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Introduction to RubiSight

Data Visualization

Data visualization is the representation of data in the form of pictures, images, graphs, or any other form of visual illustration. It allows decision-makers in organizations to understand data analytics visually. This makes it easy for the user to understand the complex concepts and identify new patterns easily.
Data visualization is both an art as well as a science. It involves a systematic alignment between graphical symbols and data values. This determines the visual representation of data. In other words, it represents the variation in data values with the help of the variation in the size and color of graphical symbols.
In RubiSight, charts are referred to as widgets. They are available in the widgets pane.

Dashboard

A dashboard is a Graphical User Interface (GUI), which displays all the key performance indicators at a glance. In short, it is a progress report generated to gauge the performance of a process, business, and so on.
In Rubiscape, a dashboard is an interactive platform hosted in RubiSight, where the insights and outcomes of a successfully run model are displayed.

RubiSight

RubiSight is a visual data storytelling dashboard with simple drag-and-drop functionality. Once the model is ready, it can be displayed on the dashboard in RubiSight.
RubiSight is a cloud-powered visual data exploration experience. It enables business users to achieve faster dashboard turnaround and provides flexibility in tapping data in any subject area (without the knowledge of coding) or any specific technical skills.

The figure given below is the widget pane from which a suitable widget can be selected for representing your data effectively.

Your Rating:

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Widgets

A widget is a component of the RubiSight dashboard that can be a chart, a graph, a map, a card, an image, or a table. Each of these widgets has a specific purpose and is used to enhance the visual appeal and the presentation of the data.

Your Rating:

Types of Widgets

Types of Widgets

You can explore your data using different graphical representations. You can add several widgets to a single dashboard. These widgets are further customizable according to the look and feel of your brand. This takes care of your brand image.
The types of widgets available in RubiSight are given below.

• Column Chart	• Pie Chart	• Area Chart	• Line Chart	• Treemap Chart
• Donut Chart	• Word Cloud Chart	• Bar Chart	• Histogram Chart	• Pareto Chart
• Sankey Chart	• Boxplot Chart	• Stacked Column Chart	• Stacked Bar Chart	• Stacked Area Chart
• Bubble Chart	• Table	• Cross Table	• Text Chart	• HTML Chart
• Image Chart	• Card	• Scatter Plot Chart	• Waterfall Chart	• Sunburst Chart
• Solid Gauge Chart	• Map Chart	• Combination Chart	• Sparkline Chart	• Funnel Chart
• Filter Widget	• Bullet Chart	• Parameter Widget	• Python	• Shape

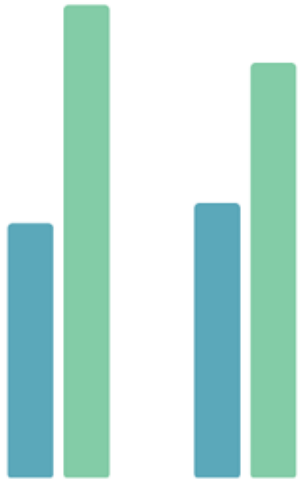
Your Rating:

Uses of Widgets

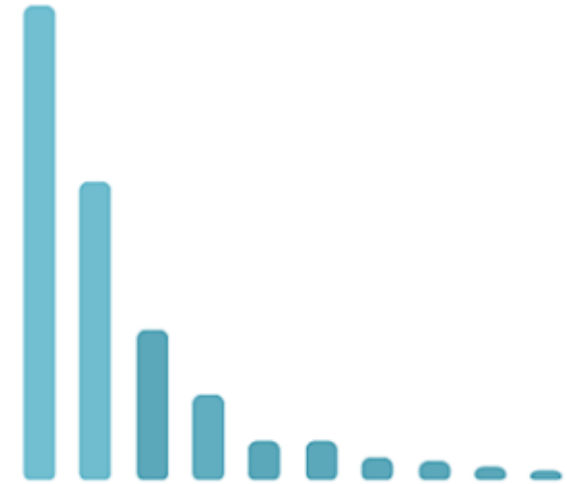
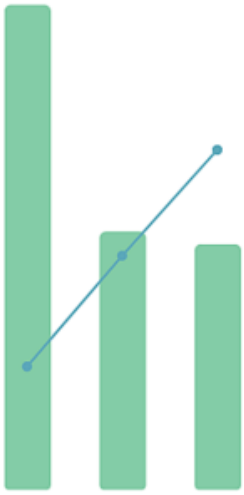
Charts are used to represent data graphically and effectively leverage the information hidden in it. Charts help comprehend huge amounts of data and the correlation between the different elements present in the data.

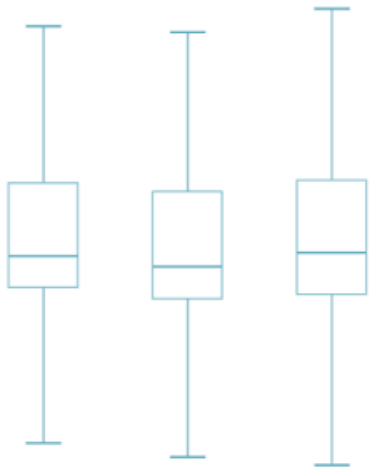
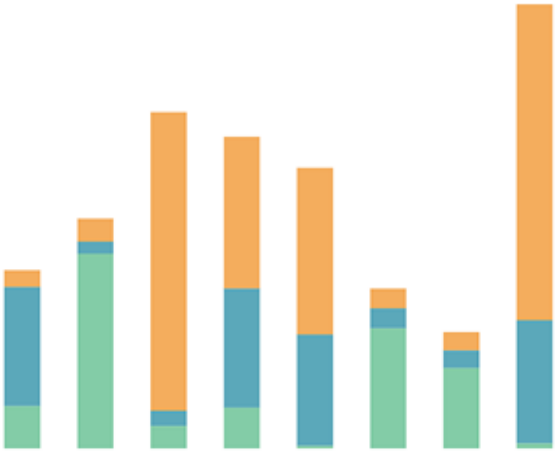
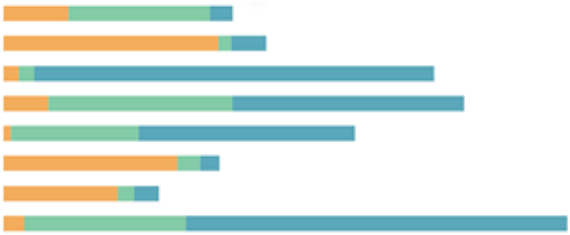
In RubiSight, you can use a variety of charts, graphs, tables, and maps for the effective representation of data. Each graph has its own set of characteristics and as such, is used for different purposes.

The table given below shows the uses of different types of widgets/charts available in RubiSight.

Chart/Widget/Table/Map	Name	Description
	**Column Chart**	• To compare a single category of data with respect to a certain variable. • *Example:* Change in GDP with time. • Can be used to represent both numerical as well as categorical data.
	**Pie Chart**	• To determine the composition of a variable in categorical data. • *Example:* To determine the constitution of air in the atmosphere. • To compare various categories within a single set of data • *Example:* To compare various areas of growth within a business. • Recommended to use when you have only one set of data with different features.
	**Area Chart**	• Similar to and roughly based on Line Charts • To display quantitative data. • To compare two or more quantities in numerical data. • To depict a time-series relationship. • *Example:* Variation in revenue from sales during each quarter in a financial year

	**Line Chart**	• Represent continuous variable. • To display the variation in a particular variable over a given time duration. • *Example:* Variation in the stock market index during one trading day.
	**Treemap Chart**	• To represent hierarchical data in a tree-like structure in the form of nested rectangles. • The varying size and color of rectangles are proportional to the data values represented by them. • *Example:* The representation of the population of countries in the European Union.
	**Donut Chart**	• Variation of the Pie Chart • To represent a part-to-whole relationship between various components of a variable. • *Example:* The representation of expenditure by government on various liabilities.
	**Word Cloud Chart**	• Also called the Tag Cloud or Weighted Data Chart. • To represent textual data visually. • The size of each word represents its frequency or the magnitude of the variable associated with it. • *Example:* The representation of various US cities based on the average sales of cars in the financial year.
	**Bar Chart**	• Similar to Column Chart but plotted horizontally. • To represent categorical data. • Rectangular bars of heights and lengths proportional to the values they represent. • *Example:* Gold medal tally of various nations in Olympic games.

	**Histogram**	• To show the distribution of measure values. • To identify data issues, including outliers. • To determine the center, spread, skewness, and multiple models in a dataset. • To determine the relative frequency of occurrence of an event. • Quantitative data is plotted with data range grouped into bins or intervals. Each column indicates a bin. • The characteristic of a bin is its area and not its height. • *Example:* The representation of time spent by customers in various departments in a departmental store.
	**Pareto Chart**	• To highlight the most important factor among the given set of factors • One of the basic tools in quality control • Bars in descending order represent individual values of the variable, while the exponential curve indicates the cumulative total. • *Example:* The representation of most common sources of consumer complaints related to a product or service given by a company
	**Sankey Chart**	• To represent the flow of variables from one set of values to another. • To draw many-to-many mapping between two domains. • *Example:* The representation of the student flow from Asian countries to US universities for various majors.

	**Box Plot Chart**	• To depict the groups of numerical data through their quartiles. • To represent how values in a dataset are spread out. • Provides a graphical summary of the distribution of a sample. • Whiskers on the two sides of the box represent the variability outside the quartile range and the presence of outliers. • *Example:* The representation of the stocks/shares held by different organizations.
	**Stacked Column Chart**	• Variation of the column chart • To represent part-to-whole comparisons of various sub-segments over time or across various categories. • To determine which sub-total contributes the most to the overall score. • The column heights are compared to determine the relative frequency of occurrence or relative value of the variable. • *Example:* The representation of the types of web-series (thrillers, sci-fi, detective, and so on) watched by people, out of the total viewership, during the lockdown period.
	**Stacked Bar Chart**	• Similar to a Stacked Column Chart and a variation of Bar Chart. • The variables are represented as horizontal bars instead of vertical columns. • *Example:* The representation of the revenue generated by various departments like fashion, accessories, electronics, and so on in various supermarkets in a city.
	**Stacked Area Chart**	• Similar to the Area Chart. • To represent the evolution of the values of various groups. • To determine the significance of each group and the evolution of the values of the numerical variable. • *Example:* The representation of the revenue generated due to sales of various sub-categories of products in a superstore during a financial year.

Bubble Chart

- Variation of the Scatter Plot Chart.
- To represent data with three dimensions – x, y, and value (amplitude) of data.
- The size of the bubble (that is, its radius) is proportional to the amplitude of data.
- *Example:* The representation of the amount of rainfall in various regions of the country during a given period.

Gender	Student	Married	Ethnicity	ID	Income	Limit	Rating
Female	Yes	No	African Americ...	303	104.50	9747	740
Female	Yes	Yes	African Americ...	282	134.69	16685	1231
Female	Yes	Yes	Asian	900	363.91	29411	2234
Female	Yes	Yes	Caucasian	990	145.08	16817	1281
Female	No	Yes	Asian	6322	1717.10	173976	12928
Female	No	Yes	African Americ...	3300	1048.18	102269	7657
Female	No	No	Caucasian	5917	1330.98	150499	11300
Female	No	No	African Americ...	4606	1045.41	110750	8329
Male	Yes	No	Caucasian	786	157.60	22577	1642
Male	Yes	No	African Americ...	440	156.99	13267	979
Male	Yes	No	Asian	702	51.47	14631	1049
Male	Yes	Yes	Caucasian	663	174.13	11778	902
Male	Yes	Yes	African Americ...	413	173.42	13388	1018
Male	No	No	African Americ...	4476	975.67	98200	7197
Male	No	No	Asian	2824	708.88	68464	5133
Male	No	No	Caucasian	6991	1459.40	149393	11243
Male	No	Yes	Asian	5609	1060.62	115740	8794
Male	No	Yes	Caucasian	13045	2771.90	280368	21058
Male	No	Yes	African Americ...	5150	1081.68	118972	8991
Male	Yes	Yes	Asian	325	31.03	2863	223
Grand Total				80200	18087.55	1894240	141976

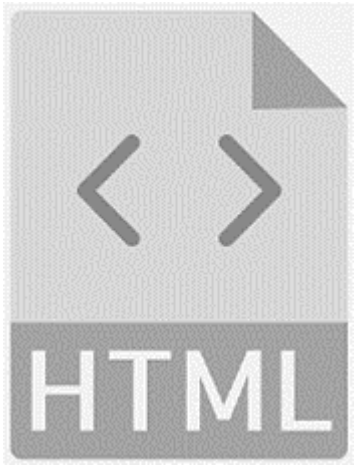
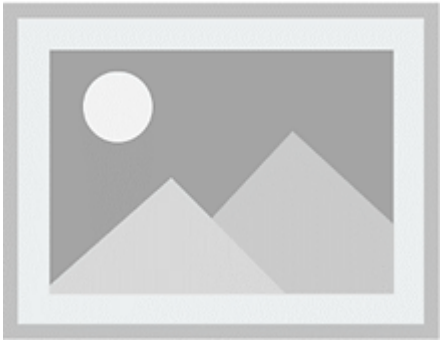
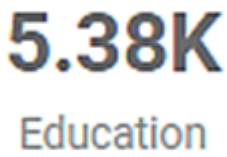
Table

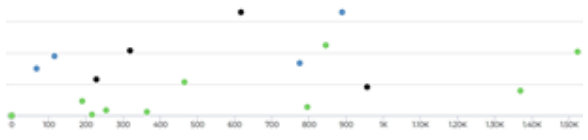
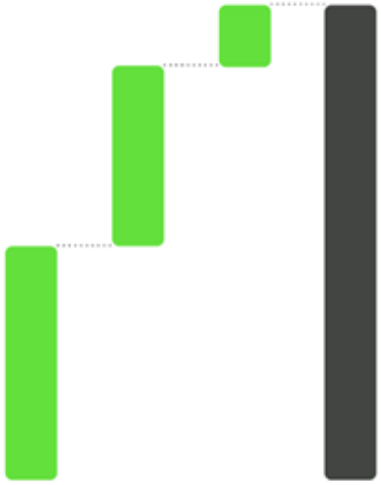
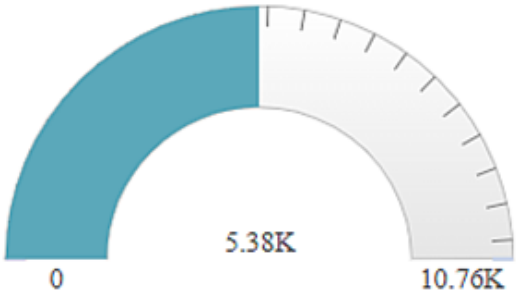
- To create a new table out of a given dataset with the selected variables.
- To highlight that part of the dataset that is used for analysis.

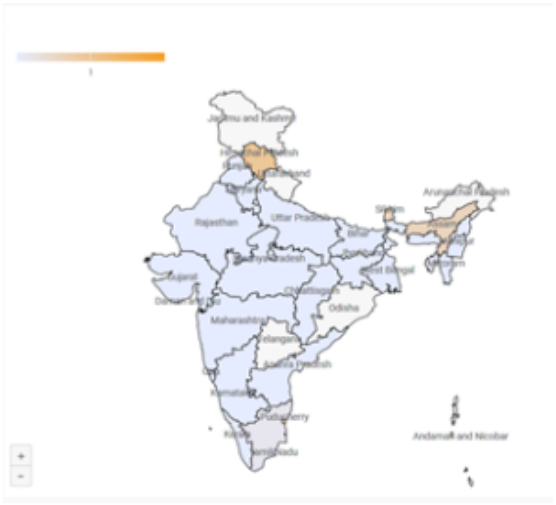
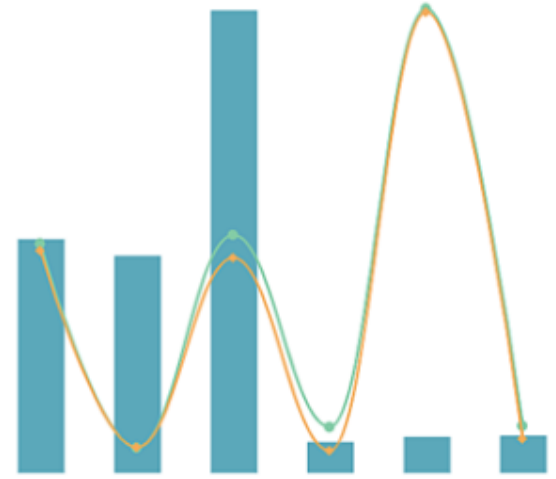
Gender	Student	Ethnicity	Income	Rating	Age
Female	Yes	Caucasian	199.32	1424	292
		Asian	199.55	1437	130
		African American	104.50	740	108
	No	Caucasian	1330.98	11300	1926
		Asian	374.60	3436	543
		African American	1045.41	8329	1533
Male	Yes	Caucasian	157.60	1642	201
		Asian	51.47	1049	179
		African American	156.99	979	141
	No	Caucasian	1459.40	11243	1804
		Asian	708.88	5133	955
		African American	975.67	7197	1062
Grand Total			6764.37	53909	8874

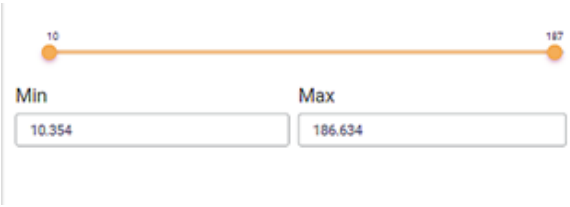
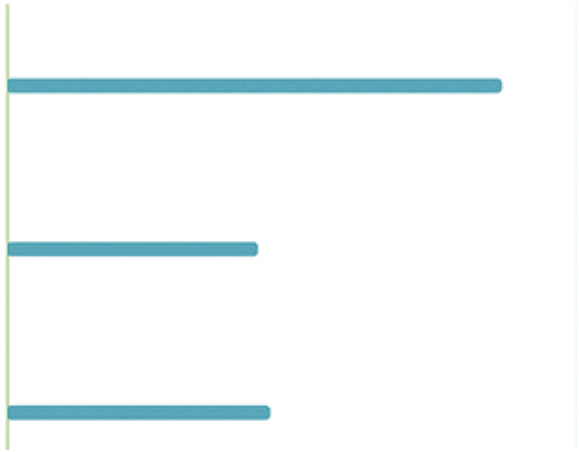
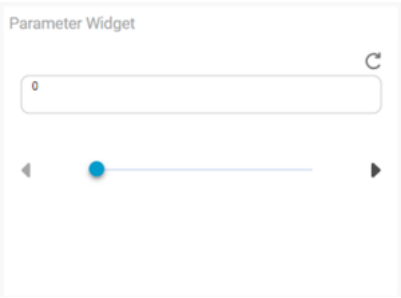
Cross Table

- To create a new table out of a given dataset with the selection of rows and columns and the value to be displayed.
- To highlight the correlation between variables that are not represented in the original dataset.
- When there is more than one header row/column then the header row and column are frozen. In case of Single header row/column, header column/row is not frozen.

	**Text Chart**	To create a chart using simple text.
	**HTML Chart**	To render custom charts according to HTML code provided by the user.
	**Image**	• To add an image to an existing dashboard. • Can be browsed directly from the dashboard or using the provided URL.
	**Card**	• To create a card with a single value related to a single variable. • To display any important figure related to the given dataset.

	**Scatter Plot Chart**	• To observe the relationship between two numerical variables. • The location of each dot represents the corresponding value of that data point with respect to the horizontal and vertical axes. • *Example:* The representation of the sale of raincoats in a city according to the amount of rainfall during a year.
	**Waterfall Chart**	• To observe the gradual transition in the value of a variable subjected to an increment or decrement. • Either the first or the last column indicates the total value of that variable. • *Example:* The representation of segregation of the total revenue generated from various home appliances in a shop among the sub-categories of appliances.
	**Sunburst Chart**	• An extension of the Pie Chart. • To visualize hierarchical data structures. • Each concentric ring in the outer direction represents a deeper hierarchy in the distribution of data. • The angle of each segment is proportional to the value of the variable or is divided equally among its parent node. • *Example:* The representation of exports of various machine parts, from a company to various countries.
	**Solid Gauge Chart**	• To represent a variable with a filled arc, where it's color and length change with the value of that variable. • *Example:* The representation of the customer satisfaction score relating to a product/service.

	**Map Chart**	• To represent data values on the map of the world, a country, or a region. • The variation in the color of each portion of the map indicates the values corresponding to the variable selected. • In case the auto-detect mechanism does not work, you can select the required value in *the Region option of the* formatter section. **Note:** • Rubiscape supports data for map charts only from specific regions/countries. Visit http://code.highcharts.com/mapdata/ to know the regions supported by Rubiscape.
	**Combination Chart**	• Combination of the features of a Line Chart and a Bar Chart. • To represent categories of data in the form of lines and bars. • To validate the relationship between two related variables that have different magnitudes and different scales of measurement. • *Example:* The representation of revenue and profit by sale of a commodity in various states in India.
	**Sparkline Chart**	• To represent the variation in one variable with respect to another variable or a category. • Generally used when there are three variables to be represented on the chart. • If used with just two variables (column and value), a simple table like the chart is plotted without a sparkline. • To show data trends. • *Example:* The representation of the variation in average temperature in a city during months of the year.

	**Funnel Chart**	• In general, to represent how a starting 'whole' progressively breaks into individual 'parts.' • In business or sales context, to track how consumers drop out of the flow or process. • *Example:* The representation of the performance of a political party in an election with respect to total seats, prospects, wins, and losses.
	**Filter Widget**	• To filter out data for one dimension or one measure. • To show the minimum and maximum values and the range of values corresponding to a variable. • It helps represent filtering for interval (date) types of data as well. • You can save the existing filter conditions when applied through this widget. • *Example:* The representation of profit in the sales of a commodity.
	**Bullet Chart**	• Variation of the Bar Chart and resembles a thermometer. • To show a primary variable, compare it with a target variable, and indicate its performance. • It shows the minimum and maximum values for each dimension that describe the scale. • *Example:* The representation of the annual revenue of a company, compare it to the target revenue, and to indicate whether it is good, satisfactory, or bad.
	**Parameter Widget**	• To represent the data based on parameter values. • To control the defined parameters. • It adds the interactivity to the dashboards.

	**Python**	• It allows to create visualizations using python code. • It provides the GUI to interact with the data and code.
	**Shapes**	• To use graphical element in dashboard. • Available shapes are line, arrow, rectangles, circles, triangle, or ellipses.

Notes:

- For huge data, with a large number of unique dimensions, the dimensions more than 50 are clubbed together as a single entity called "Others." For example, a Pie chart is plotted to represent the relative production percentage of 75 varieties of rice grown worldwide. Then, the quantities after the top 50 percentages are categorized as "Others". This functionality applies to charts like Pie Chart, Donut Chart, Sunburst Chart, Solid Gauge Chart, and so on.
- In some cases, a 'Too many values to display' error icon is displayed on the chart when there are too many values.

Your Rating:

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Configuration of Widgets

The table given below describes the various types of configurations to be done while plotting the widgets.

Settings	Description
X-axis	X-axis, or the horizontal axis, is used to plot the independent variable. It can either be a numerical or categorical variable. The coordinates on the X-axis are called *labels* and the variable that is represented on the X-axis is called the *title*.
Y-axis	Y-axis, or the vertical axis, is used to plot the dependent variable. It can either be a numerical or a categorical variable. The coordinates on the Y-axis are called *labels* and the variable that is represented on the Y-axis is called the *title*. *[The plot (area on the chart) is usually divided into gridlines. These grid lines form a mesh of crisscross horizontal and vertical dotted lines. These lines make it easy to plot the graph or chart and helps us understand them better.]*
Column Y-axis	It is used in the Combination Chart to plot the numerical variable plotted as the column on the Y-axis.
Line Y-axis	It is used in the Combination Chart to plot the numerical variable plotted as the line on the Y-axis.
Latitude	It is used in the Google Map Chart to determine the location to plot the value.
Longitude	It is used in the Google Map Chart to determine the location to plot the value.
Legend	A legend (in a chart or graph) shows the kind of data represented by the chart. Legends give the explanation of the markings, symbols, colors, and characters on a chart or graph.
Column Legend	It is used in the Combination Chart as a legend for the variable plotted as the column along the Y-axis.
Line Legend	It is used in the Combination Chart as a legend for the variable plotted as the column along the Y-axis.
Value	It is used to provide a numerical value to any non-numerical variable plotted on the widget. It is used in widgets like Pie chart, Treemap, Word Cloud, to quantify the categorical variables. The size of the sections or portions of these widgets changes according to the numerical variable selected as the value.
Category	It is used to plot widgets like Treemap, Sunburst, Word Cloud, and so on where the varying quantity is a categorical variable. It is always accompanied by the value of that categorical variable in terms of any numerical variable.
From-To	It is used in Sankey Diagram to specify the change and flow of a numerical variable from one set of values to another.
Details	They are used in Bubble Plots or Scatter Plots to specify the values corresponding to each bubble or the dots.
Columns	They are used in Tables and Sparkline Widgets to select the columns from the input dataset. These columns are either arranged as they are in the output table widgets, or are plotted as supporting data for the Sparkline.
Rows	They are used in Cross Table to plot the values of a variable as independent rows in the table.
Minimum	It is used in the Solid Gauge chart and Bullet chart to specify the lower limit of the numerical variable.
Maximum	It is used in the Solid Gauge chart and Bullet chart to specify the upper limit of the numerical variable.
Target	It is used in the Solid Gauge chart and Bullet chart to specify the desired limit where the numerical variable should reach.
Location	It is used to select the geographical variable like country, state, or region to draw the maps.
Axis	It is used to specify the categorical variable in the Funnel chart and Sparkline chart which is plotted with respect to other numerical variables.
Field	It is used in the Filter Widget to filter out one dimension or one measure to show its minimum and maximum values, and its range corresponding to a variable.
Dimensions	Dimensions represent the categorical variables in the given dataset.
Measures	Measures represent the continuous numerical variables in the given dataset.

Your Rating:

Formatting a Widget

Prerequisites

Before you format widgets, make sure you

- Plot the widget
  Formatting is a step that comes after you plot the desired chart. You should have a basic understanding of the charts, graphs, and tables so that you can use them effectively to create requisite visualization accurately.
- Add/Import the Dataset for which you want to create a visualization
  For more information, refer to the chapter Managing Datasets in the *Rubiscape User Guide*. Within the chapter, look for Adding a Dataset and Importing a Dataset.
- Create a Dashboard in which you want to plot widgets
  For more information, refer to the chapter Working with Dashboards in the *RubiSight User Guide*. Within the chapter, look for Prerequisites of Creating a Dashboard and Creating a Dashboard.

Formatting Basics

Formatting a widget helps you to

- Make necessary changes to the widget
- Add or remove certain elements from the widget
- Change the look and feel of the widget

The options available in formatting a widget are given below.

- Formatting the Axis
- Formatting the Chart
- Formatting the Table
- Formatting Custom Charts

Your Rating:

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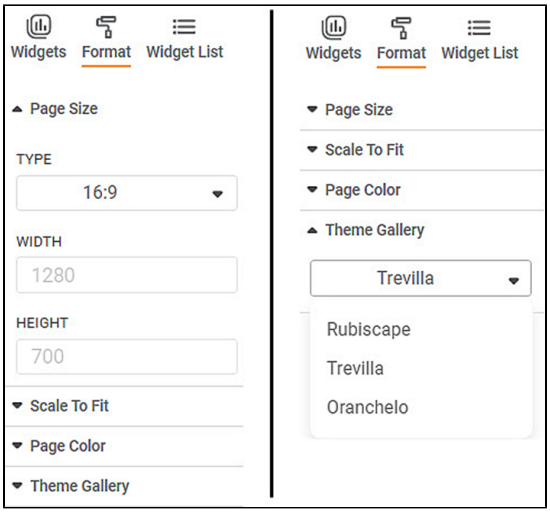
Formatting a Widget Page

Formatting a widget page allows you to

- Change the page size
- Use a different theme (color palette) from the theme gallery for the chart.

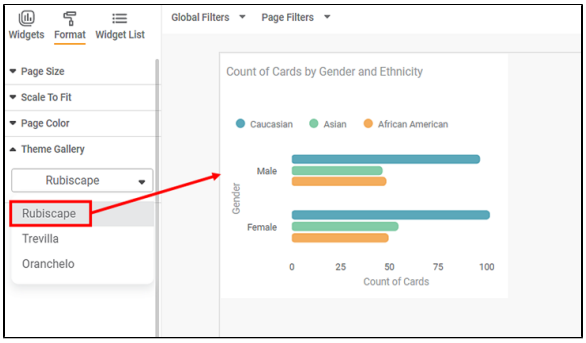


The table below describes different fields present on widget page formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Page Size	It allows you to select the following options • page type • page width and height	• You can select any of the following page type options • 16:9 aspect ratio • 4:3 aspect ratio • Letter • Custom • The **page type** changes the dimensions of the dashboard canvas, and thus, its appearance. • You can change the page width and height, **only in the custom option**.
Theme Gallery	It allows you to select the **theme** in which the widget is to be displayed.	• It changes the look and feel of the widget. • Each theme displays the widget in a **different color** combination. • You can select either of the following themes • **Rubiscape** • **Trevilla** • **Oranchelo**

To use *Widget Page* formatting options, first plot a Bar Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Bar chart of the *Count of Cards* against *Gender*. The *Ethnicity* of the sample is the Legend dimension.
The figure given below shows an original image of the Bar Chart. By default,

- Page Size Type: 16:9
- Theme: Rubiscape
- Width: 1280 (unchangeable)
- Height: 700 (unchangeable)



From the Type drop-down, select the Page Size as 4:3.

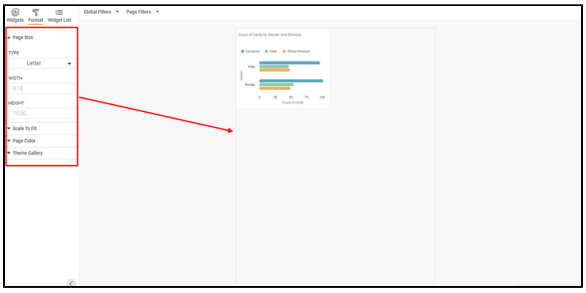
The dashboard canvas is resized, that is, the width and height change. Accordingly, the position of the image also changes.

- Page Size Type: 4:3
- Theme: Rubiscape
- Width: 960 (unchangeable)
- Height: 700 (unchangeable)

Now, from the Type drop-down, select the Page Size as **Letter.**

The dashboard canvas is resized, that is, the width and height change. Accordingly, the position of the image also changes.

- Page Size Type: Letter
- Theme: Rubiscape
- Width: 816 (unchangeable)
- Height: 1030 (unchangeable)



Now, from the Type drop-down, select the Page Size as **Custom**.

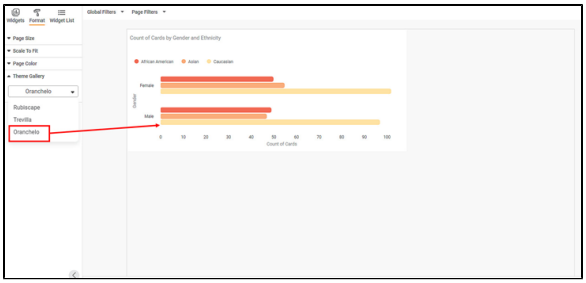
Here you can manually resize the dashboard canvas by selecting the desired width and height for the canvas. Accordingly, the position and size of the image also change.

- Page Size Type: Custom
- Theme: Rubiscape
- Width: 800 (changeable)
- Height: 400 (changeable)

Now, retain the Page Size to 16:9 type. From the theme gallery, select the *Oranchelo* theme.

The color palette of the image changes. The page width and height remain the same.

- Page Size Type: 16:9
- Theme: Oranchelo
- Width: 1280 (unchangeable)
- Height: 700 (unchangeable)



Your Rating:

Working with Dashboards

Date Part Options

Rubisight provides various date parts along with the date in the dimensions pane. You can use the following date parts as dimensions

- Year
- Quarter
- Month
- Day
- Weekday
- Week number

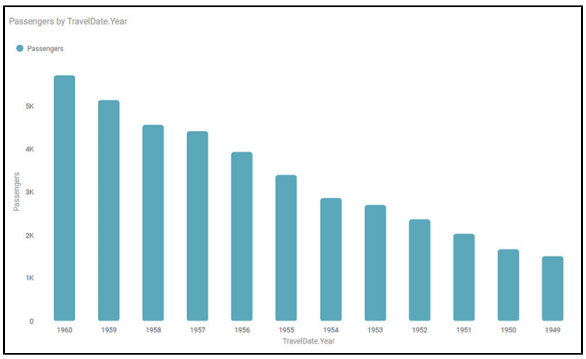
Let's study these options in the below sections.

Consider the Airpassenger dataset with their traveling date as other information.

Date.Year

When you check this dimension, the year part from the date is extracted from the date part. Then data is plotted accordingly.

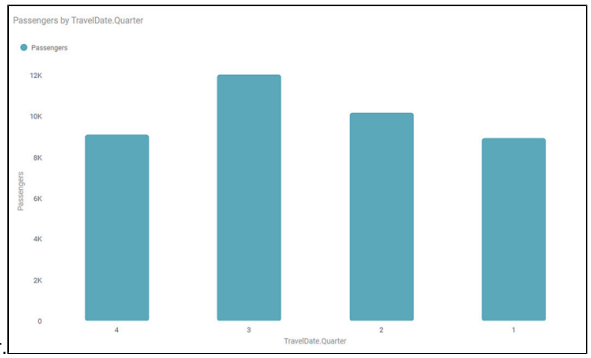
The following graph displays the number of passengers traveling per year from 1949 to 1960 for specified years.



Date.Quarter

When you check this option, the data is segregated into 4 quarters. The Year is not considered in this segregation.

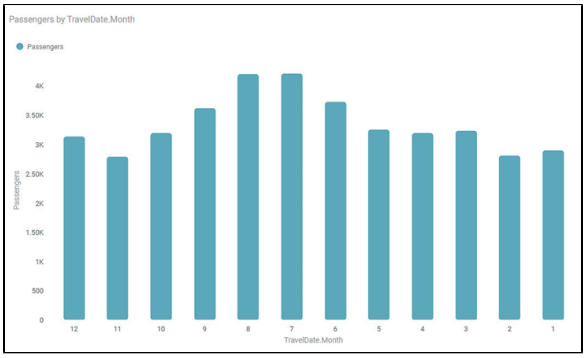
The following graph displays the number of passengers traveling per quarter.



Date.Month

When you check this option, the data is segregated into 12 months. The Year is not considered in this segregation.

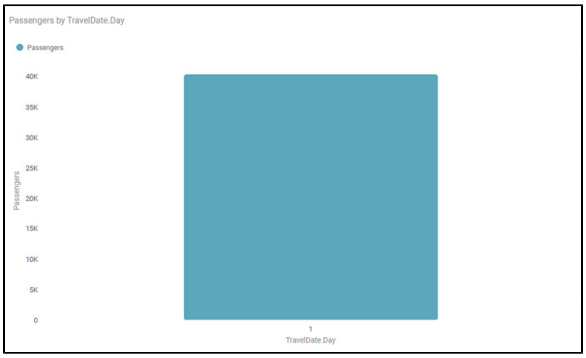
The following graph displays the number of passengers traveling per month for specified years.



Date.Day

When you check this option, the data is segregated into 31 days. The Year is not considered in this segregation.

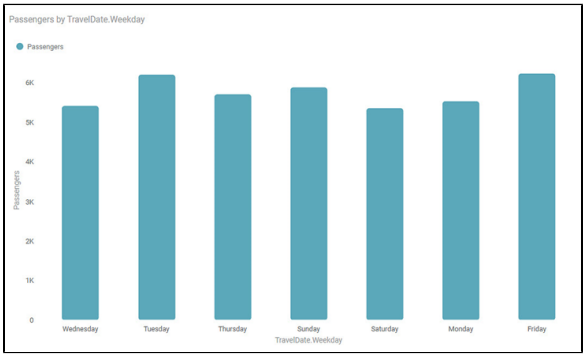
The following graph displays the number of passengers traveling per day for specified years.



Date.Weekday

When you check this option, the data is segregated into 7 weekdays. The Year is not considered in this segregation.

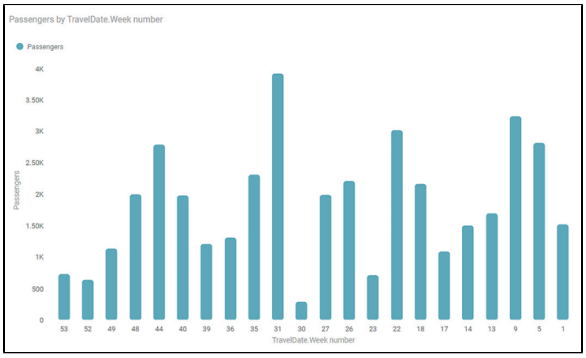
The following graph displays the number of passengers traveling per weekday for specified years.



Date.Week number

When you check this option, the data is segregated into 53 weeks. The Year is not considered in this segregation.

