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## Line graph x and y axis scale

When a Chart Canvas item renders charts that use Cartesian coordinates, the chart draws an X axis and a Y axis. Information about axis elements When a chart uses Cartesian coordinates, the X and Y axes contain two references that the eye uses to compare data values. Although they can be reversed, we usually think of the X axis as the label axis and the Y axis as the data value. You can think of them as an overlay on the canvas, providing reference points over which data values will be drawn. X-axis and Y-axis elements are children of the chart artboard and can be used to control various visuals in the chart associated with the axes. Note that the Chart Canvas element will draw the X and Y axis by default; You only need X and Y-axis elements if you want to adjust the axis. Back to topAxis Attributes Element X-Axis and Y-Axis elements have the same attributes, except as mentioned: AttributeDescriptionAxis Padding Left (X-Axis only) When the X axis represents numeric or DateTime data, it sets the padding between the edge of the plot area and the first data value as a percentage of the axis length. This is useful if you prevent the first data value from appearing at the very edge of the plot area. Set to 0 to remove all padding. The default is 1.Axis Padding Right (X Axis only) When the X axis represents numeric or DateTime data, it sets the padding between the edge of the plot area and the last value of the data as a percentage of the axis length. This is useful if you prevent the last data value from appearing at the very edge of the plot area. Set to 0 to remove all padding. The default is 1.Axis Padding Top (Y-axis only) Sets the padding between the edge of the plot area and the highest data value in pixels. This is useful for preventing the highest data value from appearing directly at the edge of the plot area. The default is 5 pixels. Axis type Sets the axis scaling type. It can be a smooth scale, consistent with a stream of numbers or dates/times, or, when working with an X-Axis element, it can also be a category (e.g. apples, oranges) that are often visualized using bar and pie charts. The default value varies depending on the type of axis column data: Text = Category, DateTime = DateTimeLinear, Numeric = NumericLinear, or NumericLogarithmic.CaptionSpecifies the text of the axis caption. Fixed scale bottom BoundSets the lower limit of axis scaling. For example, you can use this attribute to plot negative Y-axis values below the zero line (see section below). Set this value to a number or leave it blank for autoscale. If you specify a lower limit, you must also specify an upper limit. Fixed upper limit upper limit of axis scaling. Set this value to a number or leave it blank for If you specify an upper limit, you must also specify a lower limit. Hide the Hide Axis axis from view. Hide First Label Hides the first tick mark label. The default is False.Hide Last LabelHides last tag tag. Line Color Sets the axis line color. Enter a color by name, decimal RGB value, or Hexadecimal RGB value. Hexadecimal values of the prefix with the pound sign, e.#112233. Line color transparency Determines the transparency of the axis line color. The lowest value of 0 specifies that the background is opaque, without transparency. At the other end of the scale, 15 specifies a completely transparent background. Use medium-level transparency to display different layers of the chart among themselves. Line thickness Specifies the thickness of the axis line in pixels. The default is 1 pixel. Opposite side Specifies that the axis is displayed on the opposite side of its normal position or to the left for vertical and lower axes for horizontal axes. The default is False.Reverse AxisReverses axis so low and high values are swapped. The chart is then rendered to match. For example, if the Y axis is inverted, the low values are at the top of the canvas, and the chart is drawn down from it. Inverted Stack Order Series (Y-Axis only) When there are multiple series in use, or DataLayer.Crosstab, which generates multiple series, and the series are stacked, this attribute reverses the way the cumulative value is. Spacing Sets the space in pixels between the legend area and the chart area. The default is 10 pixels. Plotting negative values Charts are usually scaled automatically, but to plot negative values, you must adjust the scale of the boundaries axis: In the example shown above, the Fixed Scale Lower and Fixed Scale Upper Bound attributes are set to display negative values below zero by setting the scaling of the custom chart. Back to topStyling the signature of the Axis Signature axis, set in the X-Axis and Y-Axis Signature attribute, can be styled by adding a child element to the signature style style. The Signature Style element has the Horizontal Alignment attribute for positioning the signature along the axis. Left, Center (default), and Right options are available for the X axis. For the Y axis, the options are the same, but apply vertically, where left = Bottom and Right = Top. The Signature Spacing attribute lets you adjust the space between a signature and its axis in pixels. The signature style also includes a set of font-related attributes that allow you to specify a font family, color, size, angle, etc. The Format attribute allows you to easily format signature text. Back to topStyling Axis Labels Axis Labels can be styled by using the Label Style child. For example, a label style has a set of font-related attributes that specify font family, color, size, angle, etc. In the example above, labels have been styled to a 45-degree font angle and blue font color. Labels can also be arranged across multiple rows, using the Exploded Element Labels attribute, as shown above. This element also has Offset X and Offset Y attributes that allow you to move the entire label set in any direction, and the Format attribute, which allows you to format label data using standard Log formatting options. For more information about formatting logs, see Format data. If you want to arrange labels in two lines, as shown above, this is easy to do: First, link the &lt;br&gt; text to the label data at the point where you want to insert a line break. Here is an example SQL query: SELECT LEFT(DATENAME(m, start\_date), 3) + '&lt;br&gt;' RIGHT(DATEPART(yy, start\_date), 2) AS StartDate... Then set the Label Style Element Format attribute to HTML. Finally, use (in this example) StartDate as the X series data column. The Maximum Label Length