribute. If *NULL* is used as a value, the color is taken from either a specified *ColorTable* parameter, or the default system color table.

Example:

```
Slices = (2300, NULL, "Mon", black, "TimesRoman", 14),
          (3700,, "Tue"),
          (1200,, "Wed"),
          (2500,, "Thu"),
          (4300,, "Fri"),
          (1900,, "Sat"),
          (2700,, "Sun");

Slices = (2300, x6C5D94, "Mon", x6C5D94, "Helvetica", 12, 0, white, NONE, 0),
          (3700, x999966, "Tue", x999966, "Helvetica", 12, 0, white, NONE, 0),
          (1200, x315394, "Wed", x315394, "Helvetica", 12, 0, white, NONE, 0),
          (2500, x213321, "Thu", x213321, "Helvetica", 12, 0, white, NONE, 0),
          (4300, x00566F, "Fri", x00566F, "Helvetica", 12, 0, white, NONE, 0),
          (1900, x690931, "Sat", x690931, "Helvetica", 12, 0, xe3e3e3, NONE, 0),
          (2700, x515F23, "Sun", x515F23, "Helvetica", 12, 0, xe3e3e3, NONE, 0);
```

Values

See the *Color* attribute in **Chapter 4: Common CDL Attributes** for details.

Default

blue

LabelColor

LabelColor determines the color of the pie slice's label font, and is in all respects specified as any other *Color* attribute.

Example:

```
Slices = (2300, NULL, "Mon", black, "TimesRoman", 14),
          (3700,, "Tue"),
          (1200,, "Wed"),
          (2500,, "Thu"),
```

```

(4300,, "Fri"),
(1900,, "Sat"),
(2700,, "Sun");

Slices = (2300, x6C5D94, "Mon", x6C5D94, "Helvetica", 12, 0, white, NONE, 0),
(3700, x999966, "Tue", x999966, "Helvetica", 12, 0, white, NONE, 0),
(1200, x315394, "Wed", x315394, "Helvetica", 12, 0, white, NONE, 0),
(2500, x213321, "Thu", x213321, "Helvetica", 12, 0, white, NONE, 0),
(4300, x00566F, "Fri", x00566F, "Helvetica", 12, 0, white, NONE, 0),
(1900, x690931, "Sat", x690931, "Helvetica", 12, 0, xe3e3e3, NONE, 0),
(2700, x515F23, "Sun", x515F23, "Helvetica", 12, 0, xe3e3e3, NONE, 0);

```

Values

See the *Color* attribute in **Chapter 4: Common CDL Attributes** for details.

Default

blue

LabelAngle

LabelAngle determines the display angle of the pie slice's label font. In all other respects, it is identical with the common *Angle* attribute

Example:

```

Slices = (2300, x6C5D94, "Mon", x6C5D94, "Helvetica", 12, 0, white, NONE, 0),
(3700, x999966, "Tue", x999966, "Helvetica", 12, 90, white, NONE, 0),
(1200, x315394, "Wed", x315394, "Helvetica", 12, 90, white, NONE, 0),
(2500, x213321, "Thu", x213321, "Helvetica", 12, 90, white, NONE, 0),
(4300, x00566F, "Fri", x00566F, "Helvetica", 12, 270, white, NONE, 0),
(1900, x690931, "Sat", x690931, "Helvetica", 12, 270, gray, NONE, 0),
(2700, x515F23, "Sun", x515F23, "Helvetica", 12, 0, xe3e3e3, NONE, 0);

```

Values

0 degrees counterclockwise from horizontal
90 degrees counterclockwise from horizontal
180 degrees counterclockwise from horizontal
270 degrees counterclockwise from horizontal

Default

0

LabelBgColor

LabelBgColor determines the color behind the pie slice's label font, and is in all respects specified as any other *Color* attribute.

Example:

```

Slices = (2300, x6C5D94, "Mon", x6C5D94, "Helvetica", 12, 0, white, NONE, 0),
(3700, x999966, "Tue", x999966, "Helvetica", 12, 0, white, NONE, 0),
(1200, x315394, "Wed", x315394, "Helvetica", 12, 0, white, NONE, 0),
(2500, x213321, "Thu", x213321, "Helvetica", 12, 0, white, NONE, 0),
(4300, x00566F, "Fri", x00566F, "Helvetica", 12, 0, white, NONE, 0),
(1900, x690931, "Sat", x690931, "Helvetica", 12, 0, xe3e3e3, NONE, 0),

```

```
(2700, x515F23, "Sun", x515F23, "Helvetica", 12, 0, xe3e3e3, NONE, 0);
```

Values

See the `Color` attribute in **Chapter 4: Common CDL Attributes** for details.

Default

blue

LabelBgBorder

`LabelBgBorder` determines the width of the border of the pie slice's label, and is in all respects specified as any other common `BorderStyle` attribute.

Example:

```
Slices = (2300, x6C5D94, "Mon", x6C5D94, "Helvetica", 12, 0, white, NONE, 0),
(3700, x999966, "Tue", x999966, "Helvetica", 12, 0, white, NONE, 0),
(1200, x315394, "Wed", x315394, "Helvetica", 12, 0, white, NONE, 0),
(2500, x213321, "Thu", x213321, "Helvetica", 12, 0, white, NONE, 0),
(4300, x00566F, "Fri", x00566F, "Helvetica", 12, 0, white, NONE, 0),
(1900, x690931, "Sat", x690931, "Helvetica", 12, 0, xe3e3e3, RAISED,
0),
(2700, x515F23, "Sun", x515F23, "Helvetica", 12, 0, xe3e3e3, RAISED,
0);
```

Values

NONE	No border
BOX	Simple Box outline
SHADOW	Shadow border
RAISED	Raised border
RECESS	Recessed border

Default

NONE

SliceSet

```
SliceSet = Value1, Value2, Value3, Value4, ..., Valuen;
```

`SliceSet` defines the numeric values for each slice set.

Used in These Charts

MultiPie

SliceSets

```
SliceSets = ("Name", Color, "State");
```

`SliceSet` defines a list of `SliceSet` tuples with the following attributes in each tuple:

Name	Name assigned to this SliceSet.
Color	Slice Color.
State	Labels ON or OFF. Default is ON

Used in These Charts

MultiPie

Example:

```
SliceSets = ("Over 18", "x7996A1"), ("Under 18", "xADD6E6");
```

Attributes

Name *Color* *State*.

SliceSlide

`SliceSlide = ON/OFF;`

When `SliceSlide = ON`, clicking on a pie slice will cause the slice to slide in/out of the pie. This parameter is only valid in SVG or SVGweb output formats.

Example:

```
SliceSlide = ON;
```

Attributes

(Switch)

StackDisplayOrder

`StackDisplayOrder = BOTTOMUP/TOPDOWN;`

`StackDisplayOrder` defines the ordering of legend items in a chart with multiple bar series. The default is `BOTTOMUP`, which specifies that the legend items will be displayed in the order in which the data sets are specified. For example `DataSet1`, will appear in the legend first. `TOPDOWN` is useful when multiple series of bars are stacked and the legend is displayed vertically. In this mode, the stack of legend items will be "stacked" in the same order as the bars in the chart.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Pareto, Stock

Example:

```
StackDisplayOrder = TOPDOWN;
```

StackedBarConnectors

```
StackedBarConnectors = OFF | LINE | FILL;
```

`StackedBarConnectors` defines the bars in a particular series can be connected together with lines. This improves the user's ability to track the values of a single series of values across a multiseries stacked barchart. This is valid on for multiseries barcharts or combocharts when `GraphType` is `STACK`. The lines are drawn using the drawing attributes specified in the `BarBorder` parameter. If `BarBorder` not defined, one pixel solid black lines are drawn.

OFF specifies that no connectors are drawn.

LINE specifies that lines are drawn between the top and bottom of bars in the same series.

FILL specifies that lines are drawn between the top and bottom of bars in the same series and the area between those lines is filled with the bar set color.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo

StackLabel

```
StackLabel[N] = Type;
```

In the context of stacked bar or line charts, `StackLabel` defines how the default active labels should be generated for each line symbol when `GraphType` is `STACK` or `PERCENT`.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Combo, Line, Pareto, Stock

Example:

```
StackLabel = TOTAL;
```

Attributes

Type

Type

Type, in context of the `StackLabel` parameter, determines how the numeric value of the active label is shown.

Example:

```
StackLabel = TOTAL;
```

Values

TOTAL	Uses the accumulated numeric total for the label
ITEM	Uses the individual item's numeric value for the label
PERCENT	Uses the accumulated numeric total for the label, displayed as a percentage of the total of all values.