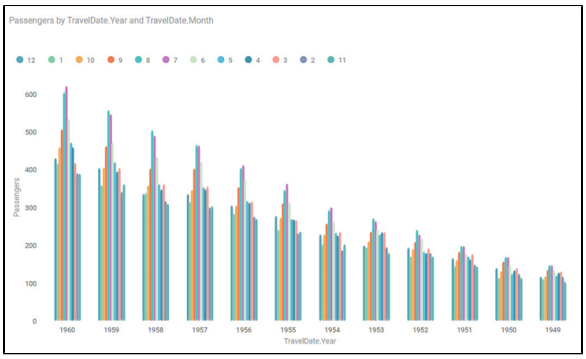
The following graph displays the number of passengers traveling per week for specified years.



Plotting Date.Year and Date.Month Number

Many times you want to plot a graph using more than one parameter. Consider that you want to plot a bar chart for month-wise and year-wise passengers. Plot the bar chart using the Date. Year and Date.Month to implement this requirement.

The following graph displays month-wise and year-wise passengers.



Your Rating:

Table of Content

Scale to Fit

Scale to Fit allows you to change the Widget visualization fit in *View Mode* depending on the available space. Hence, after selecting any of these options, click *Save* and switch to *View Mode* to visualize the fit.

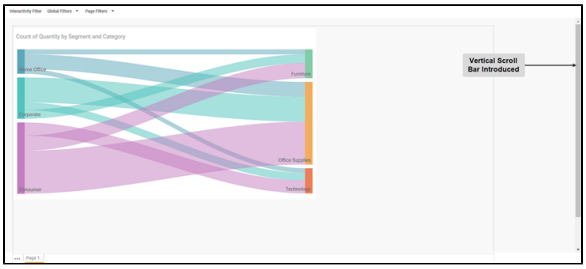
A vertical and horizontal scroll bar is provided if the dashboard page contains an appreciably large widget, or several widgets plotted. The table given below describes different fields present on widget page formatting.

Type	Description	Remark
Page	It creates a widget visualization where the widget gets fitted strictly in the selected *Page Size* (16:9, 4:3, Letter, or Custom)	• It is the default selection for the dashboard. • This type of page selection leaves space on both sides of the visualization.
Width	It creates a widget visualization where the entire width of the available space in *View Mode* is used.	If needed, a vertical scroll bar is provided to ensure that the entire page is visible.
Standard	It creates a widget visualization where the widget is fitted to its standard size.	• The widget(s) get zoomed in as per the available size. • If needed, horizontal and vertical scroll bars are provided to ensure that the entire page is visible.

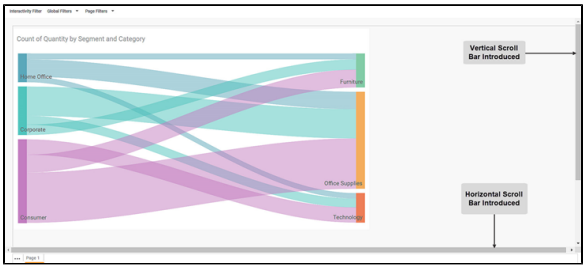
To use the Scale to Fit formatting options, first plot a widget using appropriate dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Sankey Chart of the *Count of Quantity* by *Segment* and *Category*. By default, the *Scale To Fit* type selected is *Page*.

Now, click *Save* and then *View Mode*. The chart visualization is as seen below. The space on the two sides of the canvas is empty.

Now, navigate back to the *Edit Mode* and change the *Page To Fit* type to *width*. Click *Save*, and then *View Mode*. The chart visualization is as seen below.



Similarly, change the *Page To Fit* type to *Standard*. Click *Save*, and then *View Mode*. The chart visualization is as seen below.



Your Rating:

Formatting an Axis

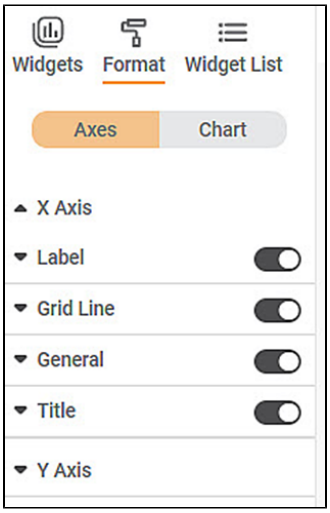
You can format the axes for charts that contain any one or both two axes, that is, the X-axis and the Y-axis. It is possible only in charts where we have axis variables.

Your Rating:

Formatting X axis

Formatting X-Axis

This formatting allows you to change the various parameters associated with the X-axis. The figure given below shows the available formatting options on X-axis.

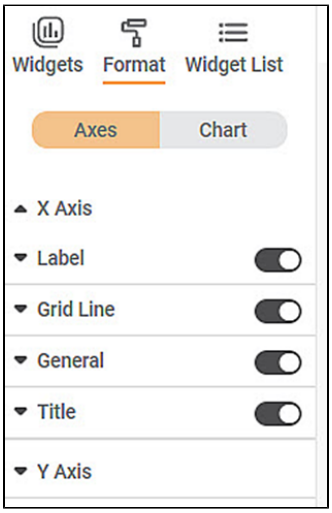


The subsequent sections describe different fields present on X-axis formatting.

Your Rating:

Axis

Here, the word 'Axis' refers to the X-axis. The figure below shows the various fields present in the Axis formatting in the X-axis.

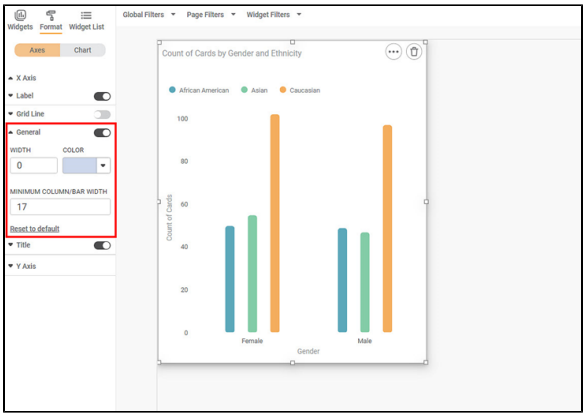


The table given below describes different fields available for Axis formatting for X-axis.

Field	Description	Remark
Width	It allows you to select the width of the line that represents the X-axis.	The default width selected is zero.
Color	It allows you to select the color of the line that represents the X-axis.	—
Minimum Column/Bar Width	It allows you to increase or decrease the width of the columns or bars in a widget.	It applies to all types of bar and column charts.

To use *Axis* formatting options, first plot a Column Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Column Chart of the *Count of Cards* against *Gender*. The *Ethnicity* of the sample is the Legend dimension.

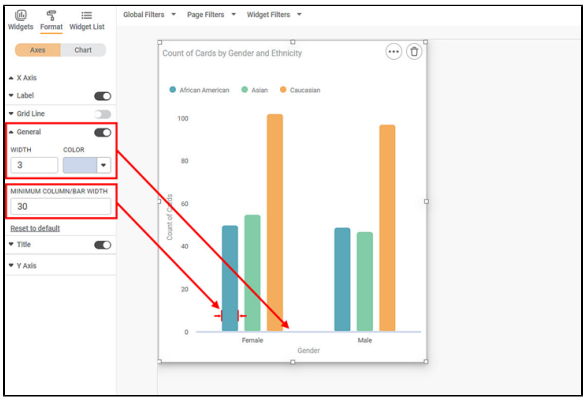
The figure given below shows an original image of the Column Chart. By default, the axis width is zero (0).



Now, change the

- width and color of the X-axis
- width of the columns

The resultant widget is shown below.



Notes:	You can customize the color of the axis by clicking *Custom* in the color drop-down. • If you know the HEX color code for the color you want to select, type it directly in the provided space. • Alternately, change the RGBA (Red, Green, Blue, and Alpha Parameter) manually to achieve the desired color. • The alpha parameter indicates the transparency or opacity of the color. It has values ranging from 0 (fully transparent) to 1 (fully opaque). • You can also drag the RGB rider and the Alpha rider to achieve the desired color. You can also adjust the Hue, Saturation, and Lightness of the selected color to change its appearance. • Hue is a degree on the color wheel from zero to 360, where 0 is red, 120 is green and 240 is blue. • Saturation is a percentage value from 0% (greyish shade) to 100% (full color). • Lightness is also a percentage value from 0% (black) to 100% (white).

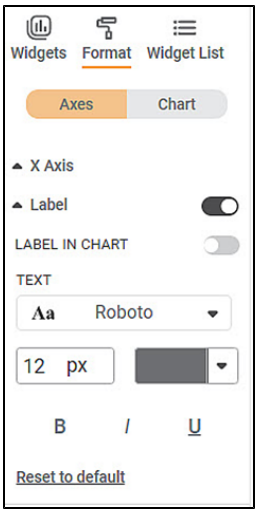
Your Rating:

Axis Label

This formatting option allows you to make the following changes to the Axis Label.

- You can change the text font and also its size and color.
- You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.

Axis Label is the parameter that represents the variable that you plot on the X-axis.

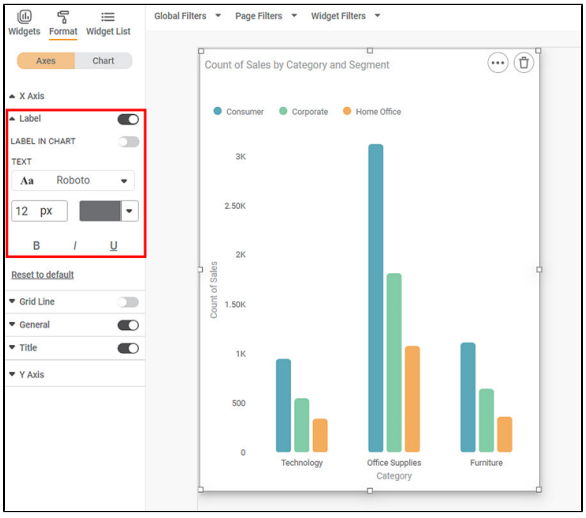


This formatting option allows you to make the following changes to the Axis Label.

- You can change the text font and also its size and color.
- You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.

To use axis label in formatting option first plot a column chart. Column chart is plotted by using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example we plot a column chart of the *count of sales* against the *categories*. The *Segment* of the sample is the Legend dimension.

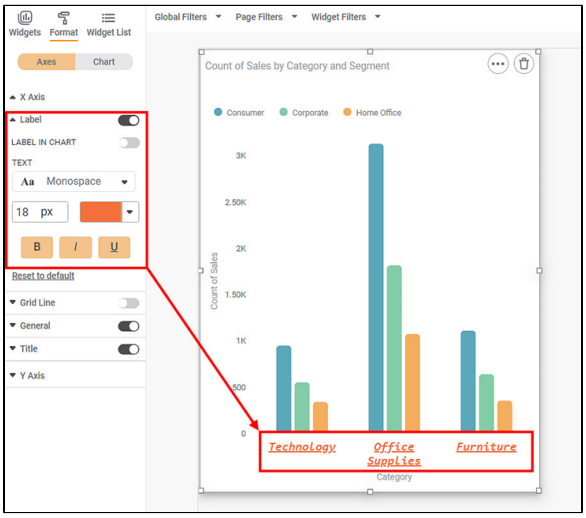
The figure given below shows an original image of the Column Chart. By default, the font used is Roboto, and the font size is 12.



Now, change the

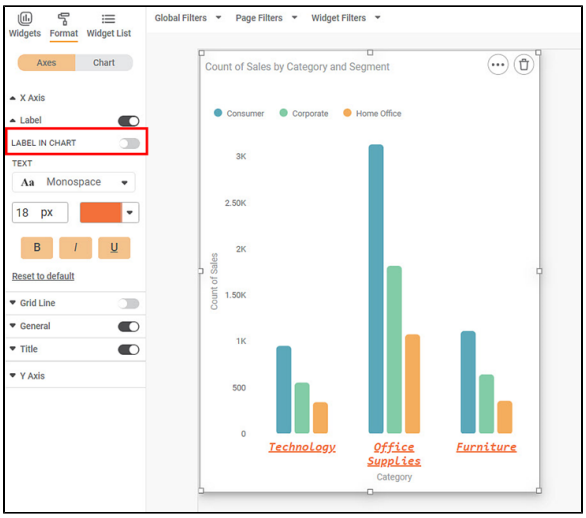
- Font type and size
- Font Color
- Make the title bold, italic, and underlined

The resultant widget is shown below.

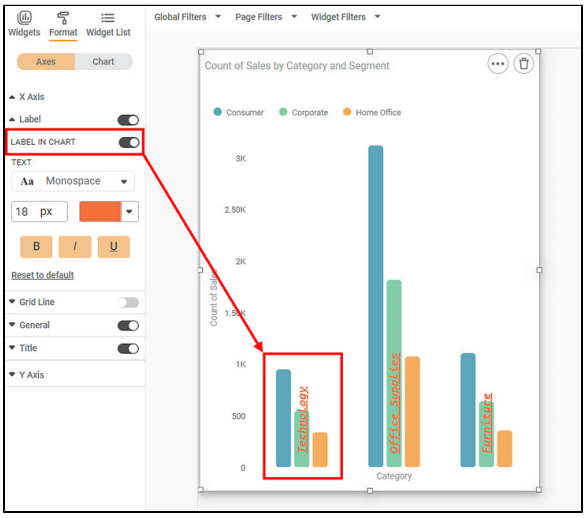


To use the ‘label in chart’ option, select a Widget. After toggling the 'label in the widget' option, the 'labels' of a Widget are pushed into the chart.

Label in chart option applies to Column charts, bar charts, Stacked-column, Stacked-bar, Pareto charts, and Combination charts.



Now toggle on the ‘Label on chart’ option.

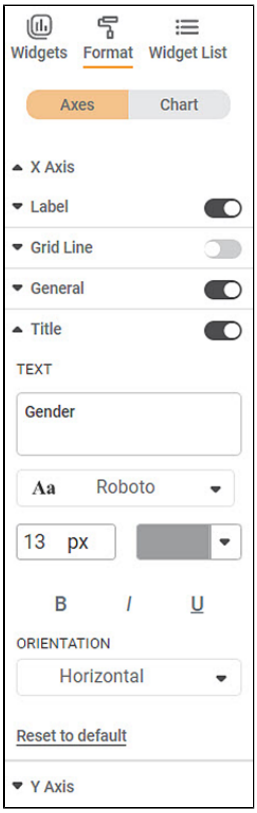


Now the label can be seen inside the charts.

Your Rating:

Axis Title

The Axis title is the heading that you want to give to the X-axis.

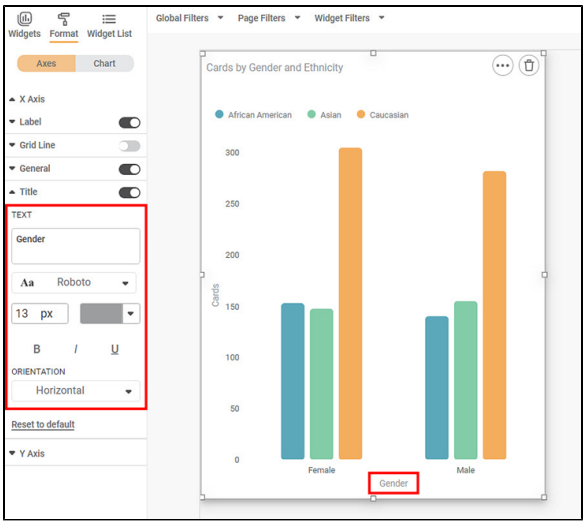


The table given below describes different fields present on Axis Title formatting in X-axis.

Field	Description	Remark
Text	It allows you to give a suitable title to the axis.	• Axis title represents the variable plotted on that axis. • You can add text in the text box. • You can also change the text font, its size, and color. • You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.
Orientation	It allows you to select the orientation in which you want to see the axis title.	You can arrange the axis title in any of the following orientations • Horizontal (*Default*) • Vertical • Diagonal

To use *Axis Title* formatting options, first plot a Column Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Column Chart of the *Count of Cards by Gender and Ethnicity*. The *Ethnicity* of the sample is the Legend dimension.

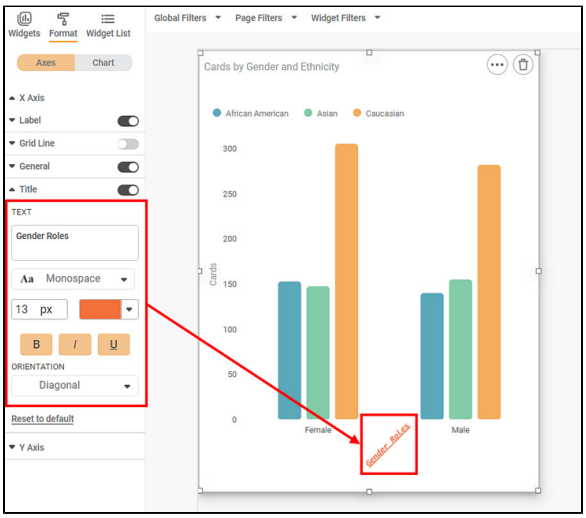
The figure given below shows an original image of the Column Chart. By default, the name of the variable in the dataset is the axis title. In our example, *Gender* is the axis title.



Now, change the

- axis title by typing the text in the provided textbox
- Font type, font size, and font color
- Make the axis title bold, italic, and underlined
- Change the orientation of the axis title as you want it to appear on the canvas.

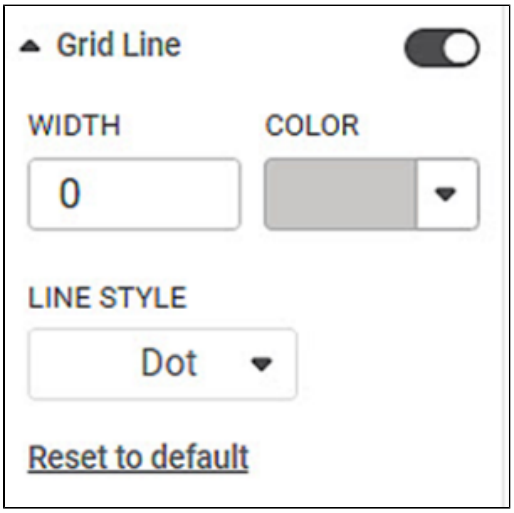
The resultant widget is shown below.



Your Rating:

Grid Line

Gridlines are a crisscross mesh of lines drawn in the region between X and Y axes in a graph or chart.

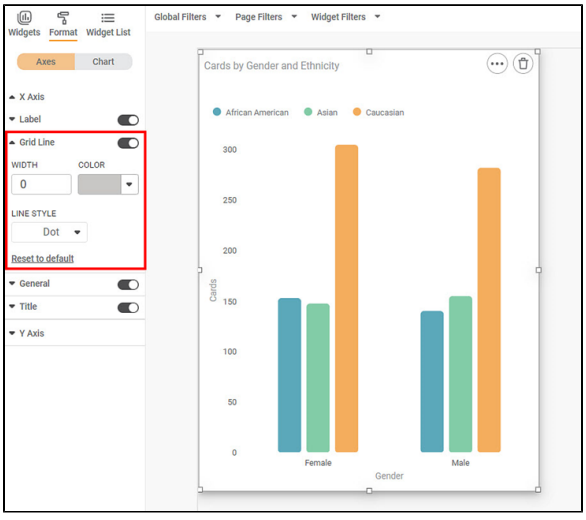


The table given below describes different fields present on Grid Line formatting on X-axis.

Field	Description	Remark
Width	It allows you to select the width of the grid lines drawn perpendicular to the X-axis.	The default width selected is zero.
Color	It allows you to select the color of the gridlines drawn perpendicular to the X-axis.	—
Line Style	It allows you to select the type of line as a grid line.	You can choose from any of the following line options • Solid • Dash • Dot

To use *Grid Line* formatting options, first plot a Column Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Column Chart of the *Count of Cards* against *Gender*. The *Ethnicity* of the sample is the Legend dimension.

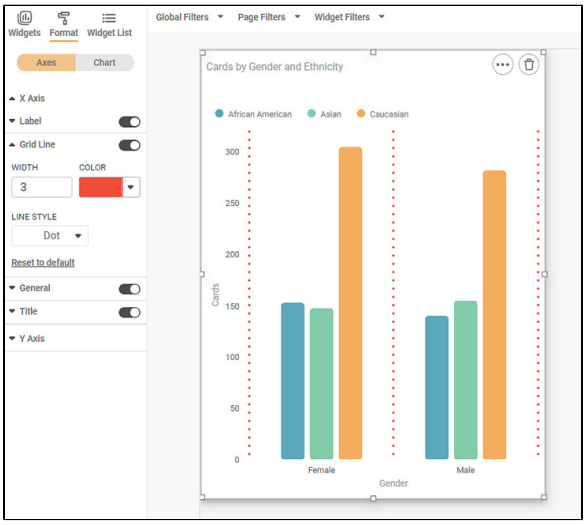
The figure given below shows an original image of the Column Chart. By default, there is no gridline in the chart.



Now, change the

- Gridline width
- Gridline color
- Gridline style

The resultant widget is shown below.



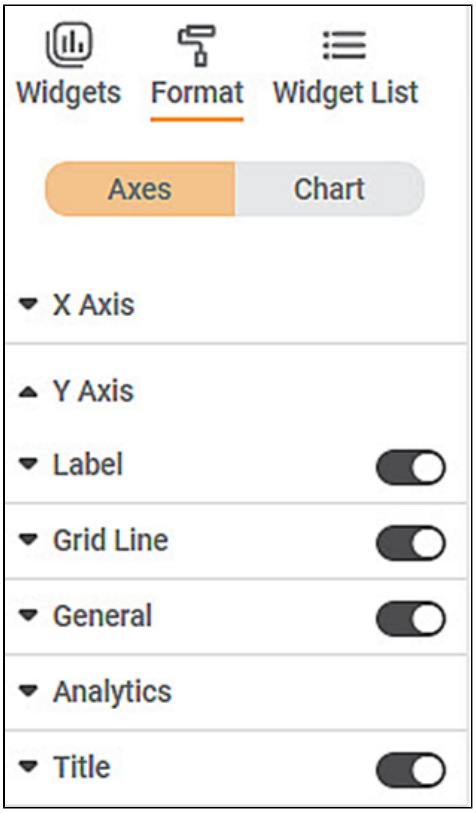
Note:	In any of the above formatting options, click *Reset to default* to change the widget back to its original settings, and undo all changes.

Your Rating:

Formatting Y Axis

Formatting Y-Axis

This formatting allows you to change the various parameters associated with the Y-axis. The figure given below shows the available formatting options for Y-axis.

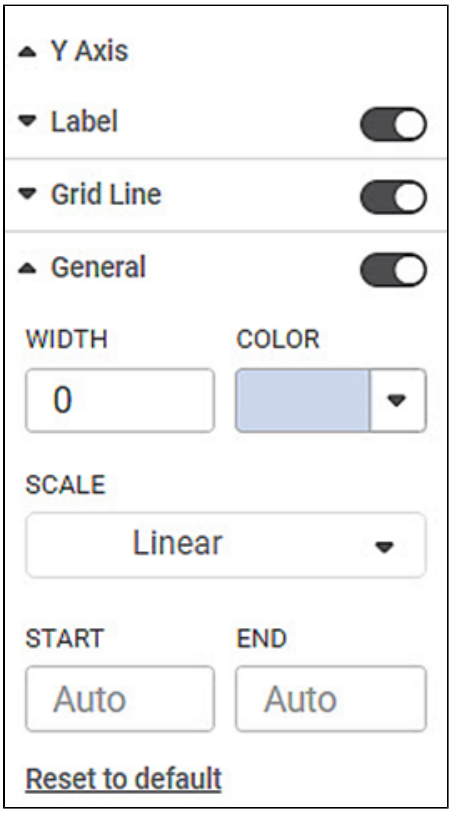


The subsequent sections describe different fields present on Y-axis formatting.

Your Rating:

General

General settings are associated with the line which is used to represent the Y-axis.



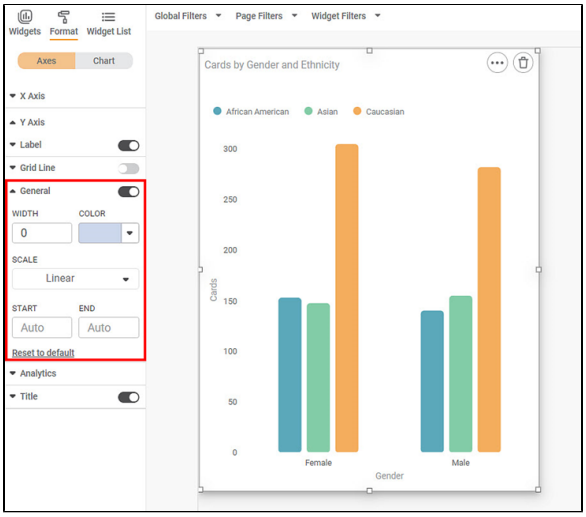
The table given below describes different fields present in General formatting on Y-axis.

Field	Description	Remark
Width	It allows you to select the width of the line used to represent the Y-axis.	The default width selected is zero.
Color	It allows you to select the color of the line used to represent the Y-axis.	—
Scale	It allows you to select the scale in which the variable represented on the Y-axis is plotted	You can select one of the following scale options • Linear • Logarithmic
Start	It allows you to select the initial coordinate value at the origin from where the Y-axis starts.	By default, the setting of the starting coordinate is Auto. It means that the coordinate is selected from the data values that we are plotting.
End	It allows you to select the final coordinate value up to which the variables on Y-axis are plotted.	By default, the setting of the ending coordinate is Auto.

To use *General* formatting options, first plot a Column Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Column Chart of the *Count of Cards* against *Gender*. The *Ethnicity* of the sample is the Legend dimension.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Column Chart. By default,

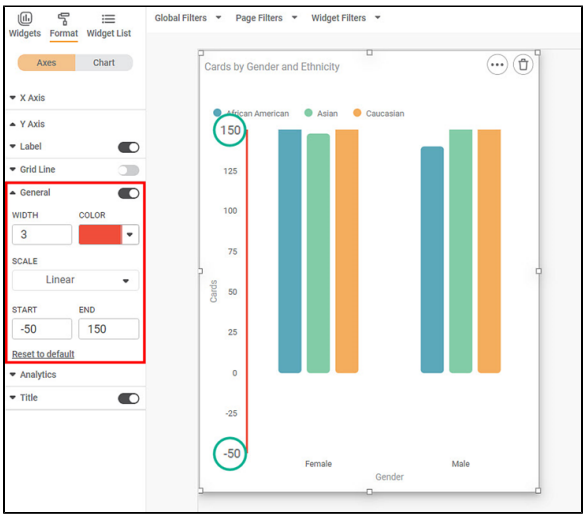
- The width of the Y-axis is zero, that is, the axis is not visible on the plotted chart.
- The scale selected is Linear.
- The starting and ending coordinates on the Y-axis are auto-selected. In the figure, the starting and ending coordinates on the Y-axis are zero (0) and 120 respectively.



Now, change the

- Width of the Y-axis line
- Color of the Y-axis line
- Starting and Ending coordinate of the Y-axis line. Here we choose -50 and 150 respectively.

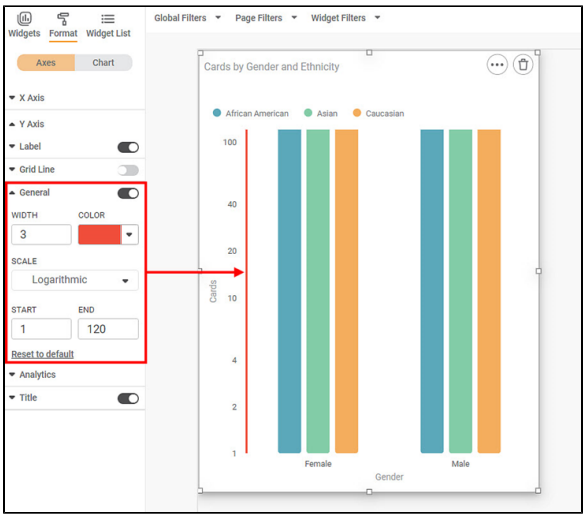
The resultant widget is shown below.



Now, change the

- Y-axis scale to Logarithmic.
- Starting and Ending coordinate of the Y-axis line. Here we choose 1 and 120 respectively. [Since log (0) = 1, the *logarithmic scale starts from one (1) if the linear scale starts from zero (0)*.]

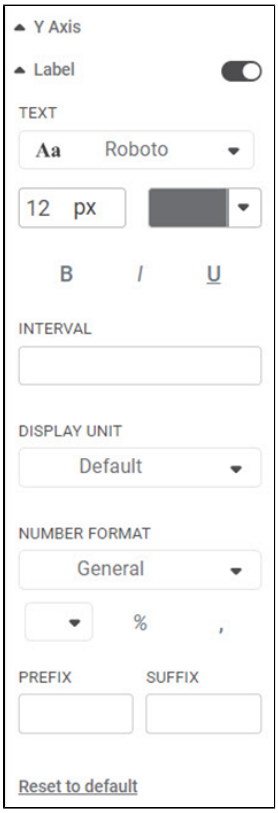
The resultant widget is shown below.


Widgets
Format
Widget List
Axes
Chart
X Axis
Y Axis
Label
Grid Line
General
WIDTH
3
COLOR
SCALE
Logarithmic
START
1
END
120
Reset to default
Analytics
Title
Global Filters
Page Filters
Widget Filters
Cards by Gender and Ethnicity
African American
Asian
Caucasian
100
40
20
10
4
2
1
Cards
Female
Male
Gender

Your Rating:

Axis Label (Y Axis)

Axis Label is the parameter that represents the variable plotted on the Y-axis.



The table given below describes different fields present on Axis Label formatting in Y-axis.

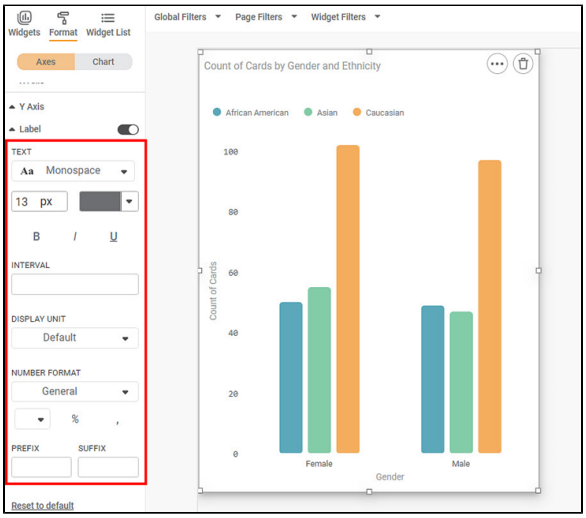
Field	Description	Remark
Text	It allows you to modify the parameters of the Axis Label.	• You can change the font, its size, and color. • You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.
Interval	It allows you to select the interval between two consecutive coordinate values of the variable plotted on the Y-axis.	For example, for plotting the weight variable, if you select the interval as two (2), then it is plotted as 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, and so on.
Display Unit	It allows you to select the multiples of the unit in which the variable on the Y-axis is measured.	You can select any of the following units • Default • None • Thousand • Millions • Billions • Trillions *Default* indicates that the unit is assigned automatically by parsing the range of the data. That is, Thousands/Millions/Billions/Trillions is automatically assigned based on the data. *None* represents that no unit is set for the variable.

To use *Axis Label* formatting options, first plot a Column Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Column Chart of the *Count of Cards* against *Gender*. The *Ethnicity* of the sample is the Legend dimension.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Column Chart. By default,

- The axis label is the set of values plotted on the axis. They are auto-selected from the dataset and are equidistant. In the chart below, the axis labels are 0, 20, 40, 60……, and so on.
- The font type is Monospace, the font size is 13, and the default color is used.

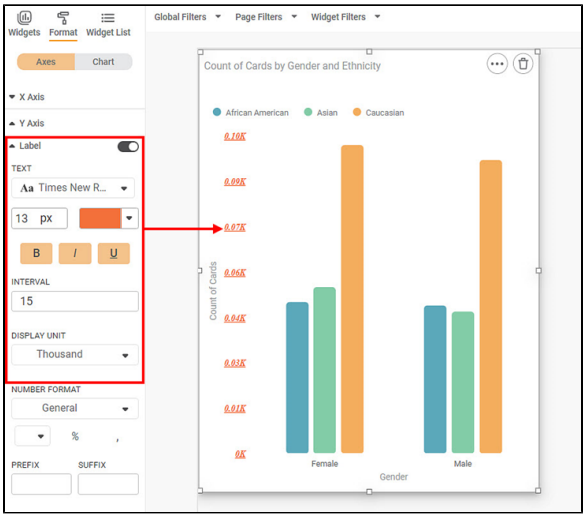
- The interval between data labels is auto-selected to accommodate all the data points. In the chart below, the interval is 20.
- The display unit is the same as that in the dataset.



Now,

- Change the axis label font type, font size, and font color.
- Make the axis label bold, italic, and underline it.
- Change the interval of the data labels. Here in the chart below, we select an interval of 15.
- Change the display unit. In the chart below, we select the display unit as 'Thousand'. The original data values remain the same, however, now they are converted in terms of thousand. For example, a value of 50 will become 0.05K.

The resultant widget is shown below.

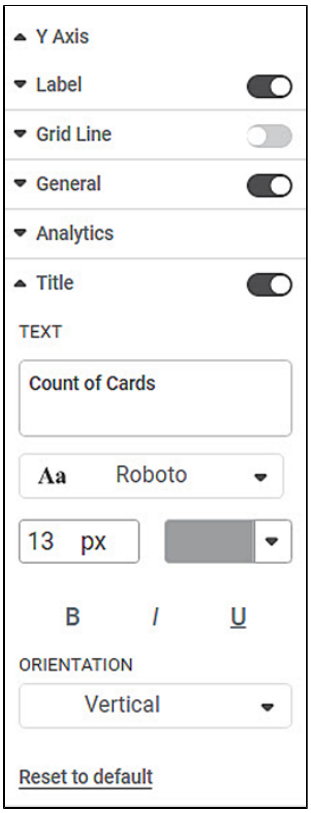


Your Rating:

Axis Title (Y Axis)

Axis Title

Axis title is the heading that you want to give to the Y-axis.



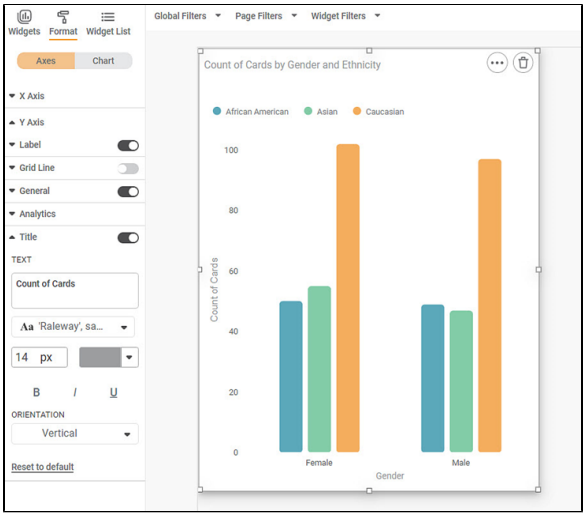
The table given below describes different fields present on Axis Title formatting in Y-axis.

Field	Description	Remark
Text	It allows you to give a suitable title to the axis.	• Axis title represents the variable plotted on that axis. • You can add text in the text box. • You can also change the text font, its size, and color. • You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.
Orientation	It allows you to select the orientation in which you want to see the axis title.	You can arrange the axis title in any of the following orientations • Horizontal • Vertical • Diagonal By default, the axis title is arranged vertically.

To use *Axis Title* formatting options, first plot a Column Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Column Chart of the *Count of Cards* against *Gender*. The *Ethnicity* of the sample is the Legend dimension.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Column Chart. By default,

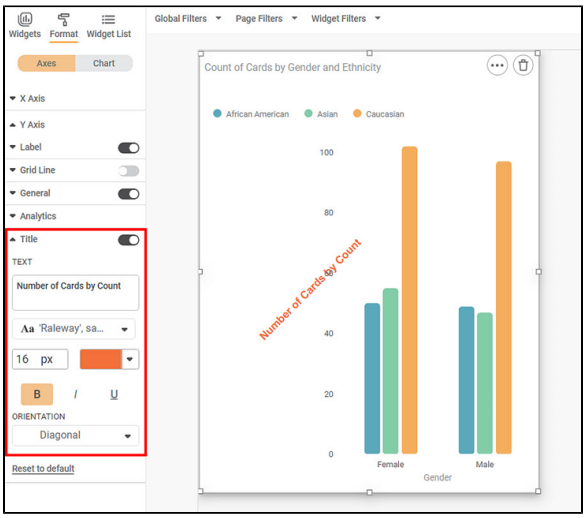
- The axis title is the same as the name of the coordinate (or the column heading) plotted on the axis. In the chart below, the axis title is 'Count of Cards'.
- The font type is Raleway, the font size is 14, and the default color is used.
- The orientation of the axis title is vertical.



Now,

- Change the axis title, its font type, font size, and font color.
- Make the axis title bold, italic, and underline it.
- Change the orientation of the axis title to Diagonal.

The resultant widget is shown below.