attribute of the Label Style element allows you to specify the maximum number of characters that will be displayed for the label before cutting text and attaching ellipsis (...) ellipsis. When used under a Y-axis element, the Label Style Element Format attribute can include ##(## ) to display negative numbers in parentheses. The default formatting for automatic tooltips is inherited from the Label Style Item Format attribute. Back to topLay tag line The subtitle of the marker line allows you to add a value-based line to the chart, regardless of the series: The marker line is displayed in the example above. The Tag Line element has attributes that allow you to set line properties, such as the color, thickness, and style of a line, and to set its signature and values. Its Value attribute accepts tokens and can be set based on data, however, it is a straight line rather than a row based on the number of data points, so using a data token that represents a range of values will produce unpredictable results. The Tag Line element has a child element, a Tag Label Style element that lets you style an optional signature by specifying its font properties, format, positioning, and alignment. Back to topAdding Marker Band The Marker Band sub-element lets you add a value-based band to the chart, regardless of the series: The marker bar is shown in the example above. A Tag Band element has attributes that allow you to set bandwidth properties, such as color and transparency, and set its signature and values. Its From Value and To Value attributes accept tokens and can be set based on data, however, it is a simple assembly rather than a multi-point team, so use a data token that represents a range unpredictable results. The Tag Bands element has a child element, a Tag Label Style element that allows you to style the signature by specifying its font properties, format, positioning, and alignment. Back to topConfigure grid marks and gridlines and gridlines to help you associate labels with an axis and provide visual reference points inside the plot area. Main tick marks and gridlines typically refer to labels and data, with small markers and lines between them. You can configure major tick marks and gridlines by using the Tags and Grid sub-element. You can adjust the gridlines and the spacing between them, as shown above, in a variety of ways, including color, width, and transparency. You can customize axis markers in a similar way, and you can also set their length, position, and interval. By default, charts are drawn without any X (vertical) grid lines; add an X-axis element with the Ticks child and a grid below it to draw it. By default, charts are drawn with a Y-axis (horizontal) gridline; you must add a Y-axis element with a ticks child and a grid below it, and then set the ticks and grid element grid line thickness to 0 to omit it. As shown above, setting the ticks and grid element to the Tick Interval attribute allows you to specify how many labels, tick marks, and gridlines will be displayed for the axis. The selection interval is sensitive to the axis data type. For DateTime data, you can select standard values, including years, weeks, times, and more. For numeric data, enter a numeric value, such as 100 or 1000. The default value, Auto, automatically calculates the selection interval based on the data values. Setting the selection interval for numeric data to an unrealistically low value will cause an error when rendering the chart. For example, using a value of 2 for a chart whose data values range from 0 to 50,000 will cause the Logs engine to time out after trying to render 25,000 tick marks and labels. Back to topConfigure secondary markers and gridlines Auxiliary tick marks and gridlines are drawn between the main tick marks and gridlines. Adding them provides additional visual reference without adding additional axis labels. You can configure small tick marks and gridlines by using the Minor Tags and Grid subassemblies. In the example shown above, the Secondary Markers attribute and grid element selection interval is set to 1250. You can customize fine gridlines in a variety of ways, including color, width, and transparency. You can customize axis markers in a similar way, and you can also set their length, position, and interval. The selection interval is sensitive to the axis data type. For DateTime data, you can select standard values, including years, weeks, times, and more. For numerical data, enter a numeric value, such as 100 or 1000. The default value, Auto, automatically calculates the selection interval based on the data values. When used with a linear axis and a standard value, Auto is the the secondary selection interval will be calculated as one-fifth of the value of the Main Selection Interval. Setting the selection interval for numeric data to an unrealistically low value will cause an error when rendering the chart. For example, if you use a value of 2 for the chart above, logs will time out when you try to render 25,000 tick marks and labels. Back to top Hanging totals for cumulative series When multiple series are used and stacked, item data labels can be used to display individual data values. But what if you want to see the sum of the cumulative values? The examples above illustrate the first scenario: Data labels of items used under its Series.Bar elements, resulting in individual values being displayed in bars. However, if you do not use data labels but instead use the Y-axis element and its stack labels child, the cumulative values are summed up and displayed above the bars as shown above. The Stack Labels element allows you to configure font-related attributes, format, and positioning of total text. Back to topAdding multiple axes It is not uncommon that you need to create a chart that has multiple series requiring a secondary axis. Here's an example: The example above shows two series, but because they have different data value scales, a secondary Y-axis has been added on the right. You can easily add a secondary axis to a chart. To add a second Y axis to the chart, add a second Y-axis element to the definition, as shown above. Set its opposite page attribute to true and give both elements of the Y-axis a unique identifier for the element. This creates a secondary Y axis to the right of the chart. But which series will use the Y-axis? You can associate a series with a Y-axis element by setting the Linked to Y-axis ID attribute, as shown above, to the element ID of the desired Y-axis element. Back to top

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