Default

TOTAL

StockAnimationStyle

```
StockAnimationStyle = GROW | FADE | NONE
```

Specifies how the stock series (high, low, open, close) initially appear in a Stock chart. This parameter is only valid in SVG or SVGWeb output formats.

Attributes

Style

Style

Style refers to the manner in which stock data series are first rendered in a stock chart.

Example:

```
StockAnimationStyle = GROW;
```

Values

GROW	The stock series data start as a straight line at 0 and each point bends to its actual value.
FADE	The stock series fade in.
NONE	The series are immediately visible.

Default

NONE

StockAxis

```
StockAxis[N] = (XAxis1, YAxis1), (XAxis2, YAxis2), ...;
```

StockAxis defines which side to be used when mapping the X and Y axes, respectively.

Used in These Charts

Stock

Example:

```
StockAxis = (BOTTOM, LEFT), (RIGHT, TOP);
```

Attributes

XAxis YAxis

XAxis

XAxis, in context of the StockAxis parameter, determines whether the X-axis for a pair of axes will be on the bottom or the top of the chart.

Example:

```
StockAxis = (TOP, LEFT), (BOTTM, RIGHT);
```

Values

BOTTOM X values will be plotted along the chart's bottom axis
TOP X values will be plotted along the chart's top axis

Default

BOTTOM

YAxis

YXAxis, in context of the StockAxis parameter, determines whether the Y-axis for a pair of axes will be on the left or the right of the chart.

Example:

```
StockAxis = (TOP, LEFT), (BOTTM, RIGHT);
```

Values

LEFT X values will be plotted along the chart's left axis
RIGHT X values will be plotted along the chart's right axis

Default

LEFT

StockColorTable

```
StockColorTable[1-50] = Color1, Color2, Color3, Color4, Color5, ...;
```

StockColorTable defines a set of colors for dataset N that overrides all other color specifications for that set. The parameters used for specifying the color of data points in a chart are (in ascending order of precedence) ColorTable, StockSets, StockFillPattern and StockColorTable. StockColorTable is used most frequently to color some specific stock data point.

For example

```
StockColorTable2 = , , blue;
```

will change the third stock data point in the second series to blue, while all other data points in the chart continue to be colored by one of the other color related parameters.

The colors you can use are defined in the common `Color` attribute (Chapter 4) .

Used in These Charts

Stock

Example:

```
StockColorTable2 = , , red;
```

Attributes

None

StockData[n]

```
StockData[1-50] = (High1, Low1, Open1, Close1) , (High21, Low2, Open2, Close2) , ...;
```

`StockData` is used to define stock values.

Used in These Charts

Stock

Example:

```
StockData = (120, 119, 120, 121) , (32, 30.25, 29.75, 31.5) ;
```

Attributes

High	Low	Open	Close
------	-----	------	-------

High

`High` defines the highest stock value for that data point.

Example:

```
StockData = (120, 119, 120, 121) , (32, 30.25, 29.75, 31.5) ;
```

Values

Any stock number

`null` No symbol will be displayed for this data point

Default

`none`

Low

`Low` defines the lowest stock value for that data point.

Example:

```
StockData = (120,119,120,121), (32,30.25, 29.75, 31.5);
```

Values

Any stock number

`null` The value of `High` will be used in place of `Low`

Default

`none`

Open

`Open` defines the opening stock value for that data point.

Example:

```
StockData = (120,119,120,121), (32,30.25, 29.75, 31.5);
```

Values

Any stock number

`null` No tic mark will be drawn for this data point

Default

`none`

Close

`Close` defines the closing stock value for that data point.

Example:

```
StockData = (120,119,120,121), (32,30.25, 29.75, 31.5);
```

Values

Any stock number

`null` No tic mark will be drawn for this data point

Default

`none`

StockFillPattern

```
StockFillPattern[N] = (type, color1, color2, imageURL), ...;
```

The `StockFillPattern` parameter provides a visual pattern fill for stock sets in a stock chart.

Type	NONE	no pattern, do default fill, if any
	Built-In Patterns	
	FSLASH	front slash type
	BSLASH	back slash type
	DGRID	diagonal grid lines, (front and back slash lines)
	HORIZONTAL	horizontal lines
	VERTICAL	vertical lines
	GRID	grid lines, (horizontal and vertical lines)
	Gradients	
	GRADIENTVERTICAL	bottom to top style gradient
	GRADIENTHORIZONTAL	left to right style gradient
	GRADIENTFDIAG	top right to bottom left style gradient
	GRADIENTBDIAG	top left to bottom right style gradient
	GRADIENRADIAL	radial style gradient
	GRADIENTCENTERHORIZONTAL	center out horizontal style gradient
	GRADIENTCENTERVERTICAL	center out vertical style gradient
	Images	
	IMAGE	use an image specified in the optional imageURL element
color1	This color is used in the following ways: - <i>Foreground color for patterns</i> - <i>Starting color for gradients</i> - <i>Ignored in images</i>	
color 2	This color is used in the following ways: - <i>Background color for patterns</i> - <i>Stopping color for gradients</i> - <i>Ignored in images</i>	
imageURL	The URL to an image to use as the fill	

Used in These Charts

Stock

Example:

```
StockFillPattern = (DGRID,blue,white);
```

Attributes

<i>Type</i>	<i>Color1</i>	<i>Color2</i>
<i>ImageFormat</i>	<i>ImageURL</i>	

StockLabels[n]

```
StockLabels[1-50] = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;
```

`StockLabels` can be used to override the default active labels generated for each data value and/or to specify a hyper-link to another document, in a given target window or frame.

Used in These Charts

Stock

Example:

```
StockLabels1 = ("DCX", "http://www.daimlerchrysler.com", "infoframe"),
               ("MSFT", "http://www.microsoft.com", "infoframe"),
               ("SEBL", "http:// http://www.siebel.com", "infoframe");
```

Attributes

<i>Label</i>	<i>URL</i>	<i>Target</i>
--------------	------------	---------------

StockSets

```
StockSets[N] = (Label1, Color1, Width1, TicLen1), (Label2, Color2, Width2, TicLen2), ...;
```

`StockSets` defines the display attributes for one or more stock data sets.

Used in These Charts

Stock

Example:

```
StockSets = ("DCX", azure, 1, 3),
            ("MSFT", darkblue, 1, 3),
            ("SEBL", moccasin, 1,3);
```

Attributes

<i>Label</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>TicLen</i>
--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------

Width

`Width` defines the width of the vertical bar (hi/lo) in pixels. These pixel values override any `StockWidth` attributes for the current stock set.

Example:

```
StockSets = ("DCX", azure, 1, 3),
            ("MSFT", darkblue, 1, 3),
            ("SEBL", moccasin, 1,3);
```

Values

Any pixel value

0 StockWidth attributes are used to determine the size of the bar

Default

0

TicLen

TicLen defines length of the open/close tic marks in pixels. These pixel values override any StockWidth attributes for the current stock set.

Example:

```
StockSets = ("DCX", azure, 1, 3),
            ("MSFT", darkblue, 1, 4),
            ("SEBL", moccasin, 1, 5);
```

Values

Any pixel value

0 StockWidth attributes are used to determine the width of the tic mark

Default

0

StockWidth

```
StockWidth[N] = (Width, TicLen);
```

StockWidth specifies the relative size of every bar and tic mark used when displaying stock values.

Used in These Charts

Stock

Example:

```
StockWidth = (5, 80);
StockWidth = (.2, .5);
```

Attributes

Width TicLen

Width

Width controls the width of the bars for stock data points.

Example:

```
StockWidth = (5, 80);
StockWidth = (.2, .5);
```

Values

0 to 100 or 0.0 to 1.0 Width of bar in percentage of space allocated for the stock symbol
 100 or 1.0 The bar will occupy all of the space allocated for each stock symbol, leaving no room for the tic marks

Default

33

TicLen

TicLen controls the width of the tic marks indicating open & close values for stock data points.

Example:

```
StockWidth = (5, 80);
StockWidth = (.2, .5);
```

Values

0 to 100 or 0.0 to 1.0 Width of bar in percentage of space allocated for the stock symbol
 0 The tic mark will fill up the remaining space not used by the bar

Default

0

StripLayout

```
StripLayout[N] = (NumSlots, InitialFill, MaxFill, UndefinedString) ;
```

StripLayout defines basic strip chart information, including how many "steps" there are in the chart's X axis; which side of the chart the data should begin fill from; the maximum number of datapoints that can be simultaneously loaded without loss; and the string used when a tic is shown but no data for the tic is available.