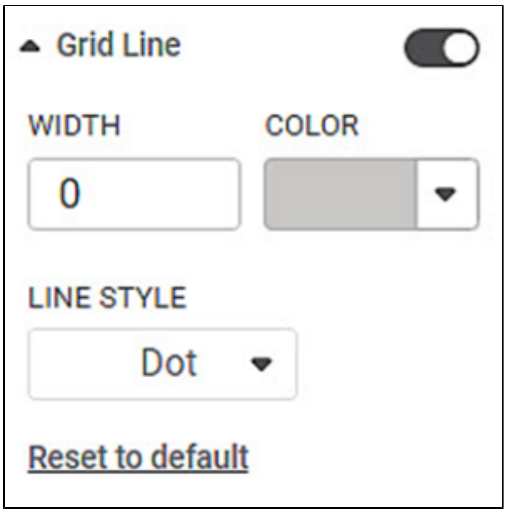


Your Rating:

Grid Line (Y Axis)

Grid Line

Gridlines are a crisscross mesh of lines drawn in the region between X and Y axes in a graph or chart.

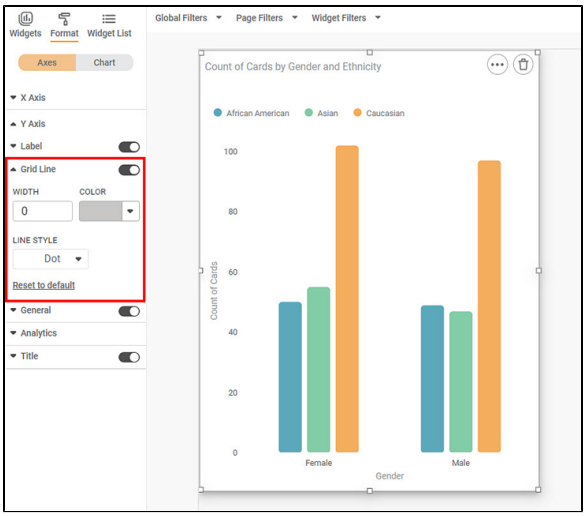


The table given below describes different fields present on Grid Line formatting on Y-axis.

Field	Description	Remark
Width	It allows you to select the width of the grid lines drawn perpendicular to the Y-axis.	The default width selected is zero.
Color	It allows you to select the color of the gridlines drawn perpendicular to the Y-axis.	—
Line Style	It allows you to select the type of line as a grid line.	You can choose from any of these line options • Solid • Dash • Dot

To use *Grid Line* formatting options, first plot a Column Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Column Chart of the *Count of Cards* against *Gender*. The *Ethnicity* of the sample is the Legend dimension.

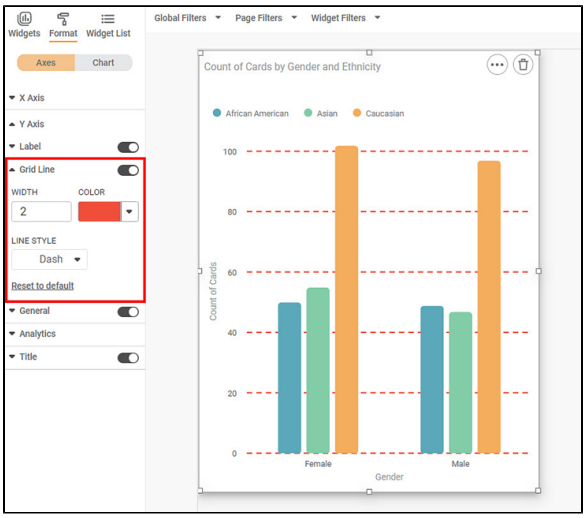
The figure given below shows an original image of the Column Chart. By default, the gridline is absent on the chart.



Now,

- Change the gridline width and its color.
- Change the gridline style. In the chart below, we select the Dash Style.

The resultant widget is shown below.



Note:	In any of the above formatting options, click *Reset to default* to change the widget back to its original settings, and undo all changes.

Your Rating:

Unlock Value Axis in Dual Axis Chart

A secondary value axis (or Line Y-axis) appears when you plot a dual-axis widget (like the Combination Chart containing Columns and Line); a secondary value axis (or Line Y-axis) appears. Many times, the values of data points plotted on the Line Y-axis are very small. They appear when you hover over the column. For this purpose, the Line Y-axis is plotted to make the reading and understanding of the Line values easier.

For plotting the Combination Chart, you select:

- One variable to configure X-axis, and
- One variable each to configure the two Y axes, Column Y-axis, and Line Y-axis.

General settings associated with the Line Y-axis are the same as those for the column Y-axis.

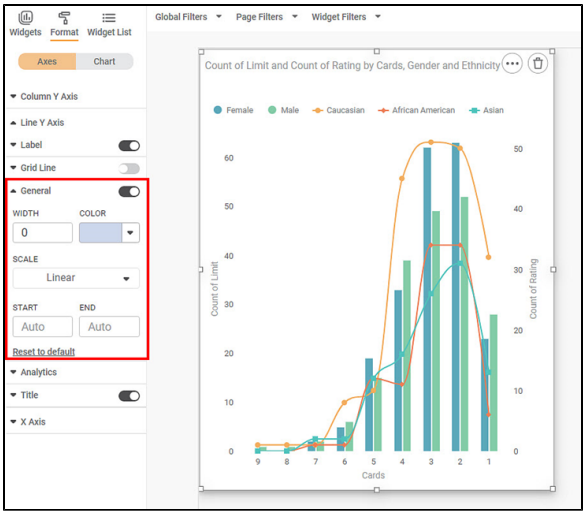
The table given below describes different fields present on General formatting in Y-axis.

Field	Description	Remark
Width	It allows you to select the width of the line used to represent the Y-axis.	By default, the width selected is zero.
Color	It allows you to select the color of the line used to represent the Y-axis.	—
Scale	It allows you to select the scale in which the variable represented on the Y-axis is plotted	You can select one of the following scale options • Linear • Logarithmic
Start	It allows you to select the initial coordinate value at the origin from where the Y-axis starts.	• By default, the setting of the starting coordinate is Auto. • The coordinate is selected from the data values that we are plotting.
End	It allows you to select the final coordinate value up to which the variables on Y-axis are plotted.	• By default, the setting of the ending coordinate is Auto. • The coordinate is selected from the data values that we are plotting.

To use *General* formatting options for the Line Y-axis, first plot a Column Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Combination Chart of the *Count of Limit* and Count of Rating against Cards. The *Gender and Ethnicity* of the sample are the *Column* and *Line Legend,* respectively.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Combination Chart. By default,

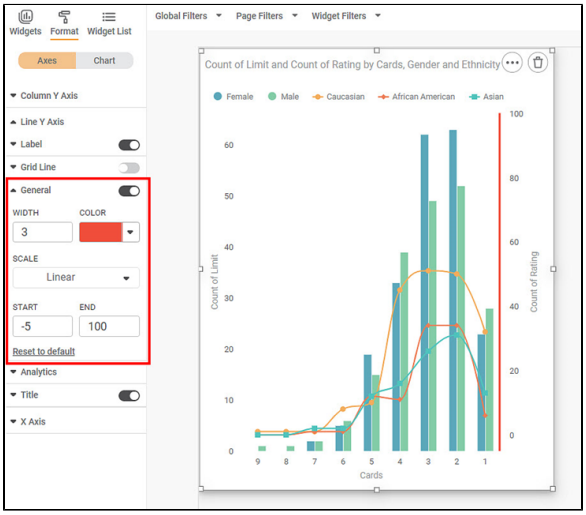
- The width of the Line Y-axis is zero; that is, the axis is not visible on the plotted chart.
- The scale selected is Linear.
- The starting and ending coordinates on the Line Y-axis are auto selected. In the figure, the starting and ending coordinates of the Line Y-axis are zero (0) and 50, respectively.



Now, change the

- Width of the Line Y-axis line
- Color of the Line Y-axis line
- Starting and Ending coordinates of the Line Y-axis line. Here we choose -5 and 100, respectively.

The resultant widget is shown below



Now, change the

- Y-axis scale to Logarithmic.
- Starting and Ending coordinates of the Y-axis line. Here we choose 1 and 150, respectively. [Since log (0) = 1, the *logarithmic scale starts from one (1), if the linear scale starts from zero (0)*.]

The resultant widget is shown below.

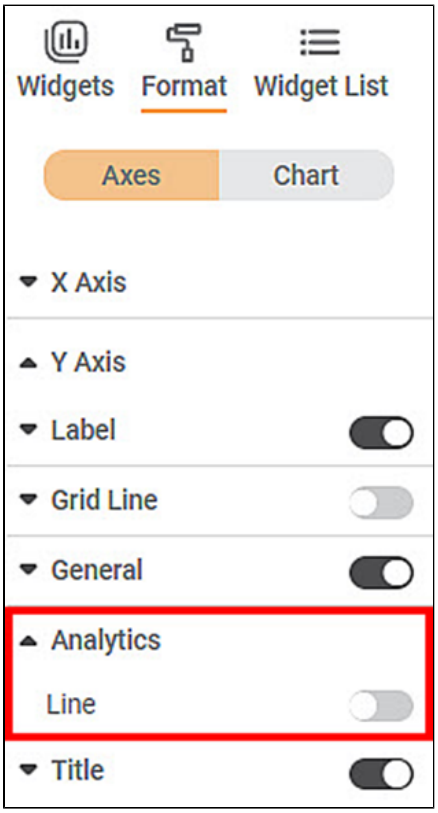
Note:	When you change the *Start* and *End* values for the *Combination Chart* or change the scale, it resizes and adjusts according to the newly selected range.

Your Rating:

Analytics (Reference) Line

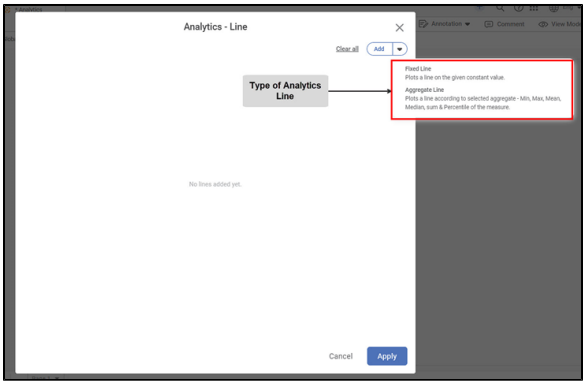
An Analytics (Reference) Line corresponds to a particular value on the X or Y axis regarding the widget plotted.

Notes:	• An analytics line is used to draw in any widget that contains at least one of the two axes, for example, Column Chart, Pareto Chart, Line Chart, Combination Chart, and so on. • In the case of *Combination Charts*, you can draw analytics lines for both *Column Y-axis* and *Line Y-axis*. • For the Combination Chart, the line types (*Fixed* and *Aggregate*) and their formatting options are the same as for other widgets.



To add an Analytics Line, turn the *Line* toggle *On*. The *Analytics-Line* window is displayed. On the *Analytics-Line* window, click the drop-down next to *Add* to see the types of Analytics Lines. These are

- Fixed Line (based on a constant value)
- Aggregate Line (based on the selected aggregation method)

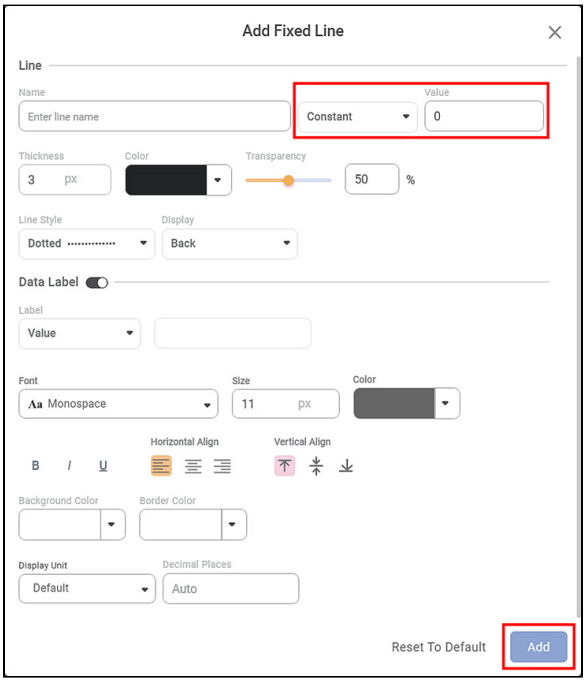


Notes:	• On clicking *Add*, the *Fixed Line* formatting page appears by default. • On clicking the drop-down, you can select and edit the formatting page for any one of the lines. • You can add the Analytics Line by clicking the *Apply* button on the *Analytics-Line* window. • From the *Analytics-Line* window, you can *Edit* or *Delete* a line.

Your Rating:

Fixed Line

The figure given below shows the *Add Fixed Line* page.



The table given below describes different fields present on *Add Fixed Line* page.

Section	Field	Description	Remark
Line	Name	It allows you to select a name for the *Fixed Line*.	· Select a proper name that is convenient to remember. · It is a mandatory field.
	Constant	It allows you to select a constant value, corresponding to which the Fixed Line is plotted.	You need to select the value between the range of values plotted on the axis.
	Measure	It allows you to select a Measure Aggregation corresponding to which *Fixed Line* is plotted.	In Measure, you can select any measure from the available dataset. In Aggregation, you can select one of the following options as per the requirement. · Mean · Medium · Minimum · Maximum · Sum · Percentile
	Thickness	It allows you to select the line thickness.	The minimum and maximum values for thickness are *3* and *20,* respectively.
	Color	It allows you to select the line color.	By default, the color is black.
	Transparency	It allows you to select the line shading concentration.	· The minimum and maximum values for concentration are *0%* and *100 %,* respectively. · The *0%* value indicates the lightest shade, and *100%* indicates the darkest shade for the line color. · The default Transparency for the line shading is *50%*.

	Line Style	It allows you to select the line appearance.	· You can select any one of the following three types of appearances. o *Dashed* o *Dotted* o *Solid* · *By default, the dotted line style is applied to the reference line.*
	Display	It allows you to select the line placement.	· *You* can select to place the line at the o *Back or* o *Front* of the plotted widget · By default, the reference line is placed at the *Back* of the widget.
Data Label	Label	It allows you to select the content displayed along with the line.	· Select one of the following labels. o *Value* o *Custom Text* · When you select the value, it automatically appears in the field next to *Label*. This field is not editable. · When you select *Custom Text*, you can insert relevant text in the field next to *Label,* to be displayed with the line. · You can make the *Label* bold, italic, and underline it.
	Font	It allows you to select the Label font.	You can select any one of the following font types: · Monospace (default) · Raleway · Roboto · Calibri · Times New Roman · Segoe UI
	Size	It allows you to select the *Label* font size.	The minimum and maximum font sizes applicable are one (1) and 1638, respectively.
	Color	It allows you to select the *Label* color.	By default, the color is light black.
	Horizontal Align	It allows you to place the *Label* horizontally concerning the line.	· You can align the Label horizontally at the *Left, Centre*, and *Right* of the *Fixed Line*. · By default, the *Label* is always horizontally aligned to the *Left*.
	Vertical Align	It allows you to place the *Label* vertically concerning the line.	· You can align the Label vertically *Above* the Line*, On* the Line, and *Bel ow* the Line. · By default, the *Label* is always vertically aligned *Above* the line.
	Backgroun d Color	It allows you to select the color for the *Label* background.	By default, the color is white.
	Border Color	It allows you to border the region in which the *Label* is displayed.	By default, the color is white.
	Display Units	It allows you to select the multiples of units in which the *Label* value is measured.	· You can select any of the following units o *Default* o *None* o *Thousand* o *Lakhs* o *Millions* o *Billions* o *Trillions* · *Default* indicates that the unit is assigned automatically by parsing the value. · *None* represents that no unit is set for the value.

	Decimal Places	It allows you to select the number of decimal places up to which you want to display the *Label* value.	The minimum and the maximum number of decimal places allowed are one (1) and nine (9), respectively.

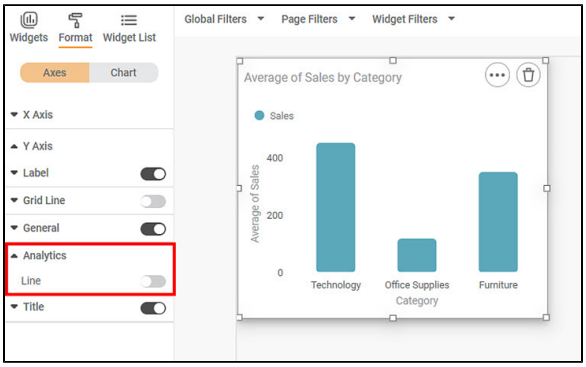
Notes:

- You can choose to switch on or off the Data Label field. By default, the Data Label field is switched on. You can switch it off by clicking the toggle button next to the *Data Label* heading.
- You can set the selections to default by clicking *Reset To Default* next to the *Add/Update* button.
- You can choose to insert the Analytics line on the widget by clicking *Add*.

To insert the Fixed Analytics line, first plot a Column Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset.

For example, we plot a *Column Chart of Average Sales* by *Category*.

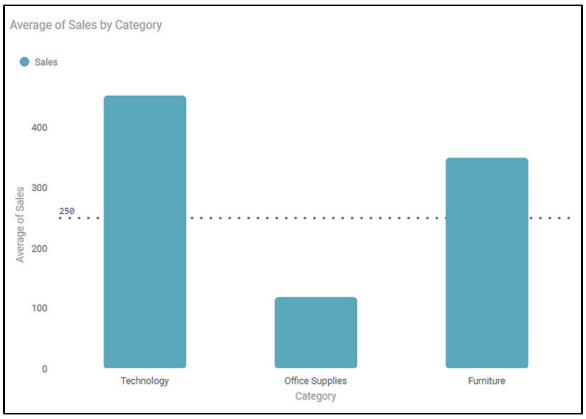
By default, no reference line is displayed. The *Line* toggle is switched *Off*.



We configure the *Fixed Line* with constant value by changing the Line and Data Label field parameters.

A random value of 250 is selected as the Line Value for the Fixed Line. All other fields on the Fixed Line page are suitably edited.

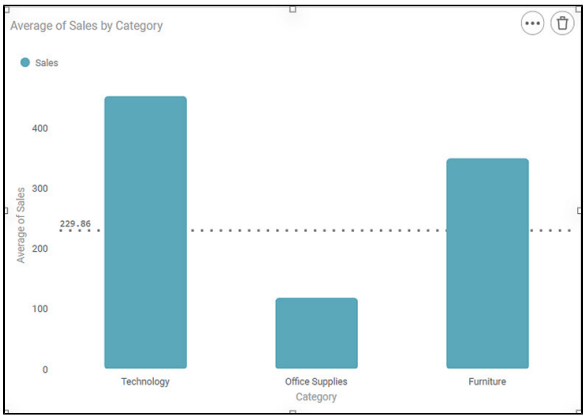
The resultant widget is shown below.



We configure the *Fixed Line* with Measure Aggregate by changing the Line and Data Label field parameters.

A random Sales value is selected and Mean Aggregation is selected for the Fixed Line with *Measure Aggregate*. All other fields on the Fixed Line page are suitably edited.

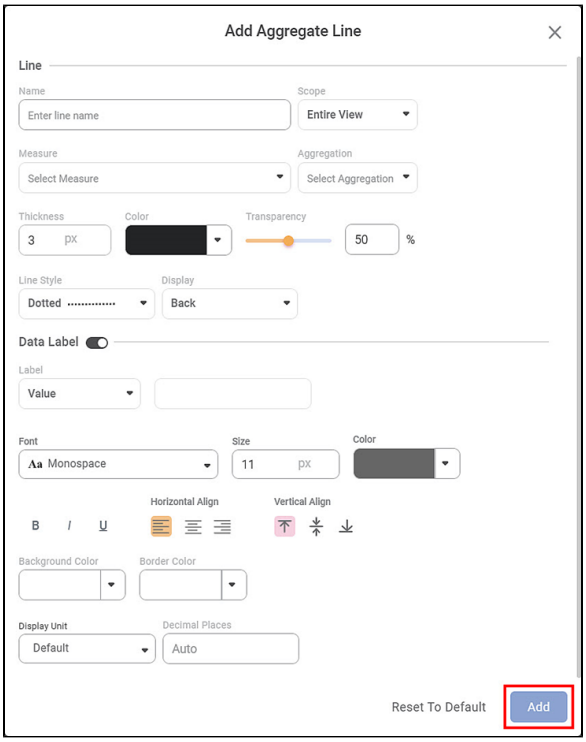
The resultant widget is shown below.



Your Rating:

Aggregate Line

The figure given below shows the *Add Aggregate Line* page.



The table given below describes different fields present on *Add Aggregate Line* page.

Section	Field	Description	Remark
Line	Name	It allows you to select a name for the *Aggregate Line*.	· Select a proper name that is convenient to remember. · It is a mandatory field.
	Scope	It allows you to select the aggregation scope when X-split, Y-split, or both are applied to the widget.	· You can select any one of the following scopes o *Entire View* o *Cell* · When none of the splits is applied, o *Entire View* is *the* default scope option. · In *Entire View*, the line is considered for the entire Measure selected while plotting the widget. o For example, the Aggregate Line is drawn considering the average of the quantity. · In the *Cell* option, the data is aggregated for each cell of the widget. o For example, in the figure: Fixed Line for Line Y-axis in Combination Charts, a reference line is drawn using a *Median* of the *Minimum of Sales* for each *Segment within the Category*.
	Measure	It allows you to select the variable/feature to be aggregated.	· You can select any one of the variables from the drop-down.

	Aggregation	It allows you to select an aggregation method. This method generates a value corresponding to which the line is plotted.	· You can select any of the following methods o *Mean* o *Median* o *Maximum* o *Minimum* o *Sum* o *Percentile* It is a mandatory field.
	Thickness	It allows you to select the line thickness.	The minimum and maximum values for thickness are *3* and *20,* respectively.
	Color	It allows you to select the line color.	By default, the color is black.
	Transparency	It allows you to select the line shading concentration.	· The minimum and maximum values for concentration are *0%* and *100%,* respectively. · The *0%* value indicates the lightest shade, and *100%* indicates the darkest shade for the line color. · The default Transparency for the line shading is *50%*.
	Line Style	It allows you to select the line appearance.	· *You* can select any one of the following three types of appearances. o *Dashed* o *Dotted* o *Solid* · *By default, the dotted line style is applied to the Aggregate Line.*
	Display	It allows you to select the line placement.	· You can select to place the line at the o *Back or* o *Front* of the plotted widget · By default, the reference line is placed at the *Back* of the widget.
Data Label	Label	It allows you to select the content displayed along with the line.	· You can select any one of the following labels. o *Value* o *Custom Text* · When you select the value, it automatically appears in the field next to *Label*. This field is not editable. · When you select *Custom Text*, you can insert relevant text in the field next to *Label,* to be displayed with the line. · You can make the *Label* bold, italic, and underline it.
	Font	It allows you to select the *Label* font.	You can select any one of the following font types: · Monospace (default) · Raleway · Roboto · Calibri · Times New Roman · Segoe UI
	Size	It allows you to select the *Label* font size.	The minimum and maximum font sizes applicable are one (1) and 1638, respectively.
	Color	It allows you to select the *Label* color.	By default, the color is light black.
	Horizontal Align	It allows you to place the *Label* horizontally concerning the line.	· You can align the Label horizontally at the *Left, Centre*, and *Right* of the *Fixed Line*. · By default, the *Label* is always horizontally aligned to the *Left*.
	Vertical Align	It allows you to place the *Label* vertically concerning the line.	· You can align the Label vertically *Above* the Line*, On* the Line, and *Below* the Line. · By default, the *Label* is always vertically aligned *Above* the line.

Background Color	It allows you to select the color for the background.	By default, the color is white.
Border Color	It allows you to border the region in which the *Label* is displayed.	By default, the color is white.
Display Units	It allows you to select the multiples of units in which the value is measured.	· You can select any of the following units o *Default* o *None* o *Thousand* o *Lakhs* o *Millions* o *Billions* o *Trillions* · *Default* indicates that the unit is assigned automatically by parsing the value. · *None* represents that no unit is set for the value.
Decimal Places	It allows you to select the number of decimal places up to which you want to display the *Label* value.	The minimum and the maximum number of decimal places allowed are one (1) and nine (9), respectively.

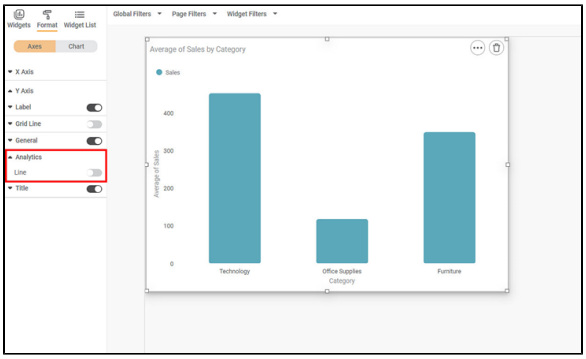
Notes:

- You can choose to switch on or off the Data Label field. By default, the Data Label field is switched on. You can switch it off by clicking the toggle button next to the *Data Label* heading.
- You can set the selections to default by clicking *Reset To Default* (next to the *Add/Update* button).
- Click Add to insert the Analytics line in the widget.

To insert an Aggregate line, first plot a Column Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset.

For example, we plot a *Column Chart* of the *Average of Sales* by *Category.*

By default, no reference line is displayed. The *Line* toggle is switched *Off*.

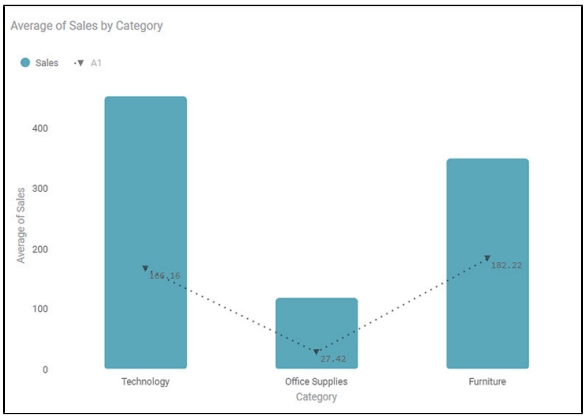


We configure the *Fixed* and *Aggregate Lines* by changing the Line and Data Label field parameters.

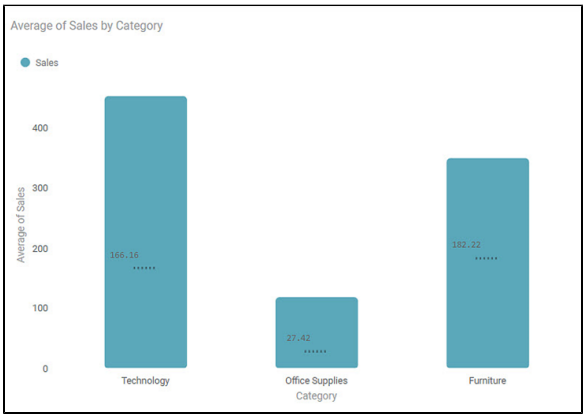
For the Aggregate Line,

- Select the Median as the Aggregation method
- Select the *Scope* as *Entire View*

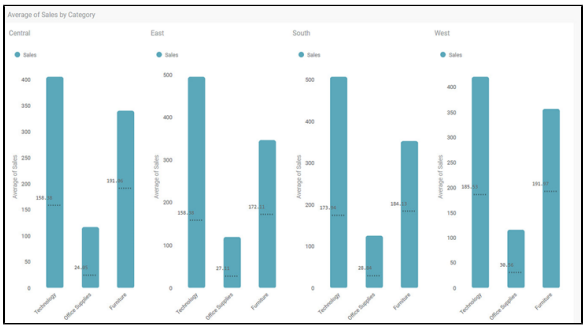
The resultant widget is shown below.



If you select the *Cell* view as *Scope* (instead of Entire View) and Display as *Front*, then the resultant widget is shown below.

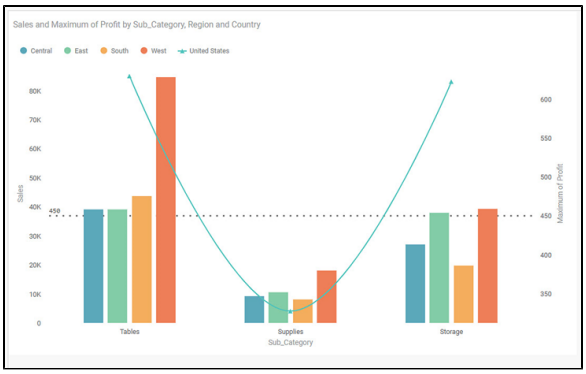


Now, on the same chart, if you apply an X-split using the Region dimension, and select Partition as the Scope view, then the resultant widget is obtained as shown below.



Similarly, in the case of Combination Charts, you can plot the Analytics Lines for both Column Y-axis and Line Y-axis.

The figure below shows a Combination Chart for *Sales* against *Maximum Profit* with *Country* as the *Line Legend*. A *Fixed Analytics Line* corresponding to the Line Y-axis (Maximum Profit) is plotted at a value of 450.



Your Rating:

Decimal Place Formatter

Formatting a Table

You can format the tables that appear in various charts. Tables can be plotted standalone like *Table* and *Cross Table*, or they accompany other charts (like *Sparkline Chart* in which they accompany a *Line, Area,* or *Column Chart*). The table formatting options are explained below.

Column

The column formatting option is available in widgets like *Table*, *Cross Table*, and *Sparkline Chart*.

Decimal Place Formatter

The decimal place formatter allows you to

- Select the number of decimal places to be displayed in a number
- Select a unit for the displayed number

This option is available in the following widgets for the following entities.

Table:

- Measure Column selected in the Column formatting option
- Total formatting option
- Sub-total formatting option

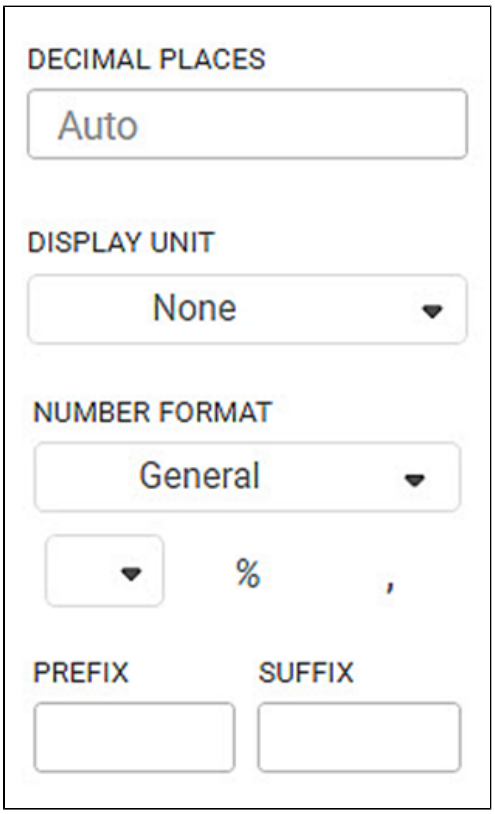
Cross Table:

- Column Grand Total formatting option
- Row Grand Total formatting option
- Column Sub Total formatting option
- Row Sub Total formatting option
- Value formatting option for the selected measuring section

Sparkline:

Column formatting option for the selected measuring section

Notes :	• The *DECIMAL PLACES* formatter and *DISPLAY UNIT* options appear only for numerical variables. • These options appear when you select a particular variable for the entity. For example, in the case of a Sparkline Chart, if you select a variable like Sales or Quantity as Column variable, these options appear in the *Format* pane. |

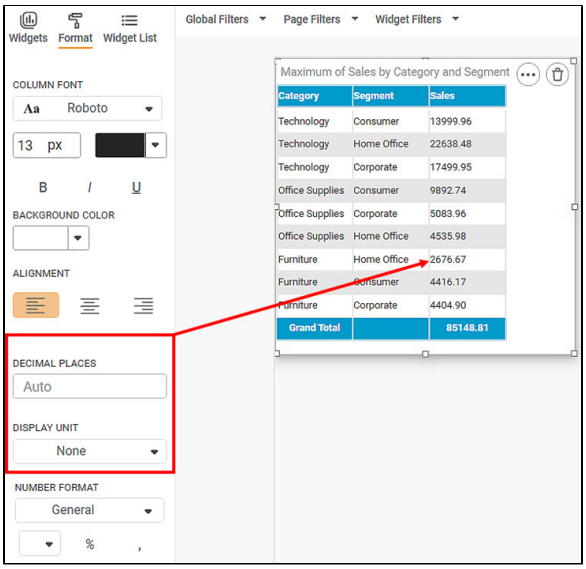


The table given below describes different fields present on the Decimal Place Formatter.

Field	Description	Remark
Decimal Places	It allows you to select the number of decimal places in all the numbers belonging to a selected variable.	• By default, *Auto* is selected. It means that the number of decimal places is the same as that present in the dataset. • You can select any number of decimal places up to 15.

Display Unit	It allows you to select the multiples of units in which the value is measured.	• By default, *None* is selected as the Display Unit. *None* represents that no unit is set for the value.
		• You can select any of the following units
		  • *Default*
		  • *None*
		  • *Thousand*
		  • *Lakhs*
		  • *Millions*
		  • *Billions*
		  • *Trillions*
		• *Default* indicates that the unit is assigned automatically by parsing the value.

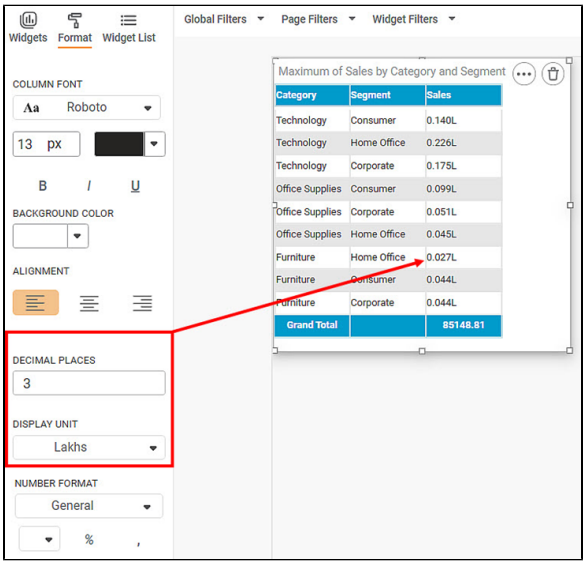
To use the *Decimal Place Formatter* options, first plot a chart using dimensions and measures from the dataset.
For example, we plot a *Table* of Maximum of Sales by Category and Segment below.



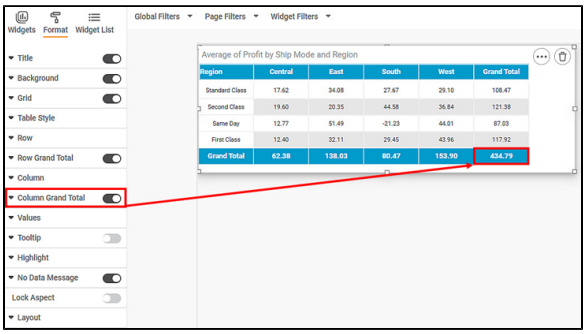
Now, change the

- Decimal places to three (3)
- Display unit to *Lakhs*

The resultant *table* is shown below. After each value in the Sales (max) column, the letter ' L' indicates *Lakh* as the display unit. Also, the respective values are rounded off to the nearest number with three decimal places.



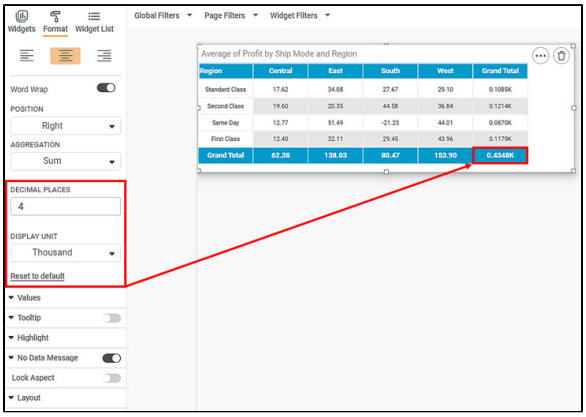
Similarly, you can apply the Decimal Place formatter to Column and Row Grand Total, as well as Column & Row Sub Total in a *Cross Table* chart. Below is a Cross Table of the *Average of Profit* by *Ship Mode* and *Region*. The value at the bottom-right corner of the table (434.79) is called the Column Grand Total.



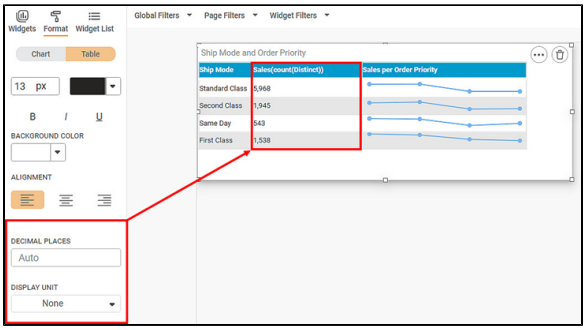
Now, change the

- Decimal places to four (4)
- Display unit to *Thousands*

The resultant *Cross Table* is shown below. After each value in the Sales (max) column, the letter ' K' indicates *Thousand* as the display unit. Also, the respective values are rounded off to the nearest number with four decimal places.



