

Dcharts Help

More please visit: www.dcharts.com

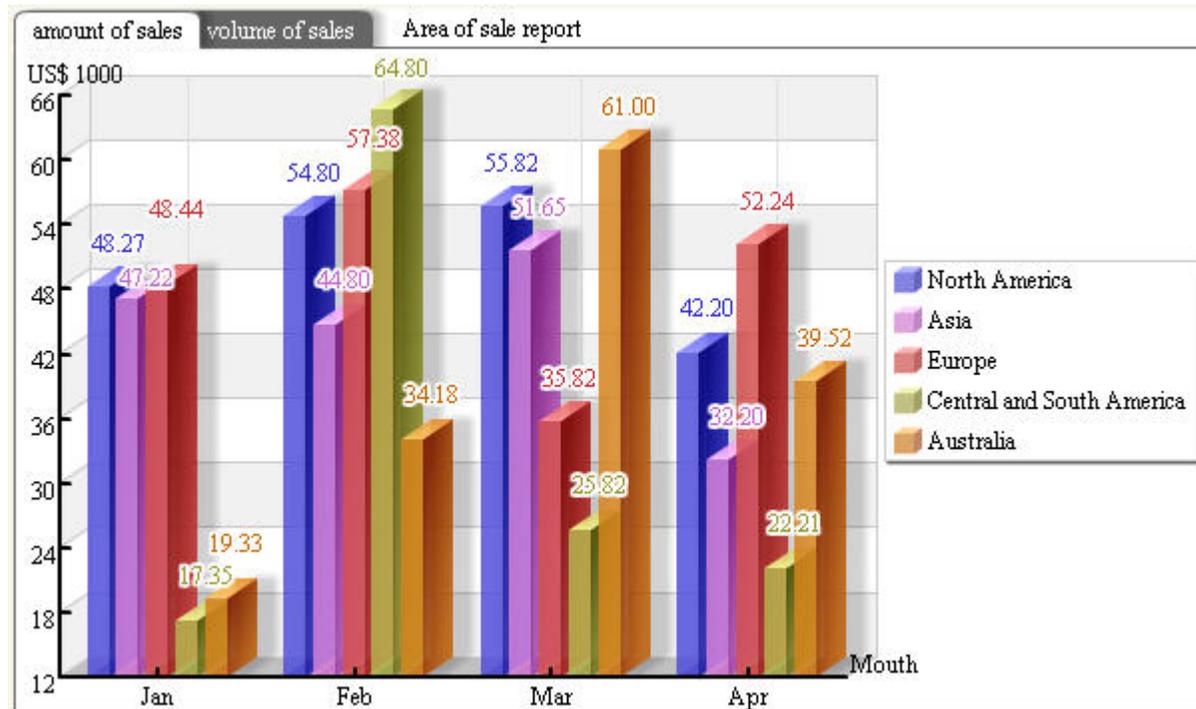
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Client Instruction of Danymic Charts

- User interface
- right-click menu
- export and print
- set-up charts' display
- switch chart types

User interface



Dcharts has strong interaction; you are supposed to move the mouse on the charts.

When you move the mouse to one chart element this chart element will be brightly shone, the same is to the outline and vice versa.

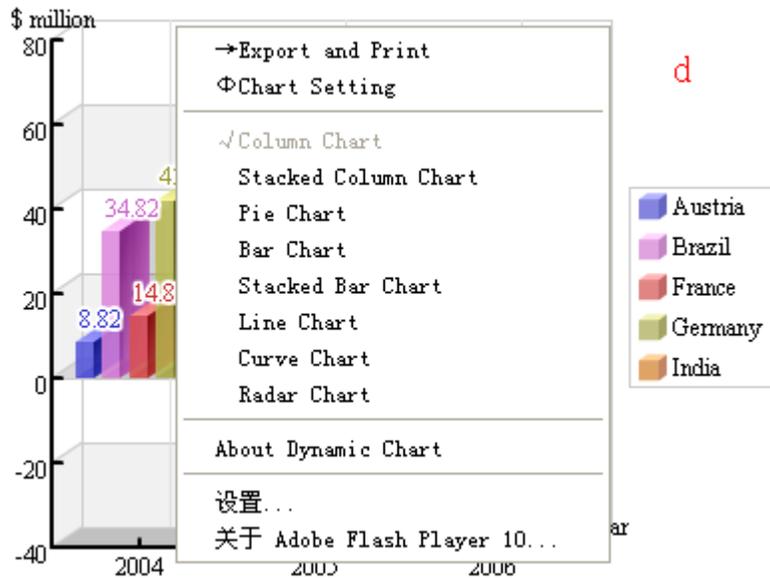
When you do the above operation, prompting messages will appear, which depends on the developer's design. Prompting messages of chart units are usually added.