Used in These Charts

Strip

Example:

```
StripLayout = (30, RIGHT, 45, "none");
```

Attributes

NumSlots InitialFill MaxFill UndefinedString

NumSlots

NumSlots controls how many "steps" there are in the chart's X axis.

Example:

```
StripLayout = (30, RIGHT, 45, "none");
```

Values

Whole number greater than 0

Default

None

InitialFill

InitialFill controls which side of the chart the data begins to fill in from.

Example:

```
StripLayout = (21, RIGHT, 20, "*");  
StripLayout = (22, LEFT, 100, "*");
```

Values

LEFT
RIGHT

Default

RIGHT

MaxFill

MaxFill controls the maximum number of datapoints that can be simultaneously loaded without loss.

Example:

```
StripLayout = (22, RIGHT, 100, "*");
```

Values

Whole number

Default

None

UndefinedString

UndefinedString controls the string used when a tic is shown but no data for the tic is available.

Example:

```
StripLayout = (8, RIGHT, 100, "*");
```

Values

String value, generally a single symbol.

Default

None

TaskColorTable

```
TaskColorTable[1-50] = Color1, Color2, Color3, Color4, Color5, ...;
```

TaskColorTable defines a set of colors for dataset N that overrides all other color specifications for that set. The parameters used for specifying the color of tasks in a chart are (in ascending order of precedence) ColorTable, DataSets, and TaskColorTable. TaskColorTable is used most frequently to color some specific task.

For example

```
TaskColorTable2 = , , blue;
```

will change the third task in the second series to blue, while all other tasks in the chart continue to be colored by one of the other color related parameters.

The colors you can use are defined in the common Color attribute (Chapter 4).

Used in These Charts

Time

Example:

```
TaskColorTable2 = , , red;
```

Attributes

None

TaskHeight

```
TaskHeight = value;
```

The TaskHeight parameter specifies the height of a task bar in a timechart.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
TopLabels = "Laurie", "Amy", "K.C.", "Arnie", "Mike", "Kathy", "Julie", "Steve",
           "Paul";
```

Attributes

Label

TicLocations

```
TopTicLocations[N] = value, value, value, ...;
BottomTicLocations[N] = value, value, value, ...;
LeftTicLocations[N] = value, value, value, ...;
RightTicLocations[N] = value, value, value, ...;
```

The `TicLocations` parameter can be used with a corresponding `Label` parameter for complete control of tic drawing and tic labeling. The labels specified in the `Labels` parameter are drawn in order at the locations specified in this parameter. For best results, this parameter should be used in conjunction with an explicitly set axis scale.

Used in These Charts**Example:**

```
TopTicLocations = 10, 20, 30, 40;
```

Attributes

value

Tics

```
TopTics[N] = ("Mode", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, backgroundColor, rotationPoint);
BottomTics[N] = ("Mode", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment,
                backgroundColor, rotationPoint);
LeftTics[N] = ("Mode", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, backgroundColor, rotationPoint);
RightTics[N] = ("Mode", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment,
                backgroundColor, rotationPoint);
```

The `Tics` parameter specifies the label attributes for the tic marks displayed along a given axis. The tic labels are generated automatically based on the other parameter settings, and are displayed using the given label attributes in the `Tics` parameter. If any attribute is not defined, any previous value of that attribute will be used.

<code>interiorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment to use in text strings that contain multiple lines.
<code>backgroundColor</code>	Background color of the tic label area
<code>rotationPoint</code>	For rotated axis labels, anchor point for the rotation

The legal values for `interiorAlignment` are LEFT, RIGHT, or CENTER.

The legal values for `rotationPoint` are LEFT, RIGHT.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
TopTics = ("ON", black, "Helvetica", 10, LEFT);
```

Attributes

Mode	Color	FontName	FontSize	Angle
<code>InteriorAlignment</code>	<code>BackgroundColor</code>	<code>RotationPoint</code>		

Mode

Mode determines whether or not the tic labels are shown on that axis.

Example:

```
TopTics = ("ON", black, "Helvetica", 10);
```

Values

ON	Show tic labels for this axis
OFF	Don't show tic labels on this axis

Default

ON

TicLayout

```
TopTicLayout[N] = (Mode, SkipCount, StaggerLevels);
BottomTicLayout[N] = (Mode, SkipCount, StaggerLevels);
LeftTicLayout[N] = (Mode, SkipCount, StaggerLevels);
RightLayout[N] = (Mode, SkipCount, StaggerLevels);
```

The `TicLayout` parameter is normally used in cases where the tic axis labels may overlap if not adjusted. This allows one to adjust the visual data densities for your chart.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
TopTicLayout = (AUTOSTAGGER, 5, 3);
```

Attributes

Mode SkipCount StaggerLevels

Mode

Mode controls the type of layout mode that should be used with the axis labels.

Example:

```
TopTicLayout = (AUTOSKIP, 5, 3);
```

Values

NORMAL	No explicit layout processing should occur
AUTO	Insures that labels never overlap. If labels are overlapping, it automatically staggers labels up to the number of levels defined in the <code>StaggerLevels</code> parameter (default = 2). If the labels still overlap, even after staggering, labels will be automatically skipped at a constant interval until none overlap.
AUTOSKIP	The axis labels should be automatically skipped at a constant interval if (and only if) they overlap
AUTOSTAGGER	The axis labels should be automatically staggered up to the number of levels defined in the <code>StaggerLevels</code> parameter, if (and only if) they overlap
SKIP	a certain number of axis tics should be skipped, and uses the <code>SkipCount</code> parameter to determine that number. (Default = 1.)
STAGGER	Axis labels should be staggered, using the number of levels defined in the <code>StaggerLevels</code> parameter. (Default = 2.)
SKIPSTAGGER	Axis labels should be skipped and staggered, using the <code>SkipCount</code> and <code>StaggerLevels</code> parameters. (Defaults = 1 & 2, respectively.)

Default

NORMAL

StaggerLevels

`StaggerLevels` the number of visual "levels" to which axis labels can or should be staggered for good visibility.

Example:

```
TopTicLayout = (AUTOSKIP, 5, 3);
```

Values

0 or 1	No stagger occurs
>=2	Integer Number of text lines staggered

Default

2

SkipCount

`SkipCount` controls the number of tics that should be skipped should the `Mode` be set to `SKIP`.

Example:

```
TopTicLayout = (AUTOSKIP, 5, 3);
```

Values

0 No skipping occurs
>0 Integer Number of axis tics skipped

Default

1

TitleSpacing

```
TitleSpacing = Number;
```

The `TitleSpacing` parameter is specified in pixels and defines the amount of space between an extended title and the border of the chart. The default value is 5. A value of 0 will allow the title background to extend to the border of the chart. The parameter is only relevant when a title has its `extend` attribute set ON.

Used in These Charts

All

TopActiveLabels

```
TopActiveLabels = ("Label", "URL", "Target"), ...;
```

The top axis labels become active labels when `TopActiveLabels` parameter is used. Each set in parenthesis has a corresponding set within a `DataSet` parameter.

Used in These Charts

All

Attributes

Label *URL* *Target*

ToggleDataVisibility

```
ToggleDataVisibility = ON/OFF;
```

When `ToggleDataVisibility = ON`, clicking on a legend item will temporarily hide or show the associated data series. This parameter is only valid in SVG or SVGweb output formats.

Example:

```
ToggleDataVisibility = OFF;
```

Attributes

(Switch)

TopAxis

```
TopAxis = (Label, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment);
```

If `TopAxis` is defined for a Combo chart, then the top axis will be used to map the X data values for all line sets, unless otherwise specified using the `LineAxis` parameter. The group sets the typographic characteristics for the data values.

<code>interiorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment to use in text strings that contain multiple lines.
--------------------------------	---

The legal values for `interiorAlignment` are LEFT, RIGHT, or CENTER.

Used in These Charts

Combo

Example:

```
TopAxis = ("", black, "TimesRoman", 16, 0);
```

Attributes

Label *Color* *FontName* *FontSize* *Angle* *interiorAlignment*

TopAxisTitle

```
TopAxisTitle = (Label, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment, exteriorAlignment);
```

The `TopAxisTitle` parameter specifies the label attributes for the axis title, which centered along the top axis, just above the grid. When the `Header` parameter, whether because of the use of a legend, or for some other reason, creates a title that seems visually unbalanced, you may find this parameter produces a more pleasing chart title.

<code>interiorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment to use in text strings that contain multiple lines.
<code>exteriorAlignment</code>	Specifies the alignment for the entire Title object.

The legal values for `interiorAlignment` and `exteriorAlignment` are LEFT, RIGHT, or CENTER.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
TopAxisTitle = ("Ceres Prototype Project Schedule\n ", black, "Helvetica", 12);
```