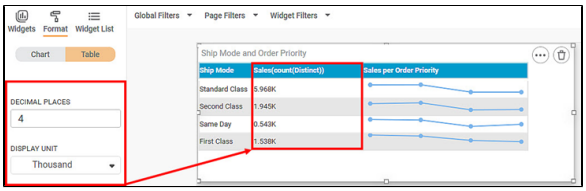
Since Sparkline chart accompanies a column containing numerical variable, you can apply the Decimal Place formatter to it.
Below is a Sparkline chart plotted for *Sales per Ship Mode* and *Order Priority*. The *Sales(count)* is the numerical column to which the decimal place formatter is applied.



Now, change the

- Decimal places to four (4)
- Display unit to *Thousands*

The resultant *Sparkline Chart* is shown below. After each value in the Sales (max) column, the letter ' K' indicates *Thousand* as the display unit. Also, a zero (0) is added at the end of each value to respect the number of decimal places.



Your Rating:

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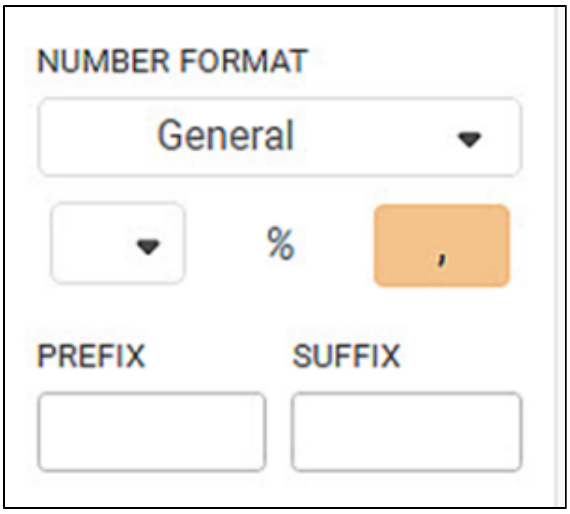
Number Format

Number Formatting allows you to change the way numerical entities appear on the X and Y-axes. It is applicable for features under *Measures* (numerical variables).
The figure below shows the available *Number Format* options.



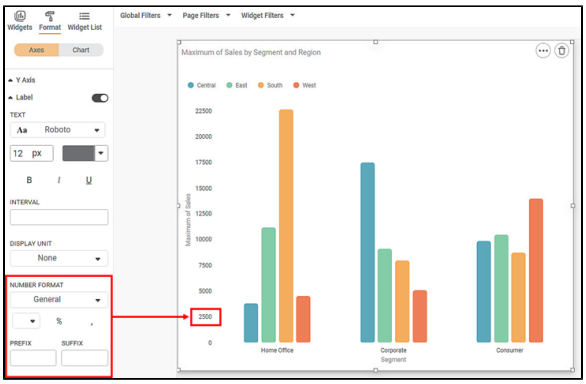
The table given below describes different fields available for Number Formatting.

Field	Description	Remark

General	It allows you to select the format in which the number is displayed.	The following options are available:
		• *General*
		  • displays the number in the default format
		• *Currency*
		  • displays the number as Currency
		• *Percentage*
		  • displays the number as a percentage

	It allows you to select the Currency and its symbol next to the number on the axis.	• The following currencies are available: • English (India) • $ English (United States) • £ English (United Kingdom) • € Euro • ¥ Chinese • CHF French (Switzerland) • This option is disabled when you use the percentage option.
% (Percentage)	It allows you to convert the axis values into a percentage.	The remaining two options (*Currency* and *Comma*) are disabled when applying the percentage.
',' (Comma)	It allows you to insert a comma in numbers as per the conventional standards.	This option is disabled when you use the percentage option.
Prefix	It allows you to add a prefix to the axis value.	It is used when you want to add a time or currency indicator to the value.
Suffix	It allows you to add a suffix to the axis value.	It is used when you want to add a time or currency indicator to the value.

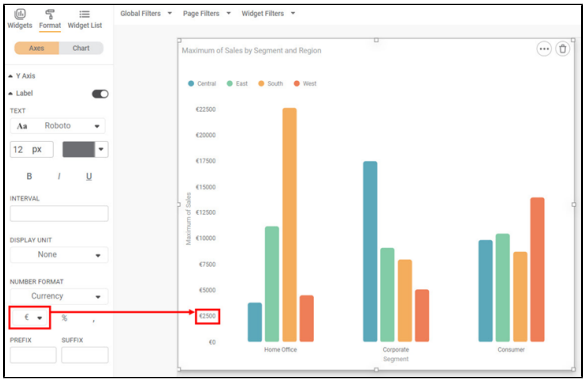
To use the *Number Format* option, first plot a Column Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Column Chart of the *Maximum of Sales by Segment.* The *Region* is used as the Legend.
The figure given below shows the original Column Chart. The General number format selection indicates that the *Sales* values (on Y-axis) are the default values in the dataset.



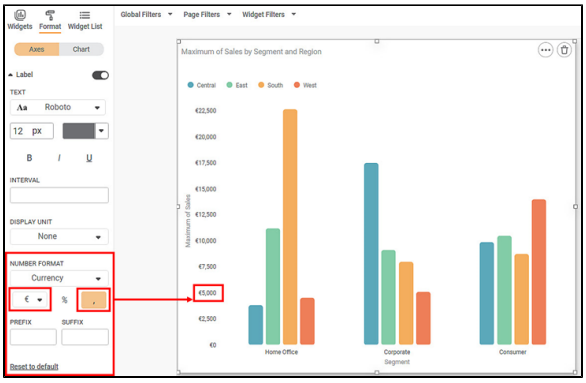
Now,

- change the number format settings to Currency and
- select Euro from the currency dropdown.

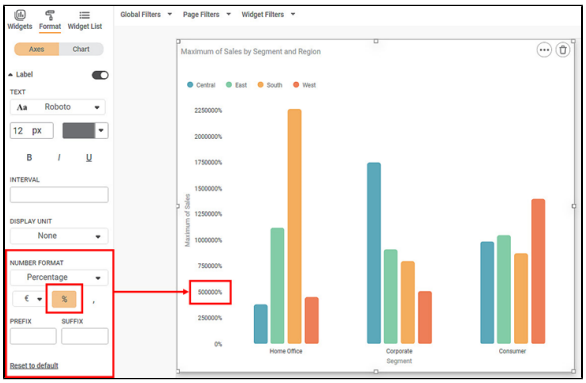
The resultant widget is shown below.



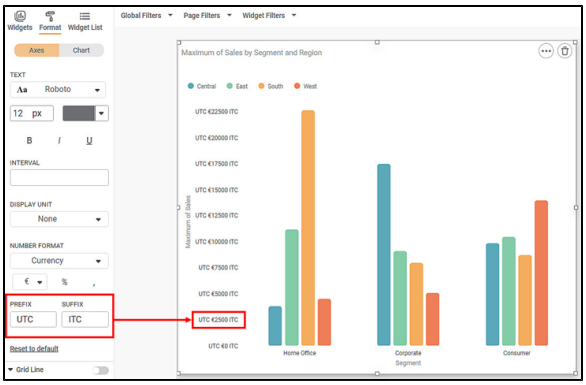
You can simultaneously apply the *Comma* separator for the values.
The resultant widget is shown below.



Now, select the *Percentage* option. Subsequently, the *Currency* and *Comma* options are disabled for selection.



Also, enter a suitable *PREFIX* or *SUFFIX* in the designated fields for the axis values.
The resultant widget is given below.

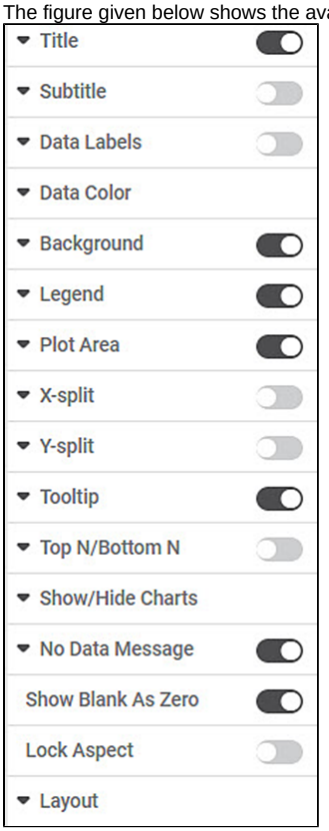


Your Rating:

Formatting a Chart

This formatting is applicable for widgets that do not have axes. For example, chart formatting is possible for widgets such as Pie Chart and Donut Chart.

The figure given below shows the available formatting options for a chart. These options may vary depending on the chart type.

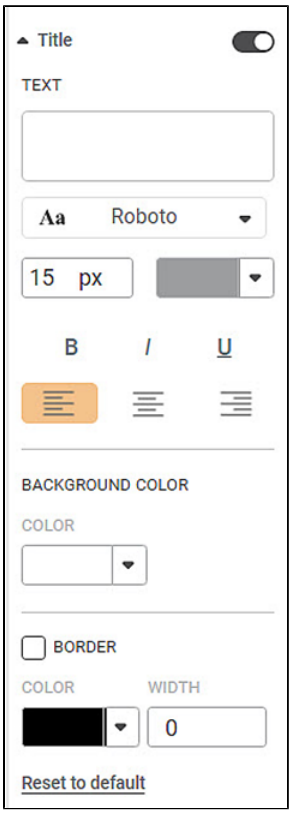


The tables in the subsequent sections below describe different fields present on chart formatting.

Your Rating:

Title

The title refers to the most important information about the widget that is plotted. It contains the names of the parameters/variables used to plot the widget. You can also include any important information about the widget, like its purpose, in the title.
By default, the title formatting options are not visible. Turn the toggle button *ON* () to format the title.



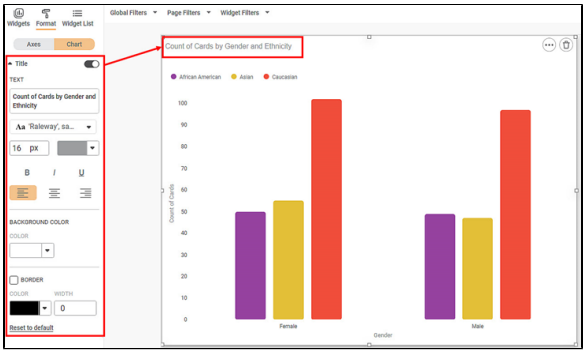
The table given below describes different fields present on Title formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Text	It allows you to give a suitable title to the widget created.	By default, the variables used to create the widget appear in the title.
Background Color	It allows you to change the background of the region where the title is displayed.	By default, the color is white.
Border Color	It allows you to select a color for the border given to the region where the title is displayed.	To apply the border color and width, select the corresponding check box.
Border Width	It allows you to change the width of the border given to the region where the title is displayed.	

To use *Title* formatting options, first plot a Column Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Column Chart of the *Count of Cards* against *Gender*. The *Ethnicity* of the sample is the Legend dimension.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Column Chart. By default,

- The title of the chart contains information about the plotted variables. In the chart below, the title is "Count of Cards by Gender and Ethnicity".
- The background of the title is the same as the canvas on which the widget is plotted.
- The title does not have a border.



Now,

- Change the title text.
- Change the title text font type, font size, and font color.
- Make the title bold, italic, and underline it.
- Change the background color of the title.
- Give a suitable border to the title. Change its color and width.

The resultant widget is shown below.

Your Rating:

Subtitle

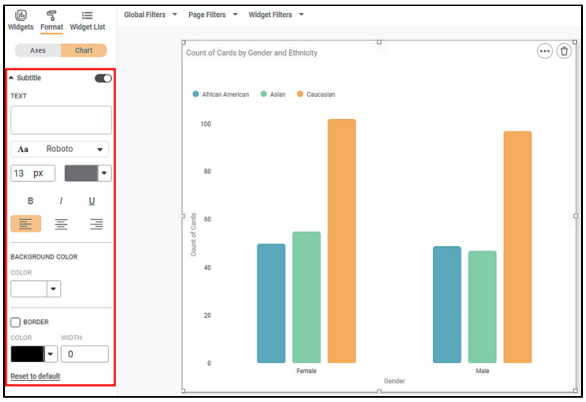
The subtitle of a widget is an alternate title or an explanatory heading that can be given to the widget. It contains any additional information about the widget that has not appeared in the Title above it. The information can be a brief explanation of the title or the widget.
By default, the subtitle formatting options are not visible. Turn the toggle button *ON* ( ) to format the subtitle.

The table given below describes different fields present on Subtitle formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Text	It allows you to add a subtitle to the widget.	• By default, no subtitle is present. • The subtitle should not contain the same information as the title. It may contain any additional information or a brief explanation of the widget.
Background Color	It allows you to change the background of the region where the subtitle is displayed.	By default, the color is white.
Border Color	It allows you to select a color for the border given to the region where the subtitle is displayed.	To apply the border color and width, first select the BORDER check box.
Border Width	It allows you to change the width of the border given to the region where the subtitle is displayed.	

To use *Subtitle* formatting options, first plot a Column Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Column Chart of the *Count of Cards* against *Gender*. The *Ethnicity* of the sample is the Legend dimension.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Column Chart. By default, there is no Subtitle to the widget.

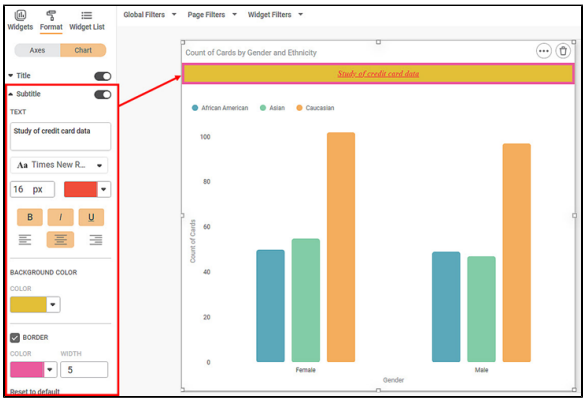


Now,

- Give a suitable subtitle by typing the text in the space provided.
- Change the subtitle text font type, font size, and font color.

- Make the title bold, italic, and underline it.
- Select a suitable alignment (left, center, or right) for the location of the subtitle.
- Change the background color of the region in which the subtitle is displayed.
- Give a suitable border to the subtitle. Change its color and width.

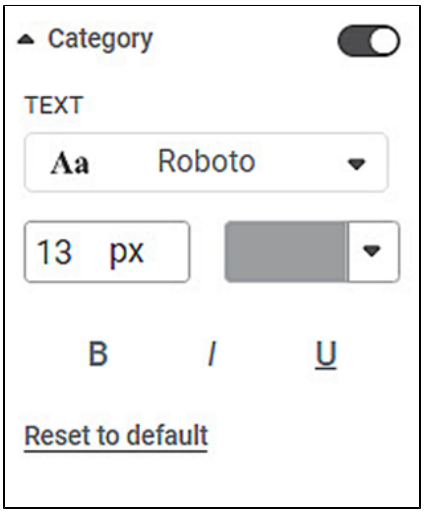
The resultant widget is shown below.



Your Rating:

Category

The Category formatting option is available in the Card widget. You can use this option to change the appearance of data on the chart. By default, the Category formatting options are not visible. Turn the toggle button *ON* ( ) to use the *Category* formatting options.

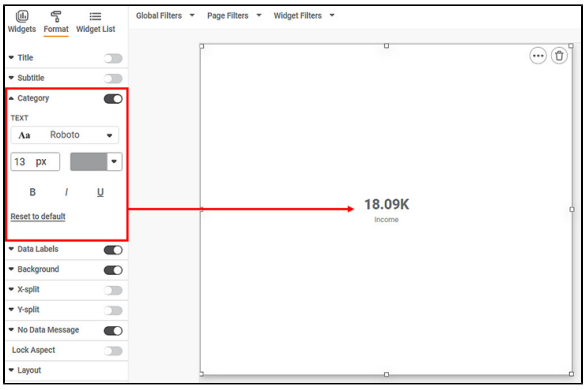


The table given below describes different fields present in Category formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Text	It allows you to change the appearance of the data label Text.	• You can change the text font, its size, and color. • You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.

To use *Category* formatting options, first plot a Card chart using the measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Card Chart of Income.

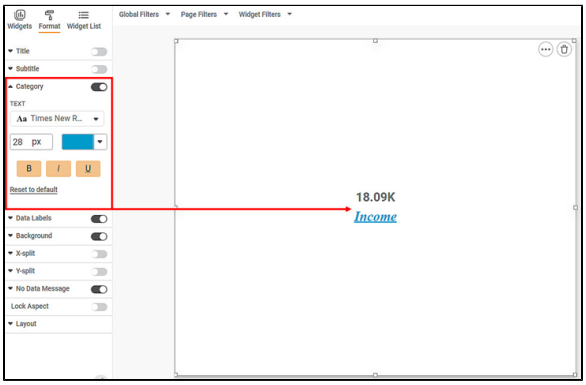
The figure given below shows an original image of the Card Chart.



Now,

- Change the Category text font type, font size, and font color.
- Make the text bold, italic, and underline it.

The resultant widget is shown below.

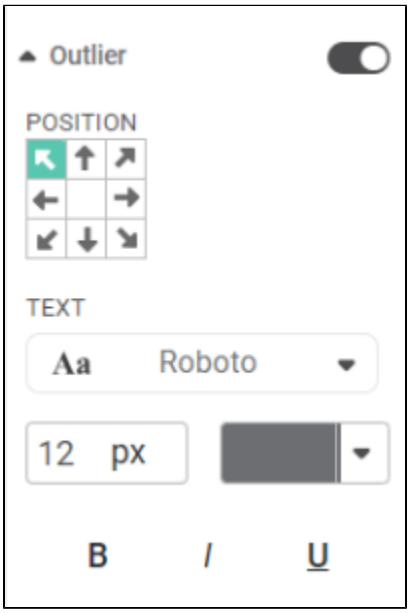


Your Rating:

Outliers

Note	This feature is only applicable to the boxplot widget.

An outlier is an observation point that is distant from other observations. Outliers can significantly impact the results of statistical analysis and can occur for various reasons, including variability in the data, measurement error, or experimental error. The figure given below shows the different fields present in the Outliers formatting.

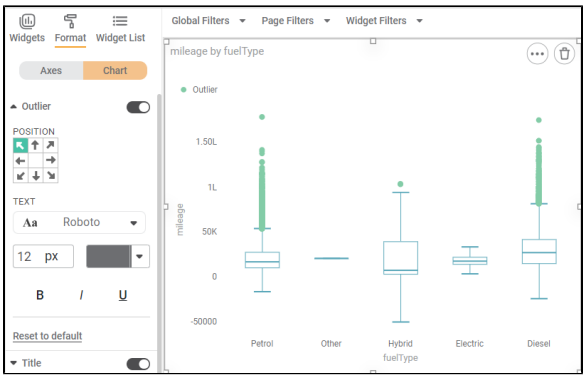


The table given below describes different fields present in Outliers formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Position	It allows you to select the location on the dashboard page where you want to position the outlier text.	• By default, the outlier text is located in the top-left corner of the widget. • You can move the outlier text to any location along the edges of the widget.
Text	It allows you to change the appearance of the outlier text.	• You can change the text font, its size, and color. • You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.

To use the outliers formatting option, first plot a boxplot chart using dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a boxplot chart of mileage against fuelType.
The figure given below displays the Boxplot Chart.
By default,

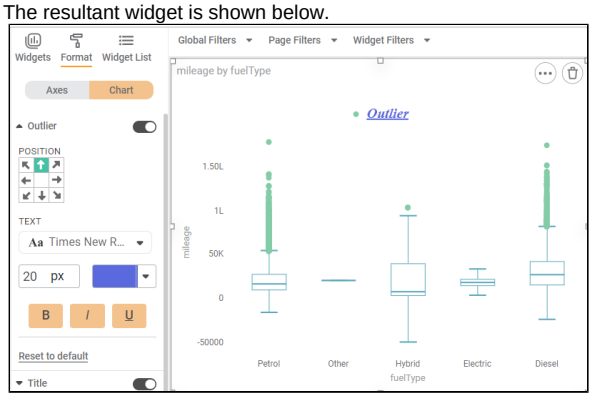
- The Outlier label is located in the top-left corner.
- The font type is Roboto, the font size is 12, and the default color is used.



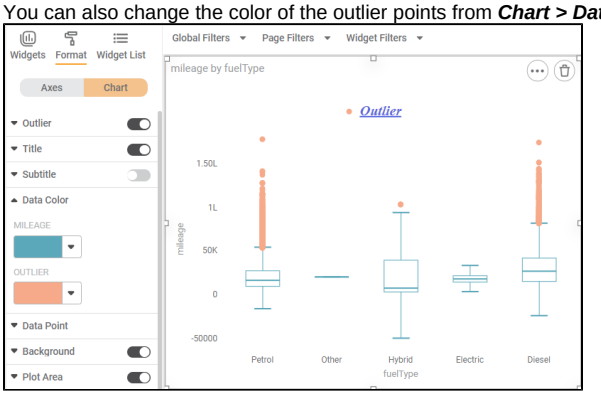
Now,

- Change the position of the Outlier label. In the chart below, we position it at the upper - center of the chart.
- Change the Outlier label font type, font size, and font color.
- Make it bold, italic, and underline it.

The resultant widget is shown below.



You can also change the color of the outlier points from ***Chart > Data Color > Outlier***.



Data Labels

Data labels refer to the text, values, or a combination of both, that appear on a chart. For example, a data label on a Column chart gives you information about the variable plotted on the Y-axis corresponding to that column.

By default, the data labels are not visible. Click the toggle button ( ) to make the Data Labels visible.

The table given below describes different fields present on Data Label formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Text	It allows you to change the appearance of the data label text.	• You can change the text font, its size, and color. • You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.
Decimal Places	It allows you to select the number of decimal places up to which you want any variable value to be displayed.	By default, the calculated value is displayed in the data label. This value can be up to any number of decimal places.
Display Unit	It allows you to select the multiples of units in which the variable is measured.	You can select any of the following units • Default • None • Thousand • Millions • Billions • Trillions *Default* indicates that the unit is assigned automatically by parsing the range of the data. That is, Thousands/Millions/Billions/Trillions is automatically assigned based on the data. *None* represents that no unit is set for the variable.

To use *Data Labels* formatting options, first plot a Column Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Column Chart of the *Count of Cards* against *Gender*. The *Ethnicity* of the sample is the Legend dimension.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Column Chart. By default,

- The font type is Montserrat, the font size is 14, and the default color is used.

- The decimal places and the display unit are auto-selected.

Now,

- Change the data label text font type, font size, and, font color.
- Change the number of decimal places up to which you want to display the values.
- Change the display unit of the value in the data label. In the chart below, we select the display unit as 'Thousand'. The original data values remain the same, however, now they are converted in terms of thousand. For example, a value of 50 will become 0.05K.

The resultant widget is shown below.

Your Rating:

Sentiment Colors

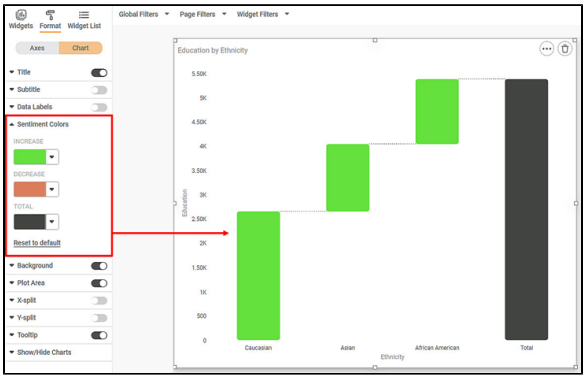
The Sentiment Colors formatting option is available in the Waterfall chart. It allows you to select the colors for the increasing, decreasing, and total values.

The table given below describes different fields present for Sentiment Colors formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Increase	It allows you to select a suitable color for the bricks that represent a gradual increase in value.	• It is not essential that both the variations in a variable, that is increase and decrease, will be present in the given dataset. • Only the type of variation that is present in the dataset, is shown in the chart.
Decrease	It allows you to select a suitable color for the bricks that represent a gradual decrease in value.	
Total	It allows you to select a suitable color for the column that represents the total value of all the bricks.	—

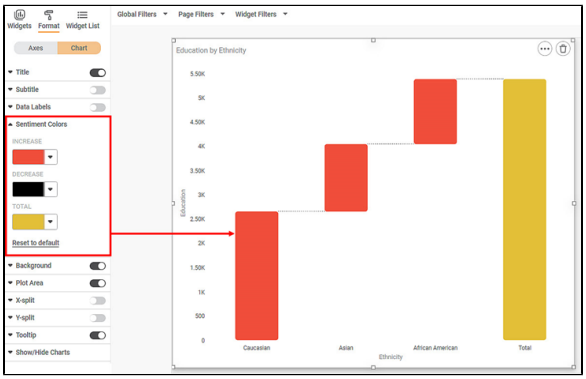
To use *Sentiment Colors* formatting options, first plot a Waterfall Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset.
For example, we plot a Waterfall Chart of Education against Ethnicity.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Waterfall Chart.



Now, Change the sentiment colors.

The resultant widget is shown below.



Your Rating:

Data Color

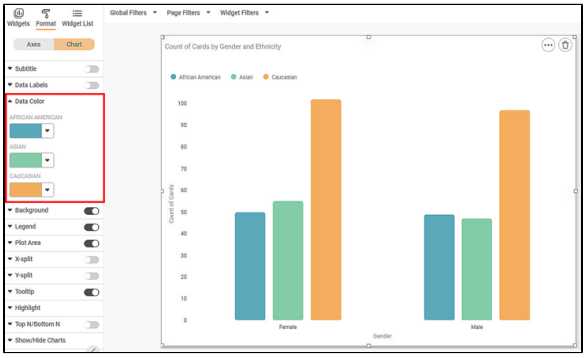
Data Color formatting option allows you to select the color of the data displayed on the chart.

The table given below describes different fields present on Data Color formatting.

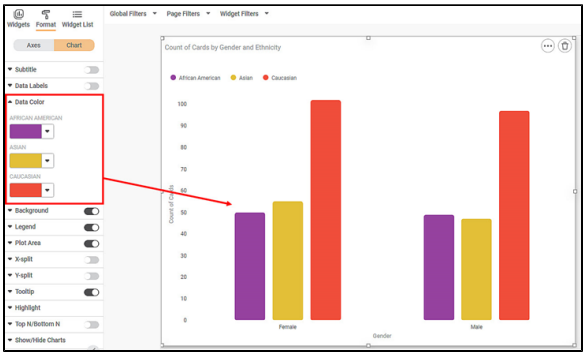
Field	Description	Remark
Default Color	It allows you to select the color of the widgets.	• The default color displayed is white. • It can be changed for all the components of the widget. • For example, in a Pie chart, you can change the color of all individual sectors.

This option is available in almost all charts. In this example, we are using a Column Chart.
To use the *Data Color* formatting option, first plot a Column Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Column Chart of the *Count of Cards* against *Gender*. The *Ethnicity* of the sample is the Legend dimension.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Column Chart. By default, the data colors are selected in the Trevilla theme. The number of colors used depends upon the number of legends in the chart.



Now change each data color individually. The resultant widget is shown below.



Your Rating:

Gauge Axis

The Gauge Axis formatting option is available in the Solid Gauge Chart.
This allows you to select the Minimum, Maximum, and Target values for the chart.

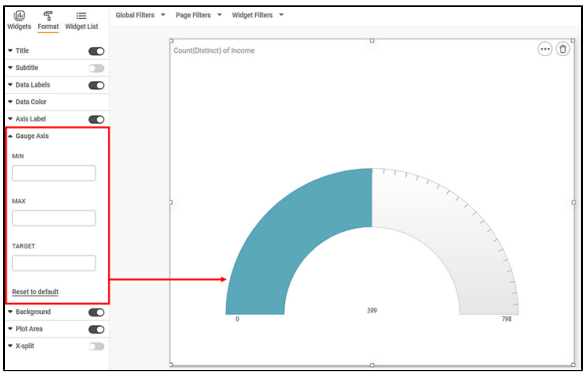
Note :	These options are visible only if Min/Max/Target are not selected in the Widget Configuration. You can enter custom values here once they appear.

The table given below describes different fields present for Gauge Chart formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Minimum	The minimum value to be plotted for the Gauge Chart.	—
Maximum	The maximum value to be plotted for the Gauge Chart.	—
Target	The Target value is for comparing how far along the actual value has reached on the scale as compared to the target value.	—

To use *Gauge Axis* formatting options, first plot a Solid Gauge using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. But do not select Minimum, Maximum, and Target values in the Widget configuration. For example, we plot a Solid Gauge Chart of the Income.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Solid Gauge Chart.

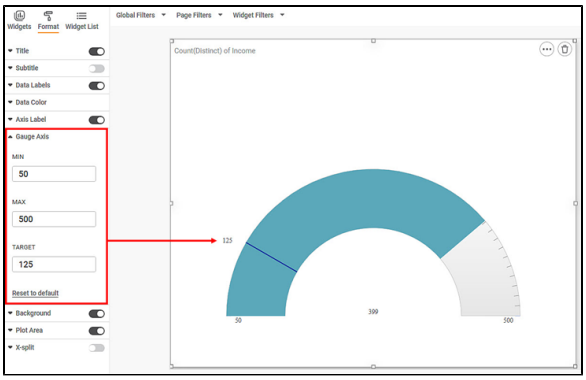


Now,

- Enter MIN value
- Enter MAX value
- Enter TARGET value

Notes:	• In order to see reflected changes of target value on the chart properly, the expected order of magnitude of data is minimum < value < target < maximum or minimum < target < value < maximum. • If the target is less than minimum or more than maximum, it may not be visible properly on the chat.

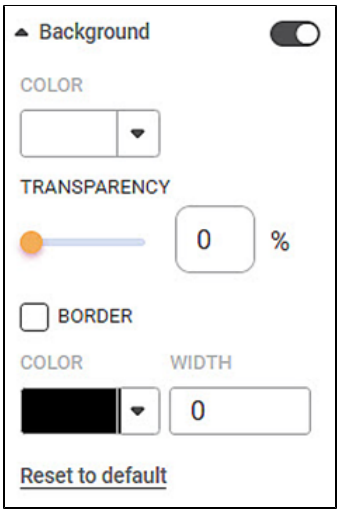
The resultant widget is shown below.



Your Rating:

Background

Background refers to the entire space in which the widget and its allied information, like title, legend, and subtitle, are located. By default, the background formatting options are not visible. Turn the toggle button *ON* ( ) to format the background.



The table given below describes different fields present in Background formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Color	It allows you to change the color of the background.	By default, the color of the background is the same as the canvas on which the widget is plotted.
Transparency	It allows you to modify the transparency level.	By default, the transparency level is set to 0%. You can modify it to max 100%.
Border Color	It allows you to select a color for the border given to the widget background.	• By default, there is no border present in the background. • To apply the border color and width, select the corresponding check box.
Border Width	It allows you to change the width of the border given to the region where the subtitle is displayed.	

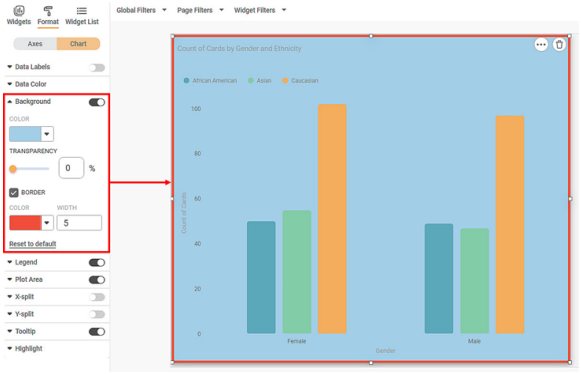
To use *Background* formatting options, first plot a Column Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Column Chart of the *Count of Cards* against *Gender*. The *Ethnicity* of the sample is the Legend dimension.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Column Chart. By default, there is no Background to the widget.

Now,

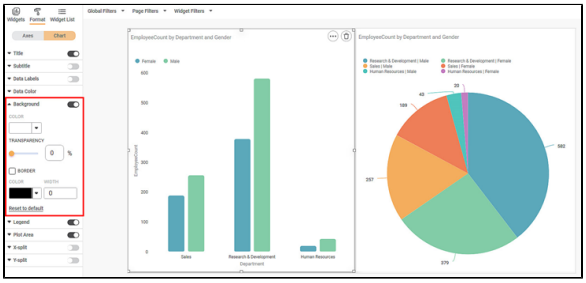
- Select a suitable background color for the widget.
- Give a suitable border to the background. Change its color and width.

The resultant widget is shown below.



To use Background formatting options, plot a chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Column Chart of the *Employee Count* by *Department*. The *Gender* of the sample is the Legend dimension. Plot a different Pie chart using similar measures for demonstrating the **Transparency** feature.

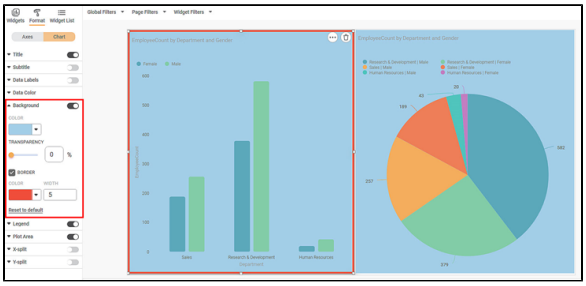
The figure given below shows an original image of the Column and Pie Chart. By default, there is no Background to the widget.



Now,

- Select a suitable background color for the widget.
- Give a suitable border to the background. Change its color and width.

The resultant widget is shown below.



Now, for the bar graph make the transparency value 100%. Keep the Pie chart configuration as it is.

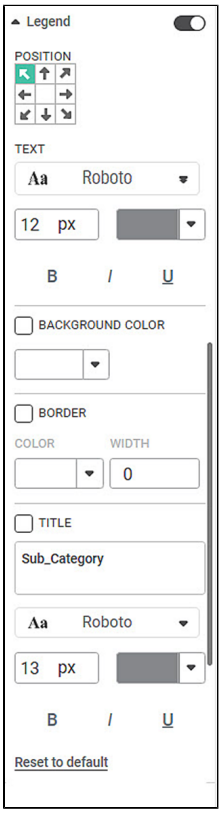
The resultant widget is shown below.

You can make out a difference. The Bar graph background appears as transparent.

Your Rating:

Legend

A legend (in a chart or graph) shows the kind of data represented by the chart. Legends give the explanation of the markings, symbols, colors, and characters on a chart or graph. The figure given below shows the various fields present in the Legend formatting.



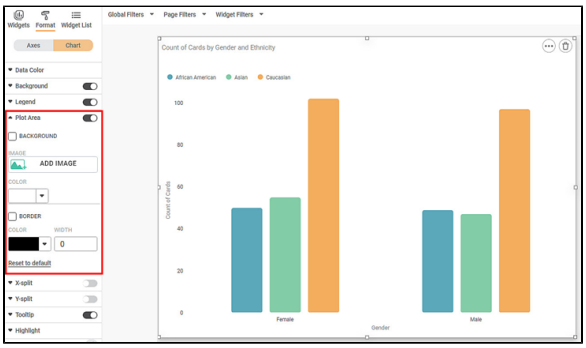
The table given below describes different fields present in Legend formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Position	It allows you to select the location on the dashboard page where you want to position the legend.	• By default, the legend is located in the top-left corner of the page. • You can move the legend to any location along the edges of the page.
Text	It allows you to change the appearance of the legend text.	• You can change the text font, its size, and color. • You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.
Background Color	It allows you to change the background of the region where the legend is displayed.	• By default, the color is white. • To apply the background color, select the corresponding check box.
Border Color	It allows you to select a color for the border given to the region where the legend is displayed.	To apply the border color and width, select the corresponding check box.
Border Width	It allows you to change the width of the border given to the region where the legend is displayed.	
Title	It allows you to give a suitable title to the legend.	• By default, there is no title for the legend. • The name of the dimension selected as a legend is the title. • To apply the legend title, select the corresponding check box.

To use *Legend* formatting options, first plot a Column Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Column Chart of the *Count of Cards* against *Gender*. The *Ethnicity* of the sample is the Legend dimension.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Column Chart. By default,

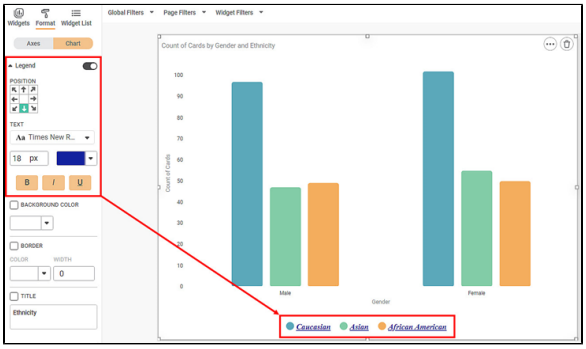
- The legend is located in the top-left corner.
- The font type is Roboto, the font size is 12, and the default color is used.



Now,

- Change the position of the legend. In the chart below, we position it at the bottom-center of the chart.
- Change the legend font type, font size, and font color.
- Make the legend bold, italic, and underline it.

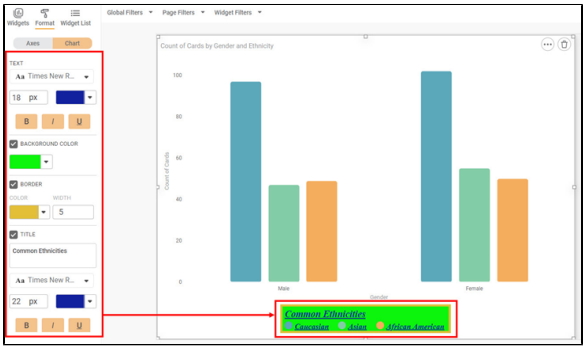
The resultant widget is shown below.