When more than two different coordinate data appear, e.g. "sales value"(\$), "sales volume" (piece), TAB card will appear above the chart. Click it to change the chart's data.

Please try to click elements on the chart. The elements include chart display element or cutline, which depends on the developer. Click it and it may cause users' exchange, such as breaking open related linking information, etc.

right-click menu

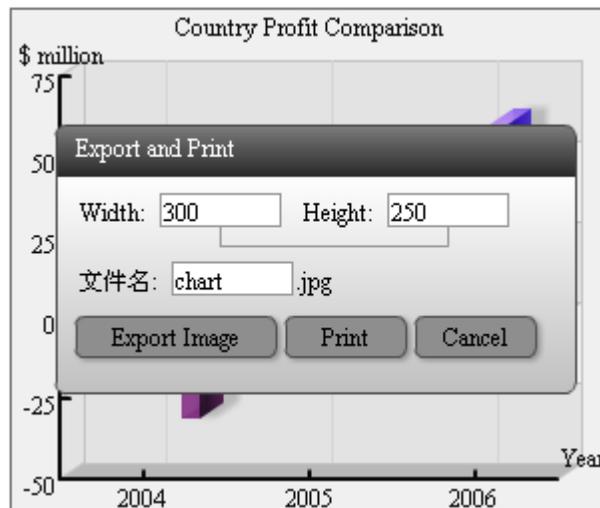
Please try the right-hand button on the above chart. A right-click menu like in the left chart will appear. You may operate as follows:



- export and print
- set-up charts' display

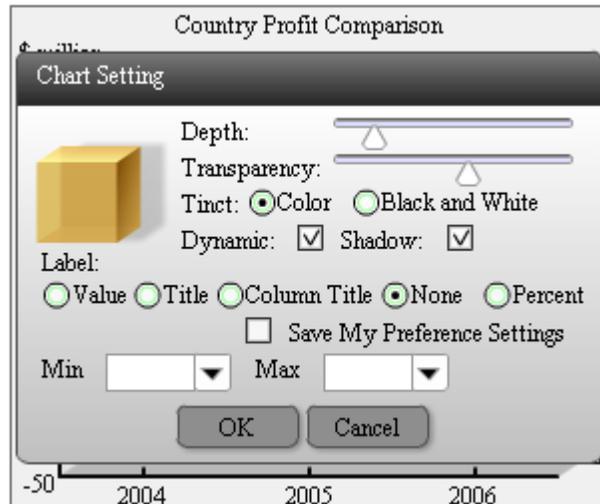
- change types of the chart
- check version and authorization

export and print



Choose "export and print" in the right-click menu, the export and print panel will appear where the object picture's width and height can be set (default width and height are those of the chart itself.) Then click it. The picture's filename can be defined when outputting it. The pictures will be stored in your address in the form of download.

set-up charts' display



Choose "chart setting" in the right-click menu and a chart setting panel will appear as the left form. Here some attributes can be changed.

- intensity: the same as the three dimensions chart. It will change into two dimensions chart when 0 is chosen.
- transparency: transparency of the chart will fail when 1 is chosen.
- color: multi-colored and black and white-colored are acceptable. If you need to use a laser printer, the black/white setting will obtain better comparison of outline and chart elements.
- whether dynamic or not: whether use flash or not.
- shadow: whether display the shadow or not.
- tag contents: the tag displayed on the chart elements are defaulted to display values which are also depended on the definition of the developer. Values' display, headline's arrayal, headline, and percentage can be set. The tag can be hidden as well.
- whether to keep users' preferences or not: you may keep the above settings as you prefer and this is suitable for all charts. The charts in your explorer will appear as you have set. Just cancel this additional choice if you expect to regain the original setting.
- start and end points of the coordinate: defaulted start and end points of the coordinate, counted automatically, are based on the maximum and minimum of the data. Still you may define the points as you like. Both the domains are combinatorial input boxes. You may choose the suitable value by inputting you definition or click the pull-down box.

switch chart types

You may switch to any supported one of the 8 chart types as you like; the range of switchable types depends on the developer's set-up. A certain kind of type may be meaningless under the circumstances of some data.

Dynamic Charts development

- chart file
- use charts in webpage (data provided in the form of dynamic URL)
- Provided data in the form of characters
- Chart parameters setting
- general parameters setting of the chart
- Dynamically change chart data
- Interactive processing of chart

chart file

developing dynamic charts is very easy, which only consists of two files:

- chartobject.js: responsible for identifying the type of browser and displaying chart components in the browser, and can define the general settings in the file
- Chart.swf: chart components flash files

In addition, you also need a server-terminal file, responsible for downloading the picture data returned to the client server. Here is a jsp example: if you use other server-terminal language, please write the document by your own.

use charts in Web pages

insert the following codes in pages:

```
<!-- loading javascript files which are used to load flash charts -->
<script src="chartobject.js" language="javascript"></script>
<!--placeholder, the chart will be loaded into this div-->
<div id="chartcontent"></div>
<script language="javascript">
//format:var so = new SWFObject(id, width, height[, type, data file's path])
```

```

var so = new ChartObject("chart1", "400", "300", "column", "chart1.xml");
//parameters setting:
so.addVariable("cutline_position", "1");
so.addVariable("label_type", "none");
so.addVariable("padding", "5");
// write into the location of placeholder
so.write("chartcontent");
</script>
.....

```

var so = new SWFObject(id, width, height[, type, data file's path])
create a new chartObject instance, and set into the following parameters:

- id - the chart's ID, not repeating if there are a number of charts
- width - the width of the chart
- height - the height of the chart
- type - the type of the chart, by default: column, histogram display
- data file' path - the chart data sources from URL, for the chart data file format, please refer to data format definition , if you do not set this parameter, i.e., indicating that the data is acquired in forms of character strings

access to data from the character string

access to data from the string, which also needs to output to characters with the same XML labels of chart data file's format. For format, refer to the definition of data format . Access to the data string by codes is as follows:

```

<!-- loading javascript files for loading flash charts-->
<script src="chartobject.js" language="javascript"></script>
<!--placeholder, the chart will be loaded into this div -->
<div id="chartcontent"></div>
<script language="javascript">

function getChartString(id) {
    if(id=='chart1') { //the page may have several charts, based on the chart's ID, identify and give
corresponding data

```

```

    //directly return to data of string forms
    return '<graph title="Unit Sales" column_unit="Product"><row title="Jan" info="">
        <column title="Gym shoes"><data unit="Units" title="amount of sales" value="456"
alt="456"
value="497"
        info=""/></column></row> <row title="Feb" info=""><column title="Jan"><data
alt="497" info=""/></column></row><row title="Mar" info=""><column title="Jan"><data
value="639" alt="639" info=""/></column></row><row title="Apr" info="">
<column title="Jan"><data value="610" alt="610" info=""/></column></row>
<row title="May" info=""><column title="Jan"><data value="580" alt="580" info=""/>
</column></row><row title="Jun" info=""><column title="Jan"><data value="683"
alt="683" info=""/></column></row></graph>';

    //or specify a page Hidden Field to provide the value
    //return document.getElementById("chartData1").value
}
}
var so = new ChartObject("chart1", "400", "300");
//write into the location of the placeholder
so.write("chartcontent");

</script>
<!--page hidden domain, put the data string here to make it look more clearly-->
<textarea style="display:none" id="chartData1">

<graph title="Unit Sales" column_unit="Product">
  <row title="Jan" info="">
    <column title="Gym shoes">
      <data unit="Units" title="amount of sales" value="456" alt="456" info=""/>
    </column>
  </row>
  <row title="Feb" info="">
    <column title="Jan">
      <data value="497" alt="497" info=""/>
    </column>
  </row>
  <row title="Mar" info="">
    <column title="Jan">
      <data value="639" alt="639" info=""/>
    </column>

```

```

</row>
<row title="Apr" info="">
  <column title="Jan">
    <data value="610" alt="610" info=""/>
  </column>
</row>
<row title="May" info="">
  <column title="Jan">
    <data value="580" alt="580" info=""/>
  </column>
</row>
<row title="Jun" info="">
  <column title="Jan">
    <data value="683" alt="683" info=""/>
  </column>
</row>
</graph>

</textarea> .....

```

chart parameters setting

when inserting charts into the page, you can set some parameters to control the details of the chart. Set statements are:

so.addVariable(Key, value)

For example:

so.addVariable("cutline_position", "T");

so.addVariable("label_type", "none");

so.addVariable("padding", "5");

Another parameter setting statement is addParam (key, value), provided by flash plug-ins, most do not need to set, commonly using the background color.

List of parameters available in the following table. Please refer to demo , in this page you can set the dynamic setting parameters to see the chart effects

Attributes	Statement setting	Range	Default value	Description
alpha	addVariable	0.1-1	0.6	Transparency
		color value, For example		

bgcolor	addParam	"#0000ff"	#ffffff	Background color
border	addVariable	true false	false	Whether display the border
charset	addVariable		Local language	set the display language of components; by default is local language. If local language is not in the list of available languages, use English
colorindex	addVariable	0-100	0	the beginning num of color and color arrangement of chart elements are from a built-in color table, which can not be changed, but you can change the starting point of the color, thereby changing the color of chart elements
cutline_position	addVariable	B T R BL BR TL TR RT RB none	R	cutline location, options are as follows: at the middle of the bottom, upper middle, middle right side vertical, the lower-left corner, lower right corner, the upper-left corner, the lower-left corner, upper right corner, lower right corner, do not display the cutline
depth	addVariable	0-50	8	set the depth of three-dimensional chart, set to 0 for the plan table
display_title	addVariable	true false	false	Whether to display the title of the chart
download_path	addVariable	URL		output chart image's dynamic download address is usually not need to set in the Page, whereas it should be one-off setting in chartobject.js
dynamic	addVariable	true false	true	whether dynamic
endvalue new	addVariable	Number		Coordinates of the maximum value, not set the parameters are automatically calculated according to the appropriate maximum data
label_type	addVariable	value title column- title none percent	value	notes on the chart, shows the default values, and can display the title of rows or columns, percentages (pie chart), or set to not displaying the notes.
padding	addVariable	0-20	0	spacing around the chart
piemode	addVariable	multilevel sigle	sigle	pie chart model: can display multi-column data in stacked forms or just display only one level, and can switch between all levels. Uder this mode, the attributes pieindex defines the index of default layer

pieindex	addVariable	0 to the largest index number	0	shows index num at the time of single pie chart
rotation	addVariable	0-90	15	rotation of three-dimensional pie chart by default is 15, set to 0 for the flat pie chart
shadow	addVariable	true false	false	whether to display the shadow
startvalue new	addVariable	number		Coordinates of the minimum, not to set the parameters are automatically calculated according to the appropriate minimum data
stylecolor	addVariable	hexadecimal color value, For example "0x0000ff"	false	color
swf	setAttribute	flash chart file's name	chart.swf	flash chart file's name do not need to be set in the page, but should be a one-time set in chartobject.js
type_range	addVariable	check: column, columnstack, bar, barstack, lines ,pie ,curve, radar	all	switchable chart types range by default is for all types; if you set the parameters, you can only switch types among the parameter list, parameter type using "," to separate from
xspace	addVariable	1-5	1	for display intervals of non-data coordinates, when the coordinates of non-data is too more that it is closed , you can set the parameter interval shows which by default is one after another, when the show is closed, it will rotate in order to avoid overlap

overall parameter setting of chart

If you do not set the parameters in the above table, the chart will use the built-in default values, if you do not like these default values, and don't want to respectively set each place for loading the charts, you can set the overall parameters in chartobject.js; In addition, some parameters is more suitable to be set in overall parameter settings, such as swf chart files' path, the download path of the output picture, which are the overall setting, should be a one-time set up in chartobject.js.