Attributes

Label *Color* *FontName* *FontSize* *Angle* *interiorAlignment* *exteriorAlignment*

TopAxisTitleActiveLabel

```
TopAxisTitleActiveLabel = ("Label", "URL", "Target");
```

`TopAxisTitleActiveLabel` defines a single active label destination for the `TopAxisTitle` parameter.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
TopAxisTitleActiveLabel = ("Destination", "demo.html", "frame1");
```

Attributes

Label *URL* *Target*

TopAxisTitleBox

```
TopAxisTitleBox = (Color, BorderType, BorderWidth, "ImageURL", ImageFormat, BorderColor,
TRCornerStyle, BRCornerStyle, BLCornerStyle, CornerColor);
```

The `TopAxisTitleBox` parameter specifies the region attributes for the axis title centered along the axis. The image-related attributes need not be used unless you want to use an image texture on the box.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
TopAxisTitleBox = (lightgray, SHADOW, 3,,,gray);
```

Attributes

Color *BorderType* *BorderWidth* *ImageURL* *ImageFormat*
BorderColor *TRCornerStyle* *BRCornerStyle* *BLCornerStyle* *CornerColor*

XXCornerStyle

The drawing style for each of the four corners of the region. Styles are specified in a clockwise fashion starting in the upper left - Top Left, Top Right, Bottom Right, and Bottom Left. Legal values are SQUARE, SNIP and ROUND. The default is SQUARE.

TopColor

```
TopColor = Color;
```

`TopColor` controls the color of the top axis and the tic marks, but not the tic mark labels. The default axis color is black. If the `NULL` color is specified, the axis color is not changed by this parameter.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
TopAxisColor = xB5D5F0;
```

Attributes

Color

TopDrawMinorTics

```
TopDrawMinorTics = ON/OFF;
```

`TopDrawMinorTics` controls whether or not Top tics are drawn. The default value is ON.

Example:

```
TopDrawMinorTics = OFF;
```

Attributes

(Switch)

TopFormat

```
TopFormat = (FormatType, "FormatExpr", "TimeBase", "TimeUnit");
```

`TopFormat` adjusts the numeric labels that are automatically generated for the top axis, should one be defined.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
TopFormat = (DATE, "%w\n%M/%D", "1 Jan 2000", "1h");
TopFormat = (DATE, "%M/%D", "1 Apr 96", "1d");
TopFormat = (INTEGER);
TopFormat = (FLOAT, "$%,9.2f", ,);
```

Attributes

FormatType	FormatExpr	TimeBase	TimeUnit
------------	------------	----------	----------

FormatType

FormatType specifies the type of number being displayed on the top axis.

Example:

```
TopFormat = (DATE, "%w\n%M/%D", "1 Jan 2000", "1h");
TopFormat = (DATE, "%M/%D", "1 Apr 96", "1d");
TopFormat = (INTEGER);
TopFormat = (FLOAT, "$%,9.2f", ,);
```

Values

DATE	Axis value are shown as date and/or time values. See Appendix A: Date and Time Values for further detail.
FLOAT	Axis values are shown with decimal parts.
INTEGER	Axis values are shown as integers, and are rounded if necessary.

Default

INTEGER

TimeBase

The TimeBase attribute specifies the base date to be used when determining the actual date or time value when using a time unit or numeric value. See **Appendix A: Date and Time Values** for further detail.

Example:

```
TopFormat = (DATE, "%w\n%M/%D", "1 Jan 2000", "1h");
TopFormat = (DATE, "%M/%D", "1 Apr 96", "1d");
```

Values

String values representing dates or times

Default

None

TimeUnit

The `TimeUnit` attribute controls the time multiplier to be used when determining the actual data/time value when using a numeric value. See **Appendix A: Date and Time Values** for further detail.

Example:

```
TopFormat = (DATE, "%w\n%M/%D", "1 Jan 2000", "1h");
TopFormat = (DATE, "%M/%D", "1 Apr 96", "1d");
```

Values

String values representing dates or times

Default

None

TopLabels

```
TopLabels = "Label1", "Label2", ...;
```

The `TopLabels` parameter specifies a list of custom tic mark labels that will be used instead of the numeric labels automatically generated by the axis. The `TopLabels` will be evenly placed along the axis, overriding any tic placement specified by the `StepValue` attribute.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
TopLabels = "Laurie", "Amy", "K.C.", "Arnie", "Mike", "Kathy", "Julie", "Steve",
           "Paul";
```

Attributes

`Label`

TopMargins

```
TopMargins = (LeftSideMargin, RightSideMargin);
```

The `TopMargins` parameter specifies the gap, in pixels, at the beginning and end of the top axis. Most often used to prevent clipping of data points at the extreme ends of the scale.

Example:

```
TopMargins = (20, 20);
```

TopScale

`TopScale = (MinValue, MaxValue, StepValue);`

The `TopScale` parameter specifies the minimum and maximum data values which will be displayed along the top axis. If the `TopScale` parameter is not defined, or the `MinValue` and `MaxValue` parameters are the same or one of them is not defined, then the tic mark locations will be automatically determined based on the actual data values being displayed. That is, the axis will be "autoscaled" using the current data values to determine "reasonable" values for `MinValue`, `MaxValue` and `StepValue`. If values are supplied for any of `MinValue`, `MaxValue`, or `StepSize`, those values will be used as part of the autoscaling.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
TopScale = TopScale = ("1 Apr 96", "1 Jun 96", "14d");
```

Attributes

<code>MinValue</code>	<code>MaxValue</code>	<code>StepValue</code>
-----------------------	-----------------------	------------------------

MinValue

`MinValue` sets the absolute lower visible limit for the top axis scale.

Example:

```
TopScale = ("1 Apr 96", "1 Jun 96", "14d");
```

Values

Any real number, date, or time less than `MaxValue`

Default

None

MaxValue

`ScrollMax` sets the absolute upper visible limit for the top axis scale.

Example:

```
TopScale = ("1 Apr 96", "1 Jun 96", "14d");
```

Values

Any real number, date, or time greater than `MinValue`

Default

None

StepValue

`StepValue` is optional, and may be used to specify a given step between tic marks along the top axis, starting with the `MinValue`. If `StepValue` is not an even multiple of the difference between the `MinValue` and `MaxValue`, then no tic mark will be displayed at the `MaxValue`. If `StepValue` is not defined, tic marks will be placed at "reasonable" locations along the axis, depending on the range of values being displayed.

Example:

```
TopScale = ("1 Apr 96", "1 Jun 96", "14d");
```

Values

Any real number, date, or time between `MinValue` and `MaxValue`

Default

1

TopScroll

```
TopScroll = (ScrollMin, ScrollMax);
```

The `TopScroll` parameter specifies a range of values through which an axis can be scrolled. When the `ScrollMin` and `ScrollMax` attributes are defined for the axis, the axis will be displayed as a slider bar, using the axis color defined, with a white background. The relative size of the slider represents the percentage of the entire range currently being displayed. That is, it graphically depicts the size of the current axis range (`MinValue` and `MaxValue` attributes) relative to the scrollable region (`ScrollMin` and `ScrollMax` attributes). See the `TopScale` parameter for `MinValue` and `MaxValue` definitions.

`TopScroll` should only be used in conjunction with the `TopScale` parameter.

Example:

```
TopScroll = (0, 98);
```

Attributes

```
ScrollMin          ScrollMax
```

ScrollMin

`ScrollMin` sets the lower visible limit for a scrollbar defined with `TopScroll`

Example:

```
TopScroll = (0, 98);
```

Values

<MinValue

Default

None

ScrollMax

ScrollMax sets the upper visible limit for a scrollbar defined with TopScroll

Example:

```
TopScroll = (0, 98);
```

Values

>MaxValue

Default

None

TopTics

```
TopTics = ("Mode", Color, "FontName", FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment,backgroundColor,rotationPoint);
```

The TopTics parameter specifies the label attributes for the tic marks displayed along the axis. The tic labels are generated automatically based on the other parameter settings, and are displayed using the given label attributes in the TopTics parameter. If any attribute is not defined, any previous value of that attribute will be used.

interiorAlignment	Specifies the alignment to use in text strings that contain multiple lines.
backgroundColor	Background color of the tic label area
rotationPoint	For rotated axis labels, anchor point for the rotation

The legal values for interiorAlignment are LEFT, RIGHT, or CENTER.