Now,

- Change the color of the legend background.
- Change the color and width of the legend border.
- Give a suitable title to the legend.
- Make changes to the font type, font size, and font color of the legend title.
- Make the legend title bold, italics, and underline it.

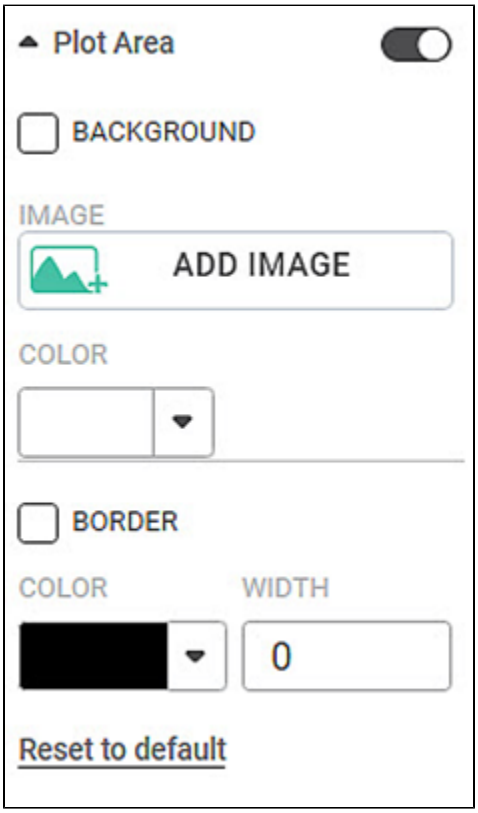
The resultant widget is shown below.



Your Rating:

Plot Area

The Plot Area refers to that part of the chart where the widget is plotted. For example, in a bar chart, the plot area lies between the X and Y axes.



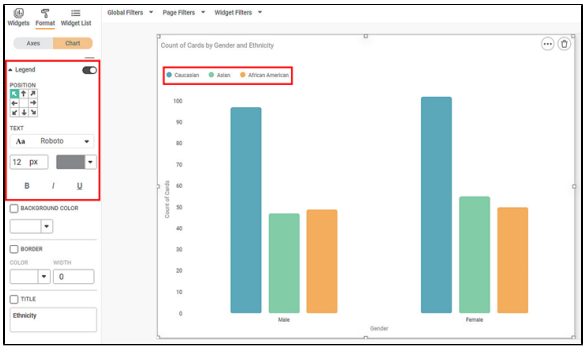
The table given below describes different fields present for Plot Area formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Background Image	It allows you to insert an image in the background of the widget.	• To apply the background color, select the corresponding check box. • Click ADD IMAGE to select a file from your device.
Background Color	It allows you to select a suitable color for the background of the widget.	You can either select an image or a color for the background.
Border Color	It allows you to give a colored border to the background which is either colored or filled with an image.	• To apply the background color, select the corresponding check box. • By default, the border color is white. • By default, the border width is zero.
Border Width	It allows you to select the width of the colored border.	

To use *Plot Area* formatting options, first plot a Column Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Column Chart of the *Count of Cards* against *Gender*. The *Ethnicity* of the sample is the Legend dimension.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Column Chart. By default,

- There is no background image for the plotted chart.
- The background color is the color of the canvas.
- The plot area is not bordered.



Now,

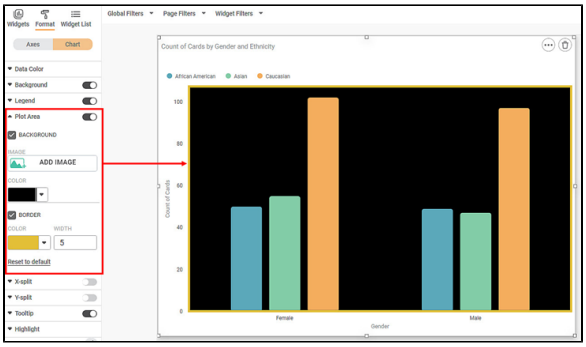
1. Click **ADD IMAGE**.
2. Select an image from your device that you want to set as a background image.
   In the chart below, we have selected the Rubiscape logo as the background image. The image appears in the background of the graph in the plot area.

The resultant widget is shown below.

Now,

1. Clear the checkbox for BACKGROUND.
2. Change the color of the plot area.
3. Also, select the border color and border width for the plot area.

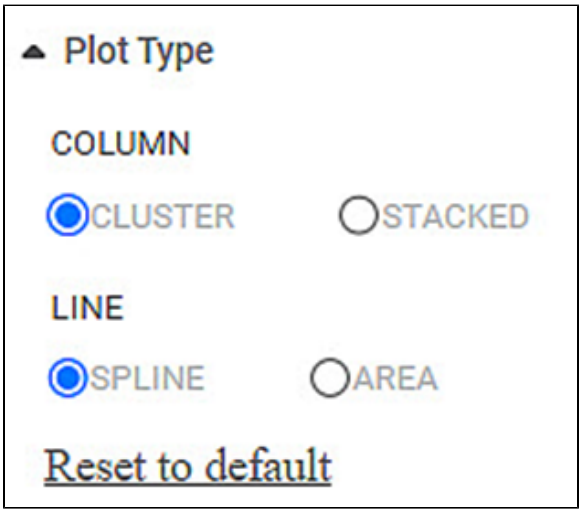
The resultant widget is shown below.



Your Rating:

Plot Type

The Plot Type formatting option is available in the Combination Chart.

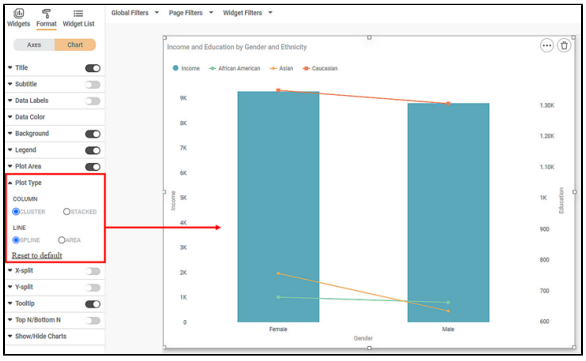


The table given below describes different fields present for Plot Type formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Column	Organization of data in the column.	The values are: • CLUSTER – Separate data columns • STACKED – Data columns stacked on each other.
Line	The line style.	For the combination chart, we show a combination of a Column chart and a Line chart. The values Spline and Area are different styles of representation for the Line part of the combination chart.

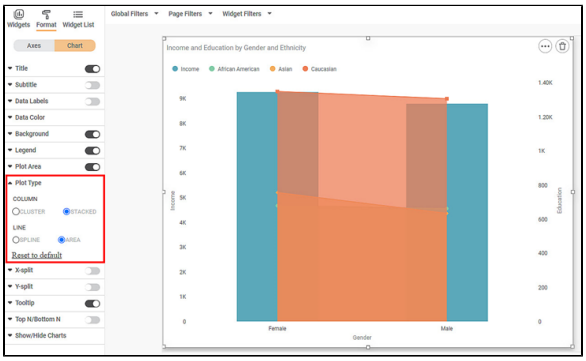
To use *Plot Type* formatting options, first plot a Combination Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Combination Chart of *Income* and *Education* against *Gender*. The *Ethnicity* of the sample is the Legend dimension.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Combination Chart.



Now, change the COLUMN to STACKED and LINE to AREA.

The resultant widget is shown below.



Your Rating:

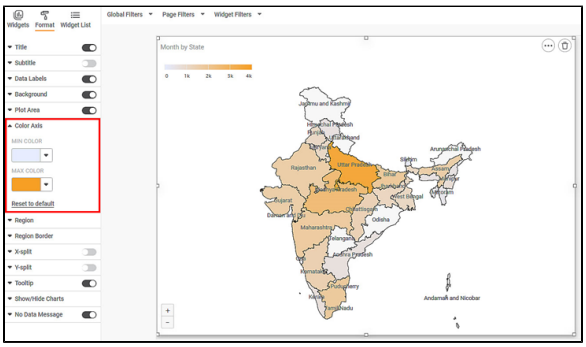
Color Axis

The Color Axis formatting option is available for Map chart.

The table given below describes different fields present for Color Axis formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Min Color	It allows you to change the color of the Minimum value on the Map chart.	—
Max Color	It allows you to change the color of the Maximum value on the Map chart.	—

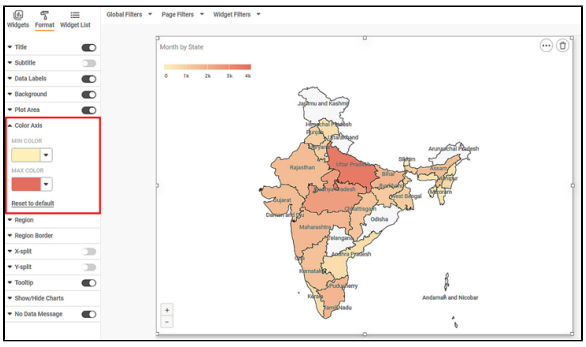
The figure given below shows an original image of the Map widget.



Now,

- Change the MIN COLOR
- Change the MAX COLOR

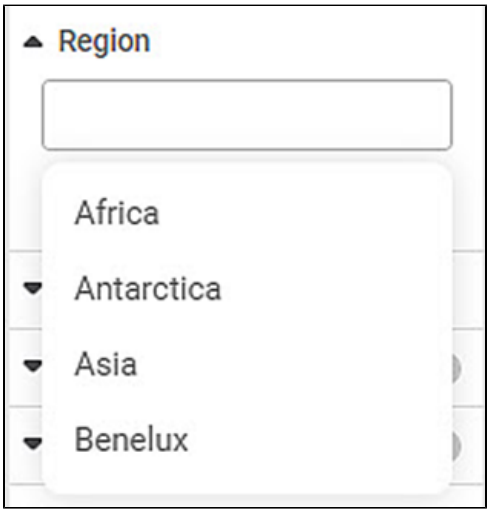
The resultant widget is shown below.



Your Rating:

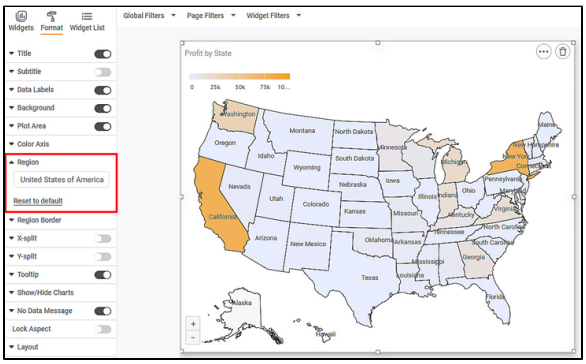
Region

The Region formatting option is available in Map chart.



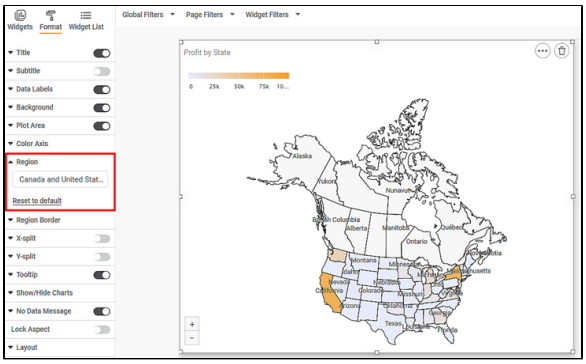
To use the *Region* formatting options, first plot a Map chart.
For example, we plot a Map Chart of *Population* by *Region*.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Map Chart.



Now,
Select Region as Canada and United States of America.

The resultant widget is shown below.



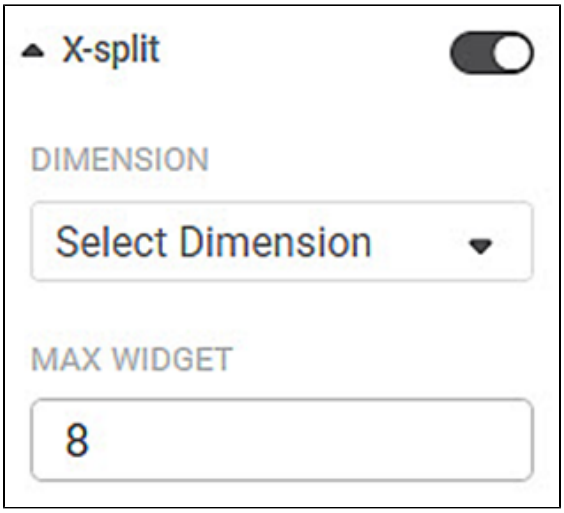
Your Rating:

X-split

The X-split formatting option allows you to split a single widget horizontally into multiple widgets based on the selected dimension.

Notes:	• This option is available for all widgets except for Table, Cross Table, Text, HTML, Image, and Sparkline. • The column which you select for splitting, should be categorical variable.

The figure given below shows the available formatting options for X-split.

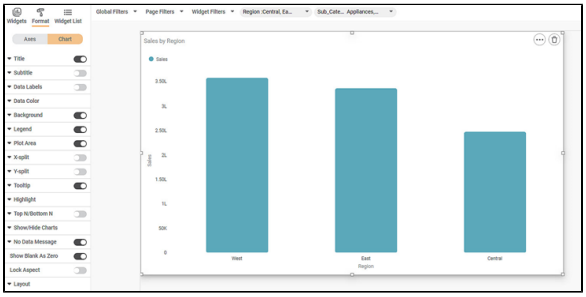


The table given below describes fields present on X-split formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
DIMENSION	It allows you to select the dimension on which you want to split the widget horizontally.	—
MAX WIDGET	It allows you to select the maximum number of widgets to split into.	• The default value is eight. • If the selected dimension has more than eight values, only first eight are displayed.

To use *X-split* formatting options, first plot any chart except for Table, Cross Table, Text, HTML, Image, or Sparkline.
Here, we plot a column chart of Total by Region.
By default, X-split is turned off.

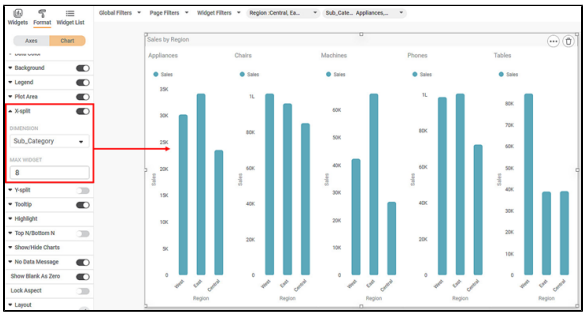
The figure given below shows an original image of the Column Chart.



Now,

- Turn the X-split toggle on
- Select dimension to split on
- Select the maximum number of widgets

The resultant widget is shown below.



Notes:	• The *Export Chart in PDF* and *Export Data in CSV* options are not available for split widgets. • The *Show in "At a Glace" View* is not available for split widgets.

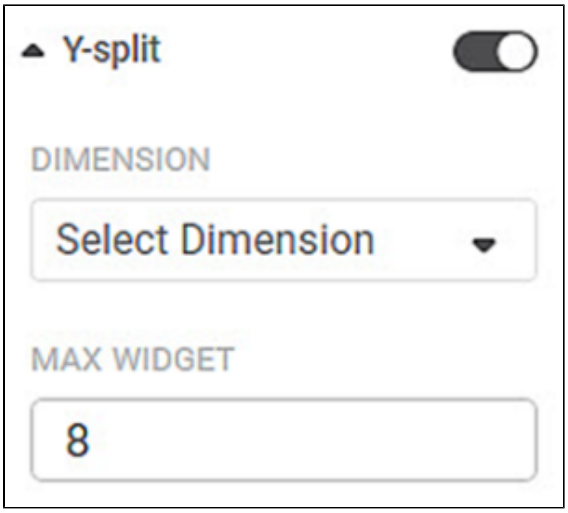
Your Rating:

Y-split

The Y-split formatting option allows you to split a single widget vertically into multiple widgets based on the selected dimension.

Notes:	• This option is available for all widgets except for Table, Cross Table, Text, HTML, Image, and Sparkline. • The column which you select for splitting, should be categorical variable.

The figure given below shows the available formatting options for Y-split.

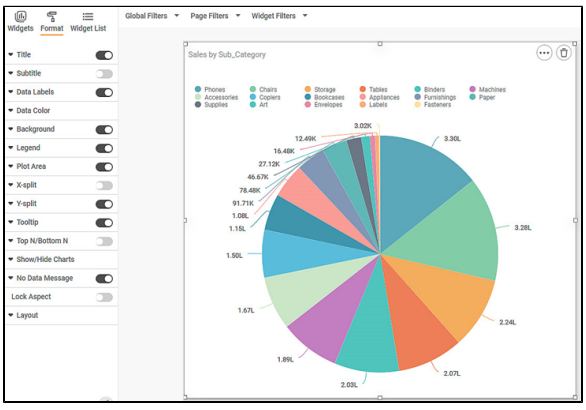


The table given below describes fields present on Y-split formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
DIMENSION	It allows you to select the dimension on which you want to split the widget vertically.	—
MAX WIDGET	It allows you to select the maximum number of widgets to split into.	• The default value is eight. • If the selected dimension has more than eight values, only first eight are displayed.

To use *Y-split* formatting options, first plot any chart except for Table, Cross Table, Text, HTML, Image, or Sparkline.
Here, we plot a pie chart of Total by Item.
By default, Y-split is turned off.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Pie Chart.



Now,

- Turn the Y-split toggle on
- Select dimension to split on
- Select the maximum number of widgets

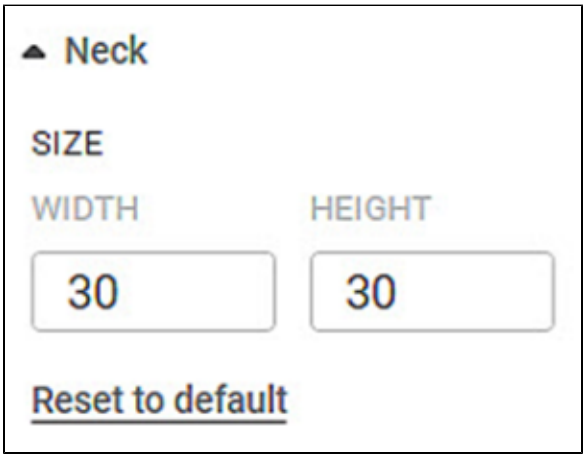
The resultant widget is shown below.

Notes:	• The *Export Chart in PDF* and *Export Data in CSV* options are not available for split widgets. • The *Show in "At a Glace" View* is not available for split widgets

Your Rating:

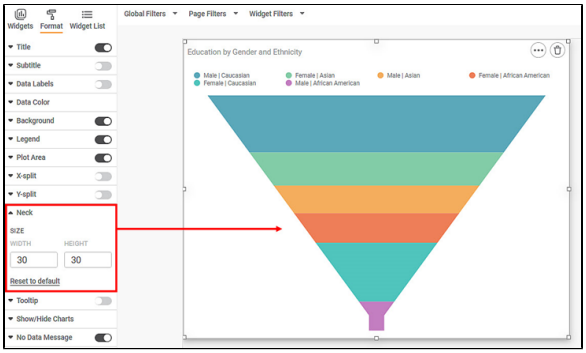
Neck

The Neck formatting option is available in Filter Widget.

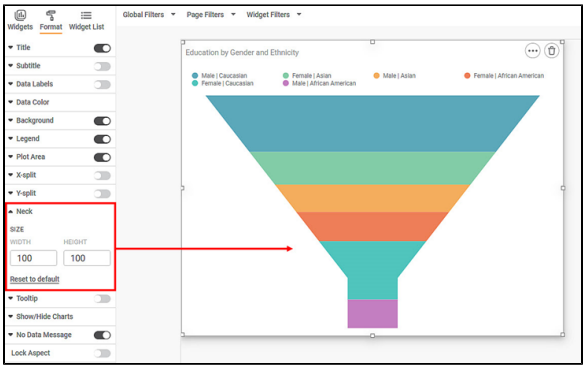


To use *Neck* formatting options, first plot a Funnel Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Funnel Chart of Education against Ethnicity and Gender.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Funnel Chart.



Now, change the Width and Height of the Neck.

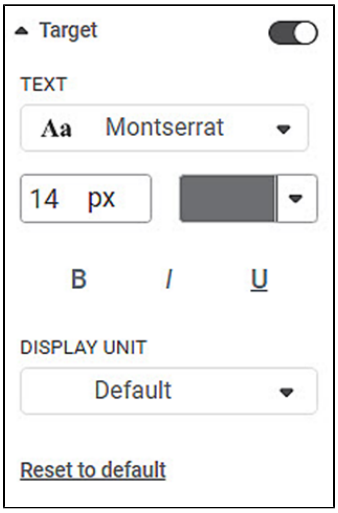


Your Rating:

Target

Target in Solid Gauge Chart

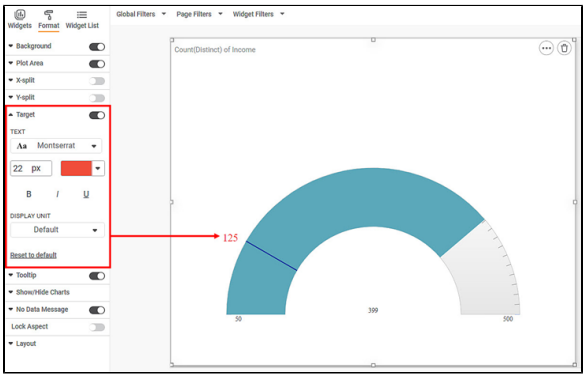
The Target formatting option in the Solid Gauge chart allows you to change the look and feel of the Target value.



The table given below describes different fields present for Target formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Text	It allows you to change the appearance of the data label Text.	• You can change the text font, its size, and color. • You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.
Display Unit	It allows you to select the multiples of units in which the variable is measured.	You can select any of the following units • Default • None • Thousand • Millions • Billions • Trillions *Default* indicates that the unit is assigned automatically by parsing the range of the data. That is, Thousands/Millions/Billions/Trillions is automatically assigned based on the data. *None* represents that no unit is set for the variable.

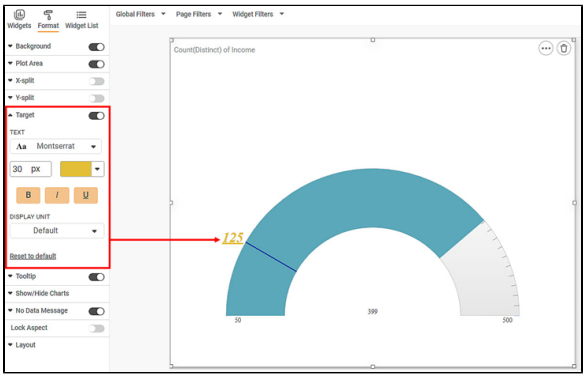
To use the *Target* formatting options in a Solid Gauge chart, first plot the widget.



Now,

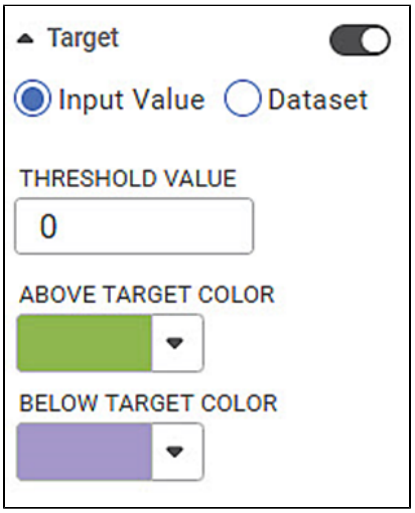
- Change the Font type, size
- Make the text Bold, Italicized, Underlined

The resultant widget is shown below.



Target in the Sparkline Chart

The Target formatting option is available in Sparkline chart.
By default, the Target formatting options are not visible. Turn the toggle button *ON* ( ) to use the Target formatting options.



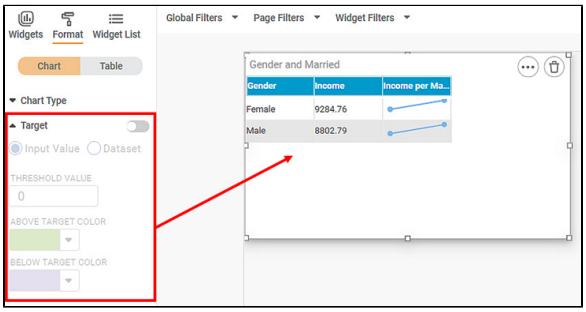
User can define a threshold to be set for color formatting of the horizontal spark lines for each row. Either using an aggregated dataset column value (e.g. Total Cost(sum)) or by entering a number manually (e.g. 10000). The user can then set the different colors for points above and below the selected threshold.

The table given below describes different fields present on Target formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Input Value	It allows you to enter the threshold value manually.	At a given time, only one can be selected - either Input value or Dataset value.
Dataset	It allows you to select measure from the dataset as threshold value.	At a given time, only one can be selected - either Input value or Dataset value.
Threshold Value	This acts as the determining point for rest of the values.	—
Above Target Color	It allows you to select the color to use for the values that are above the threshold level.	—
Below Target Color	It allows you to select the color to use for the values that are below the threshold level.	—

To use *Target* formatting options, first plot a Sparkline Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Sparkline Chart of the Income against Gender and Axis is Married.

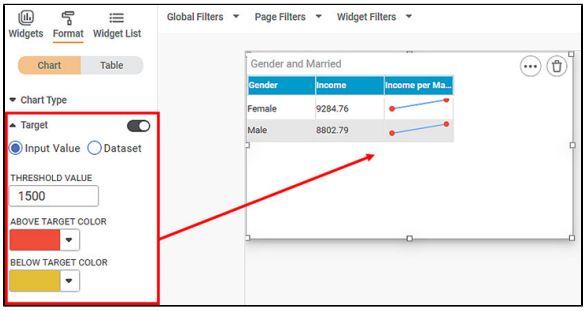
The figure given below shows an original image of the Sparkline Chart. By default, Target is off.



Now,

- Turn the Target On
- Change the Threshold Value
- Change the Above and Below Target colors

The resultant widget is shown below.

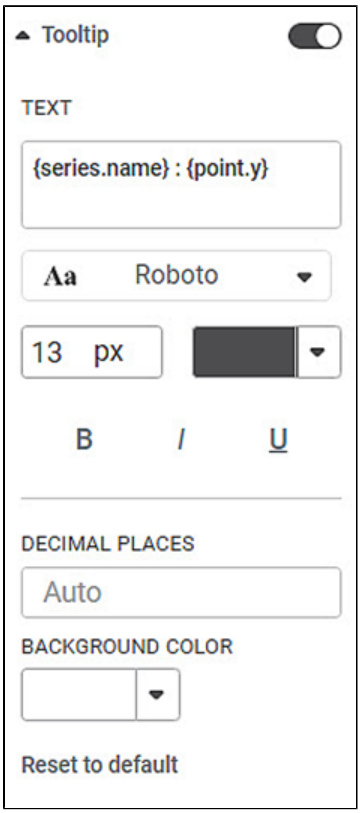


Your Rating:

Table of Contents

Tooltip Box

Tooltip is the message that is displayed when you hover over the widget. Tooltip helps us to add any additional important information to the widget. By default, the tooltip formatting options are not visible. Click the toggle button ( ) to format the tooltip.



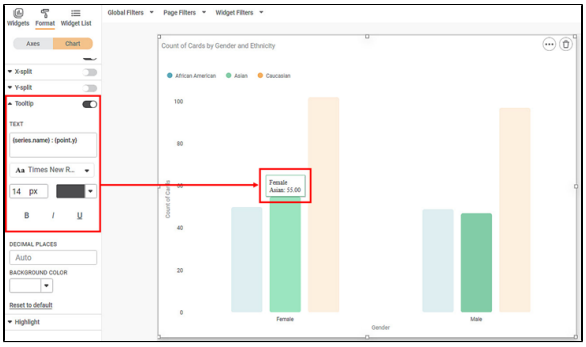
The table given below describes different fields present on Tooltip formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Text	It allows you to type the text that is used as the tooltip.	• You can change the text font, its size, and color. • You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it. • The default text format is {series.name}:{point.y}. You can change this to custom text.
Decimal Places	It allows you to select the number of decimal places up to which you want any variable value to be displayed.	By default, the calculated value is displayed in the tooltip. This value can be up to any number of decimal places.
Background Color	It allows you to select a suitable color for the background of the tooltip.	—

To use *Tooltip* formatting options, first plot a Column Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Column Chart of the *Count of Cards* against *Gender*. The *Ethnicity* of the sample is the Legend dimension.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Column Chart. By default,

- There is no background image for the plotted chart.
- The background color is the color of the canvas.
- The plot area is not bordered.



Now,

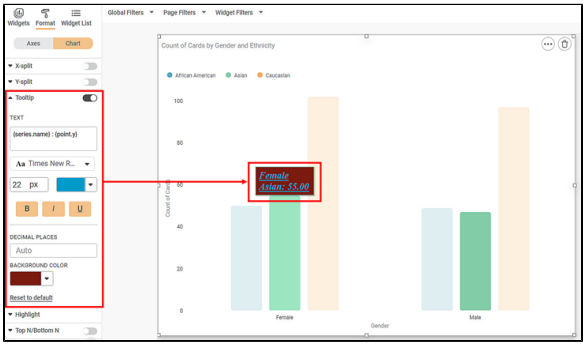
- Change the tooltip font type, font size, font color.
- Make the tooltip bold, italics, and underline it.

The resultant widget is shown below.

Now,

- Change the color of the tooltip text font.
- Change the number of decimal places up to which you want to display the values.
- Change the background color of the tooltip.

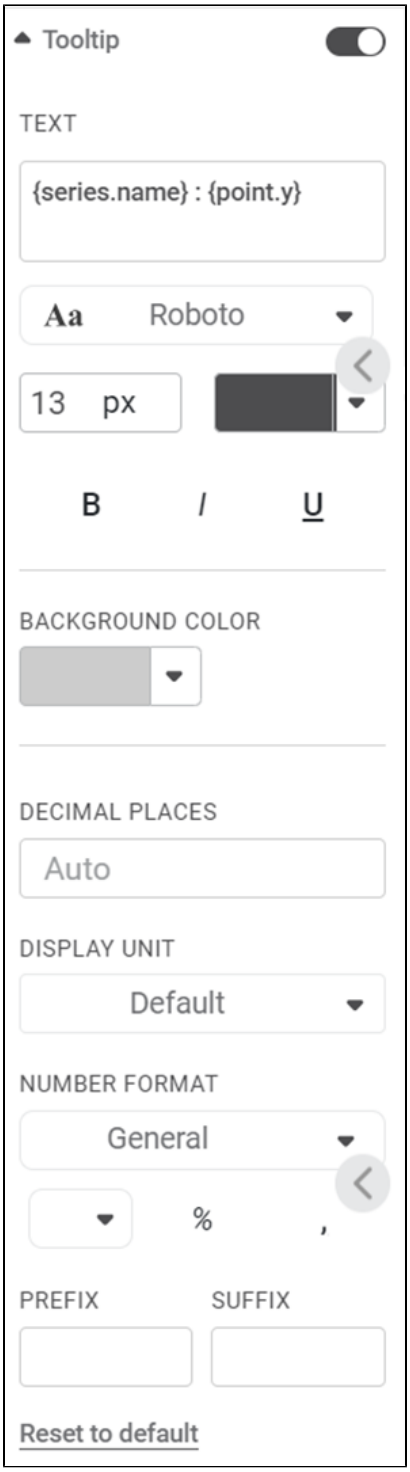
The resultant widget is shown below.



Your Rating:

Tooltip

The Tooltip is a little box that pops up when you hover over the widget. It is always attached to something, like a bar on a bar chart or a dot on a line chart. Tooltip provides us the contextual information and additional important information on a visual.
To access the tooltip option in Rubiscape, select **Widget** > **Format** > **Chart** > **Tooltip**.
The default setting for tooltip formatting varies depending on the chart. Use the toggle button to enable ( ) or disable ( ) tooltip formatting according to your requirements.

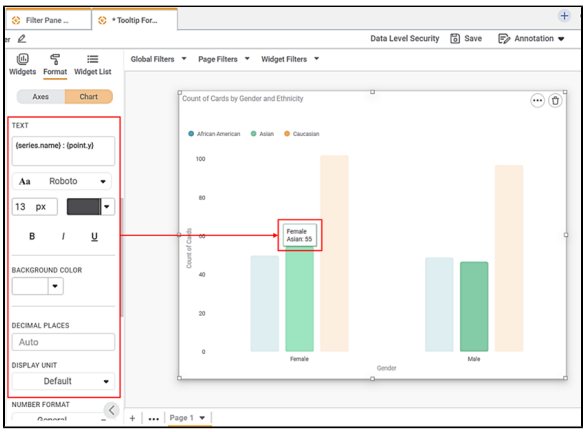


The table given below describes different fields present in Tooltip formatting.

Field	Description	Remark

Text	It allows you to type the text that is used as the tooltip.	• You can change the text font, its size, and color. • You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it. • The default text format is {series.name}:{point.y}. You can change this to custom text.
Background Color	It allows you to select a suitable color for the background of the tooltip.	—
Decimal Places	It allows you to select the number of decimal places up to which you want any variable value to be displayed.	By default, the calculated value is displayed in the tooltip. This value can be up to any number of decimal places.
Display Unit	It allows you to select the multiples of units in which the variable is measured.	You can select any of the following units: • Default • None • Thousand • Lakhs • Millions • Crores • Billions • Trillions Default indicates that the unit is assigned automatically by parsing the range of the data. That is, Thousands/Lakhs/Millions/Crores/Billions /Trillions are automatically assigned based on the data. None represents that no unit is set for the variable.
Number Format	Number Formatting allows you to change the way numerical entities appear on the tooltip. It is applicable for features under Measures (numerical variables).	For more information, refer to *Number Format*.

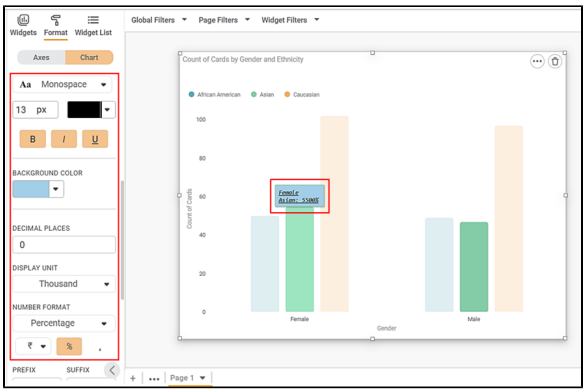
To use *Tooltip* formatting options, first plot a chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Column Chart of the *Count of Cards* against *Gender*. The *Ethnicity* of the sample is the Legend dimension.
The figure given below shows an original image of the Column Chart.



Now, here we

- Change the tooltip font type, font size, and font color
- Make the text bold, italic, and underlined
- Change the background color
- Change the 'Display Unit' and 'Number Format' options

The resultant widget is shown below.



Notes

- The Number Formatting option in 'Tooltip' is unavailable for the Table, CrossTable, and the Table formatting option in Sparkline chart.
- While creating the chart, if the value is configured with percentage, the line will be plotted with a percentage value.

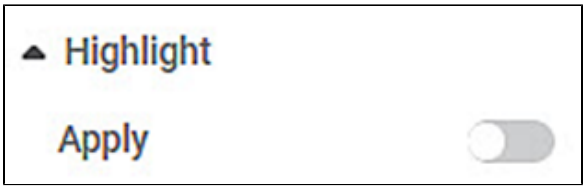
Your Rating:

Highlight

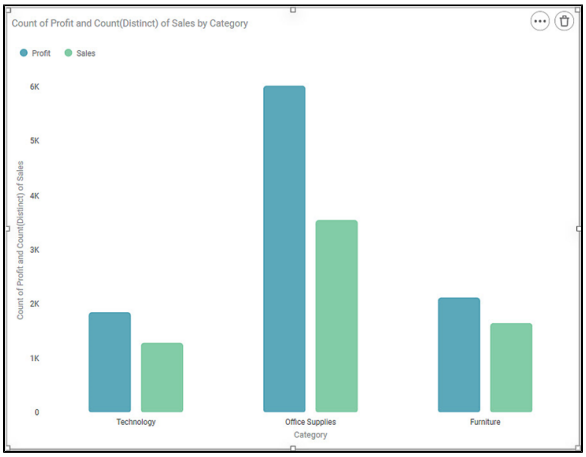
The Highlight option is used for conditional formatting of the chart. You can change the look and feel of the chart based on conditions that you can configure.

This option is available for Line Chart, Bar Chart, Column Chart, and Area Chart.

By default, the Highlight formatting options are not visible. Turn the *Apply* toggle button *ON* ( ) to format the background.



To use conditional formatting, first plot a chart. Here, we chart a Column chart of Count of Profit and Count of Sales by Category.
The figure given below shows an original image of the Column Chart.