the overall settings in chartobject.js, if the page has the same settings, the overall settings will be covered.

relevant content of overall Settings in chartobject.js

```

...
/** The followings are overall settings for the chart, avoiding individual settings in each separate
statement that shows the chart */
//If the swf chart file's path changes, please change the path
this.setAttribute('swf', 'chart1.swf');

// URL for picture output and download
this.addVariable('server_path', 'upload.jsp');

/** The following overall settings of the chart's default definition can be changed */
//this.addVariable("outline_position", "R");//outline position
//this.addVariable("charset", "en");//language settings
//Other settings ...
/** overall settings finished */
...

```

dynamically change the chart data

when the chart displayed, you may need to dynamically change the chart data, for example, there may be a list, when the user clicks on the entry list, the chart data changes in sequence but the page doesn't refresh. Dynamic changing of the chart data also has two ways based on dynamic URL and character strings; however, it is better use the dynamic URL, because the output of many different chart data in forms of character string to the page makes the page very large, very slow to open.

flash chart components have three ways to be changed by javascript's calls :

- setChartXML(xml_URL) - transmission of new dynamic or static XML address to the chart component
- setChartString(xml_String) - transmission of new data character string to the chart
- setChartVariables(key,value) - pass parameters to change the chart

```

<html>
<head>
  <title>Dcharts</title>
</head>
<script src="chartobject.js" language="javascript"></script>
<body>
  <div id="chartcontent"> here insert chart </div><br>

```

```

<!--use the chart's method of setChartXML input a new data file address-->
<button onclick="document.getElementById('chart1').setChartXML('chart1.xml')">chart data 1</button>
<!--use the chart's method of setChartXML input a dynamic data file address-->
<button onclick="document.getElementById('chart1').setChartXML('getchartdata.jsp?id=2')">
Second chart data </button>
<!--use the chart's method of setChartXML input a XML string -->
<button onclick="document.getElementById('chart1').setChartString(document.getElementById('data3')
.value)"> chart data three </button>
<div id="chartcontentpie"> here insert chart </div>
<script language="javascript">
    // insert a column chart
    var so = new ChartObject("chart1", "400", "250", "column", "chart1.xml");
    so.addVariable("padding", "2");
    so.write("chartcontent");
    //insert a pie chart
    var sopie = new ChartObject("chart2", "400", "250", "pie", "chart2.xml");
    sopie.write("chartcontentpie");

    // change the pie chart's displaying level
    function changePie(index){
        document.getElementById('chart2').setChartVariables('pieindex', index);
    }
</script>

<!--use the chart's method of setChartVariables input parameter to change the chart. The following
examples demonstrate the dynamic changes in the display layer of pie chart.
-->
<button onclick="changePie(1)">change the pie chart's displaying layer as 1</button>
<button onclick="changePie(2)">change the pie chart's displaying layer as 2</button>
<button onclick="changePie(3)">change the pie chart's displaying layer as 3</button>
<!--hidden field provides data in forms of strings-->
<textarea id="data3" style="display:none">
<graph title="Area of sale report" column_unit="Mouth" value_prefix="$">
    <row title="North America" info="">
        <column title="Jan">
            <data unit="US$ 1000" title="amount of sales" value="48.27" alt="US$ 48.27 thousand"
info=""/>
            <data unit="piece" title="volume of sales" value="50" alt="" info=""/>
        </column>
        <column title="Feb">
            <data unit="US$ 1000" value="54.8" alt="" info=""/>

```

```

        <data unit="piece" value="259" alt="" info=""/>
    </column>
    <column title="Mar">
        <data unit="US$ 1000" value="55.82" alt="15.82万元" info=""/>
        <data unit="piece" value="168" alt="" info=""/>
    </column>
    <column title="Apr">
        <data unit="US$ 1000" value="42.2" alt="" info=""/>
        <data unit="piece" value="506" alt="" info=""/>
    </column>
</row>
<row title="Asia" info="">
    <column title="Jan">
        <data unit="US$ 1000" value="47.2222" alt="5" info=""/>
        <data unit="piece" value="231" alt="" info=""/>
    </column>
    <column title="Feb">
        <data unit="US$ 1000" value="44.8" alt="" info=""/>
        <data unit="piece" value="129" alt="" info=""/>
    </column>
    <column title="Mar">
        <data unit="US$ 1000" value="51" alt="15.82" info=""/>
        <data unit="piece" value="138" alt="" info=""/>
    </column>
    <column title="Apr">
        <data unit="US$ 1000" value="32.2" alt="" info=""/>
        <data unit="piece" value="236" alt="" info=""/>
    </column>
</row>
</graph>
</textarea>
</body>
</html>

```

the chart's interactive processing

in addition to the chart's own user interactions, we sometimes want to trigger or use external contents when clicking the chart element. The Dcharts (dynamic charts) provide an javascript method for external calls:

When you click a chart element, if the element has info attributes (please refer to the data format definition), then the property will be sent to the setInfo() method on the page. In this method, you can write the operation you need, such as opening links, refresh another chart, change the value of a certain domain, or only popping up noticing messages. Examples are as follows:

- id - the chart's ID, not repeating if there are a number of charts
- info -the info attributes of XML element
- type - element type , 1:row , 2:column , 3:data
- index -

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Dcharts</title>
</head>
<script src="chartobject.js" language="javascript"></script>
<body>
  <div id="chartcontent">here insert chart </div>
  <script language="javascript">
    //to achieve interaction, there must be setInfo methods on the page, click on the chart
    will send message to it
    function setInfo(id, info, type, index) {
      if(id=="chart1"){//if there are a number of chart pages, you need to identify
on basis of their ID
          //here add processing statement
          alert("id:"+id+" info:"+info+" type:"+type+" index:"+index);
        }
      }
    var so = new ChartObject("chart1", "400", "250", "column", "chart1.xml");
    so.addVariable("padding", "2");
    so.write("chartcontent");
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

Chart data format

- Unified data format demonstration

- demonstrating form of two-dimensional data table
- XML tags and attributes description
- Some typical examples data
 - data with only one line
 - Wrong data chart
 - data with only one line (amendments to the above error)
 - column line hybrid chart

unified data format

Whether what type of chart you need to display, their data format is the same, which allows you to easily create a dynamic output XML formatted data server-side program.

In addition, the data definition file contains pure data, without any definition on chart display types and style, which is also in order to be able to use a unified output data server-side program. The definition of the type and style is set by adding the chart into the webpage's javascript statements. You can not even set, whereas let uses set the displaying model they like in the setting panel.

the data in forms of two-dimensional table

chart data, you can understand it as a two-dimensional table, for example, the following is a typical two-dimensional form:

	Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr	
	amount of sales	volume of sales						
North America	48.27	50	54.48	259	55.83	168	42.20	506
Asia	47.52	231	44.55	129	51.40	138	32.20	236
Europe	48.45	512	57.25	259	35.82	348	52.60	216
Central and South America	17.39	60	64.70	259	25.58	168	22.52	506
Australia	19.35	231	34.38	129	61.46	133	39.20	236

this two-dimensional form's XML output format is as follows:

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='utf-8' ?>
```

```

<graph title="Area of sale report" column_unit="Mouth">
  <row title="North America" info="">
    <column title="Jan">
      <data unit="US$ 1000" title="amount of sales" value="48.27" alt="US$ 48.27 thousand"
info=""/>
      <data unit="piece" title="volume of sales" value="50" alt="" info=""/>
    </column>
    <column title="Feb">
      <data unit="US$ 1000" value="54.8" alt="" info=""/>
      <data unit="piece" value="259" alt="" info=""/>
    </column>
    <column title="Mar">
      <data unit="US$ 1000" value="55.82" alt="15.82万元" info=""/>
      <data unit="piece" value="168" alt="" info=""/>
    </column>
    <column title="Apr">
      <data unit="US$ 1000" value="42.2" alt="" info=""/>
      <data unit="piece" value="506" alt="" info=""/>
    </column>
  </row>
  <row title="Asia" info="">
    <column title="Jan">
      <data unit="US$ 1000" value="47.2222" alt="5" info=""/>
      <data unit="piece" value="231" alt="" info=""/>
    </column>
    <column title="Feb">
      <data unit="US$ 1000" value="44.8" alt="" info=""/>
      <data unit="piece" value="129" alt="" info=""/>
    </column>
    <column title="Mar">
      <data unit="US$ 1000" value="51" alt="15.82" info=""/>
      <data unit="piece" value="138" alt="" info=""/>
    </column>
    <column title="Apr">
      <data unit="US$ 1000" value="32.2" alt="" info=""/>
      <data unit="piece" value="236" alt="" info=""/>
    </column>
  </row>
  ...
</graph>

```

look at the corresponding between XML format with the two-dimensional table, you'll find, a <row/> tag in XML presents a row of the chart; <column/> tag is one column in the chart, and <data/> tag is a data item in the chart' s lines and rows.

Data value is placed on the <data/> label, <row/> and <column/> record label is the title of the ranks.

- <graph> - root node
- <row> - a row, the corresponding symbols of a unit in the cutline
- <column> - a line, corresponding to a unit in the level axis of histogram
- <data> - a data item, corresponding to the upper left corner tab, when there is only one data label, do not show the tab

XML tags and attributes description

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='utf-8'?>
<graph [ title="" column_unit=""]>
  <row title="" [ info=""]>
    <column title=""
      <data value="" unit="" title="" [ alt="" info=""]/>
    </column>
  </row>
</graph>
```

Tag	Attribute	Instruction	Range	If necessary
graph	title	chart title displayed in the page, displays only when display_title = "true"	String	false
graph	column_unit	Column label' s unit description, e. g., "date"	String	false
row	title	row title, name showed in cutline	String	true
row	type	chart type of mixed column line chart	column line curve	false
row	info	content of setInfo method when clicking the cutline to transfer to pages	String	false
linerow new	title/type/info	Used to achieve the dual coordinates special Row label, with the same attribute for "Row" label		
column	title	column title, namely, notes on level axis of histogram	String	true
column	info	content of setInfo method when clicking the cutline to transfer to pages	String	false
		units, such as U.S. dollars, 1000 U.S. dollars, only		the first

data	unit	adopt the the attributes of the data labels of the first row, the first column; ignore other data nodes in order to reduce the redundancy	String	node is necessary
data	title	title of data item is characters appearing on the TAB, adopt the attributes of the data labels of the first row, the first column, ignore other data nodes in order to reduce the redundancy	String	the first node is necessary
data	alt	data item suggestion: the notes displayed by following the mouse when the mouse moved to the corresponding region of the graphics or over the lines	String	false
data	value	data values	Number	true
data	info	setInfo method content of passing to the designated page when clicking the corresponding chart element	String	false

JSON data format **new**

JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight data-interchange format. The DChart2.1 version adds support for JSON format, you can choose to use json or XML as the data source. Either with a return URL json or XML data as a data source, you can also assign a string or XML string json way to spread the chart component.

json, xml, mapping each other, and some tools to handle this conversion. Xml format and the same, for a variety of chart types, json format is the same, such as the following XML data and the corresponding JSON code:

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='utf-8'?>
<graph title="Unit Sales" column_unit="Product">
  <row title="New York" info="Jan"]>
    <column title="Gym shoes" info="Gym shoes">
      <data value="456" unit="Units" title="amount of sales" alt="456" info="456"/>
    </column>
  </row>
</graph>
```

XML

```
{"graph":
  {"column_unit": "Product",
```

```

    "title": "Unit Sales",
    "row": [
      {
        "info": "Jan",
        "title": "New York",
        "column": [
          {
            "info": "Gym shoes",
            "title": "Gym shoes",
            "data": [
              {
                "alt": "456", "info": "456", "title": "amount of
sales", "unit": "Units", "value": "456"
              }
            ]
          }
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

JSON

Please note that these red square brackets, even if only a Row / column or data, also must use the "[]" expressed in the form of an array.

examples of several typical data

1. data with only one column

the following data has only one column (a <column/> label); it is clear that in this case, line charts and radar charts have only one point, so it should not be allowed to switch displaying charts to line charts and radar charts of no significance; this type of data only one best suited to the data shows that pie chart