The legal values for rotationPoint are LEFT or RIGHT.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
TopTics = ("ON", black, "Helvetica", 10);
```

Attributes

```
Mode      Color      FontName  FontSize  Angle  interiorAlignment
InteriorAlignment  BackgroundColor  RotationPoint
```

Mode

`Mode` determines whether or not the tic labels are shown on that axis.

Example:

```
TopTics = ("ON", black, "Helvetica", 10);
```

Values

ON Show tic labels for this axis
OFF Don't show tic labels on this axis

Default

ON

TopTicLayout

```
TopTicLayout = (Mode, SkipCount, StaggerLevels);
```

The `TopTicLayout` parameter is normally used in cases where the tic axis labels may overlap if not adjusted. This allows one to adjust the visual data densities for your chart.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
TopTicLayout = (AUTOSTAGGER, 5, 3);
```

Attributes

Mode	SkipCount	StaggerLevels
------	-----------	---------------

Mode

`Mode` controls the type of layout mode that should be used with the axis labels.

Example:

```
TopTicLayout = (AUTOSKIP, 5, 3);
```


Values

NORMAL No explicit layout processing should occur

AUTO Insures that labels never overlap. If labels are overlapping, it automatically staggers labels up to the number of levels defined in the `StaggerLevels` parameter (default = 2). If the labels still overlap, even after staggering, labels will be automatically skipped at a constant interval until none overlap.

AUTOSKIP The axis labels should be automatically skipped at a constant interval if (and only if) they overlap

AUTOSTAGGER The axis labels should be automatically staggered up to the number of levels defined in the `StaggerLevels` parameter, if (and only if) they overlap

SKIP a certain number of axis tics should be skipped, and uses the `SkipCount` parameter to determine that number. (Default = 1.)

STAGGER Axis labels should be staggered, using the number of levels defined in the `StaggerLevels` parameter. (Default = 2.)

SKIPSTAGGER Axis labels should be skipped and staggered, using the `SkipCount` and `StaggerLevels` parameters. (Defaults = 1 & 2, respectively.)

Default

NORMAL

StaggerLevels

`StaggerLevels` the number of visual "levels" to which axis labels can or should be staggered for good visibility.

Example:

```
TopTicLayout = (AUTOSKIP, 5, 3);
```

Values

0 or 1 No stagger occurs

>=2 Integer Number of text lines staggered

Default

2

SkipCount

`SkipCount` controls the number of tics that should be skipped should the `Mode` be set to `SKIP`.

Example:

```
TopTicLayout = (AUTOSKIP, 5, 3);
```

Values

0 No skipping occurs

>0 Integer Number of axis tics skipped

Default

1

TopTicLength

```
TopTicLength = Number;
```

The `TopTicLength` parameter defines the size of axis tic marks which are displayed along the top axis of a chart. The parameter will reset the automatically generated tic length. The value defines the number of pixels to use for the length of the tic mark. By default, the number of pixels used is the width of the character zero (0) as found in the font applied to the label. Setting the `TopTicLength` to the value -1 will cause the default size to be used.

Attributes*Number***Number**

Apparent length of a top axis tic mark in a chart, in pixels.

Used in These Charts

Bar, Box, Combo, Bubble, Line, Pareto, Stock, Strip, Time, X-Y

Example:

```
TopTicLength = 10;
```

Values

0 No effect (zero length tics are not drawn).
1 or greater Whole number length in pixels

Default

-1

Update

```
Update;
```

`Update` causes one "slot" of data to be extracted from the input data queue for each data set and displayed. `Update` will also update the axes and configure the dwell labels for the slot (if defined).

Used in These Charts

Strip

Example:

```
Update;
```

Attributes

None

UniqueTaskColors

```
UniqueTaskColors = ON|OFF;
```

If set to ON, then a unique color will be chosen from the color table for each task in a taskbar. (See the ColorTable parameter.) The default is OFF which uses the previously specified taskbar color.

Used in These Charts

Time

Example:

```
UniqueTaskColors = ON;
```

Attributes

mode

WhiskerType

```
WhiskerType = Type;
```

WhiskerType controls the width of the whisker on a box. The whisker can be drawn as either a line or a box.

Used in These Charts

Box Chart

Example:

```
WhiskerType = BOX;  
WhiskerType = LINE;
```

Attributes

Type

Type

Type refers to the width of the whisker on a box.

Values

BOX BOX is 40% of the main box width
Line Line whiskers are 1 pixel

Default

BOX

TwentyLineSetName

TwentyLineSetName = *name*;

Name assigned to the 20% line. Used in the legend if the Legend CDL parameter does not define a label for the 20% line.

Used in These Charts

Pareto

Example:

```
TwentyLineSetName = "20% Line"
```

ViewPoint

```
ViewPoint = (CARTESIAN, X, Y, Z);  
or  
ViewPoint = (SPHERICAL, radius, phi, theta);
```

The view point from which a 3d barchart is rendered. The viewpoint can only be in front, on top, and to the right of the center of the chart.

Used in These Charts

3DBarchart

Example:

```
ViewPoint = (CARTESIAN, 300, 0, 300);  
ViewPoint = (SPHERICAL, 0, 45, 300);
```

Attributes

<i>CoordinateSystem</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>Radius</i>	<i>Phi</i>	<i>Theta</i>
-------------------------	----------	----------	----------	---------------	------------	--------------

CoordinateSystem

The system in which the specified numeric values are defined. Legal values are CARTESIAN and SPHERICAL.

If the CoordinateSystem is CARTESIAN, then the numeric values that follow are the X, Y and Z coordinates of the viewpoint for the chart. These coordinates are specified relative to a center point of the chart.

If the CoordinateSystem is SPHERICAL, then the numeric values that follow are the radius, angle of elevation (phi) and the angle of rotation (theta).

X,Y,Z

The location of a 3dbarchart viewpoint when the coordinate system is CARTESIAN. These numbers are relative to size of the chart. Only positive values are valid in Cartesian coordinates. Setting any of the coordinates to a negative number is the same as setting that coordinate to 0. To look at the front of the chart, set the view point to (0, 0, a). To look at the chart from a 45 degree angle, set the view point to (a, 0, a). The greater a is, the further the camera is from the chart.

Radius

The distance the viewpoint is from the center of chart when the coordinate system is SPHERICAL. Radius should be specified as a positive integer. The vmagnitude of the radius is relative to the width and height of the chart.

Phi

The angle of elevation of the viewpoint when coordinate system is SPHERICAL. Phi should be specified as an angle between 0 and 90. 0 is the angle looking directly at the front of the chart. 90 is the angle looking directly down at the top of the chart.

Theta

The angle of rotation of the viewpoint when coordinate system is SPHERICAL. Theta should be specified as an angle between 0 and 90. 0 is the angle looking directly at the front of the chart. 90 is the angle looking directly at the end of the chart.

ZAxisLabels

ZAxisLabels = (ON/OFF, Color, FontName, FontSize, Angle, interiorAlignment)

The drawing style for Z axis labels in a 3D Barchart.

Used in These Charts

3DBarchart

Example:

```
ZAxisLabels = ("ON",black,"Verdana Plain",12,0,null);
```

AxisZoom

```
BottomZoom[N] = ON/OFF;  
LeftZoom[N] = ON/OFF;  
RightZoom[N] = ON/OFF;  
TopZoom[N] = ON/OFF;
```

`AxisZoom` permits one to zoom into a portion of a chart. When `AxisZoom = ON`, clicking and dragging a rectangle over a chart will zoom with respect to that axis on the chart. This zoom operation does not require the axis to be scrollable.