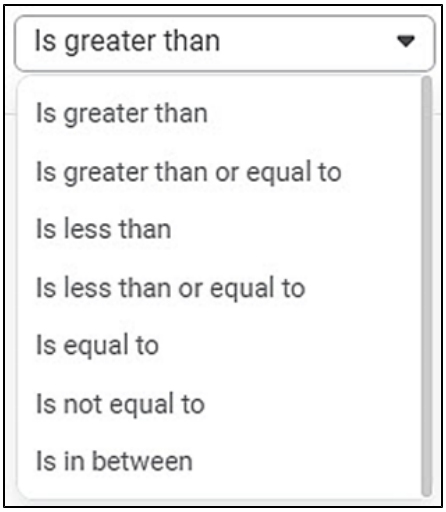


Now, we apply the Highlight option.

To apply conditional formatting, follow the steps given below.

1. Turn the **Apply** toggle *ON*.
   The Highlight page is displayed.
2. *Click Add Condition.*

3. Select the mathematical condition from the **If value** drop-down.

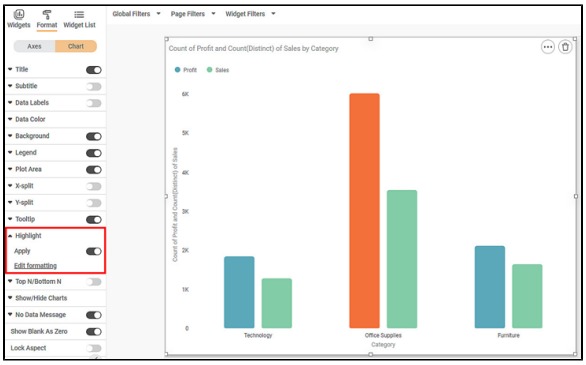


4. Select the variable to be compared – Constant or Measure.
5. If you select Measure, then select the measure from the drop-down. Else enter constant value.
6. Select the **then** checkbox.
7. Select color from the **COLOR** drop-down.
8. Click **Apply**.

The conditional formatting is applied on the selected chart.

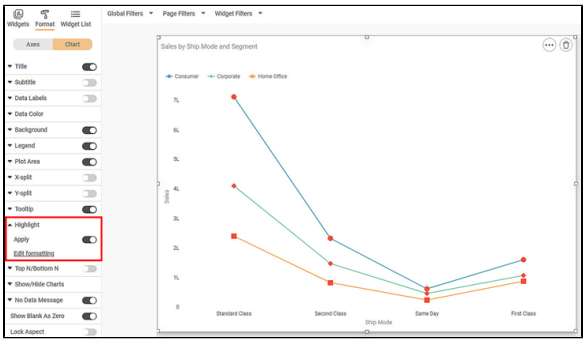
Notes:	• If multiple formatting conditions are applied and they contain overlapping values, then only the topmost condition is given priority. • You can change the priority of conditions by moving them up and down using the Drag-handle icon ( ).

The resultant widget is shown below.



Highlight condition is also applicable when chart is plotted with legends. It is applicable to all the points in all the legends which satisfy the condition.

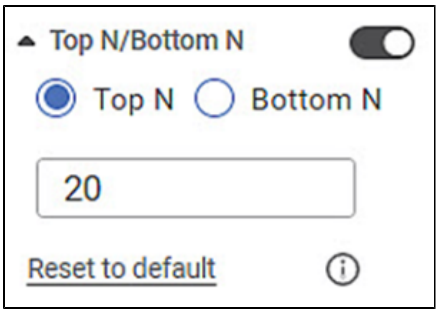
Consider the following line chart of sales against the ship mode. In the following chart all the points satisfying the condition are highlighted.



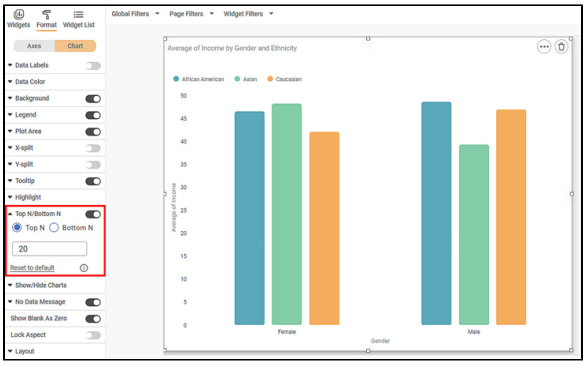
Your Rating:

Top N Bottom N

The Top N/Bottom N refers to the top (highest/largest) N values and bottom (lowest/smallest) N values or ranks in the aggregated values of the selected measure in the dataset. For example, if N = 15, then corresponding to a particular variable, we are referring to the top 15 (or bottom 15) values in the dataset, sorted in a definite order.



By default, the value that appears in the number space is 20. You can manually change it as per your requirement.



For example, if the value is changed to fifty, the top (or bottom) fifty values are displayed.

Notes:	• First, the sorting is done, and then top N / Bottom N is evaluated. • If multiple measures are configured, then only the first measure is considered for sorting. • If the top 50 is asked to show while data consist of only forty values, then only forty values will be visible.

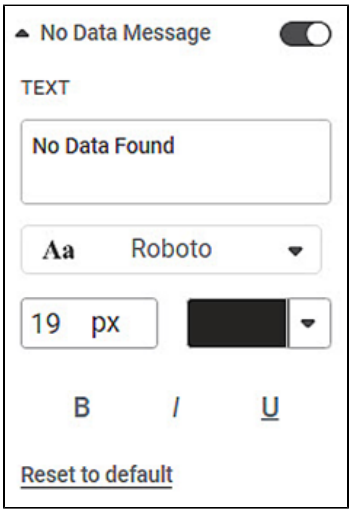
Your Rating:

No Data Message

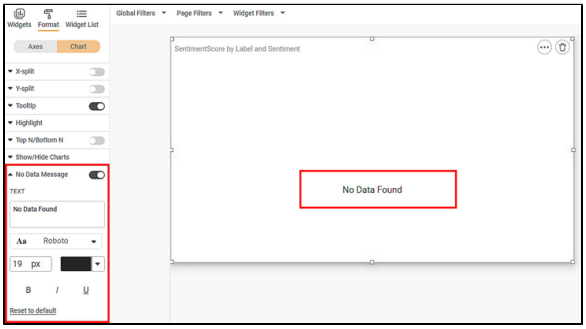
No Data Message formatting option is available in all the widgets.
No Data Message appears if

- The inadequate or wrong type of variables are selected to plot a widget
- Incoming data to the chart is empty (Wrong filter configuration)

By default, the formatting options for No Data Message are not visible. Turn the toggle button *ON* () to format the No Data Message.



The message that appears on the widget canvas is 'No Data Found'.



Now,

- Change the text of the message. In the chart below, we choose the message 'Data Not Available'.
- Change the message font type, font size, and font color.
- Make the message bold, italic, and underline it.

The resultant widget is shown below.

Your Rating:

Lock Aspect

You manually resize a chart by dragging its corners. You can change its height and width independently and individually.

However, when you switch on Lock Aspect, it locks the width/height proportion of the chart. Now, the width and height of the chart cannot be changed independently. If you drag the corners of the chart to resize it, the width and height both change in such a way that the width/height proportion remains the same.

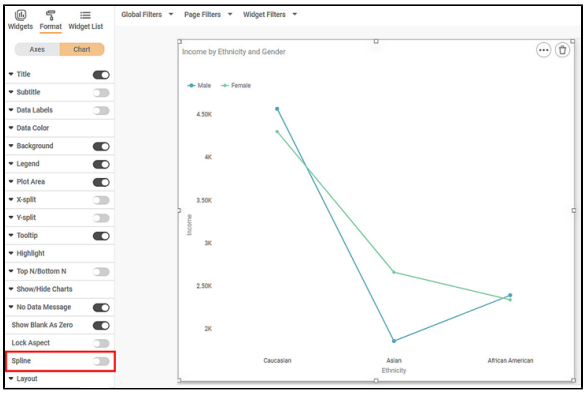
Your Rating:

Spline

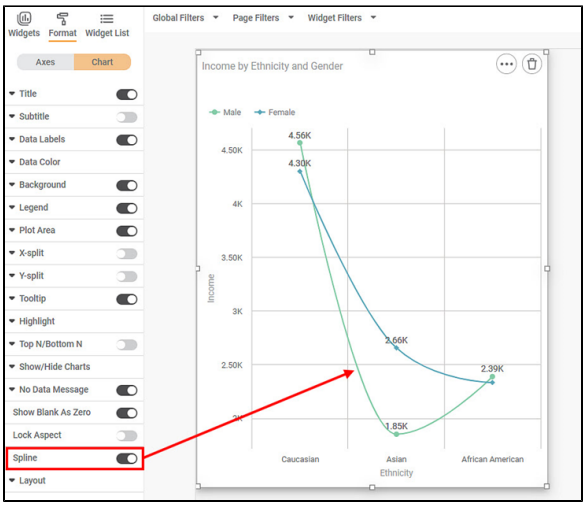
The Spline formatting option is available in the Line chart.
You can use the Spline function to draw smooth curves (instead of straight lines) connecting the data points of the graph.
By default, the spline option is off. Turn the toggle button *ON* ( ) to use the spline option.

To use the *Spline* formatting option, first plot a Line Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Line Chart of the Income against Gender. The Ethnicity of the sample is the Legend dimension.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Line Chart. By default, Spline is off.



Now, we turn Spline ON. The resultant widget is shown below.

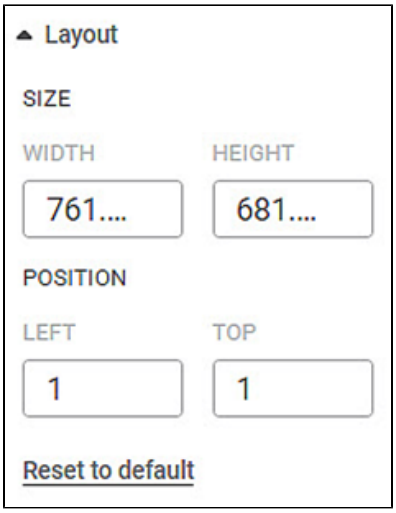


Your Rating:

Layout

Layout refers to the dimensions of that portion of the canvas on which the Chart is plotted. These dimensions can be changed and adjusted as required. Here, the canvas size remains the same.

The Layout formatting option is available in the Chart formatting options in all the widgets.



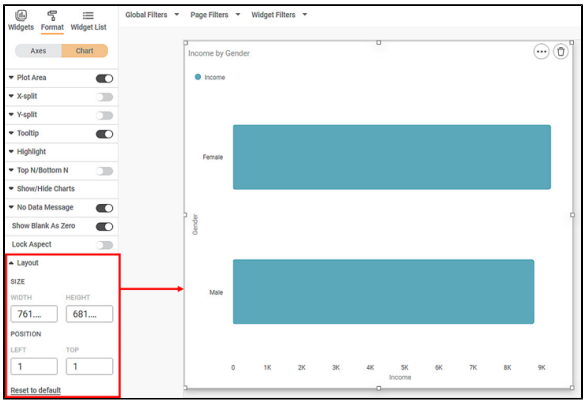
The table given below describes different fields present on Layout formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Width	It allows you to change the width of the layout.	—
Height	It allows you to change the height of the layout.	—
Left	It allows you to change the left margin of the layout.	—
Top	It allows you to change the top margin of the layout.	—

To use Layout formatting options, first plot any chart using the measures from the dataset.

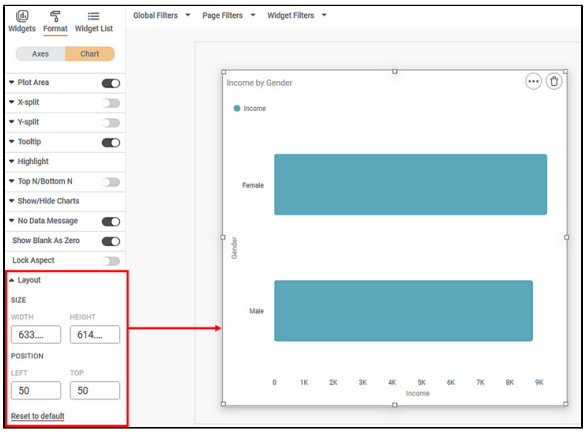
For example, we plot a Bar Chart of Income against *Gender*.

The figure given below displays an original image of the Chart with default Layout options. By default, the width and height are 380 and 320 respectively.



Now, change the Layout size and position formatting options. For example, in the chart below, we change the width and height to 600 and 500 respectively and the left and top position to 50. The chart is resized accordingly.

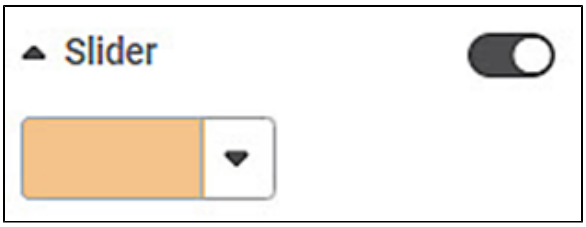
The resultant widget is shown below.



Your Rating:

Slider

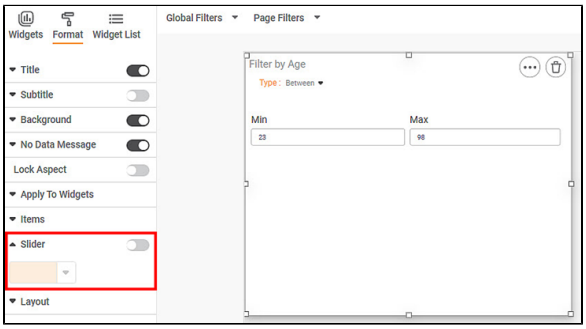
Slider option is available in Filter Widget.
By default, the Slider formatting options are not visible. Turn the toggle button ON ( ) to use the Slider formatting option.



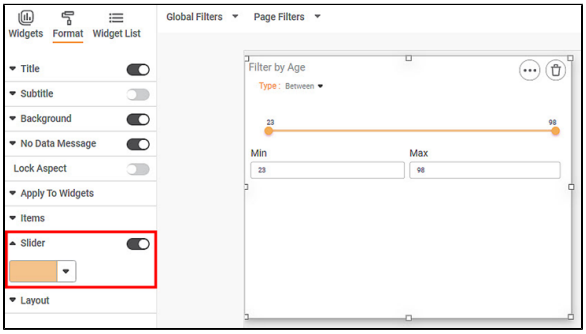
Note:	This option is applicable only for Numerical and Interval (date) types of filters where you can slide across a scale of values. For categorical variables, a dropdown is displayed instead of a slider.

To use *Slider* formatting options, first plot a Filter widget using the numerical measure from the dataset. For example, we plot a Filter Widget of Unit Cost.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Filter widget.



Now, turn the Slider option on.



You can change the color of the slider widget and change the Min, Max values of the filter.

Your Rating:

Apply to Widgets

The Apply to Widgets option is available in Filter Widget.
It allows you to select the widgets to which you want to apply the filters.

You can select the widgets from the drop-down. The selected filter options will be applied to the selected widgets.

Your Rating:

Selection Controls

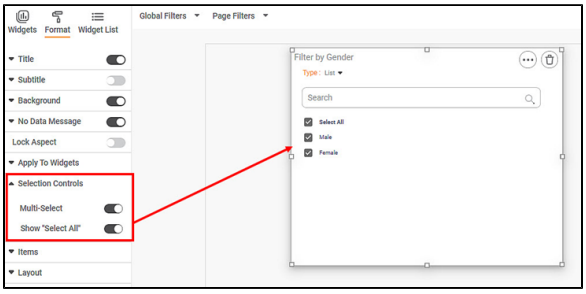
The Selection Controls formatting is available in Filter Widget.

The table given below describes different fields present for Selection Controls formatting.

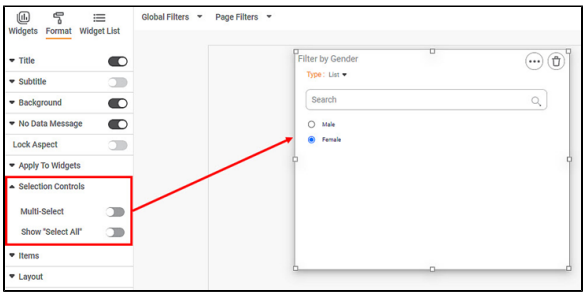
Field	Description	Remark
Multi-Select	It allows us to turn multiple selections on or off.	• If turned on, it allows you to select multiple options using checkboxes. • If turned off, it allows us to select a single option from the options using the radio button.
Show "Select All"	It allows turning a selection of all options on or off.	• If turned on, a check box is displayed which allows you to select all options at once. • If turned off, the check box is not displayed. • If the Multi-Select toggle is turned off, this one is turned off automatically.

To use the *Selection Controls* formatting options, first Select the Filter Widget and keep both selection control toggles turned *ON* ( ).

The figure given below shows an original image of the Filter Widget.



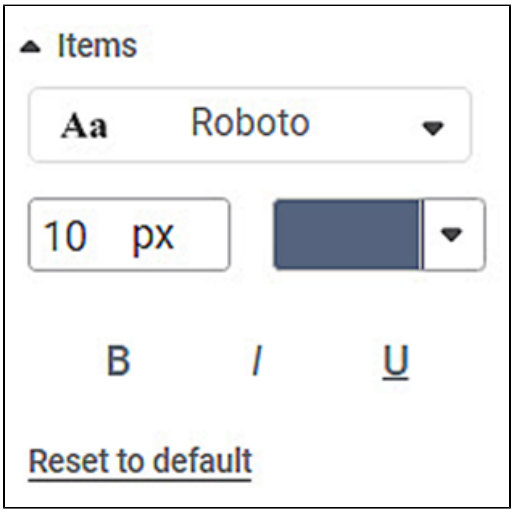
Now, turn the selection control toggles *OFF* ( ). The resultant widget is shown below.



Your Rating:

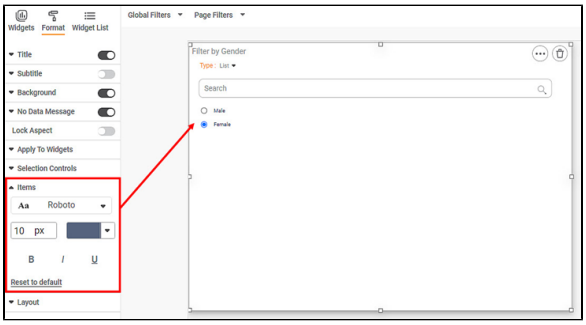
Items

The Items formatting option is available in Filter Widget.

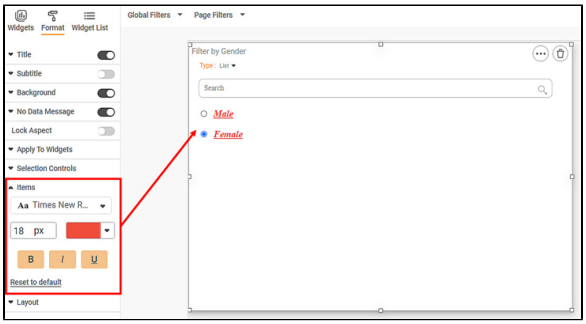


You can change the font, its size, and color. You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.
To use the *Items* formatting options, first Select the Filter Widget.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Filter Widget.



Now, change the text formatting options. The resultant widget is shown below.



Your Rating:

Data Value

The Data Value formatting option is available in Bullet Chart.
This allows you to select the Minimum, Maximum, and Target values for the chart.

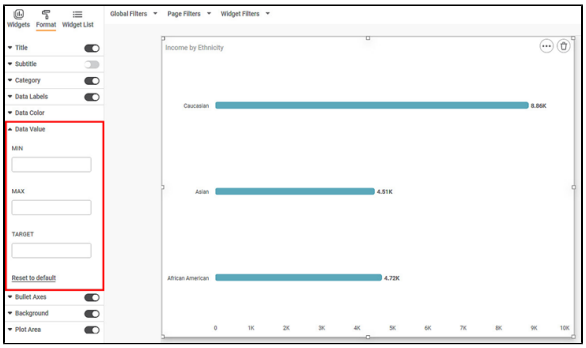
Note:	These options are visible only if Min/Max/Target is not selected in the Widget Configuration. You can enter custom values here once they appear.

The table given below describes different fields present for Data Value formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Minimum	The minimum value to be plotted for the Gauge Chart.	—
Maximum	The maximum value to be plotted for the Gauge Chart.	—
Target	The Target value is for comparing how far along the actual value has reached on the scale as compared to the target value.	—

To use *Data Value* formatting options, first plot a Bullet Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. But do not select Minimum, Maximum, and Target values in the Widget configuration. For example, we plot a Bullet Chart of the Income.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Bullet Chart.

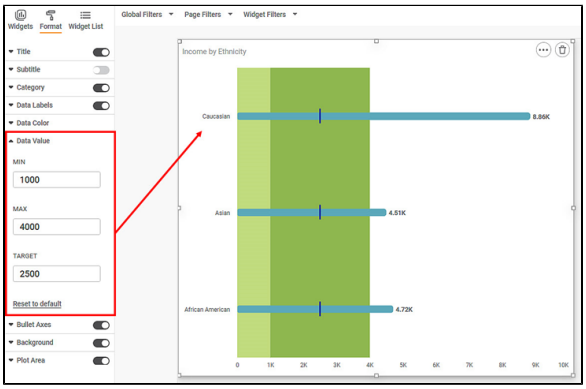


Now,

- Enter MIN value
- Enter MAX value
- Enter TARGET value

Note:	In order to see reflected changes of target value on the chart properly, the expected order of magnitude of data is minimum < value < target < maximum or minimum < target < value < maximum. If the target is less than minimum or more than maximum, it may not be visible properly on the chat.

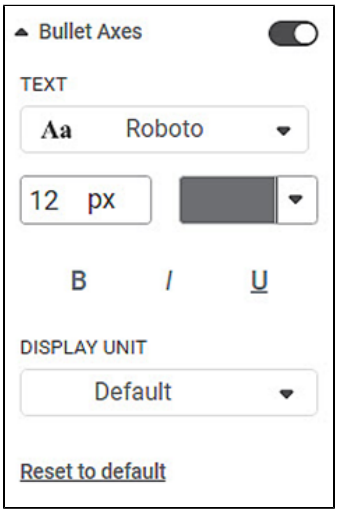
The resultant widget is shown below.



Your Rating:

Bullet Axis

The Bullet Axes formatting option is available in Bullet Axes.
Bullet axes refer to the quantitative scale or the linear X-axis that shows the measures of the variable plotted on it.

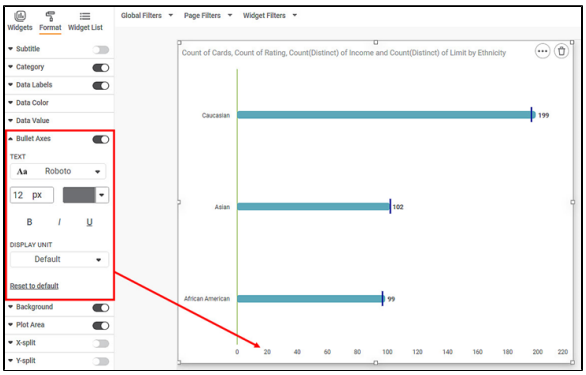


The table given below describes different fields present on Bullet Axes formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Text	It allows you to change the appearance of the text shown on the X-axis.	• You can change the font, its size, and color. • You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.
Display Unit	It allows you to select the multiples of units in which the variable on the X-axis is measured.	You can select any of the following units • Default • None • Thousand • Millions • Billions • Trillions *Default* indicates that the unit is assigned automatically by parsing the range of the data. That is, Thousands/Millions/Billions/Trillions is automatically assigned based on the data. *None* represents that no unit is set for the variable.

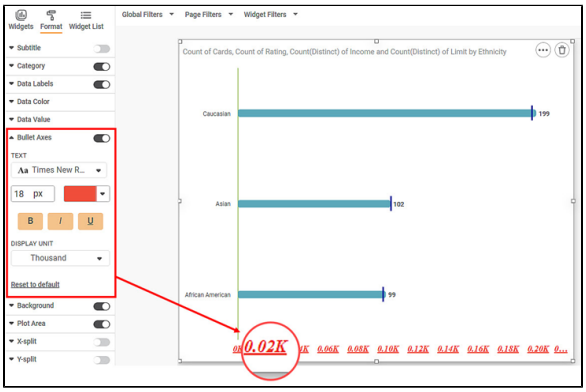
To use *Bullet Axes* formatting options, first plot a Bullet Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Bullet Chart of Count of Cards, Count of Rating, Distinct Count of Income, and Distinct count of Limit against Ethnicity.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Funnel Chart.



Now, change the Text formatting options. Change the font type, font size, font color, and display unit.

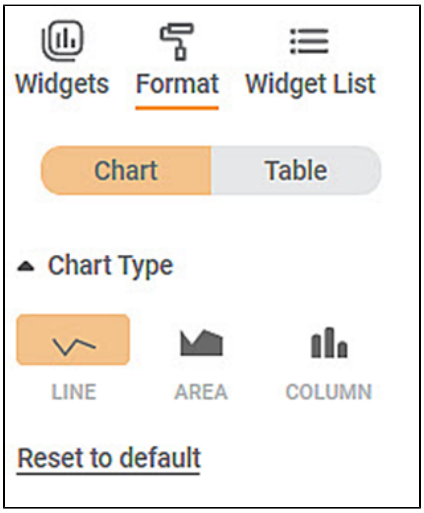
The resultant widget is shown below.



Your Rating:

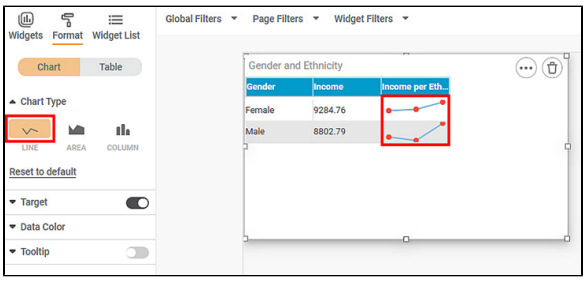
Chart Type

The figure below shows the formatting fields in the chart type dropdown.

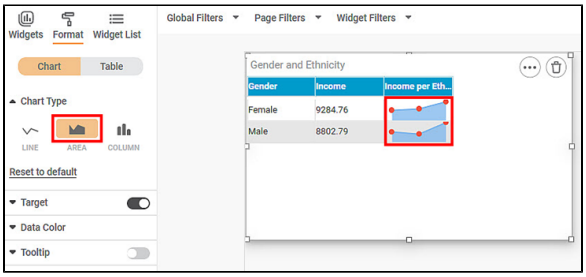


To use *Chart Type* formatting options, first plot a Sparkline Chart using the dimensions and measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Sparkline Chart of Ethnicity against Gender.

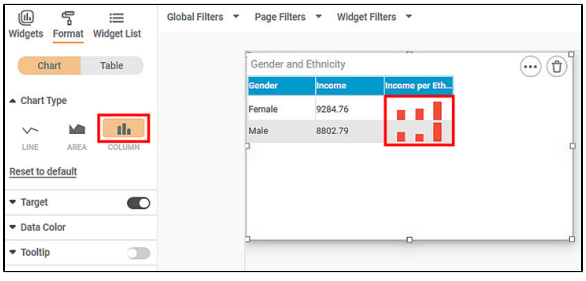
The figure given below shows an original image of the Sparkline Chart. By default, the Chart Type is Line.



Now, change the Chart Type to AREA.



Now, change the Chart Type to COLUMN.



Your Rating:

Formatting a Table

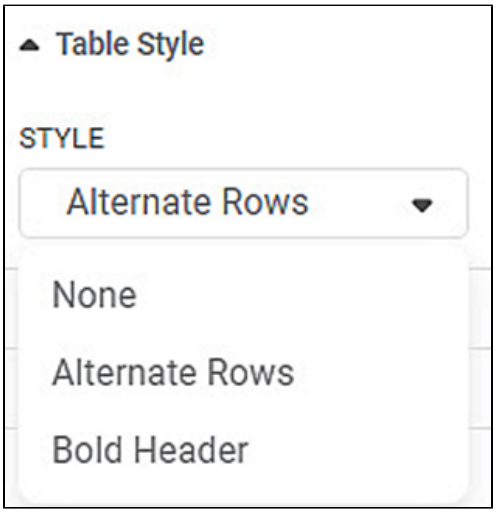
You can format the tables that appear in various charts. Tabular data appears in the following widgets.

- Table
- Cross Table
- Sparkline Chart

Your Rating:

Table Style

When you select a table style, you choose the way the table should appear. The table styles are explained in the table below.

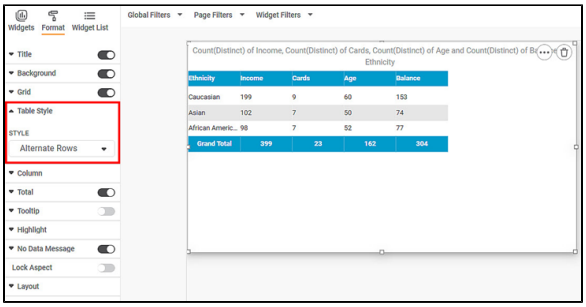


The table given below describes different fields present on Table Style formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Style	It defines the table row style.	The values are: • None: No styles are applied. • Alternate Rows: Alternate rows are colored in gray. • Bold Header: The Header rows are highlighted.

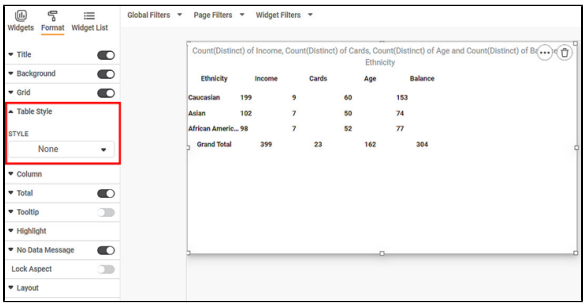
To use *Table Style* formatting options, first plot a Table chart using the measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Table Chart of Income.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Table Chart.

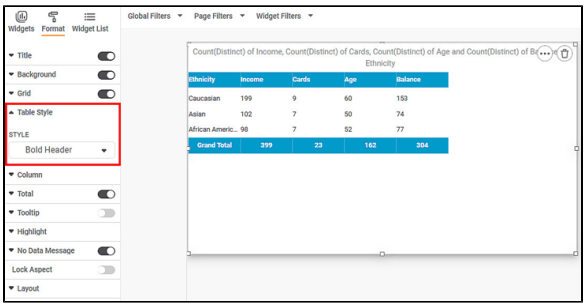


Now, change the Table Style to *None*.

The resultant widget is shown below.



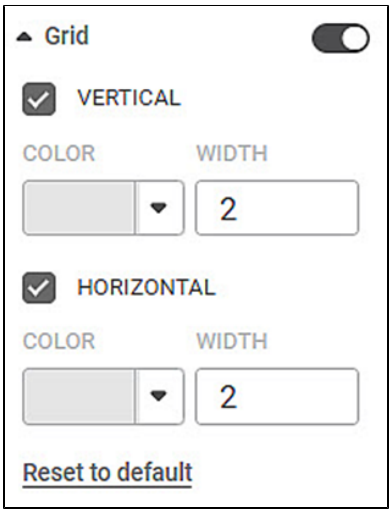
Now, change the Table Style to *Bold Header*. The resultant widget is shown below.



Your Rating:

Grid

Grid formatting option is available in widgets that contain Tables.
By default, the Grid formatting options are not visible. Turn the toggle button *ON* ( ) to use the Grid formatting options.

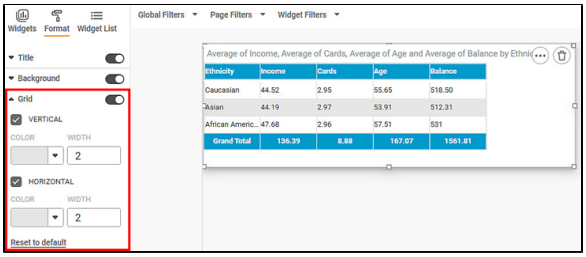


The table given below describes different fields present on Grid formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Vertical Color	Color of the column borders	—
Vertical Width	Width of the column borders	—
Horizontal Color	Color of the row borders	—
Horizontal Width	Width of the row borders	—

To use *Grid* formatting options, first plot a Table chart using the measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Table Chart of Income.

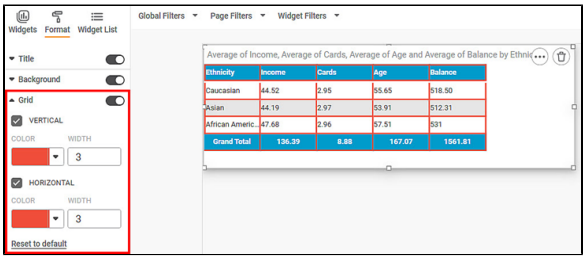
The figure given below shows an original image of the Table Chart.



Now,

- Change the vertical grid color and width
- Change the vertical grid color and width

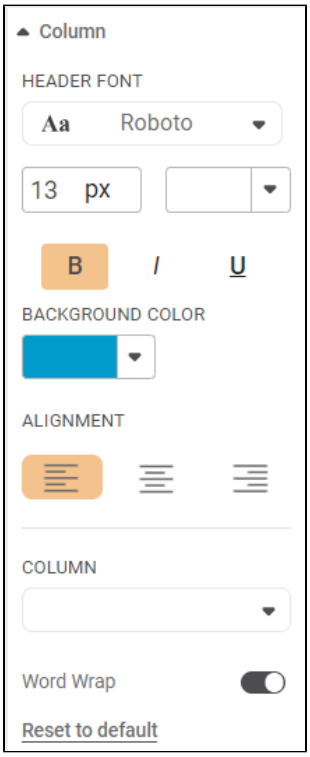
The resultant widget is shown below.



Your Rating:

Column

The column formatting option is available in widgets that contain Tables.

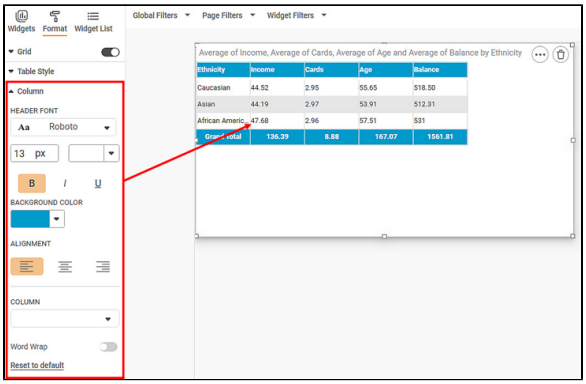


The table given below describes different fields present on Column formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Header Font	Font of the Header row	—
Background Color	It allows you to change the background of the header row.	By default, the color is white.
Alignment	Text alignment of the Header row	—
Column	Formatting options for each column of the table	—

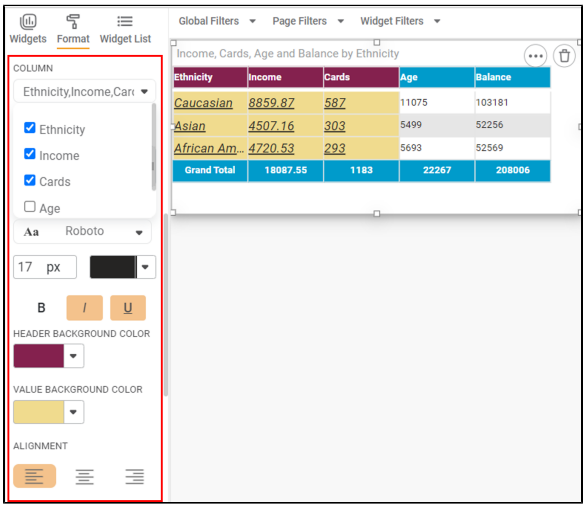
To use *Column* formatting options, first plot a Table chart using the measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Table Chart of Income.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Table Chart.



Now, change the column properties.

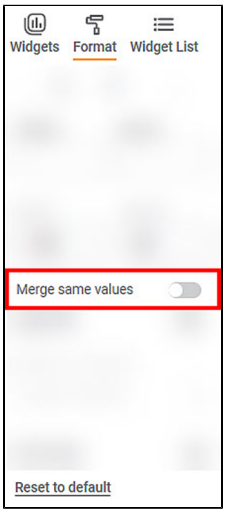
The resultant widget is shown below.



Your Rating:

Merge Same Values

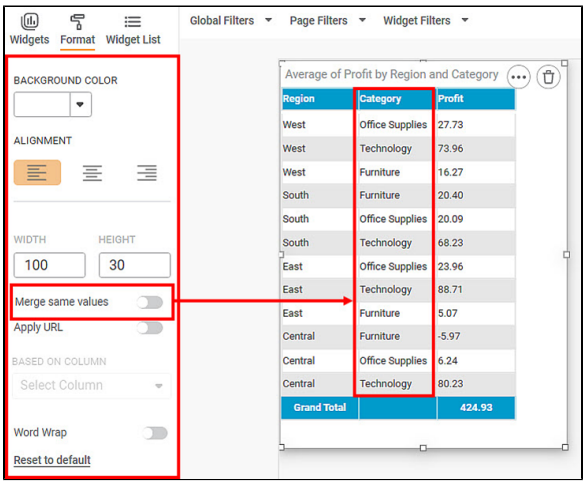
The Merge same values option allows you to merge rows containing same values for the selected dimension.
This option is available under *Column* option in Table, Cross Table, and Sparkline charts and is visible only after you select a column.



Note:	This functionality works only when same values occur in consecutive rows.