	Gym shoes
	amount of sales
Jan	456
Feb	497
Mar	639
Apr	610
May	580

2. wrong data table

Some data have the following problems: in the second line, the U.S. dollar and the euro should have a different coordinate system, not be compared together; In addition, the maximum data gap among loans rose, upfront profit and Non-performing Loans have been so large, with unobviou relationship between the contrast. Therefore, the data should not be modeled according to the charts below, but adopt the following form of "data of only one row"

	2008 0820	2008 0831	2008 0910	2008 0920	2008 0930	2008 1010	2008 1020	2008 1031	2008 1110	2008 1120	2008 1130	2008 1210	2008 1220	2008 1231
loans rose	180.70	179.26	178.99	181.16	181.47	181.12	181.12	183.36	182.94	176.42	177.78	184.73	188.66	186.98
Euro loans	102.86	101.33	100.33	102.63	102.93	109.15	103.56	103.79	104.09	98.65	99.96	106.41	112.47	110.16
dollars loans	11.36	11.4	11.51	11.52	11.50	13.41	11.52	11.65	11.54	11.38	11.36	11.46	11.15	11.24
upfront profit	1.15	1.21	1.24	1.28	1.40	1.55	1.91	1.68	1.88	2.10	2.19	2.18	2.20	2.21
NPLs	5.10	5.05	5.20	5.25	4.97	4.86	4.88	4.85	4.80	4.78	4.75	4.71	4.75	4.44

3. data of only one row (amendment to the above error)

The following charts' data changed the data forms of the above charts, to avoid wrong comparisons among different coordinate systems; there is only one <row/> label, and the pie chart does not make sense when there is only one row, so the displaying chart should not be allowed to switch to a pie chart without practical significance.

	20080820					20080831					20080910					...
	loans rose	Euro loans	dollars loans	upfront profit	NPLs	loans rose	Euro loans	dollars loans	upfront profit	NPLs	loans rose	Euro loans	dollars loans	upfront profit	NPLs	...
loan balance	180.70	102.86	11.36	1.15	5.10	179.26	101.33	11.4	1.21	5.10	178.99	100.33	11.51	1.24	5.20	...

4. Mixed chart of column lines

Sometimes we want to highlight the data of a certain row, such as in a histogram, when there are one or more rows displayed in lines or graphs, or one or more rows displayed by histogram in a lines or graph chart, this definition is closely related with the data, so the definition shall be filed in the data file (this is the only definition of attribute related to display).

When defining to prominently display a certain row, you need to add a type attributes for <row/> tag which is corresponding to the output xml, and assign a value of: column | line | curve; when the chart displayed as a histogram, assign <row/> of the column and still displays the column; whereas when the charts displays as line chart or graph, the corresponding <row/> displays as column, and vice versa.

Mixed column lines only affects column chart \ line chart \ curve chart work.

5. Double coordinates new

Dcharts 2.1 version adds features dual coordinates, which coordinates in the presence of left main case, there is also another dimension of the right coordinates.

A, column chart, stacked column chart, lines chart, curve chart support dual coordinates, bar, pie, radar and bar stacked charts of the double coordinates meaningless or can not be achieved, as in many types of charts under the switch, such as coordinates of a chart double the proposed limit in the configuration diagram of switching range;

B, double coordinates only increase in the xml configuration file instead of <row/> <linerow/> can, all <row/> display properly, but <linerow/> is shown as the right coordinates;

C, such as the switch does not support dual-chart type to the type of coordinates, <linerow/> tag does not work, the chart shows only <row/> part;

D, non-dual column line coordinates also shows the situation: if the chart does not use double coordinates can also be based on property designated grptype <row> tag appears as lines or columns, such as the right sample.html in the fourth graph, if The data added to <linerow/> label, the original grptype property no longer works, when stacked column chart to bar graph or chart, <row/> be displayed as the corresponding data column, <linerow/> corresponding all the data displayed as line, when the chart for the line or curve chart, <linerow/> be displayed as the corresponding data column, <row/> corresponding data are shown as lines.