Example:

```
LeftZoom = ON;
```

Attributes

(Switch)

RubberbandBorderStyle

```
RubberbandBorderStyle = (linetype,linewidth,linecolor);
```

Defines the borderstyle to apply to the rubberbanded box created by clicking and dragging to create zoom rectangle.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
RubberbandBorderStyle = (SOLID,1,YELLOW);
```

Attributes

<i>LineType</i>	<i>LineWidth</i>	<i>LineColor</i>
-----------------	------------------	------------------

LineType

Values

SOLID	A solid line is displayed (default).
DOTTED	A dotted line is displayed.
DASHED	A dashed line is displayed.
DOTDASH	Alternating dots and dashes are displayed.

Default

SOLID

LineWidth

The width of the line defaults to 1 pixel.

LineColor

The LineColor defaults to black.

RubberbandFill

```
RubberbandFill = Color;
```

Defines the color of the rubberbanded box created by clicking and dragging a zoom rectangle.

Used in These Charts

All

Example:

```
RubberBandFill = YELLOW_100);
```

Attributes

Color

Default

NONE

8. Common CDL Attributes

Many of the CDL attributes are shared across CDL parameters. Rather than repeat descriptions of these attributes ad nauseam in the reference listings, we are listing their details here only once. Throughout the

rest of the guide, the attribute list for each CDL element points to these common attributes when the attribute name is in *italic*. When you see an attribute listed in *italic*, it means that you should look to this section for specific details about the attribute. If you recognize a term from the list of attributes-in-common, but it is not shown in italic, that means that there is some element-specific information about the attribute, so the description is provided with the element.

In the *Examples*, the attribute is shown in **bold**, to help you locate it. In actual code, attributes would not be bolded.

Angle

`Angle` defines the angle of counterclockwise rotation, in degrees, for an entire label.

Example:

```
LeftTitle = ("Rotated Label", black, "TimesRoman", 16, 90, LEFT);
```

Values

0	degrees counterclockwise from horizontal
90	degrees counterclockwise from horizontal
180	degrees counterclockwise from horizontal
270	degrees counterclockwise from horizontal

Default

0

BorderColor

`BorderColor` defines the color used to draw a region border when the `BOX` value of `BorderType` is used.

Example:

```
RightTitleBox = (white, BOX, 2, green);
```

Values

Any valid `Color` value may be used. See below for `Color` definitions.

Default

black

BorderType

`BorderType` defines the edges of a visual region such as a background or label. When the `BOX` and `SHADOW` styles are specified, the border color defaults to black. When the `RAISED` and `RECESS` styles are specified, the border color will be chosen based on the region color.

Example:

```
LeftTitleBox = (yellow, RAISED, 10);
```

Values

NONE	No border
BOX	Simple Box outline
SHADOW	Shadow border
RAISED	Raised border
RECESS	Recessed border

Default

NONE

BorderWidth

BorderWidth defines the width of the edges of a visual region such as a background or label.

*optional***Example:**

```
LeftTitleBox = (yellow, RAISED, 10);
```

Values

Integer number of pixels wide

Color

Colors can be specified in any NetCharts parameter using any of the following values:

- Predefined Color Name
- Hexadecimal RGB value
- NULL Keyword

These colors may be rendered differently on different platforms or within different browsers because of differences in system or browser defined color tables.

Example:

```
BarBorder = (SOLID, 2, red);
```

Values

Predefined color names are the most convenient method for specifying a color. Over 100 names are supported. Table 1, below is a list of the predefined color names. The default color palette in NetCharts Designer show these predefined colors. You may also use these:

`xRRGGBB` RR, GG, BB are the hexadecimal values for red, green, and blue, in the range 00 to ff. The leading 'x' is mandatory and designates the beginning of the hexadecimal value.

`NULL` May also be used depending on the specific chart parameter being defined. For example, the `DataSets` parameter in the `NFBarchartApp` accepts a `NULL` parameter, whereas the `Background` parameter **does not** accept `NULL` colors.

Translucency can be added to any color specification by appending a translucency qualifier between 0 and 250. For example `red_0` or `xFF0000_0` is completely translucent, while `red_250` and `xFF0000_250` both represent solid red.

Default

Black for text, gray for backgrounds and chart elements

Table 1: Predefined Color Names Used in Visual Mining Applets

antiquewhite	dimgray	magenta	salmon
aquamarine	dodgerblue	maroon	slategray
azure	firebrick	mediumaquamarine	sandybrown
beige	floralwhite	mediumblue	saddlebrown
bisque	forestgreen	mediumpurple	seagreen
black	fuchsia	mediumseagreen	seashell
blue	gainsboro	mediumslateblue	sienna
blueviolet	ghostwhite	mediumvioletred	silver
brown	goldenrod	mediumspringgreen	skyblue
burlywood	gold	mediumturquoise	slateblue
cadetblue	gray	midnightblue	snow
chartreuse	green	mintcream	springgreen
chocolate	greenyellow	moccasin	steelblue
coral	honeydew	navy	tan
cornflowerblue	hotpink	oldlace	tomato
cornsilk	indigo	olive	teal
crimson	indianred	olivedrab	turquoise
cyan	ivory	orange	violet
darkblue	khaki	orangered	wheat
darkcyan	lavenderblush	orchid	whitesmoke
darkgoldenrod	lawngreen	palegoldenrod	white
darkgray	lemonchiffon	palevioletred	yellow
darkgreen	lightblue	palegreen	yellowgreen
darkkhaki	lightcoral	paleturquoise	
darkmagenta	lightgoldenrodyellow	papayawhip	
darkorchid	lightgrey	peachpuff	
darkorange	lightgreen	peru	
darkred	lightpink	pink	
darksalmon	lightsalmon	plum	
darkseagreen	lightseagreen	powderblue	
darkslateblue	lightskyblue	purple	
darkslategray	lightslategray	red	
darkturquoise	lightsteelblue	rosybrown	
darkviolet	lightyellow	royalblue	
darkolivegreen	lime		
deeppink	limegreen		
deepskyblue	linen		

FontName

FontName describes the font style to be used for the label. The exact list of font styles is platform dependent, but the font styles below are guaranteed to be available for any Java implementation.

Font names can be augmented with additional font style information. Adding "Plain", "Bold" or "Italic" to the font name modifies the style as specified. For example "Courier Bold Italic" is a valid font name specification. By default NetCharts chooses a BOLD style for the specified font so "TimesRoman" is equivalent to "TimesRoman Bold". To get a standard version of a font, add "Plain" to the name.

Font names can also be augmented with "underline", "overline", "linethrough", "ascent=N", "descent=N", "leading=N" and "maxLineAdvance=N".

Any combination of style modifiers is allowed. For example "TimesRoman Plain Italic underline overline linethrough ascent=10 descent=0 leading=-15" is a valid font specification which uses a nonbold italic type, draws a line above, below and through the text, and controls the amount of space allocated for character ascents, descents and the space between consecutive lines.

maxLineAdvance specifies the maximum length (in pixels) NetCharts will allow a string using this font specification to be before it wraps to a new line.

Example:

```
RightTitle = ("Large\nLabel", blue, "Courier Plain underline leading=5", 12);
```

Values

Java font	X-11 font	Windows Font
default	misc-fixed	Arial
Helvetica	adobe-helvetica	Arial
TimesRoman	adobe-times	Times New Roman
Courier	adobe-courier	Courier New
Dialog	b&h-lucida	MS Sans Serif

Default

TimesRoman

FontSize

FontSize defines the point size of the font.

Example:

```
RightTitle = ("Large\nLabel", blue, "Courier", 12);
```

Values

The available values depend on the font style defined and the platform.

Default

12 12pt font size

FormatExpr

The `FormatExpr` attribute specifies a numeric display format to be used for axis or pie slice labels and the active labels generated by default. The format allows a developer to specify numeric and date/time formats using expressions similar to those provided in the C/Unix `printf` function. The format expressions consist of an arbitrary string, plus one or more occurrences of format components, which are preceded by '%'.

Example:

```
LeftFormat    = (FLOAT, "$%,9.2f", , ,);
SliceFormat   = (FLOAT, "%5.2f");
```

FORMAT	RESULT
%g	1234.456
%f	1234.46
%,f	1,234.46
%d	1234
%,d	1,234
%8.1f	1234.5
%08.1f	001234.5
Cost=\$%,.1fM	Cost=\$1,234.5M

Values

%f	Display numeric value with fixed number of decimal digits, which can be zero.
%g	Display numeric value using platform specific default format. Generally, this results in a "reasonable" format, unless a large number of decimal digits exist or the number is very large or very small.
%d	Display numeric value as an integer, rounding if necessary.
	The following modifiers can be applied to the format component to yield different outputs: <div style="text-align: center;">-,0ww.DD</div> where all parts are optional and are interpreted as follows:
-	Left justify the result, otherwise right justify it.
'	Separate the whole number into groups using the group symbol. By default, a comma is used as the group symbol and the group size is set to 3. This option is ignored if zero padding is also specified.
0	Pad with leading zeros, if necessary, to fill entire field.
ww	Total width of the formatted field. If the field is naturally wider than this value, it is ignored.
.	Separate the whole number from the decimal number using the decimal symbol. By default, a period is used as the decimal symbol.
DD	Number of decimal digits to display (for %f format only). If not specified, the default number is 2.
Default	
%.2f	

ImageFormat

ImageFormat specifies how the image will be displayed in the region.

Example:

```
HeaderBox = (lightblue, RAISED, 5, "$IMAGES/nc220x90.gif", CENTER);
```

Values

TILE	Tiles or clips the image if not the same size as the region.
SIZE	Scales the image to the size of the region.
CENTER	Image is centered in the region

Default

TILE

ImageURL

This attribute can be used to specify an image file to be used to fill the region. Any valid URL may be specified. If a relative URL is given, it will be interpreted based on the `DocumentBase` of the HTML document. See *Known Problems* for details concerning the limits on the use of images within specific browsers, in some situations.

Depending on your browser environment, files in the `$DOCBASE` directory hierarchy may not be accessible because of security restrictions. For that reason, data and image files used by all NetCharts examples are located within the `$CODEBASE` directory hierarchy.

Example:

```
RightTitleBox = (lightgreen, SHADOW, 4, "$SYMBOLS/paste.gif", CENTER);
```

Values

Relative addressing is supported, or you may use the following keywords for the sake of convenience:

<code>\$DOCBASE</code>	document base
<code>\$CODEBASE</code>	code base
<code>\$NETCHARTS</code>	<code>\$CODEBASE/netcharts</code>
<code>\$ICONS</code>	<code>\$NETCHARTS/icons</code>
<code>\$IMAGES</code>	<code>\$NETCHARTS/images</code>
<code>\$SYMBOLS</code>	<code>\$NETCHARTS/symbols</code>
<code>\$PATTERNS</code>	<code>\$NETCHARTS/patterns</code>

These variables are only interpreted if they are used as the first value in a GIF URL. For example, the following URL will cause the chart to look in the "images" sub-directory in the `NETCHARTS` classpath for the given file:

```
"$IMAGES/cut.gif"
```

Default

None

Label

Any text string can be specified for a `Label`, and may include newline (`\n`) characters for multi-line labels. If the `Label` attribute is not defined or is defined to be "" (the empty string), then a default label will be generated for that data value, depending on the specific chart type. Usually, the default label displays one or more of the numeric values associated with the data point.

In the case of dwell labels, if the first attribute is set to `OUTLINE` then instead of displaying a dwell label, an outline will be drawn around the associated item when the mouse hovers over that item.

Example:

```
FooterActiveLabel = ("Days", "cfl.html", "frame1");
FooterActiveLabel = ("OUTLINE", "cfoot.html", "body");
```

Values

Any text string	may include <code>\n</code>
""	default label, usually the numeral value of the data
ON	display a popup label over the target
OUTLINE	display an outline of the target
OFF	don't display anything

Default

None

LineStyle

`LineStyle` tells how to draw lines within a parameter belonging to a chart that features lines, such as a combo chart, line chart, stock chart, or strip chart.

Example:

```
LineStyle = (DASHED, 3, red), (SOLID, 2, blue);
```

Values

SOLID	solid lines (default), such as this: _____
DOTTED	dotted lines, such as this:
DASHED	dashed lines, such as this: -----
DOTDASH	combined dot and dash lines, something like this: _._._.

Default

SOLID

LineWidth

The `LineWidth` attribute allows the specification of the line thickness in pixels, with 1 as the default value. `LineWidth` is specified with a `GridLine` parameter, and refers to a `Grid` parameter.

Example:

```
GridLine = (VERTICAL, BAR), (HORIZONTAL, DOTTED, 2);
```

Values

Integer number of pixels of line width

Default

1

Name

The `Name` attribute is a string, in quotes, identifying the particular chart element or data set. `Name` may not actually be seen in a chart except when a legend is used, in which instance it is shown associated with a symbol.

Example:

```
AddDataPoint = ("R1", 320, 199, 3.85);
<PARAM NAME=Charts VALUE='
  ("Piechart1",PIECHART),
  ("Piechart2",PIECHART),
  ("Piechart3",PIECHART);'>
NoteSets = ("note1"), ("note2");
NoteSets = ("Axes", BOTTOM), ("TextOnly", CENTER), ("Text2Only", TOP);
LineSets = ("Sprocket", black),
  ("Actuator", black),
  ("Do-Hicky", black),
  ("Thingy", black);
```

Values

Any legal string value

Default

None

Target

`Target` is used in the same way that it is used in HTML. If the destination document is to be loaded into a window or frame other than the current window or frame, you can specify where the destination document should load by assigning a window or frame name to the `Target` attribute. `Target` frame names must be assigned to frames and windows as identifiers.

If `Target` is not defined, the current frame or window will be updated.

If the value, `LOADPARAMS`, is used as the target, then the `URL` will be assumed to point to a NetCharts parameter file, which contains *only* NetCharts parameter definitions. In that case, the NetCharts parameter file will be processed and all of parameters will be used to update the current chart. This allows users to modify the chart slightly or completely change all of the data, without creating a new chart.

Example:

```
BarActiveLabels = ("Hardware Resources",
                  http://www.visualmining.com/products/netcharts.html,
                  _blank);
```

Values

Standard HTTP target designation. Case-sensitive identifier when the frame or window name has been assigned via the target element's NAME attribute. Can use the four reserved HTML target names:

<code>_blank</code>	Browser creates a new window for the destination document.
<code>_parent</code>	Destination document replaces the current frame's framesetting document, if one exists; otherwise, defaults to <code>_self</code> .
<code>_self</code>	Destination document replaces the current document in its window or frame.
<code>_top</code>	Destination document is to occupy the entire browser window, replacing any and all framesets that may be loaded.
<code>LOADPARAMS</code>	Points to a NetCharts parameter file, which is specified by the <code>URL</code> attribute.

Default

The current frame or window will be updated.

URL

URLs are used to indicate the location of a file on the Web or your Intranet.

Example:

```
BarActiveLabels = ("Hardware Resources",
                  http://www.visualmining.com/products/netcharts.html);

ActiveLabels1 = ("", "Barchart9Mon.html", "InfoFrame"),
                ("", "Barchart9Tue.html"),
                ("", "Barchart9Wed.html"),
                ("OUTLINE", "Barchart9Thu.html"),
                ("OUTLINE", "Barchart9Fri.html");
```

Values

Standard HTTP URL designation, such as you would use to specify a web page file. If you use full addressing, the normal thing happens. If you use relative addressing, the address is relative to the document containing the applet, not the Codebase of the applet.

Default

None

Width

Specifies width of some chart element, in pixels.

Example:

```
SliceBorder = (SOLID, 2, red);
```

Values

Values are in whole numbers of pixels, unless otherwise specified.

Default

None

XAxis

Specifies which side of the chart becomes the X axis.

Example:

```
GridAxis = (BOTTOM, LEFT), (TOP, RIGHT);
```

Values

TOP	top of chart
BOTTOM	bottom of chart

Default

BOTTOM

YAxis

Specifies which side of the chart becomes the Y axis.

Example:

```
GridAxis = (BOTTOM, LEFT), (TOP, RIGHT);
```

Values

LEFT	left of chart
RIGHT	right of chart

Default

LEFT

Appendix A: Date and Time Values

All NetCharts applications provide support for Date/Time values by allowing chart developers to input Date/Time values as data elements, and to configure axes tics and rollover labels with a variety of formatting options.

Date/Time Data Input

Mapping Date/Time Information

Since Date/Time information is non-numeric, each Date/Time input datum must be transformed into a numeric value in order to properly process the information. The means by which this conversion occurs is based on the type of input date information (absolute date value vs. relative or numeric), whether or not the axis scale is defined or autoscaled, and whether or not a TimeBase has been defined. The following are some general guidelines on how the Date/Time processing occurs:

- Relative or numeric time values are converted into absolute time values by computing the offset from the TimeBase.
- The default TimeBase is the current date. The default TimeUnit is 1 day.
- Absolute time values are converted into numeric values by computing the difference from the TimeBase in terms of the TimeUnit. This applies to both axis scale values as well as data values. For example, if the value “15 Dec 2001” is entered as data, and the TimeBase is the 20th of December, 2001, and the TimeUnit is one day, the date item will map to -5 (days) and be placed along the axis according to that value.

Parameters that can be used to input Date/Time data are:

```

TopScale      = (MinValue, MaxValue, StepValue);
BottomScale   = (MinValue, MaxValue, StepValue);
LeftScale     = (MinValue, MaxValue, StepValue);
RightScale    = (MinValue, MaxValue, StepValue);
TopScroll     = (ScrollMin, ScrollMax);
BottomScroll  = (ScrollMin, ScrollMax);
LeftScroll    = (ScrollMin, ScrollMax);
RightScroll   = (ScrollMin, ScrollMax);
DataSet[1-50] = a, b, c, ...;
LineSet[1-50] = y1, y2, y3, ...;
LineSet[1-50] = (x1, y1), (x2, y2), (x3, y3), ...;

```

All other DataSet / LineSet / StockSet / BubbleSet parameters

Date/Time data can be input as absolute dates, relative time units, or numerical time units.

Absolute Date Expressions

An absolute date expression is any quoted string representing a date or time in some standard convention.

Java automatically recognizes many date/time formats, including these:

Date Formats

- 96/04/10
- 4/10/96
- Apr 10, 1996
- 10 Apr 96

Time Formats

- 12:30:00
- 12:30:00 PM
- 12:40 GMT

Use absolute date expressions for specifying the minimum or maximum values in an axis range, or when specifying an exact time-based data value.

Example:

```
"1 Jan 1996 12:30"
"Jan 1, 1996"
"12:30"
"Wed, 10 Apr 96"
```

This sample of chart code shows how absolute dates can be used, in context.

Example:

```
BottomFormat = (DATE, "%M/%D");
BottomScale = ("10 Apr 96", "17 Apr 96");
DataSet1 = ("10 Apr 96", 27),
           ("12 Apr 96 05:30", 50),
           ("4/13/1996", 75),
           ("4/14/96 12:30", 37),
           ("April 15, 96", 87),
           ("Apr 16, 96 12:00", 64);
```

Relative Time Units

You may want to specify a date or time value that is relative to another such value. Relative time units are relative to the TimeBase (described below). If the TimeBase is not defined, relative time units are relative to the current Date/Time. The relative time unit components described below may be used to input data, to set the TimeUnit attribute of the axis Format parameter, or to set the StepValue of an axis Scale parameter

Example:

A measurement might be taken 20 minutes after the start of an experiment, or a task might end 5 days and 6 hours after its start. In such cases, one uses relative time units:

```
Relative Time Unit = "1Y 2M 3d 12h 30m";
```

Components are described thus:

Time Component	Description
Y	Years
M	Months
d	Days

h	Hours
m	Minutes
s	Seconds

Example:

"7d" A date one week after the base date
 "3d 12h 30m" A date 3 days, 12 hours, and 30 minutes after the base date and time.

The absolute date and time represented by a given relative time unit is calculated thus:

$$\text{Absolute DateTime} = \text{Axis TimeBase} + \text{Relative Time Unit}$$

Where *TimeBase* is defined in the `Format` parameter for the corresponding axis.

Numeric Time Units

Date and time values may also be specified as a numeric value, which is interpreted as follows:

$$\text{Absolute DateTime} = \text{Axis TimeBase} + N * \text{Axis TimeUnit}$$

Where *TimeBase* and *TimeUnit* are defined in the `Format` parameter for the corresponding axis. This allows data values to be specified as multiples of a given time unit.

The following parameters would generate the same chart as in the code example for absolute date and time, except that they use a combination of absolute dates, relative time units and numeric time units.

Example:

```
BottomFormat = (DATE, "%M/%D", "10 Apr 96", "1d");
BottomScale  = (0, "Apr 17, 1996");
TopFormat    = (DATE, "%w", "10 Apr 96", "1d"); <!-- displays day of the
  week -->
TopScale     = (0, "Apr 17, 1996");
DataSet1     = ("10 Apr 96", 27),
              ("2d 5h 30m", 50),
              (3.0, 75),
              ("4d 12h 30m", 37),
              (5, 87),
              (6.5, 64);
```

Date/Time Data Format and TimeBase

Date/Time data labels are displayed using axis formatting parameters that convert numerical scale values into a date or time presentation. Additionally, the axis formatting parameters contain the attributes for setting the `TimeBase` and `TimeUnit` used in computing relative and numerical time units. The following parameters are used to configure Date Format and TimeBase information:

```
TopFormat     = (FormatType, "FormatExpression", "TimeBase", "TimeUnit");
BottomFormat  = (FormatType, "FormatExpression", "TimeBase", "TimeUnit");
LeftFormat    = (FormatType, "FormatExpression", "TimeBase", "TimeUnit");
```

```
RightFormat = (FormatType, "FormatExpression", "TimeBase", "TimeUnit");
```

Regardless of how one enters the date or time as data, the display of the values, either as a tick mark labels or as active labels, will be rendered using the `FormatExpression` attribute specified in the `TopFormat`, `BottomFormat`, `LeftFormat` or `RightFormat` parameters.

For axes where data formatting is desired, the `FormatType` attribute is either `DATE` or `SIMPLEDATE`. `SIMPLEDATE` allows developers to use the same format expressions as described in the Java `SimpleDateFormat` class within the `FormatExpression` attribute.

SIMPLEDATE Format Expression Attributes

The following attributes are supported for the `SIMPLEDATE` format type:

Field	Attribute	Sample
Year	YYYY	1999
Year	YY	99
Month	MMM	January
Month	MM	01
Month	M	1
Day of week	EEEE	Monday
Day of week	EE	Mon
Day of month	dd	01
Day of month	d	1
Hour (1-12)	hh	01
Hour (1-12)	h	1
Hour (0-23)	HH	00
Hour (0-23)	H	0
Hour (0-11)	KK	00
Hour (0-11)	K	0
Hour (1-24)	kk	01
Hour (1-24)	k	1
Minute	mm	00
Second	ss	00
Millisecond	SSS	001
AM/PM	a	AM
Time zone	zzzz	EST
Time zone	zz	ET
Day of week in month	F	3 rd Thursday
Day in year	DDD	001
Day in year	D	1
Week in year	ww	1
Era	G	AD

DATE Format Expression Attributes

The following attributes are supported for the DATE format type:

Field	Attribute	Sample
Locale form	%L	Mon Jan 01 00:00:00 2000
GMT form	%G	1 Jan 2001 00:00:00 GMT
Year	%Y	1999
Year	%y	99
Month	%M	01
Month	%N	January
Month	%n	Jan
Weekday	%W	Monday
Weekday	%w	Mon
Day of month	%d	01
Hour	%h	00
Minute	%m	00
Second	%s	00

TimeBase

The TimeBase attribute specifies the base date to be used when determining the actual date/time value when a time unit or numeric value is used. It effectively relates the 0 numeric axis value to the specified TimeBase date/time. By default, the TimeBase is set to the current Date/Time. Consider the following example. If the BottomScale is set to:

```
BottomScale = (-50, 50, 10);
```

And, if the BottomFormat is set to:

```
BottomFormat = (DATE, "%d/%n/%y", "1 Jan 2001", "1d");
```

Then the tic labels would appear as:

```
12/Nov/00 -50 days from 1 Jan 2001
22/Nov/00 -40 days from 1 Jan 2001
02/Dec/00 -30 days from 1 Jan 2001
12/Dec/00 -20 days from 1 Jan 2001
22/Dec/00 -10 days from 1 Jan 2001
01/Jan/01 0 days from 1 Jan 2001
11/Jan/01 +10 days from 1 Jan 2001
21/Jan/01 +20 days from 1 Jan 2001
31/Jan/01 +30 days from 1 Jan 2001
10/Feb/01 +40 days from 1 Jan 2001
20/Feb/01 +50 days from 1 Jan 2001
```

And similarly, if the BottomFormat is then changed to

```
BottomFormat = (DATE, "%d/%n/%y", "15 Jul 2001", "1d");
```

Then the tic labels would be changed to:

```

26/May/01 -50 days from 15 Jul 2001
05/Jun/01 -40 days from 15 Jul 2001
15/Jun/01 -30 days from 15 Jul 2001
25/Jun/01 -20 days from 15 Jul 2001
05/Jul/01 -10 days from 15 Jul 2001
15/Jul/01  0 days from 15 Jul 2001
25/Jul/01 +10 days from 15 Jul 2001
04/Aug/01 +20 days from 15 Jul 2001
14/Aug/01 +30 days from 15 Jul 2001
24/Aug/01 +40 days from 15 Jul 2001
03/Sep/01 +50 days from 15 Jul 2001

```

Please note, if you have input absolute time values as DataSet (or other Set) data, and you have explicitly set up the Scale parameter with absolute time values, then you should not use the TimeBase or TimeUnit axis Format attributes.

TimeUnit

The TimeUnit axis Format attribute helps to compute numeric values into date or time values. If the value is “1d” (as shown in the above example) then each discrete value in the axis is equivalent to one day. The available TimeUnit symbols are the same as those described in the Relative Time Unit section, described above.

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