To use *Merge same values* formatting options, first plot a Table or Cross Table chart using the measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Table Chart of Region and Item.

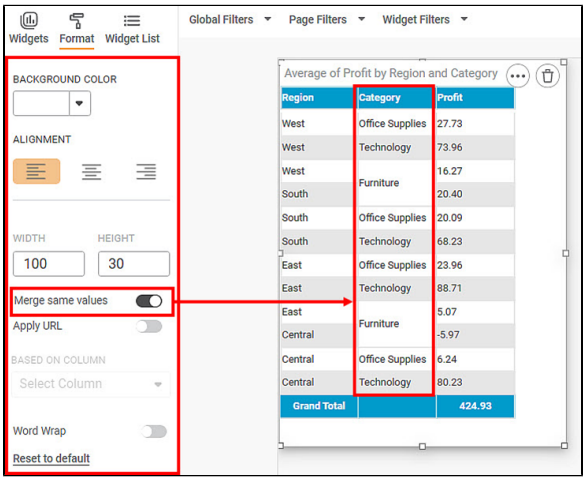
The figure given below shows an original image of the Table Chart.



Now,

- Select *Region* column
- Turn the *Merge same values* toggle ON

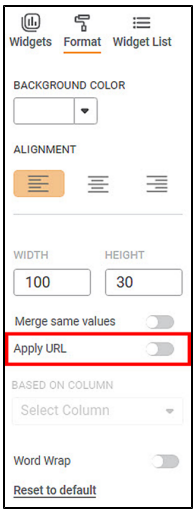
The resultant widget is shown below.



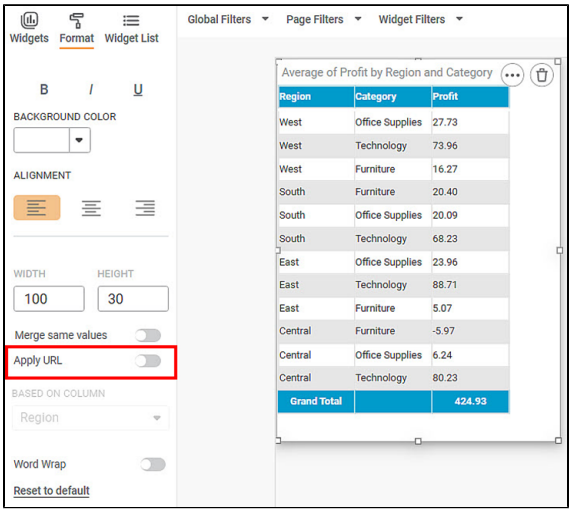
Your Rating:

Apply URL

The Apply URL formatting option allows you to apply URLs for columns in your dataset. You can apply URLs that point to external websites or different dashboards.
This option is available under *Column* option in Table, Cross Table, and Sparkline charts and is visible only after you select a column.



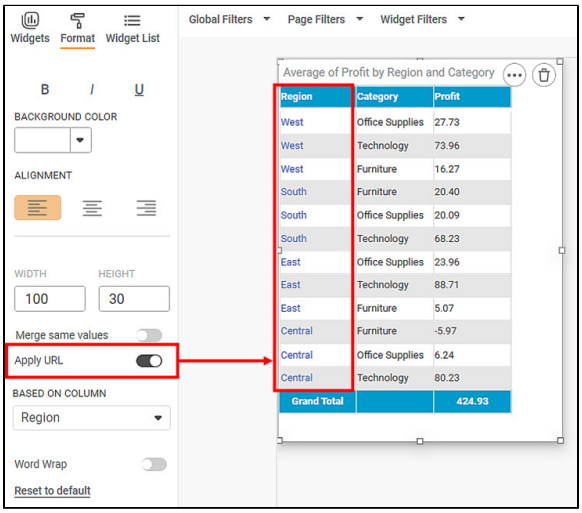
The Table widget before applying URL looks as shown in the figure below.



Now,

- Select the *Column* name. The Apply URL option is enabled.
- Turn the toggle button *ON* ( ) to use the *Apply URL* formatting options.
- Select the column name in the dataset which contains URLs.

The resultant widget looks as shown in the figure below.



Note that the Region column has URL applied to it. When you click the URL, you are redirected to the corresponding URL.

Note:	If the URL column contains more than one URL for the same dimension, Rubiscape only considers the first URL value of that dimension.

Your Rating:

Hyperlink On Email

You can also use an Email address as a hyperlink URL for various columns in all table-type charts. For this, you can

- Select a dataset containing the email address(es) associated with each row.
- Create a Calculated Column containing email address(es). In this case, the same email address(es) gets hyperlinked to all the values in that column.

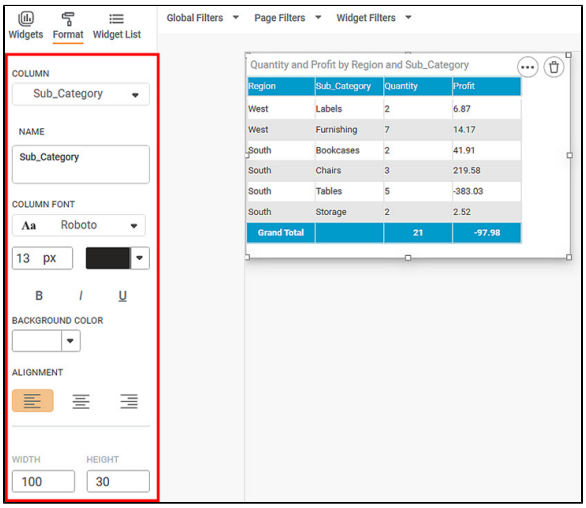
Scenario 1:
Consider a dataset containing two email address columns associated with each row.

Region	Sub-Category	Quantity	Profit	Email1	Email2
South	Bookcases	2	41.9136	ABC@inc.io	abc@inc.io
South	Chairs	3	219.582	ABC@inc.io	abc@inc.io,pqr@inc.io,xyz@inc.io
West	Labels	2	6.8714	ABC@inc.io	abc@inc.io
South	Tables	5	-383.031	ABC@inc.io	abc@inc.io,pqr@inc.io,xyz@inc.io
South	Storage	2	2.5164	ABC@inc.io	abc@inc.io
West	Furnishings	7	14.1694	ABC@inc.io	abc@inc.io,pqr@inc.io

You can have,

- The same email address associated with all rows
- Different email addresses associated with different rows
- Multiple email addresses associated with each row

To h*yperlink Email(s)* to a column, first plot a *Table* chart using columns from the dataset. The figure below shows a Table Chart plotted using the columns *Region*, *Sub-Category*, *Quantity*, and *Profit*.

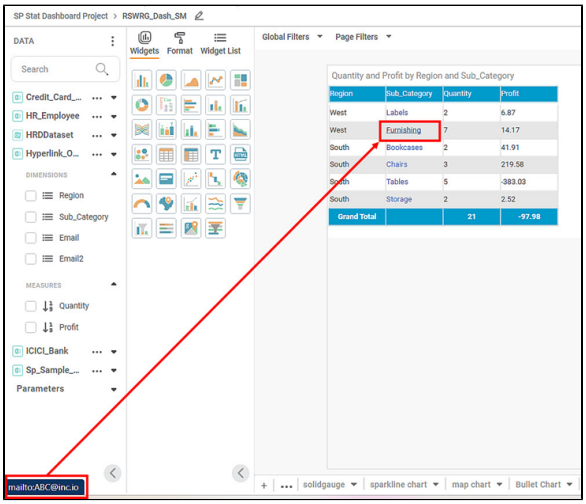


Now to hyperlink the Email Column to the Sub-category column,

1. Under *Format*, in the *Column* option, select the **Sub-Category** column.
2. Switch on the **Apply URL** toggle button.
3. From the *BASED ON COLUMN* dropdown, select **Email**.

You can see that,

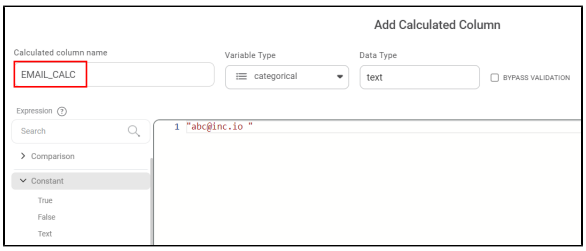
- Each value in the *Sub-Category* column gets hyperlinked with the corresponding email address(es).
- If you hover over any of the values, you see the hyperlinked email addresses in the bottom-left corner of the dashboard. For example, we hover over *Furnishings* and notice that two email addresses associated with it are displayed.



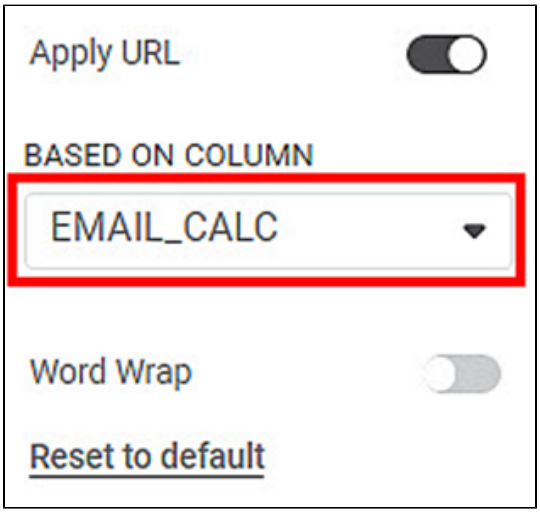
- If you click on the value, a Compose Email page opens in your default email service provider's account, with the email addresses mentioned in the recipient's (To) field. You may be asked to select the email service provider in some cases.

Now, you can use this link to send emails to the concerned recipient(s).

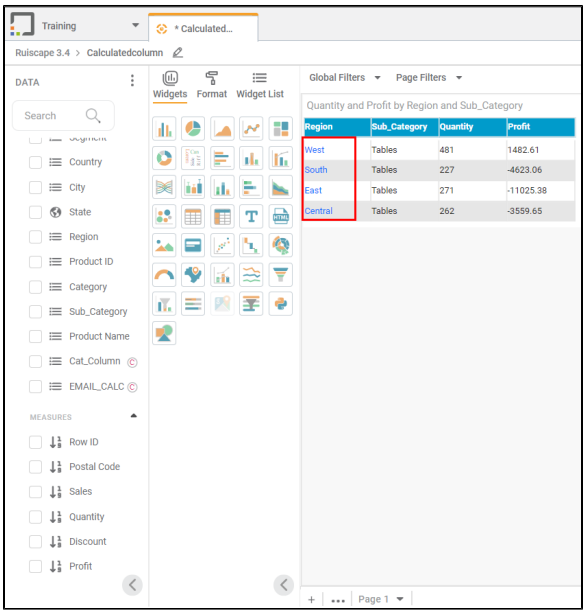
Scenario 2:
We create a calculated column *Email_CalC* and add an email address abc@inc.io using the *Constant* operator.



Next, as explained above, we hyperlink the *Region* column with the *Email_CalC* column.



If you hover over any value in the Region column, you see the same email address displayed in the bottom-left corner. Thus, each value in the Region column is linked to the same email address.



Now, you can use this link to send emails to the concerned recipient(s).

Note:	After navigating back to the Rubiscape application from the email application, you remain on the same page of the dashboard from which you navigated to the email application.

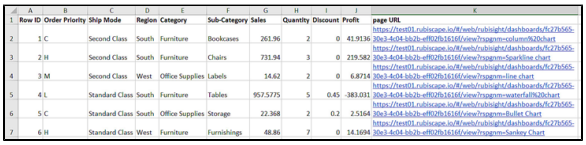
Your Rating:

Page Navigation On Same Dashboard

Suppose you are viewing a particular page of the dashboard. For a widget on that page, there is a reference to another page in the same dashboard. In this case, you can create and give a hyperlink of that page on the current page. When you click the hyperlink, that page opens in the *View Mode* in the same tab.
To create hyperlinks for different pages, refer to Creating Page-wise URL.

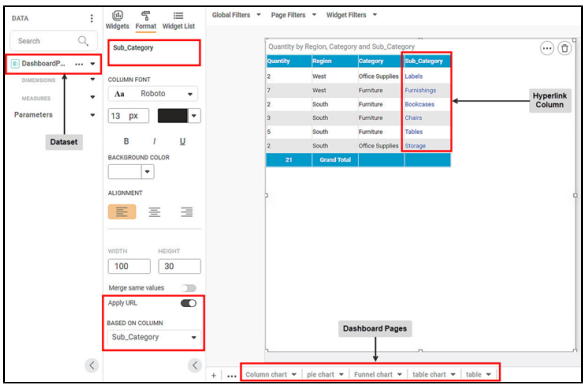
Example:

Consider a dashboard created using the dataset *DashboardPageURL*. It contains the following five pages; *ColumnChart*, *PieChart*, *FilterFunnelChart*, *TableChart,* and *URLPage*.
The dataset contains a *Page URL* column with links to different pages of the dashboard. One of the links contains a reference to Page12 which does not exist in this dashboard.

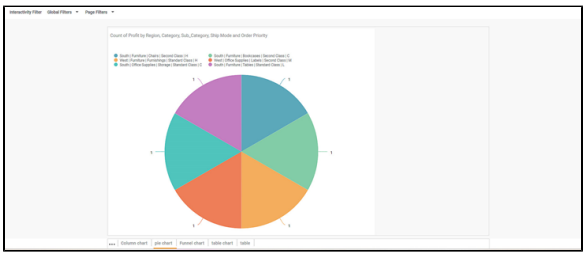


Row ID	Order Priority	Ship Mode	Region	Category	Sub-Category	Sales	Quantity	Discount	Profit	page URL
1	C	Second Class	South	Furniture	Bookcases	261.96	2	0	41.9136	https://test01.rubiscape.io/#/web/rubisight/dashboards/fc27b565-30e3-4c04-bb2b-ef802fb16160/view?rspgnm=column%20chart
2	H	Second Class	South	Furniture	Chairs	731.94	3	0	219.582	https://test01.rubiscape.io/#/web/rubisight/dashboards/fc27b565-30e3-4c04-bb2b-ef802fb16160/view?rspgnm=Sparkline chart
3	M	Second Class	West	Office Supplies	Labels	14.62	2	0	6.8714	https://test01.rubiscape.io/#/web/rubisight/dashboards/fc27b565-30e3-4c04-bb2b-ef802fb16160/view?rspgnm=line chart
4	L	Standard Class	South	Furniture	Tables	957.5775	5	0.45	-383.031	https://test01.rubiscape.io/#/web/rubisight/dashboards/fc27b565-30e3-4c04-bb2b-ef802fb16160/view?rspgnm=waterfall%20chart
5	C	Standard Class	South	Office Supplies	Storage	22.368	2	0.2	2.5164	https://test01.rubiscape.io/#/web/rubisight/dashboards/fc27b565-30e3-4c04-bb2b-ef802fb16160/view?rspgnm=Bullet Chart
6	H	Standard Class	West	Furniture	Furnishings	48.86	7	0	14.1694	https://test01.rubiscape.io/#/web/rubisight/dashboards/fc27b565-30e3-4c04-bb2b-ef802fb16160/view?rspgnm=Sankey Chart

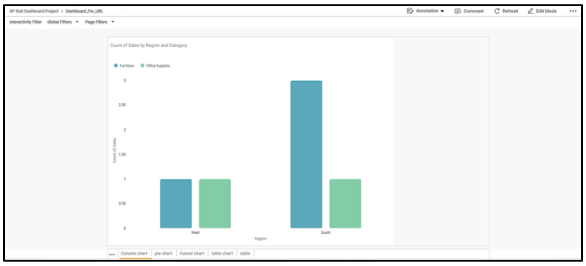
We plot a *Table* widget on the page *PageURL*. In this table, we hyperlink the *Sub-Category* column to the *Page URL* column. Refer to Apply URL.
You can now use these hyperlinks to navigate to any of the pages within the dashboard, while staying on the same tab.



For example, click the value *Chairs* in the *Sub-Category* column. You are navigated to the *PieChart* page of the dashboard in the *View Mode*.



Now, click *Storage* in the *Sub-Category* column. You are navigated to the first page of the dashboard, which is the *ColumnChart* page. This is because, in the dataset the Storage value is linked to the URL of a non-existent page *Page12*. Hence, the link redirects to the default first page of the dashboard.



Notes:	• For creating hyperlink of a page, the URL address of the page in the *View Mode* is used. • Whether you are in the *Edit Mode* or the *View Mode*, when you click the page navigation link, the page opens in the *View Mode* by default. • Type **?rspgnm=Page Name** at the end of the Page URL. • Make sure to type the exact page name/number as mentioned in the dashboard. In case the page name is incorrect, the link navigates you to the default first page of the dashboard. • For example, a page name *ABCD* is different from *abcd.* • You can name pages using simple words, numbers, alphanumeric characters, or special characters. In any case, the page name in the URL needs to be exactly identical to the that of the page.

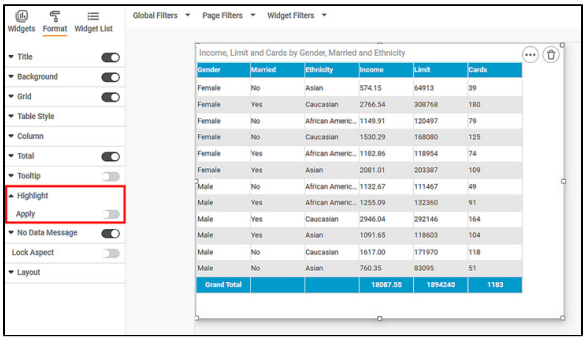
Your Rating:

Highlight in Table

The **Highlight** option is used for the conditional formatting of a widget. You can change the look and feel of the widget based on conditions that are configured.

The conditional formatting explained here highlights various data values present in table widgets like *Table*, *Cross Table*, and *Sparkline Chart*.

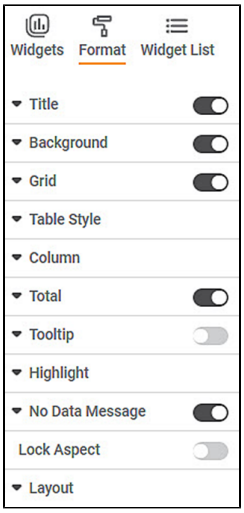
To use the **Highlight** option, first, we plot a *Table* using a dataset as shown below.



By default, the highlight formatting options do not appear in the same pane as they appear for other formatting options. They appear in a separate window where they are customized.

To add the highlight formatting conditions, follow the steps given below.

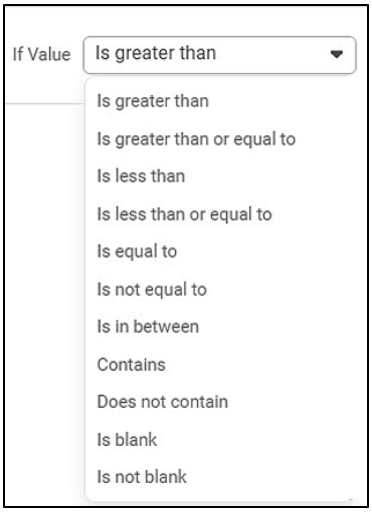
1. Click **Format** to view the table formatting options.



   The various formatting options available for a table are displayed in the pane.

2. Click **Highlight**, and then turn the **Apply** toggle button *ON* ( ).
   The *Highlight* page is displayed.
3. Click **Add Condition.**

4. Select the variable that you want to highlight from the **Apply To** drop-down.
5. Select the mathematical condition from the **If Value** drop-down.



6. Select **Constant** or **Column** from the drop-down depending upon the type of variable.

Notes:	• If you select a mathematical condition and *Constant* for which a value needs to be specified, enter the value in the field provided. • If you select a *Column*, then the adjoining field displays a *Select Column* drop-down. The drop-down lists all columns present in the *Table*. You can select any one of the columns.

7. To select formatting styles, click the **Formatting** drop-down.

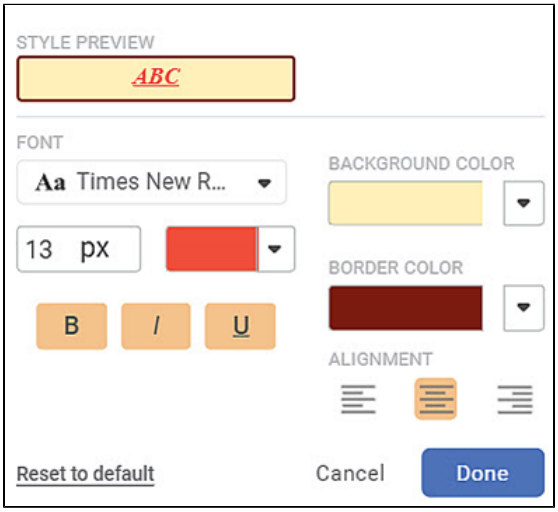
   The style options are displayed. You can select the

   - Font type, size, and color
   - Background color
   - Border color
   - Alignment of the highlighted value.

   You can also make the value bold, italic, or underline it.

Note:	You can highlight the entire row in *Table* and *Sparkline Chart* widget (containing the highlighted values), by selecting the *Highlight Entire Row* check box. However, this feature is not applicable to *Cross Table* widget.

8. After selecting the style options of your choice, click **Done**.



You can see the preview of the applied formatting style (

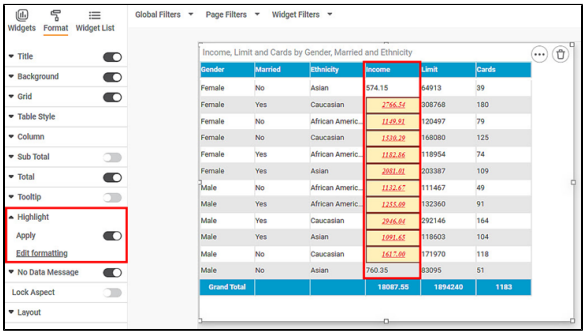
) in the **Formatting** field.

9. Click **Apply**.

The dashboard page is displayed.

The formatting style gets applied to the value(s) in the *Table* as per the condition(s) added.

Here, in the plotted *Table*, the values *>100* in the *Cards* column are displayed as shown in the figure given below.



Notes:

- Using highlight conditional formatting, you can highlight,
  - All types of values (N*umerical, Categorical, and Textual*) in *Table and Sparkline Chart* widget.
  - Only *Numerical* values in *Cross Table.*
- At any stage, you can clear the conditions and the applied formatting style by using *Clear All*.
- You can abort the selection of highlight conditions and close the *Highlight* page by using *Cancel*.
- If there are multiple conditions applied together, you can use the *Drag Indicator* icon ( ) to change the sequence of the conditions by moving them up or down.
- You can delete the applied highlight by using the *Delete* icon ( ) on the *Highlight* page.

Your Rating:

Total

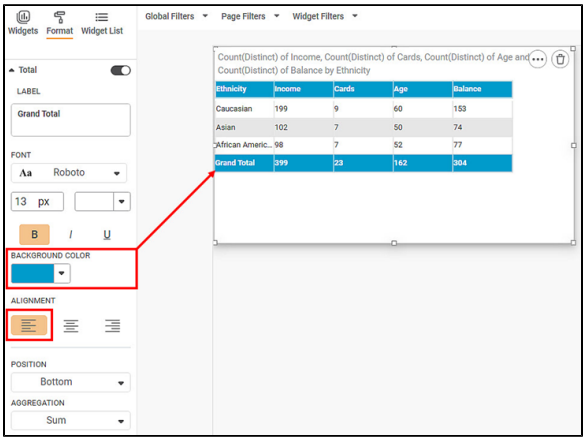
The Total formatting option is available in the Table chart.

The table given below describes different fields present on Total formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Label	It allows you to select the label you want to assign for the Total column.	—
Font	It allows you to change the appearance of the data label.	• You can change the text font, its size, and color. • You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.
Background Color	It allows you to change the background of the region where the title is displayed.	By default, the color is white.
Alignment	It allows you to select the text alignment.	The options are Left, Right, and Center.

To use *Total* formatting options, first plot a Table chart using the measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Table Chart of Income.

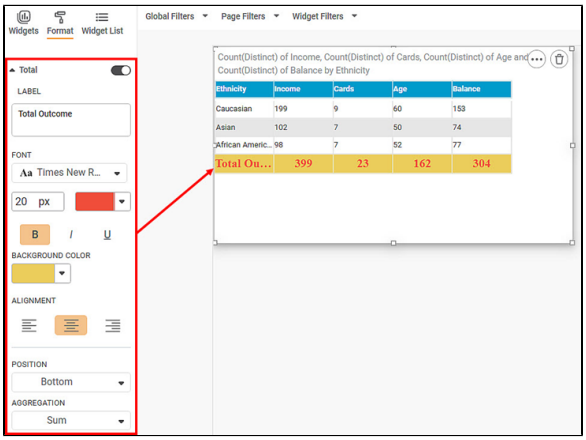
The figure given below shows an original image of the Table Chart.



Now,

- Change the Label text, font type, font size, and font color.
- Make the text bold, italic, and underline it.
- Change the text alignment.
- Change the Background color.
- Change the border color and width.

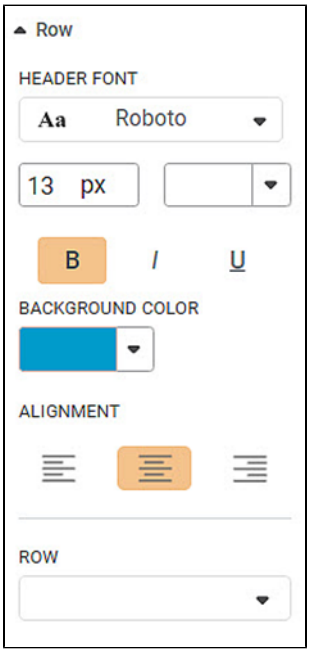
The resultant widget is shown below.



Your Rating:

Row

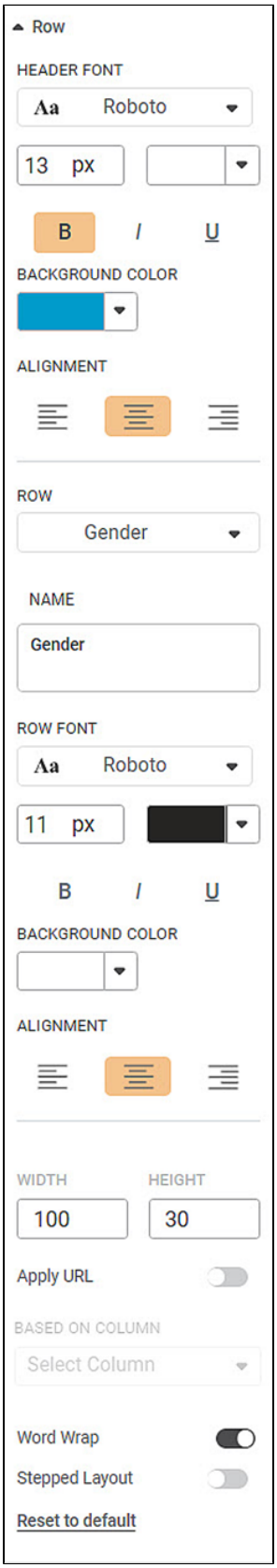
The Row formatting option appears under Cross Table.



The table given below describes different fields present on Row formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Header Font	It allows you to change the appearance of the Header row.	You can change the text font, its size, and color.
Background Color	It allows you to change the background color of the header row.	—
Alignment	It allows you to change the text alignment of the header row.	You can align text to Left, Centre, or Right.
Row	It allows you to select one or multiple rows.	You can change row properties as shown in the table below.

The formatting options after selecting a row from the drop-down, are shown in the figure below.



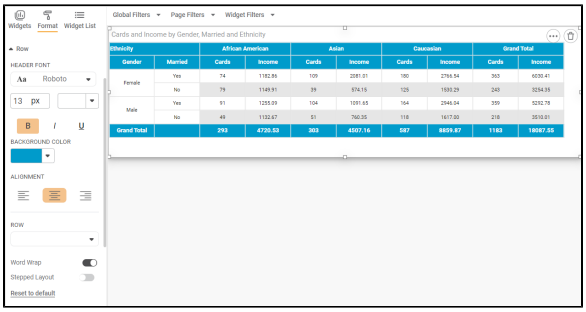
The table given below describes different fields present on Row formatting.

Field	Description	Remark

Name	It allows you to select a name for your row.	—
Row Font	It allows you to change the appearance of the selected row.	You can change the text font, its size, and color.
Background Color	It allows you to change the background color of the selected row.	—
Alignment	It allows you to change the text alignment of the selected row.	You can align text to Left, Centre, or Right.
Apply URL	It allows you to select the URL for the selected row.	Turn the toggle button *ON* ( ) to apply URL. For more details, refer to Apply URL.
Based on Column	When Apply URL is on, you can select the column name which specifies the URL.	This function helps you to navigate to a different dashboard, external link, and so on.
Width	It allows you to change the width of the selected row.	—
Height	It allows you to change the height of the selected row.	—
Word Wrap	This toggle button helps you to turn the word wrapping ON or OFF.	—

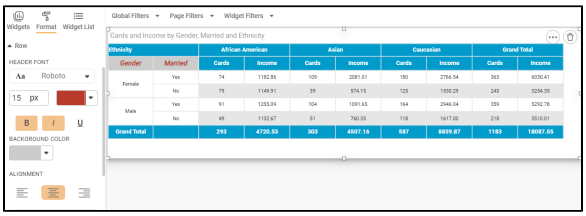
To use *Row* formatting options, first plot a Cross Table chart the measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Cross Table Chart of Average of Income and Average of Cards by Gender, Married, and Ethnicity.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Cross Table Chart.

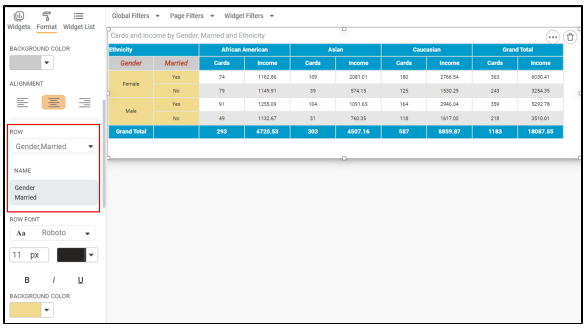


Next, change the font type, size, background color, alignment of the header row.

The resultant widget is shown below.



Next, we select multiple rows (Married and Gender) in this case and change the row font, background color, and alignment.



Your Rating:

Stepped Layout

In RubiSight, you can plot a Cross Table using multiple features from the dataset. A Cross Table contains the following configuration options.

- Rows
- Columns
- Values

The Stepped Layout option is available under *Row* in Cross Table formatting options.

Stepped Layout is used to convert a list of data field values in a feature into a drop-down.

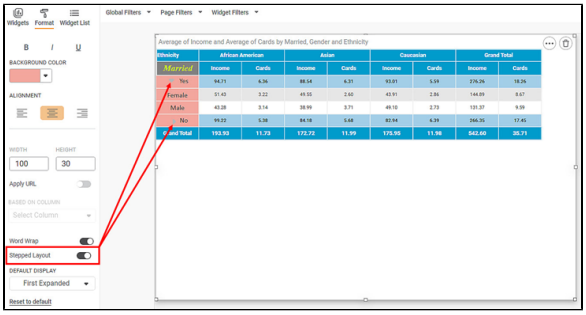
To view the effect of the Stepped Layout formatting option, first plot a Cross Table using dimensions and measures from the *Superstore* dataset.

Note:	By default, the *Stepped Layout toggle button* ( ) is *OFF,* that is, disabled.

In the example below, we plot a Cross Table by selecting

- *Married* and *Gender* as *Row* variables
- *Ethinicity* as the *Column* variable
- *Income(Average)* and *Cards(Average)* as *Value* variables

The figure below shows the widget with the **Formatting** view.



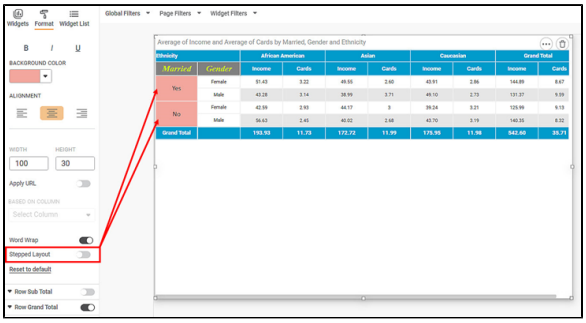
Observations:

In the above Cross Table,

- By default,
  - Row variables are displayed as the row headers
  - *Ethinicity* variable is displayed as main column header
  - Value variables are displayed as second-level column headers
- The *Married* values are displayed as row header in the first Column.
- The *Gender* values are displayed as row header in the Second Column.

To view the impact of enabling the *Stepped Layout* toggle button, follow the steps given below.

1. Click **Format** in the widget pane.
   You notice that the *Stepped Layout* toggle button is OFF, that is, disabled.
2. Now click the **toggle button** to enable it ( ).
   The appearance of the Cross Table changes.



Observations:

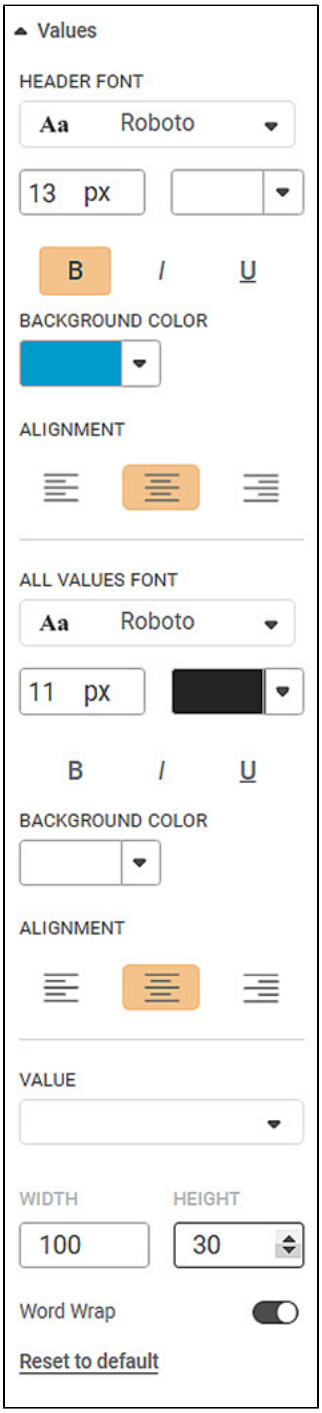
In the above Cross Table,

- The *Ethinicity* headers are displayed as Column heading in the first Column.
- The *Gender* values are displayed as a drop-down list in the first Column. It makes the Cross Table appear compact. As required, you can click the drop-down and view the variables.

Your Rating:

Values

Values formatting option is available in the Cross Table widget.



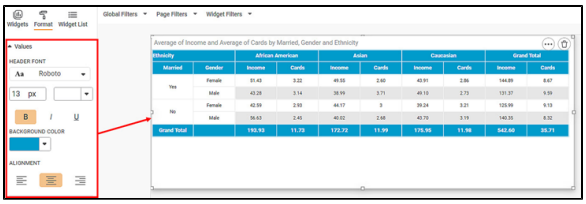
The table given below describes different fields present on Values formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Header Font	It allows you to change the appearance of the Header row.	• You can change the text font, its size, and color. • You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.
Background Color	It allows you to change the background color of the header row.	—

Alignment	It allows you to change the text alignment of the header row.	You can align the text to Left, Centre, or Right.
All Values Font	It allows you to change the appearance of the table rows.	• You can change the text font, its size, and color. • You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.
Background Color	It allows you to change the background color of the table rows.	—
Alignment	It allows you to change the text alignment of the table rows.	You can align the text to Left, Centre, or Right.
Width	It allows you to change the width of the selected row.	—
Height	It allows you to change the height of the selected row.	—
Word Wrap	This toggle button helps you to turn the word wrapping ON or OFF.	—

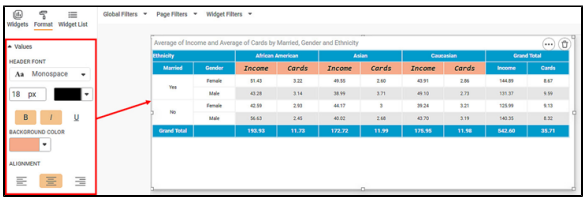
To use *Values* formatting options, first plot a Cross Table chart the measures from the dataset. For example, we plot a Cross Table Chart of Average of Income and Average of Cards.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Cross Table Chart.

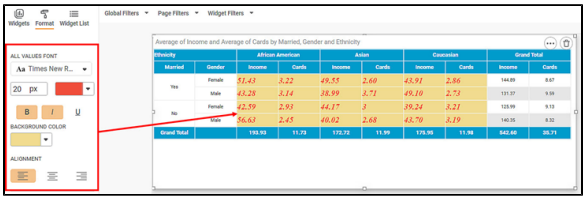


Next, change the font type, size, background color, alignment of the values in the Header row.

The resultant widget is shown below.



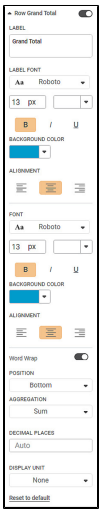
Next, we change the All Values formatting options.



Your Rating:

Grand Total

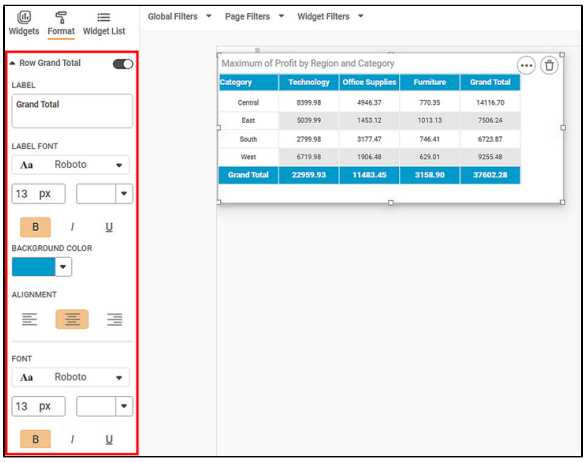
The Grand Total formatting option is available in the Cross Table widget.
By default, the Grand Total formatting options are not visible. Turn the toggle button *ON* () to use the Grand Total formatting options.



The table given below describes different fields present on Sub Total formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
ROW GRAND TOTAL LABEL	It allows you to specify the label of the Grand Total row.	—
LABEL FONT	It allows you to change the appearance of the Label.	• You can change the text font, its size, and color. • You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.
BACKGROUND COLOR	It allows you to change the background color of the label row.	—
ALIGNMENT	It allows you to change the text alignment of the label row.	You can align the text to Left, Centre, or Right.
FONT	It allows you to change the appearance of the Grand Total row.	• You can change the text font, its size, and color. • You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.
BACKGROUND COLOR	It allows you to change the background color of the Grand Total row.	—
ALIGNMENT	It allows you to change the text alignment of the Grand Total row.	You can align the text to Left, Centre, or Right.

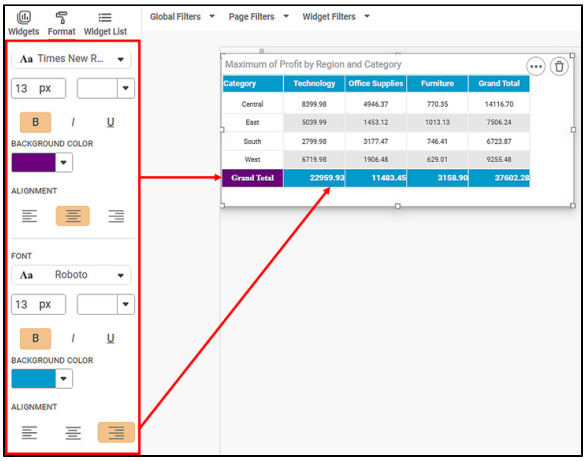
To use the *Grand Total* formatting options, begin with plotting a Cross Table as shown in the figure below.



Now,

- Change the Grand Total Label Text.
- Change the Label Font
- Change the alignment, background color
- Change the font, alignment, background color of the grand total row

The resultant widget is shown below.



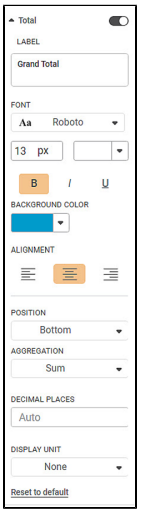
Your Rating:

Total And Sub-Totals

No table of figures entries was found.h1.Formatting a Table
You can format the tables that appear in various charts. Tables can be plotted standalone like *Table* and *Cross Table*, or they accompany other charts (like *Sparkline Chart* in which they accompany a *Line, Area,* or *Column Chart*). The table formatting options are explained below.

Total

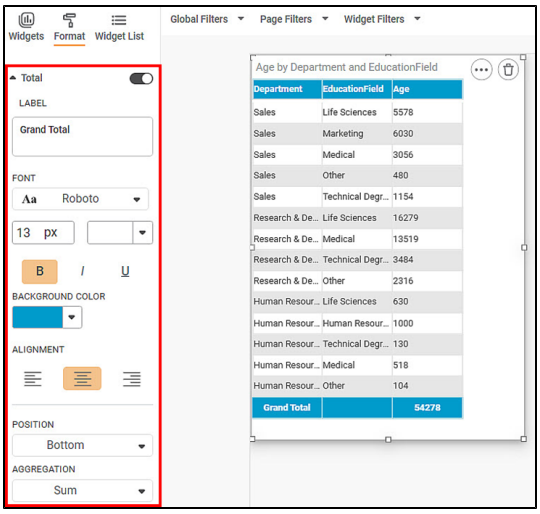
The total displays the Sum of the values for the column. The Total formatting option is available in the Table chart.



The table given below describes different fields present in Total formatting. These formatting options are applied to label and value.

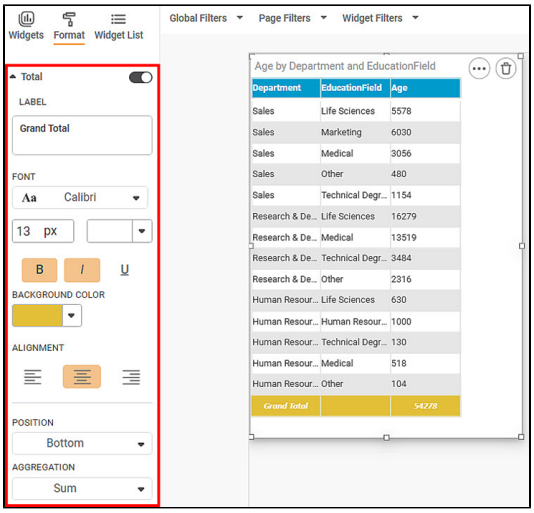
Field	Description	Remark
Label	It allows you to select the label you want to assign for the Total column.	The default label is **Grand Total**
Font	It allows you to change the appearance of the data label.	The default font is **Roboto, 13px, Bold, White** You can change the text font, size, and color. You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.
Background Color	It allows you to change the background of the region where the title is displayed.	By default, the color is #DD497E.
Alignment	It allows you to select the text alignment.	The default is **Center alignment**. The options are Left, Right, and Center.
Position	It allows you to switch the row position.	You can switch the position to either the Top or Bottom. The default is Bottom.
Aggregation	It performs the Aggregation function on the column for distinct Dimension. Display the total for the column.	The options are Mean, Minimum, Maximum, and Sum. The default is Sum.
Decimal Places	It allows you to specify the decimal places for the numeric columns in the Total row.	The default option is Auto. The value starts with 0.
Display Unit	You are allowed to select the display unit for the numeric columns.	The default option is **None**. You can select between Thousand and Lakhs. This is generally used for currency.
Reset to default	When you click this link, all the settings have defaulted.	

First, plot a Table chart using the measures from the dataset to use Total formatting options. For example, we plot a Department, Education, and Age Table. The table with default settings is displayed below.



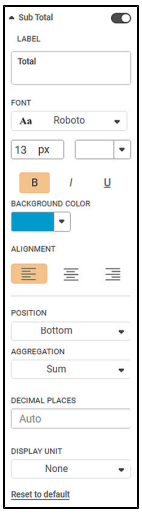
The Figure below displays the overall look and feel after modifying the following options:

- Decimal Places
- Position
- Background color
- Font parameters



Sub Total in Table Widget

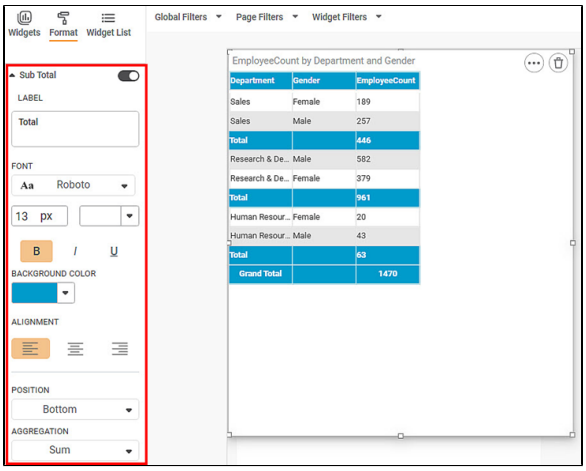
You can select more than one dimension in the Table. The Sub Total option is visible whenever there is more than one dimension to the table. The Sub Total option is disabled initially. When you enabled it the Sub Total is displayed. The Sub Total has the following formatting options.



The table given below describes different fields present in Sub Total formatting.

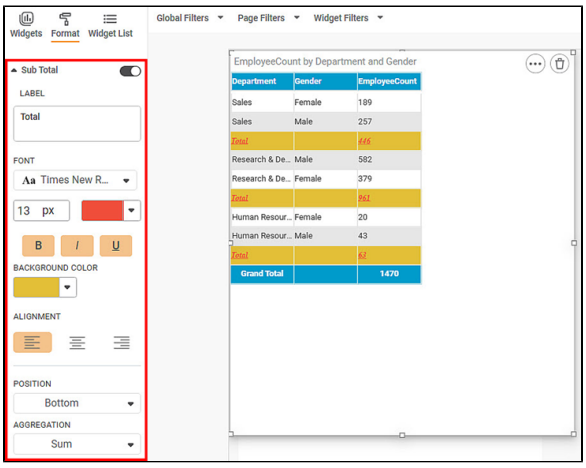
Field	Description	Remark
LABEL	The default	The default value is **Total**
FONT	It allows you to change the appearance of the Label and values.	The default font is **Roboto, 11px, Bold, #252423** You can change the text font, size, and color. You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.
BACKGROUND COLOR	It allows you to change the background color of the label Column.	By default, the color is **#ffd6e5**
ALIGNMENT	It allows you to change the text alignment of the label Column.	The default is **Left alignment** You can align the text to the Left, Centre, or Right.
POSITION	It allows you to switch the Column position.	You can switch the position to either the Top or Bottom. The default is **Bottom**.
AGGREGATION	It performs the Aggregation function on the column for distinct Dimension. Display the total for the column.	The options are Mean, Minimum, Maximum, and Sum. The default is **Sum**.
DECIMAL PLACES	It allows you to specify the decimal places for the numeric columns in the Total Column.	The default option is Auto. The value starts with 0.
DISPLAY UNIT	You are allowed to select the display unit for the numeric columns.	The default option is **None**. You can select between Thousand and Lakhs. This is generally used for currency.
Reset to default	When you click this link, all the settings have defaulted.	

First, plot a Table chart using the measures from the dataset to use Total formatting options. The formatting options are applied to labels and values both. For example, we plot a table EmployeeCunt by Department and Gender. The table with default settings is displayed below.



The Figure below displays the overall look and feel after modifying the following options:

- Decimal Places
- Position
- Background color
- Font parameters



Column Grand Total in CrossTable Widget

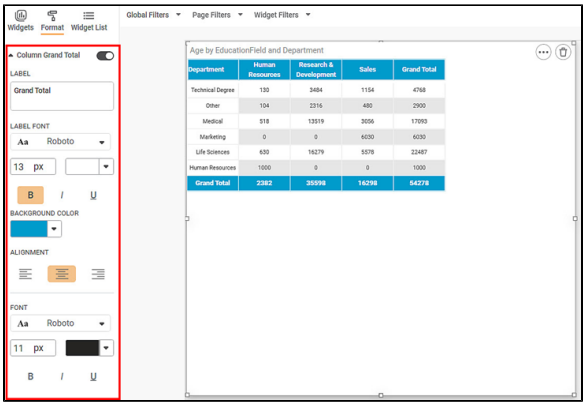
The Column Grand Total formatting option is available in the Cross-Table widget. The column Grand Total displays the total for each Row. The Column Grand Total has the following formatting options.

The table given below describes different fields present in Column Total formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
LABEL	The default	The default value is **Grant Total**
LABEL FONT	It allows you to change the appearance of the Label.	The default font is **Roboto, 11px, Bold, #ffffff** You can change the text font, size, and color. You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.
BACKGROUND COLOR	It allows you to change the background color of the label Column.	By default, the color is **#DD497E**
ALIGNMENT	It allows you to change the text alignment of the label Column.	The default is **central alignment** You can align the text to the Left, Centre, or Right.

FONT	It allows you to change the appearance of the Grand Total column.	The default font is **Roboto, 11px, Bold, #252423** You can change the text font, size, and color. You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.
BACKGROUND COLOR	It allows you to change the background color of the values in the Grand Total column.	—
ALIGNMENT	It allows you to change the text alignment of the Grand Total Column.	The default is central alignment. You can align the text to the Left, Centre, or Right.
Word Wrap	It allows you to Wrap the word so that the column width will not change.	The default setting is **On.** You can toggle in the **On/Off** settings.
POSITION	It allows you to switch the Column position.	The default is **Right**. You can switch the position to either the Right or Left.
AGGREGATION	It performs the Aggregation function on the column for distinct Dimension. Display the total for the column.	The default is **Sum**. The options are Mean, Minimum, Maximum, and Sum.
DECIMAL PLACES	It allows you to specify the decimal places for the numeric columns in the Total Column.	The default option is Auto. The value starts with 0.
DISPLAY UNIT	You are allowed to select the display unit for the numeric columns.	The default option is **None**. You can select between Thousand and Lakhs. This is generally used for currency.
Reset to default	When you click this link, all the settings have defaulted.	

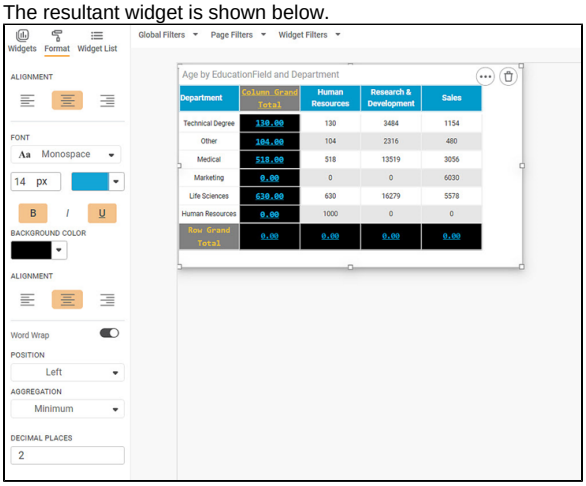
First, plot a Crosstable chart using the measures from the dataset to use Total formatting options. For example, we plot a table Age by Department and EducationField. To use the *Column Grand Total* formatting options, begin with plotting a Cross Table as shown in the figure below.



Now,

- Change the Grand Total Label Text.
- Change the Label Font
- Change the alignment, background-color
- Change the font, alignment, and background color of the Grand Total row
- Change Position from Right to Left
- Change Aggregation to Minimum
- Change Decimal to 2

The resultant widget is shown below.



Row Grand Total in CrossTable Widget

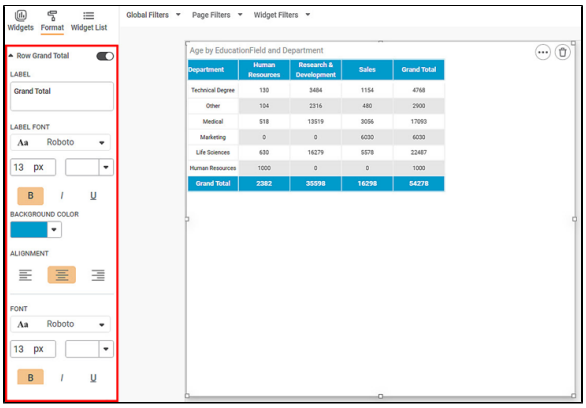
The Row Grand Total formatting option is available in the Cross-Table widget. The Row Grand Total displays the total for each column. The Row Grand Total has the following formatting options.

The table given below describes different fields present in Row Total formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
LABEL	It allows you to specify the label of the Grand Total row.	The default value is **Grant Total**
LABEL FONT	It allows you to change the appearance of the Label.	The default is **Roboto, 13 px, Bold** You can change the text font, size, and color. You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.
BACKGROUND COLOR	It allows you to change the background color of the label row.	By default, the color is **#DD497E**
ALIGNMENT	It allows you to change the text alignment of the label row.	The default is **Center** Alignment You can align the text to the Left, Centre, or Right.
FONT	It allows you to change the appearance of the values in the Grand Total row.	The default is **Roboto, 13 px, Bold** You can change the text font, size, and color. You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.
BACKGROUND COLOR	It allows you to change the background color of the Grand Total row.	The default color is **#dd497e**
ALIGNMENT	It allows you to change the text alignment of the Grand Total row.	The default is **center alignment**. You can align the text to the Left, Centre, or Right.

Word Wrap	It allows you to Wrap the word so that the column width will not change.	The default setting is **On.** You can toggle in the **On/Off** settings.
POSITION	It allows you to switch the row position.	You can switch the position to either the Top or Bottom. The default is Bottom.
AGGREGATION	It performs the Aggregation function on the column for distinct Dimension. Display the total for the row.	The options are Mean, Minimum, Maximum, and Sum. The default is Sum.
DECIMAL PLACES	It allows you to specify the decimal places for the numeric columns in the Total Row.	The default option is Auto. The value starts with 0.
DISPLAY UNIT	You are allowed to select the display unit for the numeric Row.	The default option is **None**. You can select between Thousand and Lakhs. This is generally used for currency.
Reset to default	When you click this link, all the settings have defaulted.	

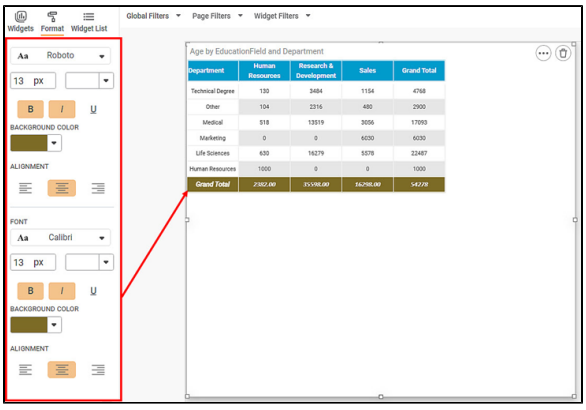
First, plot a Table chart using the measures from the dataset to use Total formatting options. For example, we plot a table Age by Department and EducationField. To use the *Row Grand Total* formatting options, begin with plotting a Cross Table as shown in the figure below.



Now,

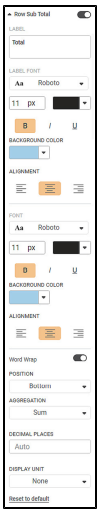
- Change the Grand Total Label Text.
- Change the Label Font
- Change the alignment, background-color
- Change the font, alignment, and background color of the Grand Total row
- Change Position from Right to Left
- Change Aggregation to Minimum
- Change Decimal to 2

The resultant widget is shown below.



Row Subtotal in CrossTable Widget

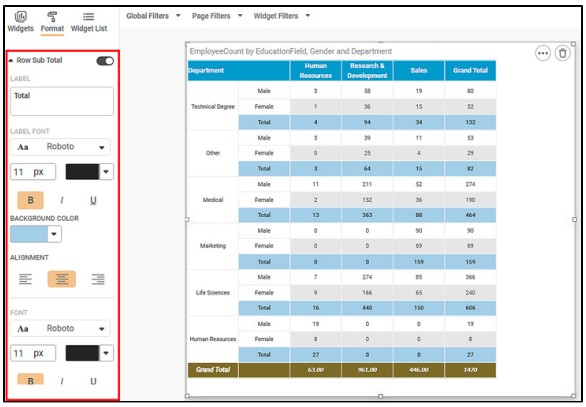
The Row Subtotal option is also available in the CrossTable widget. The Row Subtotal displays subtotal for the column and the row. The Row Subtotal has the following formatting options.



The table given below describes different fields present in Row Total formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
LABEL	It allows you to specify the label of the Grand Total row.	The default value is **Total**
LABEL FONT	It allows you to change the appearance of the Label.	The default is **Roboto, 11 px, Bold** You can change the text font, size, and color. You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.
BACKGROUND COLOR	It allows you to change the background color of the label row.	By default, the color is **#ffd6e5**
ALIGNMENT	It allows you to change the text alignment of the label row.	The default is **center alignment.** You can align the text to the Left, Centre, or Right.
FONT	It allows you to change the appearance of the Grand Total row.	The default is **Roboto, 11 px, Bold** You can change the text font, size, and color. You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.
BACKGROUND COLOR	It allows you to change the background color of the Grand Total row.	The default color is **#ffd6e5**
ALIGNMENT	It allows you to change the text alignment of the Grand Total row.	The default is **center alignment.** You can align the text to the Left, Centre, or Right.
Word Wrap	It allows you to Wrap the word so that the column width will not change.	The default setting is **On.** You can toggle in the **On/Off** settings.
POSITION	It allows you to switch the row position.	The default is **Bottom**. You can switch the position to either the Top or Bottom.
AGGREGATION	It performs the Aggregation function on the column for distinct Dimension. Display the total for the row.	The default is **Sum**. The options are Mean, Minimum, Maximum, and Sum.
DECIMAL PLACES	It allows you to specify the decimal places for the numeric columns in the Total Row.	The default option is Auto. The value starts with 0.
DISPLAY UNIT	You are allowed to select the display unit for the numeric Row.	The default option is **None**. You can select between Thousand and Lakhs. This is generally used for currency.
Reset to default	When you click this link, all the settings have defaulted.	

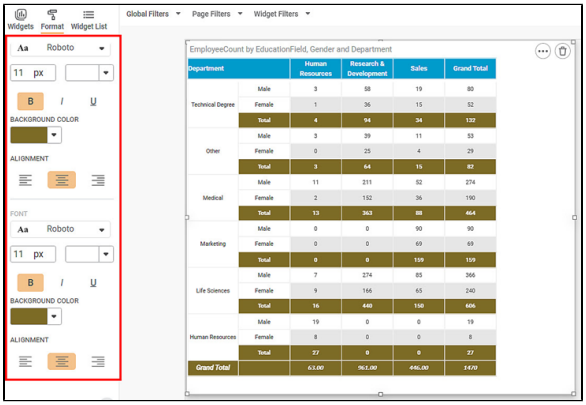
First, plot a Table chart using the measures from the dataset to use Total formatting options. For example, we plot a table EmployeeCount by, EducationFiled, Gender, and Department. To use the *Row Subtotal* formatting options, begin with plotting a Cross Table as shown in the figure below.



Now,

- Change the Subtotal Label Text.
- Change the Label Font
- Change the alignment, background-color
- Change the font, alignment, and background color of the Grand Total row
- Change Position from Bottom to Top
- Change Decimal to 2

The resultant widget is shown below.



Column Subtotal in CrossTable Widget

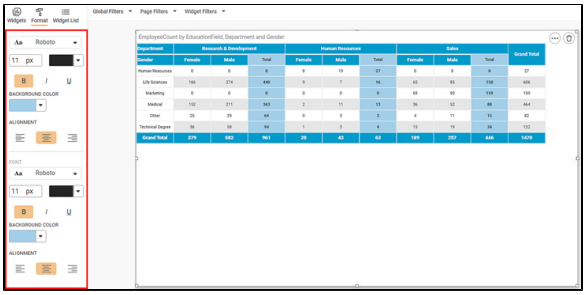
The Column Subtotal option is also available in the CrossTable widget. The Column Subtotal displays subtotal for the row and the column. The Column Subtotal has the following formatting options.

The table given below describes different fields present in Column Total formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
LABEL	It allows you to specify the label of the Grand Total row.	The default value is **Total**
LABEL FONT	It allows you to change the appearance of the Label.	The default is **Roboto, 11 px, Bold** You can change the text font, size, and color. You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.
BACKGROUND COLOR	It allows you to change the background color of the label row.	By default, the color is **#ffd6e5**
ALIGNMENT	It allows you to change the text alignment of the label row.	The default is **center** alignment. You can align the text to the Left, Centre, or Right.

FONT	It allows you to change the appearance of the Grand Total row.	The default is **Roboto, 11 px, Bold** You can change the text font, size, and color. You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.
BACKGROUND COLOR	It allows you to change the background color of the Grand Total row.	The default color is **#ffd6e5**
ALIGNMENT	It allows you to change the text alignment of the Grand Total row.	The default is **center** alignment. You can align the text to the Left, Centre, or Right.
Word Wrap	It allows you to Wrap the word so that the column width will not change.	The default setting is **On.** You can toggle in the **On/Off** settings.
POSITION	It allows you to switch the row position.	You can switch the position to either the Right or Left. The default is **Right**.
AGGREGATION	It performs the Aggregation function on the row for distinct Dimension. Display the total for the column.	The options are Mean, Minimum, Maximum, and Sum. The default is **Sum**.
DECIMAL PLACES	It allows you to specify the decimal places for the numeric columns in the Total Row.	The default option is Auto. The value starts with 0.
DISPLAY UNIT	You are allowed to select the display unit for the numeric Row.	The default option is **None**. You can select between Thousand and Lakhs. This is generally used for currency.
Reset to default	When you click this link, all the settings have defaulted.	

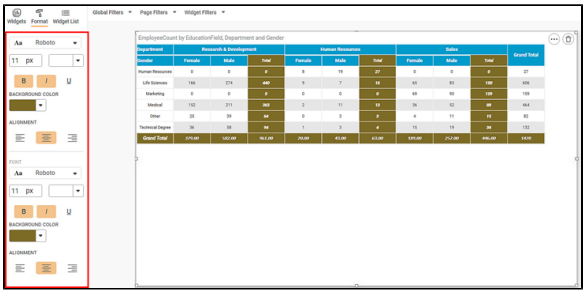
First, plot a Table chart using the measures from the dataset to use Total formatting options. For example, we plot a table EmplyeeCount by EducationField, Department, and Gender. To use the *Column Subtotal* formatting options, begin with plotting a Cross Table as shown in the figure below.



Now,

- Change the Subtotal Label Text.
- Change the Label Font
- Change the alignment, background-color
- Change the font, alignment, and background color of the Grand Total row
- Change Position from Right to Left
- Change Decimal to 2

The resultant widget is shown below.



Your Rating:

- Total
- Sub Total in Table Widget
- Column Grand Total in CrossTable Widget
- Row Grand Total in CrossTable Widget
- Row Subtotal in CrossTable Widget

- Column Subtotal in CrossTable Widget

Formatting Custom Charts

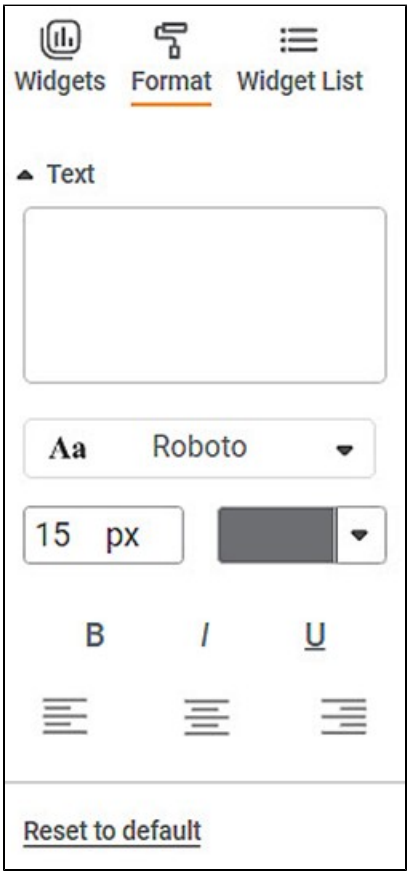
RubiSight provides three charts which are different than the rest of the charts. They are -

- Text
- HTML
- Image

Your Rating:

Text

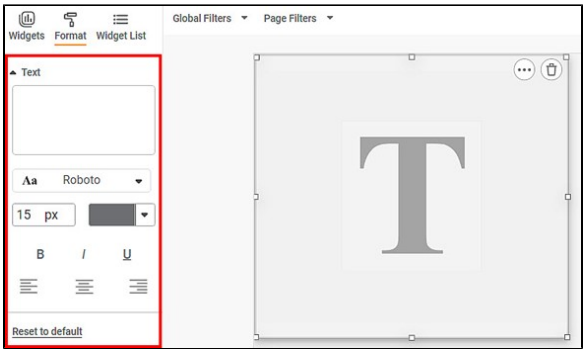
The Text formatting option is available in the Text widget.



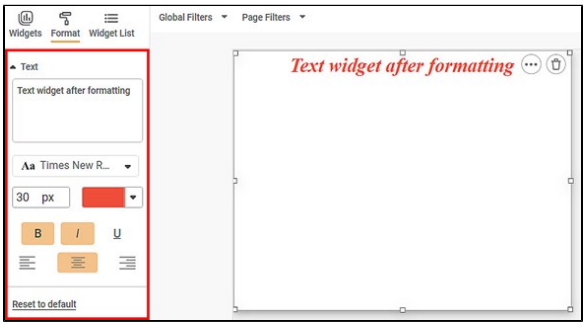
The table given below describes different fields present on Text widget formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Text	It allows you to edit the text shown in the Text Chart.	—
Text Font	It allows you to change the appearance of the Title Text.	• You can change the text font, its size, and color. • You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.

The figure given below shows an original image of the Text widget.



Now, change the Text formatting options. The resultant widget is shown below.



Your Rating:

Text Background

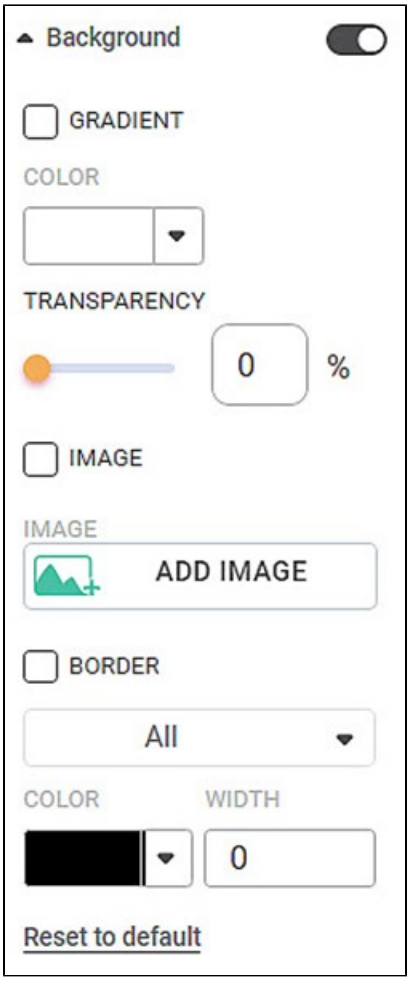
In RubiSight, three *Background* formatting options are available for Text Widget.

- Gradient
- Image
- Border

The G*radient* and *Image* formatting options can be applied independently. *Border* can be applied along with both, *Gradient* and *Image*.

The *Background* formatting options are not visible by default. Click the toggle button ON ( ) to format the Text Widget background.

Also, to access all the *Gradient* formatting options, select the **Gradient** check box.



The table given below describes different fields present under *Background* on the Text Widget's *Format* pane.

Field		Description	Remark
Gradient	Color 1	It allows you to select the primary color for the background of the Text Widget.	• The default color is *White*. • Several standard and customized colors are available in the drop-down.
	Color 2	It allows you to select the gradient color for the background of the Text Widget.	• The default color is *White*. • Several standard and customized colors are available in the drop-down.

	Gradient Direction	It allows you to select the position of the *Gradient* in the background of the Text Widget.	• The default position is *to bottom*.
			• The available options are,
			  • to bottom
			  • to top
			  • to right
			  • to left
			  • to top left
			  • to bottom left
			  • to top right
			  • to bottom right
			• *Gradient Direction* is applicable only when *Color 2* is selected.

Image	Add Image	It allows you to select an image for the background.	• When you select an image for the background, the *Gradient* check box is automatically disabled. • The image files with .jpg, .jpeg, .gif, and .png extensions are currently supported in this formatting option.

Border	Border	It allows you to select a border for the Text Widget.	• The default value is *All*. It applies border to all four edges of the widget.
			• You can also apply border to individual edges of the widget.
			• The available options are,
			  • All
			  • Top
			  • Bottom
			  • Left

	Color	It allows you to select the border color.	The default color is *Black*.
	Width	It allows you to select the border width.	The default width is zero; that is, there is no border to the widget.

To use *Background* formatting options, first plot a Text Widget. For example, we plot a Text Widget with the following message –

*"**Welcome to Rubiscape**"*

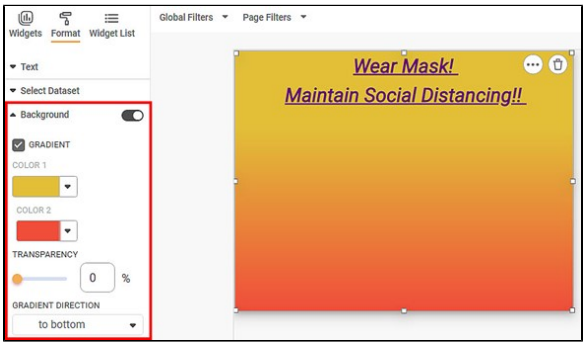
The figure given below shows an original image of the Text Widget. By default, there is no background applied to the widget.

Notes:	• You can change the font type, size, color, and alignment of the text. • You can make the text bold, italic, and underline it.

To add a gradient color as a background,

- Change *Color 1* and *Color 2*.
- Select the *Gradient Direction*.

The resultant Text Widget is shown below.



Notes:	• If you do not select the *Gradient* check box, you can select only *Color 1*, which is the primary color. You can select any basic color which then becomes the default background color. • If you click the *Background* toggle button OFF and then ON again, the background color selected in *Color 1* remains unchanged.

To add an image as a background,

- Select the **Image** check box.
- Click **Add Image** to select an image from your local machine, a shared network location, or the web.

Note:	If you want to add an image from the web as a background, the image should first be downloaded to your local machine.

The resultant Text Widget is shown below.

Also, to apply border to the Text Widget,

- Select the **Border** check box.
- Select the border orientation from the **Border** drop-down.
- Select the border color from the **Colour** drop-down.
- Select the border width from the **Width** drop-down.

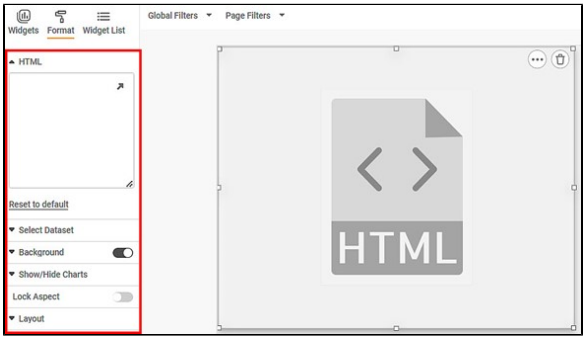
The resultant Text Widget is shown below.

Your Rating:

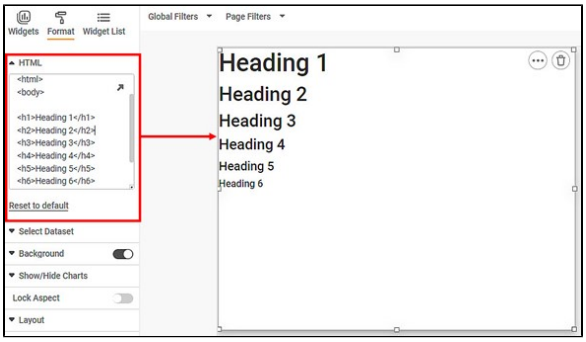
HTML

The HTML formatting option is available in the HTML widget.

The figure given below shows an original image of the HTML widget.



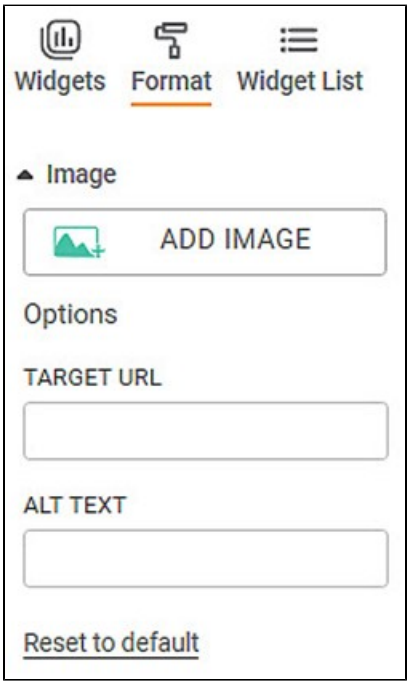
Now, add HTML code. The resultant widget is shown below.



Your Rating:

Image

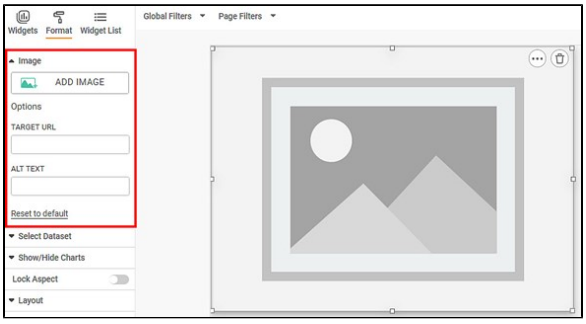
The Image formatting option is available in the Image widget.



The table given below describes different fields present on Image formatting.

Field	Description	Remark
Add Image	It allows you to select an image from your local machine or shared network location.	—
Target URL	It allows you to specify an URL from where an image will be shown.	—
ALT Text	It allows you to enter alternative text to be shown in case the application fails to load the image for any reason.	—

The figure given below shows an original image of the Image widget.



Now, add an image to the image widget. The resultant widget is shown below.

Your Rating: