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<https://www.graphomate.com>

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## Introduction

The topic of visualization is becoming more and more important for a fast and secure communication of information. Simple but meaningful representations of information support the decision maker better in capturing correlations, patterns or outliers than tables or decorative elements could - such as pie charts or speedometers. Good information design allows a quick and effective overview on their business.

The **graphomate charts** are our first product and through constant development it is still the most comprehensive. They are based on **six chart types** that can be aligned horizontally and vertically. So you can easily and exhaustively implement the recommendations of the International Business Communication Standards (**IBCS**).

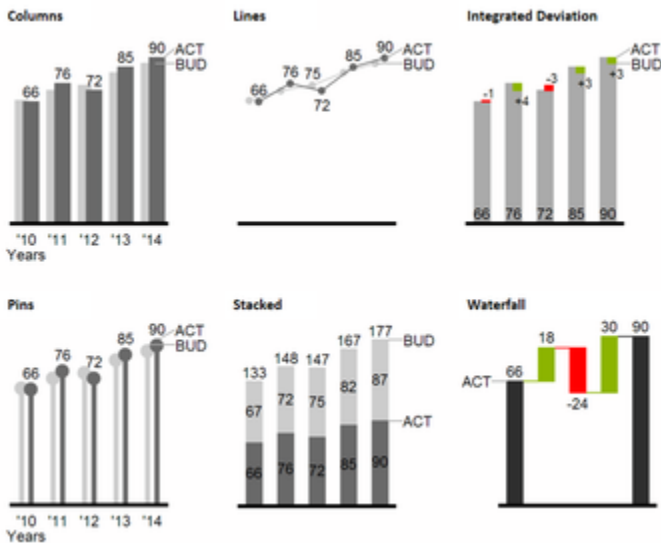
In addition to bar and column diagrams, you can use needle and stack diagrams, but also waterfall diagrams - e.g. for P&L or contribution margin calculations - to map a notation according to IBCS.

In the following we describe the properties of the graphomate charts and the possibility to configure them in our user interface. This user interface is almost identical in all BI front ends - Power BI, Tableau, SAP Analytics Cloud and Lumira Designer. Formatting settings of graphomate charts can be stored on the graphomate server and used in other environments.

## Introductory Examples

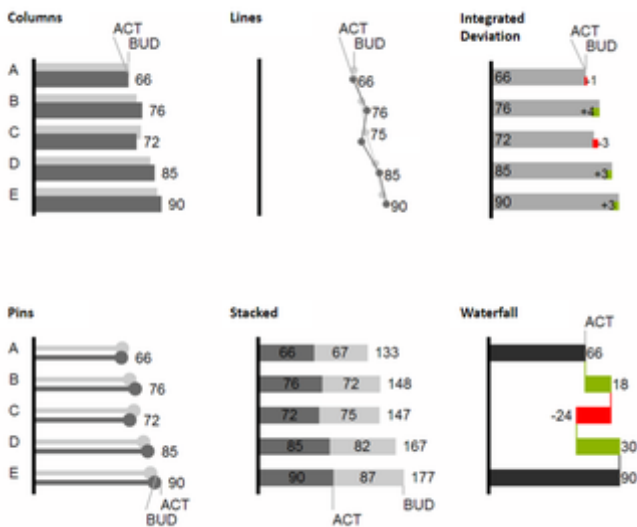
### Chart Types

graphomate charts offer a wide range of chart types which can be extensively customized according to your reporting requirements. We distinguish between the following chart types:



We recommend these chart types for visualization of developments over time.

For the comparison of structures or hierarchies we recommend the use of charts with a vertical category axis:

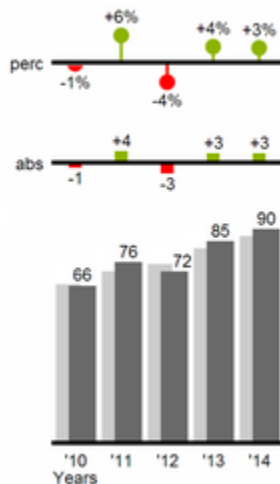


All charts can always be used in vertical or horizontal orientation. The Comparison Group enables you to use the same scales. Each chart must be assigned to the same Comparison Group. It is possible to use up to 12 data series – either consecutively or – in a stacked chart - on top of each other. The name of a data series can be displayed at the data series itself or alternatively on the axis of the base chart.

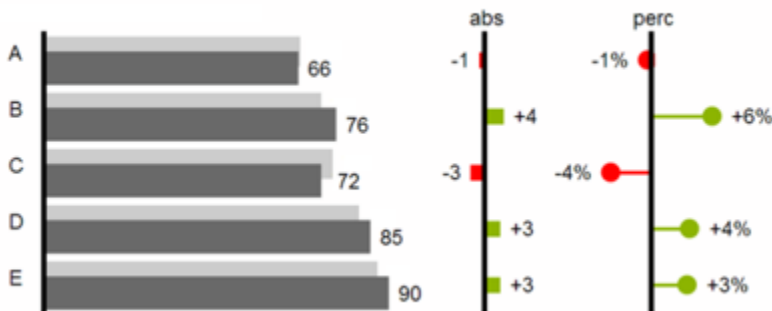
### Deviation Axes

With a simple mouse click, *graphomate charts* enables you to set additional axes above all chart types, which display the percentage or absolute deviations between two data series. Of course you can name the deviation series and display the names in the chart.

columns with deviation axes



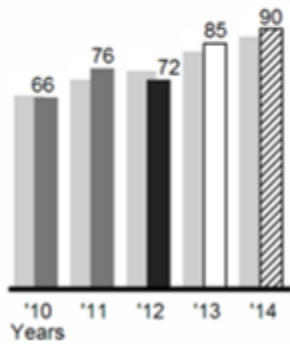
columns with deviation axes



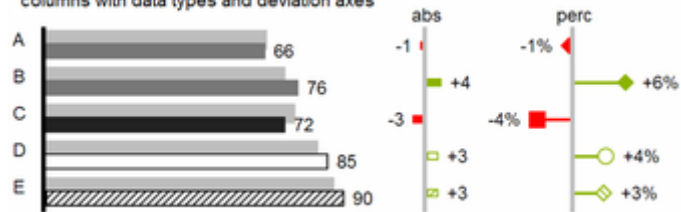
### Scenarios (previously Data Types)

Furthermore, each element of a chart can be formatted independently. This is achieved by using the *Scenarios*. These *Scenarios* enable you to use a customized visual language for your company. *Scenarios* are defined in the *Scenarios Definition* and then they are attributed to each element of a *Data Series* on the tab *Data*. The color, filling, shape and width of the chart elements can be defined by using *Scenarios*. Please note that the use of *Scenarios* affects the deviation axes: The *Scenario* of the *Subtrahend* can be seen in the elements, the *Scenario* of the *Minuend* is used in the axis – as long as the axis has a thickness of at least 3 px.

### columns with data types and deviation axes



columns with data types and deviation axes



## Installation

In the SAP Analytics Cloud the graphomate extensions are installed as so-called 'Custom Widget'.

The upload of the contribution.json is done as described below::

1. Choose from Main Menu / Browse / Custom Widgets
2. Use the '+'-symbol to select and store the graphomate JSON

The graphomate extensions can now be used as 'custom widget' in the Application Designer.

## Quickstart

### Using a graphomate extensions in an Analytic Application and data connection (workaround necessary)

At the moment, SAP has not yet released the data binding via the SDK of the SAC, which is why a short script is required to bind data at runtime.

Data sources in the SAC Application Designer are currently always connected with widgets. Therefore it is first necessary to connect a standard table with a data source and to execute the desired selection. Afterwards the following script text can be used in the onInitialization script to transfer the data of the standard table to the matrix.

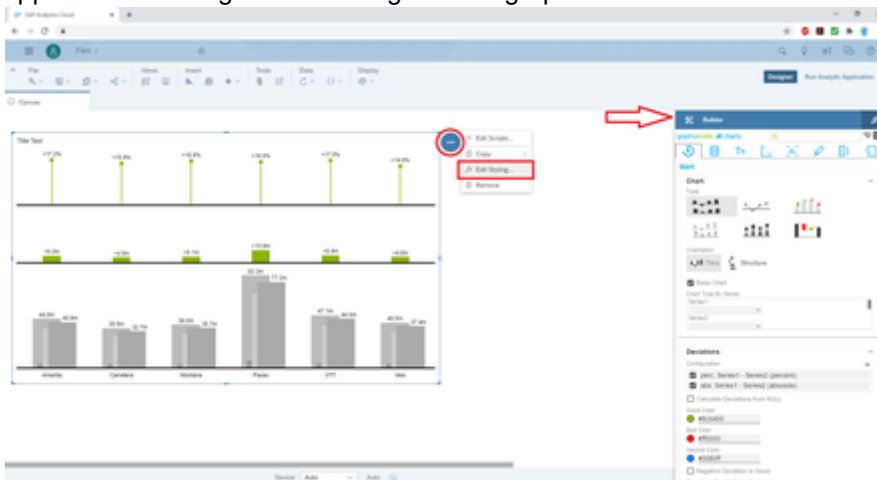
The following script should be used (for example *graphomate charts*):

```
graphomate_chart.setResultSetFromChart(Chart_1);
```

If the SAP standard chart contains configured deviations, these are interpreted as a further series and not as deviation in the graphomate chart.

### Open the graphomate property sheet (GPS)

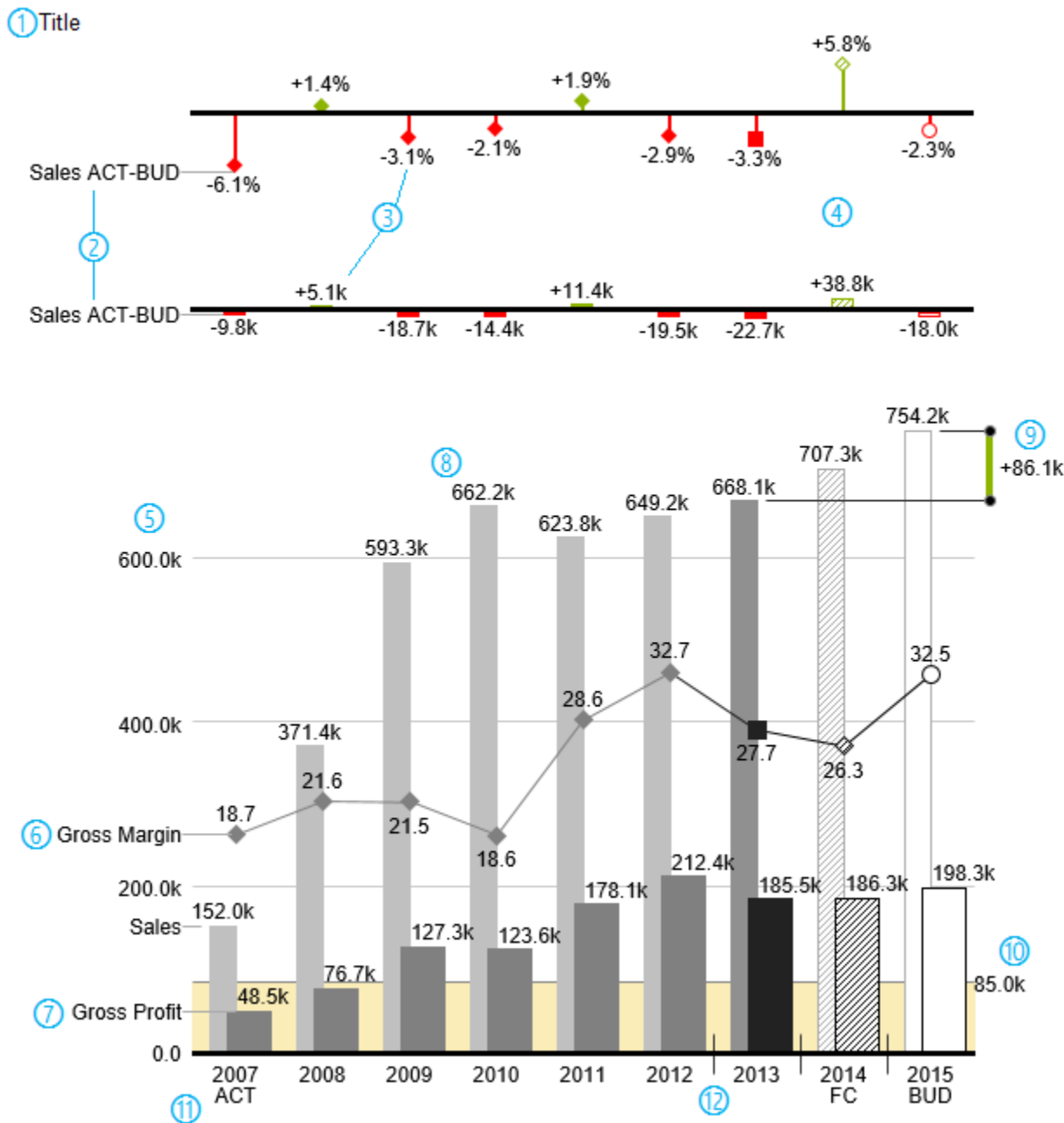
Settings for the components are set via the graphomate property sheet. Select the graphomate extension and go to the 3 dots next to the component. Then select "Edit Styling". The Builder Panel (red arrow) with the GPS should appear. Now configure the settings on the graphomate matrix as desired.





## Overview Visual Objects of the graphomate charts

These examples are valid for all chart types – in structure and time depictions.

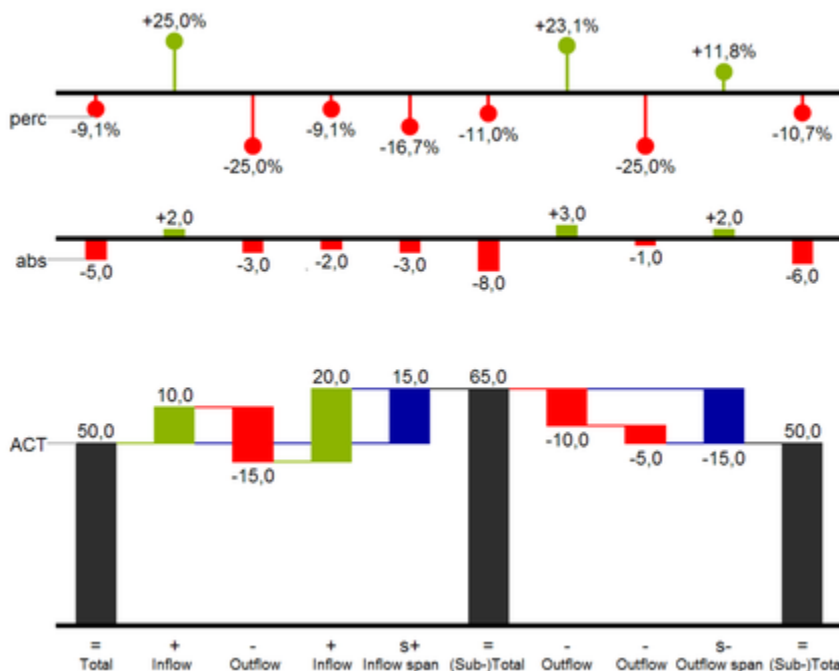


1. Chart title.
2. Percentage and absolute deviation between data series with data series labels.
3. Percentage and absolute data labels can be formatted independently.
4. By using *Scenarios*, the chart elements and axis carry information: deviation of forecast (hatched) to budget data is shown. Therefore the deviation axis is hollow.
5. A value axis with help lines can be displayed optionally for all charts.

6. Charts can be superimposed, thus enabling you to depict combination charts - in this case a line chart with data series labeling and data types for previous periods (grey rhombus), actual (black square), forecast (hatched rhombus) and planned data (hollow).
7. Column chart with two data series (-labels) and use of *Scenarios*. Sales are shown with lighter and narrower columns, which can be controlled centrally by the use of *Scenarios*.
8. Data labels are free to define. For example, use the apostrophe for the representation of millions.
9. Emphasize the difference between two elements with the function *Highlight*.
10. Scaling helper show different scales of charts.
11. Multi-line axes labels are automatically copied from the source data.
12. So-called *Separators* help to structure the category axis.

### Waterfall Charts

A waterfall chart – often also called a flying bricks chart or, in finance, a bridge shows how an initial value is increased (inflow) or decreased (outflow) by a series of values, which lead to a final value – if necessary with subtotals and spans. For a flexible use of the waterfall in *graphomate charts* an additional element has to be defined: the *Waterfall Calculation Path*. This element determines, whether the value to be shown is an in- or an outflow value. For further information to the *Waterfall Calculation Path* see appendix. It is, of course, possible to use the waterfall horizontally or vertically, just like all other charts. Additional deviation axes are also possible. Furthermore, *Scenarios* can be used for formatting. Please note that *Scenarios* will overwrite the colors of in- and outflows as well as the colors of sums and spans which have been defined on the tab *Chart Specific*.



Above you can see a visualization of the operators for the calculation path and their effects on the elements of the waterfall chart. The following table gives some more explanations:





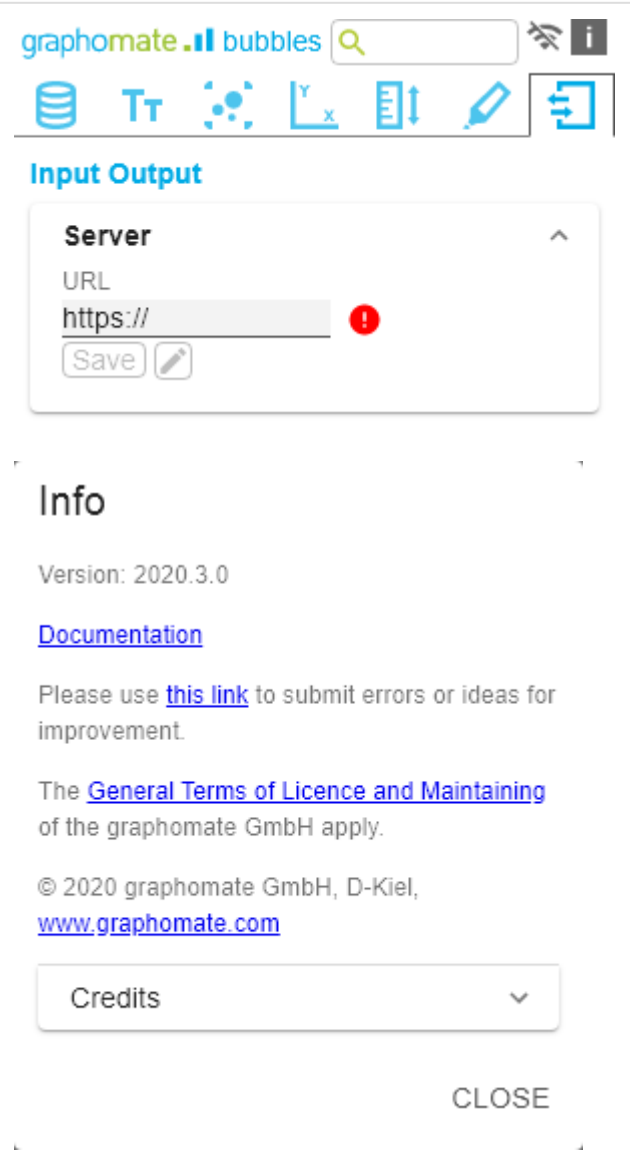
Function	Sign	Display
(Sub-)Total	=	Value is shown beginning at the axis.
Inflow	+	Increase of previous value and data label on the element.

Outflow		Decrease of previous value and data label on the element.
Inflow Span	s+	Positive overall change based on a totals item.
Outflow Span	s-	Negative overall change based on a totals item.
Neutral	0	Neutral position with own color scheme
Standard	„"	Difference to previous value according to data value sign (+/-).

## graphomate property sheet (GPS)

- Start Tab
- Data Tab
- Labels Tab
- Axes Tab
- Chart Specific Tab
- Emphasis Tab
- Scaling Tab
- Input Output Tab
- Default Values

The following usage structure can be found in all graphomate extensions with the graphomate property sheet (GPS):

<p><b>Search field</b></p> <p>Use the search field to quickly find a setting (example "Title") and change it.</p> <p><b>Connection to the graphomate server</b></p> <p> active connection to graphomate server</p> <p> no active connection to the graphomate server</p> <p><b>Info Tab</b></p> <p>In the header of the GPS there is an info symbol (  ). Click on the  icon to open a tab with relevant information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the version number of the installed extension (important information for the support)</li> <li>• link to the graphomate Support Desk</li> <li>• to the general terms and conditions</li> <li>• to the graphomate website and</li> <li>• a list of the software libraries used (Credits)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Checkboxes</b></p>	

An active property is indicated by a white check mark in the checkbox. To deactivate it, click on the checkbox again.

#### Additional Information

Legend

Tooltip

### Color Picker

You can enter the color value as HEX code or click on the colored circle.

Use the Color Picker or enter color values as HEX, RGB, or HSL code. You switch between these color models using the small arrows on the right side of the color picker.

#### Deviations

Good Color

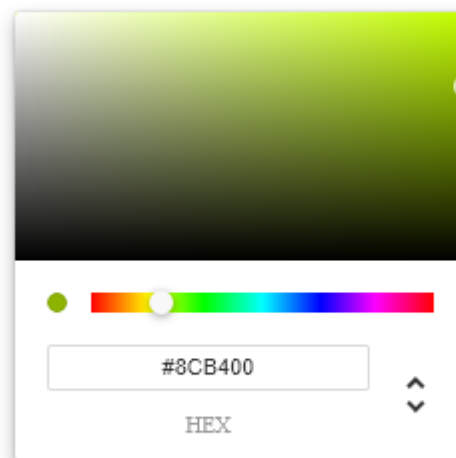
#8CB400

Bad Color

#FF0000

Invert

### Good Color




OK

### Adding new elements to lists

Click on the  icon to create new elements in a list.

### Removing elements from a list

Hover over the element to delete an object. The following symbol appears . Click on the icon to delete the selected entry.

### Filter Option

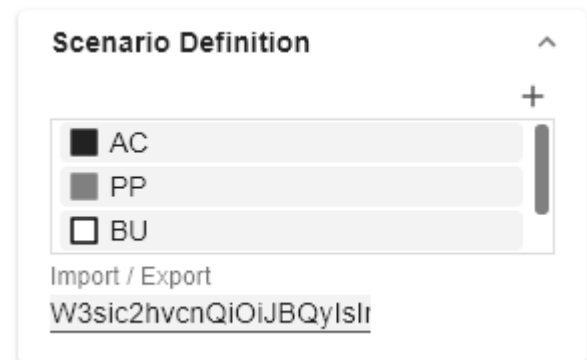
In some cases, it is necessary that several settings are only applied to certain key figures, dimensions or dimensional characteristics. You can use the filter option to define the combination to which the setting is to be applied.

In the example on the left, the desired setting is only applied to the key figure "budget". This can be, for example, a certain number formatting, a scenario or a certain icon for displaying the key figure.

Filter states can be defined in the following settings of graphomate extensions:

- graphomate matrix
  - Value Format
  - Calculations/Deviations
  - Scenario Assignment
  - Bar Chart Assignment
  - Pin Chart Assignment
  - Background Bar Assignment
- graphomate bubbles
  - Value Format
- graphomate pictograms
  - Pictograms/Icon Assignment

**Input mode: Field / comma separated list (csv)**



### Measures


Dimension


Measures ▼

Members +

budget ▼

OK

Properties with the  symbol allow the definition of settings on the graphomate property sheet in two

variants. The mode can be changed by clicking on the  symbol. The following modes are available:

1. per field: The value is entered per field. After one field has been filled, another field is created automatically.
2. As a list: The entry is made as a comma-separated list.


Example: Application of the scenarios to elements of a series (see picture)

The first series contains two forecast values (FC) and two budget values (BU). The second series contains only values from the previous period (PP). You can enter the assignment of the scenarios as follows:


Variant per field for series 1: FC (field 1), FC (field 2), BU (field 3), BU (field 4)

Variant as list for series 2: PP,PP,PP,PP,

### Scenario Assignment ^

Scenarios 1 

FC	FC	BU	BU	
----	----	----	----	--

Scenarios 2 

PP,PP,PP,PP,

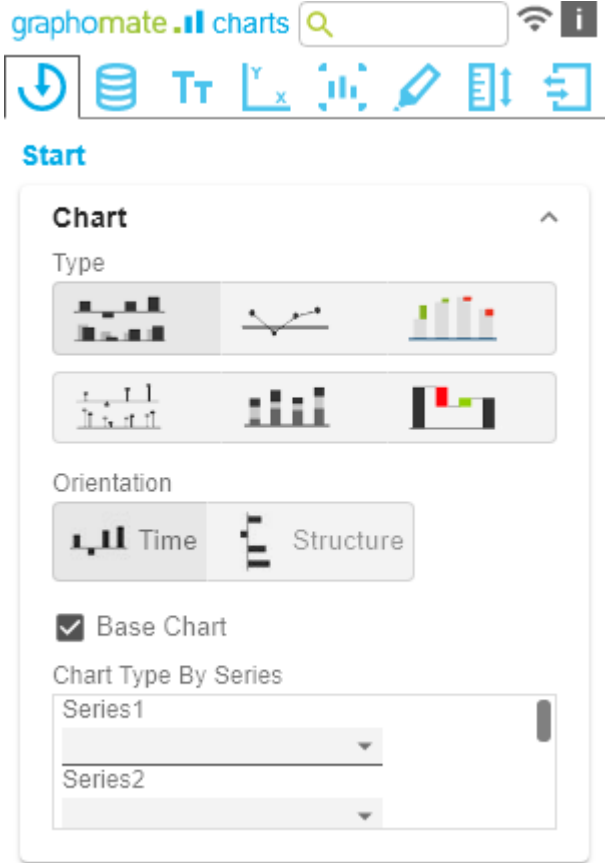
Scenarios 3 v

Scenarios by Series +

no items

- Scenarios In Axis
- Scenario Legend Enabled
- Scenarios In Deviations

## Start Tab

<p><b>Chart</b></p> <p><b>Type</b></p> <p>You can select the desired diagram type by clicking on the corresponding icon.</p> <p><b>Orientation</b></p> <p>All diagrams can be used horizontally and vertically aligned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• horizontal for developments over time (<i>Time</i>),</li> <li>• vertical for structural comparisons (<i>Structure</i>).</li> </ul> <p><b>Base Chart</b></p> <p>The Base Chart checkbox shows and hides the basic chart. This allows deviation charts to be used without basic charts.</p> <p><b>Chart Type By Series</b></p> <p>To display combination charts, select the desired chart type from the dropdown (<i>None, Bar, Line, Offsetbar, Pin, Stackedbar, Waterfall</i>).</p>	 <p>The screenshot shows the 'Start' tab of the graphomate charts application. At the top, there is a search bar and a toolbar with icons for home, data, text, chart, zoom, edit, and share. Below the toolbar is the 'Start' configuration panel. It has a 'Chart' section with a 'Type' dropdown showing three options: a bar chart, a line chart, and a stacked bar chart. Below that is an 'Orientation' section with two buttons: 'Time' (selected) and 'Structure'. There is a 'Base Chart' checkbox which is checked. At the bottom is a 'Chart Type By Series' section with two dropdown menus for 'Series1' and 'Series2'.</p>
<p><b>Deviations</b></p> <p><b>Configuration</b></p> <p>Use the + sign to create <i>deviations</i>, which are shown above the basic diagram. To remove a deviation, click the red trash can. By default, an absolute and a percentage deviation are shown. The checkbox (de)activates the visibility of a deviation.</p> <p><b>Configuration Pop-Up</b></p> <p>The checkbox <i>Enabled</i> sets the visibility of the selected deviation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Label</i>: Name the deviation.</li> <li>• <i>Type</i>: Choose between <i>absolute</i> or <i>percentage</i> deviation.</li> <li>• <i>Minuend</i>: The value to be used as a reference value.</li> <li>• <i>Subtrahend</i>: The value that is checked to see how far it deviates from the reference value.</li> </ul>	



**Calculation:**

Absolute: minuend- subtrahend

Percentage: (minuend - subtrahend) / |  
subtrahend|

The order in which these deviation axes are displayed corresponds to the order in the *Deviations Configuration*.

**Calculate Deviations from NULL**

Specifies whether deviations should also be calculated from NULL values.

**Good Color**

Here you can set the color for positive connoted values by clicking on the corresponding colored circle to open the color picker.

**Bad**

Here you can set the colors for negatively connoted values by clicking on the corresponding colored circle to open the color picker.

**Neutral Color**

Here you can set the colors for neutral connoted values by clicking on the corresponding colored circle to open the color picker.

**Negative Deviation Is Good**

This option inverts the color scheme for the colors of the deviation. For example, negative values can be displayed with green color when using the original colors.

**Deviation Bar Width for Scenarios**

The Bar Width applies to the bar width (*percent* or *absolute*) of the absolute deviations. (Applies if the option '*Scenarios in Deviation*' on the *Data Tab* is activated).

**Pin Line Black**

This option colors the needle line in the deviation graph black.

**Use Pin Head Color**

(De)activates the selected *Pin Head Color*. If deactivated, the stored color values of the deviations are applied (default: green/red)

### Deviations ^

Configuration +

perc: Series1 - Series2 (percent)

abs: Series1 - Series2 (absolute)

Calculate Deviations from NULL

Good Color  
● #8cb400

Bad Color  
● #ff0000

Neutral Color  
● #0080ff

Negative Deviation Is Good

Deviations Bar Width for Scenarios  
 50

percent absolute

Pin Line Black

Use Pin Head Color

Pin Head Color  
● #000000

Pin Head Shape  
 circle ▼

**Pin Head Color**

The head color of the needle in the percentage deviation diagram. The color is not applied to the needle heads in the base chart.

**Pin Head Shape**

Select which shape in the line chart is used for a data point. The following options are available:

- *circle*
- *rect*
- *rhomb*
- *triangle*
- *wedge*
- *none*

**perc: Series1 - Series2 (perc)**

Enable

Label

perc

Type

percent

Minuend

1

Subtrahend

2

OK

**Layout****Padding**

*Padding* in [px] sets a border around the diagram.

**Spacing**

*Spacing* also in [px] defines the distance between the basic and deviation diagram.

**Space Proportion For Base Chart**

Place that the Base Chart takes up. Formula for determining the space:  $\text{Factor} / (\text{sum of all factors})$

**Space Proportion For Deviation Charts**

Space that a deviation diagram takes up. Formula for determining the space:  
 $\text{Factor} / (\text{sum of all factors})$

**Layout**

Padding [px]

10

Spacing [px]

0

Space Proportion For Base Charts

2

Space Proportion For Deviation Charts

1

## Data Tab

### Series

#### Styles

An dieser Stelle definieren Sie das Styling einer Serie. Mit dem Series Style Pop-Up bestimmen Sie das Aussehen der Datenreihen, sofern Sie keine Szenarios verwenden. S cenarios überschreiben die *Series Styles*.

#### Import/Export

Kopieren Sie diese Zeichenkette um Szenarios in anderen graphomate charts Komponenten zu nutzen.

#### Visibilities

Legen Sie hier über die Checkbox fest, welche der Serien im Chart sichtbar sind sollen.

#### Element Offset

Der Parameter *Element Offset* bestimmt die Verschiebung der Elemente auf der Kategorieachse zueinander. Diese kann über den Schalter prozentual (*percent*) oder absolut (*absolute*) in [px] angegeben werden. Zur Verschiebung in Gegenrichtung können auch negative Werte verwendet werden.

#### Series Style Pop-Up

- *Color*: Definieren Sie hier die Farbe über den Colorpicker oder geben Sie einen HEX-Code ein.
- *Fill Type*: Als Füllmuster stehen zur Auswahl: Gefüllt (*Filled*), ohne Füllung (*Empty*), Schraffur abwärts (*Hatched Down*), dicke Schraffur abwärts (*Hatched Down Bold*), Schraffur aufwärts (*Hatched Up*), dicke Schraffur aufwärts (*Hatched Up Bold*), gepunktet (*Dotted*)
- *Shape*: Bezieht sich auf die Pinköpfe oder Linienpunkte. Folgende Formen stehen zur Auswahl: Kreis (*circle*), Rechteck (*rect*), Raute (*rhomb*), Keil (*wedge*), Kein Symbol (*none*)
- *Width*: Bestimmt die Breite der Elemente. Diese kann in Prozent (*percent*) der Kategoriebreite als auch absolut (*absolute*) in [px] vorgegeben werden
- *Font Weight*: Wählen Sie zwischen der Schriftstärke normal (*normal*) oder fett (*bold*).



### Data

#### Series

##### Styles



##### Import / Export

W3sic2hvcnQiOiJkZWZh

##### Visibilities



##### Element Offset

30

percent absolute

#### defaultSeries1

##### Color

#aaaaaa

##### Fill Type

Filled

##### Shape

circle

##### Width

40

percent absolute

##### Font Weight

normal

OK

## Scenario Definition

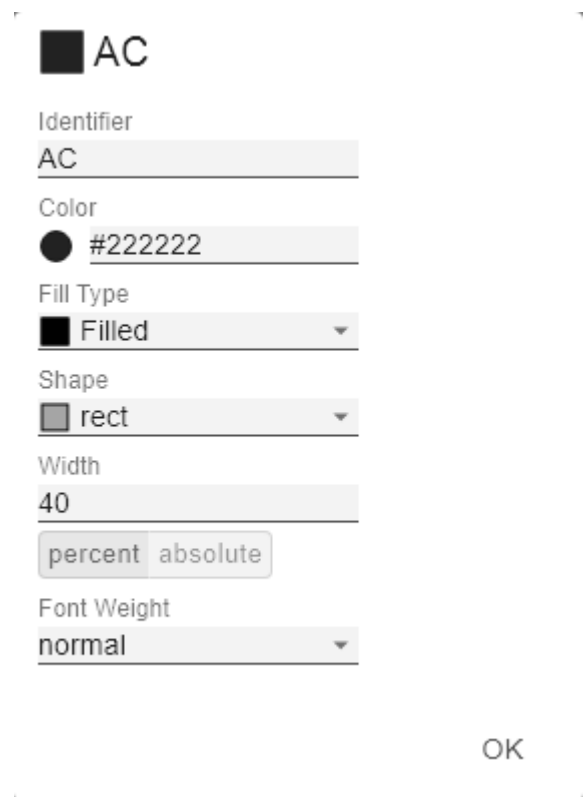
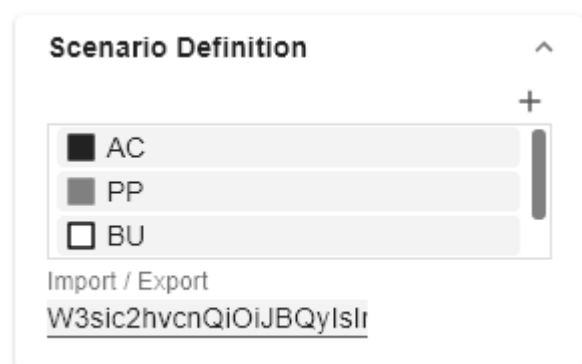
Das Listenelement enthält alle Definition von Szenarien in diesem Diagramm. Durch Klick auf das +-Symbol wird ein neues Szenario angelegt. Beim Hovern über ein Listenelement erscheint eine rote Mülltonne, die das Löschen eines Szenarios impliziert.

### Import/Export

Kopieren Sie diese Zeichenkette um Szenarien in anderen graphomate charts Komponenten zu nutzen.

### Scenario Definition Pop-Up

- **Identifier:** Vergeben Sie ein eindeutiges Kürzel für das Szenario
- **Color:** Definieren Sie hier die Farbe über den Colorpicker oder geben Sie einen HEX-Code ein.
- **Fill Type:** Als Füllmuster stehen zur Auswahl: Gefüllt (Filled), ohne Füllung (Empty), Schraffur abwärts (Hatched Down), dicke Schraffur abwärts (Hatched Down Bold), Schraffur aufwärts (Hatched Up), dicke Schraffur aufwärts (Hatched Up Bold), gepunktet (Dotted)
- **Shape:** Bezieht sich auf die Pinköpfe oder Linienpunkte. Folgende Formen stehen zur Auswahl: Kreis (*circle*), Rechteck (*rect*), Raute (*rhomb*), Keil (*wedge*), Kein Symbol (*none*)
- **Width:** Bestimmt die Breite der Elemente. Diese kann in Prozent (*percent*) der Kategoriebreite als auch absolut (*absolute*) in [px] vorgegeben werden.
- **Font Weight:** Wählen Sie zwischen der Schriftstärke normal (*normal*) oder fett (*bold*).



## Scenario Assignment

Die Vergabe der Szenarien kann über zwei Wege erfolgen:

1. Szenario pro Element einer Serie (*Scenarios 1, Scenarios 2 etc.*)
  - a. Ein Feld repräsentiert ein Element der gewählten Serie. Sobald in ein Feld das Kürzel des Szenarios eingegeben wird, erweitert sich die Reihe um ein Feld.

- b. Alternativ können Sie mit Klick auf den csv-Button die Eingabe über eine Komma-separierte Zeichenkette eingeben (Bsp.: AC,AC,AC,FC,FC, BU)
2. Szenario pro Serie (*Scenarios by Series*)
    - a. Eine Linie entspricht einer Serie. Geben Sie hier ein Datenkürzel an, welches für die komplette Serie verwendet wird.
    - b. über das +-Symbol können weitere Felder (resp. Serien) mit einem Datenkürzel vergeben werden.

#### Scenarios in Axis

Ist die Checkbox aktiviert, werden die *Szenarien* der ersten Datenreihe in den Achsen dargestellt, sofern die *Axis Thickness* größer oder gleich 3 [px] ist.

#### Scenario Legend Enabled

Bei aktivierter Checkbox, wird im Diagramm eine Legende mit den jeweiligen Szenarien angezeigt. Diese können später direkt im Diagramm über ein Dropdown Menü vom Anwender verändert werden.

#### Scenarios in Deviations

Ist die Checkbox aktiviert, werden die Szenarien in den Abweichungen (*Deviations*) dargestellt.

### Scenario Assignment ^

Scenarios 1 CSV

AC

Scenarios 2 CSV

Scenarios 3

▼

Scenarios by Series +

Scenarios In Axis

Scenario Legend Enabled

Scenarios In Deviations

## Labels Tab

### Value Format

With the Value Format you define the way values are displayed in the diagram. You can access the configuration by clicking on an element in the list.

#### Use Pre-Formatted Data

If this option is activated, the number formatting of the data source is used.

#### Value Format Pop-Up

Define the number format using the following options:

- **Locale:** Defines abbreviations, decimal and thousand separators for the respective language. You can choose between *en*, *de*, *fr* and *auto*.
- **Format Type:** Defines the type of number output. You can choose between *number* (decimal number), *percent* (percentage) and *ordinal* (ordinal number).
- **Abbreviations:** Defines the type of abbreviations for all numbers to be formatted. You can choose between *mean* (abbreviation of the mean value), *min* (abbreviation of the minimum value), *max* (abbreviation of the maximum value), *auto* (best-suited abbreviation for the respective number), *trillion* (trillion abbreviation), *billion* (billion abbreviation), *million*, *thousand* and *none* (no abbreviation at all).
- **Negative Sign:** Defines how negative numbers are displayed. You can choose between *minus*, *parenthesis*, and *none* (no sign).
- **Prefix:** The input value is placed before the number.
- **Suffix:** The input value is placed after the number.
- **Thousands Separator:** Replaces the thousand separator set by the selected *locale*.
- **Decimal Separator:** Replaces the decimal separator set by the selected *locale*.
- **Total Digits:** Defines how many digits the number may consist of. *Total Digits* is prioritized over *Decimal Digits*.
- **Decimal Digits:** Defines how many decimal places of the formatted number are displayed.
- **Scaling Factor:** The value of each data point is multiplied by the entered number to scale values.
- **Zero Format:** When the checkbox is activated, any data value equal to 0 (the number zero) is replaced by the entered value.



### Labels

#### Value Format

Use Pre-Formatted Data

Absolute

Percent

- *Null Format*: Any data value that equals *NULL* (no value) is replaced by the entered value.
- *Error Format*: If a data value is undefined or the result of an arithmetic error such as dividing by 0 (zero), the data value is replaced by the entered value.
- *Rounding Method*: Defines the rounding method. You can choose between *half up* (23.5 24, -23.5 -23), *commercial* (23.5 24, -23.5 -24) and *trim* (23.5 23, -23.5 -23).
- *Explicit Positive Sign*: Defines whether a positive number should always be preceded by a + (plus sign).
- *Description*: Defines a description for the set configuration.

## Absolute

Locale  
en-US ▼

Format Type  
number ▼

Abbreviations  
auto ▼

Negative Sign  
minus ▼

Prefix

Suffix

Thousand Separator

Decimal Separator

Total Digits (approx.)

Decimal Digits

Scaling Factor

Zero Format

Null Format

Infinity Format

Rounding Method

Explicit Positive Sign

Description (optional)

OK

## Value Labels

### Label Positioning

Determine the mode that controls the data labeling. Three modes are available:

- *none*: The data label is not displayed.
- *fix*: The data label is always displayed.
- *auto*: In case of overlaps, the data label is hidden or offset; adjustable by means of Collision Adjustment

### Collision Adjustment [px]

Adjusts the collision algorithm of the labels of the auto mode of the value labels. The smaller the value, the more sensitive the algorithm is to collisions. Negative values are also allowed. (Note: Bold labels are not considered by the collision algorithm, so they always appear).

### Value Labels

Label Positioning

Collision Adjustment [px]

Background

Background Color



**Background**

This option draws a colored area behind the *Value Labels*. With *Background Color* you define the desired color.

**Background Color**

With *Background Color* you define the desired color of the area.

**Label Picking**

If this option is enabled, you can use the subordinate settings to control which labels are displayed according to certain criteria. Consequently, only those labels that match the selected criteria are displayed. The following options are available:

**Force First Value Label**

The first label of a series is displayed.

**Force Last Value Label**

The last label of a series is displayed.

**Force Min Value Label**

The minimum value of each series is displayed.

**Force Max Value Label**

The maximum value of each series is displayed.

**Force Before Separators**

All values before a separator are displayed. This option depends on the settings under *Separators*.

**Force Peak Labels**

This option displays local minima and maxima. What a local minimum/maximum is can be controlled with the option *Minimum Peak Size in %*.

**Minimum Peak Size in %**

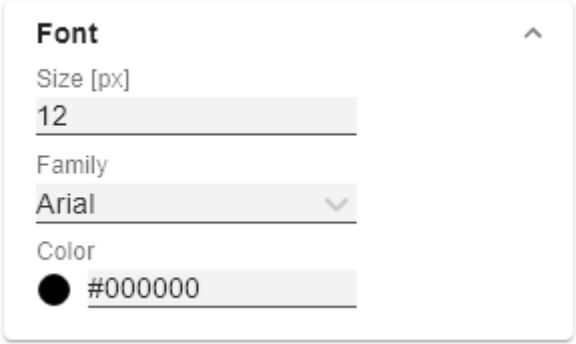


Determines how much values must deviate from their neighbors to be considered a local minimum/maximum.

**Check Only Leading Values For Peak**

The peak calculation only refers to the previous value; the following value is not taken into account.

**Font****Label Picking**

- Enable
- Force First Value Label
- Force Last Value Label
- Force Min Value Label
- Force Max Value Label
- Force Before Separators
- Force Peak Labels
- Minimum Peak Size [%; 0-1]  
0,15
- Check Only Leading Values For Peak...

<p><b>Size [px]</b></p> <p>This property determines the font size in pixel.</p> <p><b>Family</b></p> <p>Define the global font. You can choose between <i>Arial</i>, <i>Tahoma</i>, <i>Lucida Console</i>, <i>Verdana</i> and <i>Calibri</i> or type in the name of a font which is installed on your system.</p> <p><b>Color</b></p> <p>This property determines the font color as HEX code. Alternatively, the Color Picker can be used.</p>	 <p><b>Font</b> ^</p> <p>Size [px] 12</p> <p>Family Arial v</p> <p>Color ● #000000</p>
<p><b>Title</b></p> <p><b>Title Text</b></p> <p>You can enter a <i>title</i> for the diagram here. If the checkbox is activated, the title is displayed. Multiple-line texts are reproduced accordingly, i.e. the line break is adopted.</p>	 <p><b>Title</b> ^</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable</p> <p>Title Text</p>
<p><b>Series Labels</b></p> <p><b>Left/Top</b></p> <p>Activate the checkboxes to display the data label on the left/top of the data series.</p> <p><b>Right/Bottom</b></p> <p>Activate the checkboxes to display the data label on the right/bottom of the data series.</p> <p><b>Series Label</b></p> <p>Enter the desired labeling of a series manually.</p> <p><b>Max Series Labels Width [px]</b></p> <p>Maximum width of the data series labels, up to where the <i>p adding</i> is scaled. If this value is exceeded, the labels are cut off.</p>	 <p><b>Series Labels</b> ^</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Left/Top</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Right/Bottom</p> <p>Series Label 1 Series1</p> <p>Series Label 2 Series2</p> <p>Max Series Labels Width [px] 0</p>
<p><b>Category Labels</b></p> <p><b>Enable</b></p> <p><b>Max Width [px]</b></p> <p>If this value is greater than 0, it indicates the reserved space for the category labels in pixels. If the length of the</p>	

labels is greater than the specified width, they are shortened by omission points. For values smaller or equal to zero, the reserved space is calculated automatically. *Max Category Label Width* can only be set in *Structure Mode* and with deactivated hierarchical labels (*Hierarchical Label Display* set to *false*).

#### Suppress Repetition

Controls line by line (level x) whether repetitive category labels should be suppressed or displayed.

#### Hierarchical Label Display

Enables a hierarchical display of category labels. The category labels of each member are displayed in a separate column. The hierarchical display is only possible in *Structure Mode*.

#### Line Break Category Labels

The character or string in place of which category labels are split across multiple lines. For example, using a space for the label "ACT Jan 2001" would make it a three-line label.

#### Category Label Rotation [degree]

Specifies the angle by which the category labels are rotated. The rotation is counterclockwise.

### Category Labels ^

Enable

Max Width [px]

Suppress Repetition +

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

Hierarchical Label Display

Line Break Category Labels

Category Label Rotation [degree]

## Axis Labels

#### Left/Top

Activate the check boxes to display the axis label on the left/top of the data series.

#### Right/Bottom

Activate the check boxes to display the axis labeling on the right/bottom of the data series.

#### Axis Labels

Enter the desired labeling of the axis manually.

#### Line Break Axis Labels

The character or string where the axis labels are split over several lines (similar to the property *line break category labels*).

### Axis Labels ^

Left/Top

Right/Bottom

Axis Labels

Left/Top 1

Right/Bottom 2

Line Break Axis Labels

## Tooltips

If this check mark is set, tooltips are displayed on the diagram at runtime, showing detailed information for the corresponding element.

The tooltips cannot be activated in Power BI via the GPS. Please use the x Pane(area) in Power BI and activate the Quick Info setting to display the tooltips in the graphomate charts.

### Value Format Tooltips Pop-Up

Define the number format using the following options:

- **Locale:** Defines abbreviations, decimal and thousand separators for the respective language. You can choose between *en*, *de*, *fr* and *auto*.
- **Format Type:** Defines the type of number output. You can choose between *number* (decimal number), *percent* (percentage) and *ordinal* (ordinal number).
- **Abbreviations:** Defines the type of abbreviations for all numbers to be formatted. You can choose between *mean* (abbreviation of the mean value), *min* (abbreviation of the minimum value), *max* (abbreviation of the maximum value), *auto* (best-suited abbreviation for the respective number), *trillion* (trillion abbreviation), *billion* (billion abbreviation), *million*, *thousand* and *none* (no abbreviation at all).
- **Negative Sign:** Defines how negative numbers are displayed. You can choose between *minus*, *parenthesis*, and *none* (no sign).
- **Prefix:** The input value is placed before the number.
- **Suffix:** The input value is placed after the number.
- **Thousands Separator:** Replaces the thousand separator set by the selected *locale*.
- **Decimal Separator:** Replaces the decimal separator set by the selected *locale*.
- **Total Digits:** Defines how many digits the number may consist of. *Total Digits* is prioritized over *Decimal Digits*.
- **Decimal Digits:** Defines how many decimal places of the formatted number are displayed.
- **Scaling Factor:** The value of each data point is multiplied by the entered number to scale values.
- **Zero Format:** When the checkbox is activated, any data value equal to 0 (the number zero) is replaced by the entered value.
- **Null Format:** Any data value that equals *NULL* (no value) is replaced by the entered value.

### Tooltips ^

Enable

Absolute

Percent

- *Error Format*: If a data value is undefined or the result of an arithmetic error such as dividing by 0 (zero), the data value is replaced by the entered value.
- *Rounding Method*: Defines the rounding method. You can choose between *half up* (23.5 24, -23.5 -23), *commercial* (23.5 24, -23.5 -24) and *trim* (23.5 23, -23.5 -23).
- *Explicit Positive Sign*: Defines whether a positive number should always be preceded by a + (plus sign).
- *Description*: Defines a description for the set configuration.

## Absolute

Locale

en-US

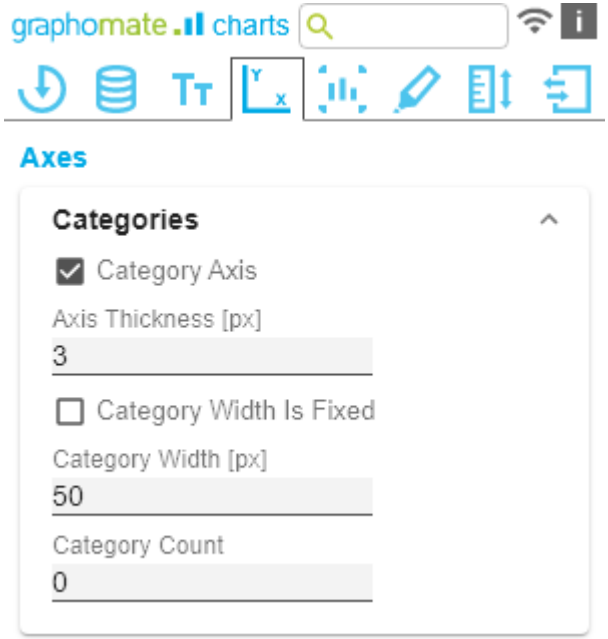
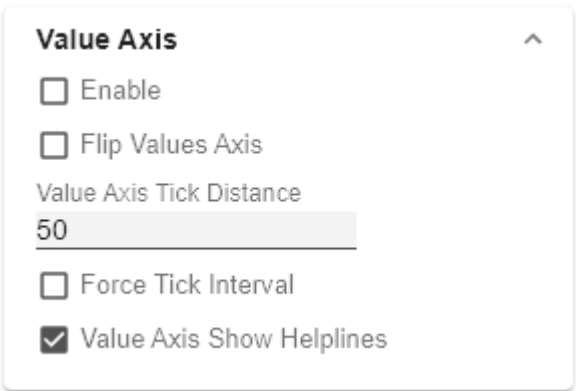
Format Type

number

Abbreviations

	<b>auto</b> ▼
	Negative Sign
	<b>minus</b> ▼
	Prefix _____
	Suffix _____
	Thousand Separator <input type="checkbox"/> _____
	Decimal Separator <input type="checkbox"/> _____
	Total Digits (approx.) <input type="checkbox"/> _____
	Decimal Digits <b>1</b> _____
	Scaling Factor <b>1</b> _____
	Zero Format <input type="checkbox"/> _____
	Null Format _____
	Infinity Format <b>∞</b> _____
	Rounding Method <b>commercial</b> ▼
	<input type="checkbox"/> Explicit Positive Sign
	Description (optional) <b>Absolute</b> _____
	OK

## Axes Tab

<p><b>Categories</b></p> <p><b>Category Axis</b></p> <p>Use this box to control the visibility of the Category Axis.</p> <p><b>Axis Thickness [px]</b></p> <p>Define the thickness of the category axis in pixels.</p> <p><b>Category Width is Fixed</b></p> <p>When the property is activated, a fixed width of a category is reserved.</p> <p><b>Category Width [px]</b></p> <p>Defines the <i>category width</i> for the property <i>Category Width is Fixed</i> in [px].</p> <p><b>Category Count</b></p> <p>If this value is not equal to 0, it specifies how many categories should be displayed. Surplus elements are then cut off, missing elements are filled with empty categories.</p>	 <p>graphomate .ll charts</p> <p><b>Axes</b></p> <p><b>Categories</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category Axis</li> <li>Axis Thickness [px] 3</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Category Width is Fixed</li> <li>Category Width [px] 50</li> <li>Category Count 0</li> </ul>
<p><b>Value Axis</b></p> <p><b>Enable</b></p> <p>(De)Activate the visibility of the value axis using the <i>Enable</i> option.</p> <p><b>Flip Value Axis</b></p> <p>Switches the value axis to the other side. (right/left or up/down)</p> <p><b>Value Axis Tick Distance</b></p> <p>The distance between the ticks of the value axis. This is a guide value. The ticks are always positioned on "even" values.</p> <p><b>Force Tick Interval</b></p> <p>If <i>Force Tick Interval</i> is active, the axis ticks are displayed exactly in the entered interval.</p> <p><b>Value Axis Show Helplines</b></p>	 <p><b>Value Axis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Enable</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Flip Values Axis</li> <li>Value Axis Tick Distance 50</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Force Tick Interval</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value Axis Show Helplines</li> </ul>

Depending on the selected separator type (*Category Labels* or *Scenarios*) the index for the positioning of the separators is defined here. (For *Category Labels*, the index refers to the selected line, and for *Scenarios*, the index refers to the linked series).

## Separators

You have the possibility to set so-called *separators* in the diagram.

These can be set automatically for *category labels* or changed *scenarios* or manually according to the selected switch.

### Length [px]

Defines the length of the separator in pixels.

### Thickness [px]

Specifies the thickness of the separator in pixels.

### Color

Define the color of the separator using Color Picker or HEX code.

### Source For Separator Derivation (Category Labels, Scenarios)

This option determines the category row for displaying the separators in mode *xy*.

### Manual Separators Positions

Use this dialog to manually enter the separator position. You can add further positions using the + symbol. Enter the position of the separator using an integer. The indexing starts at 0.

### Separators ^

None v

Length [px]  
10

Thickness [px]  
1

Separators in Front

Color  
● #333333

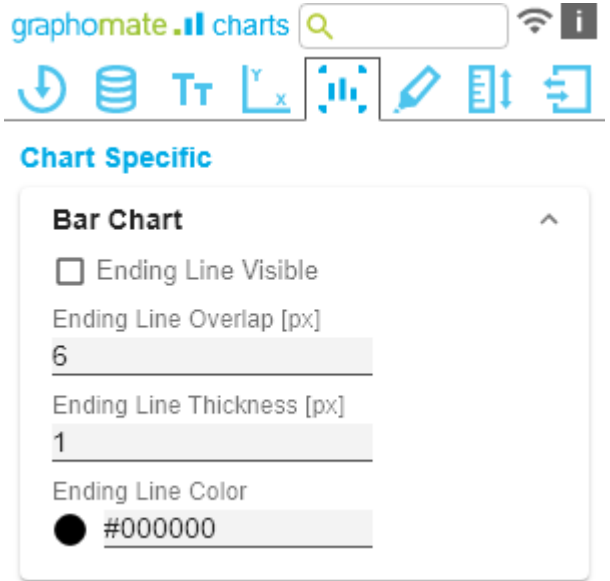
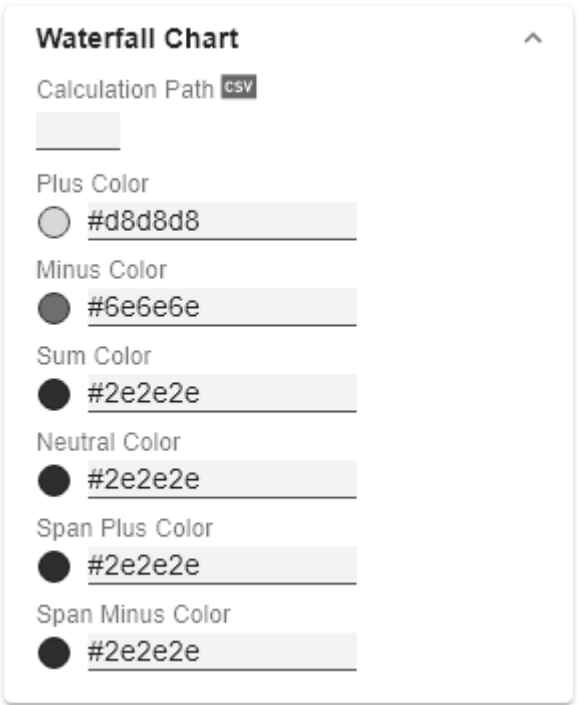
Source For Separator Derivation  
1

Manual Separator Positions +

Position 1  
0



## Chart Specific Tab

<p><b>Bar Chart</b></p> <p><b>Ending Line Visible</b></p> <p>The checkbox (de)activates the ending lines in the bar or column chart.</p> <p><b>Ending Line Overlap [px]</b></p> <p>The value overlap of the KPI ending lines in [px] right and left above the bar.</p> <p><b>Ending Line Thickness</b></p> <p>Define the thickness of the ending lines in [px].</p> <p><b>Ending Line Color</b></p> <p>Specify the color value of the KPI ending lines.</p>	
<p><b>Waterfall Chart</b></p> <p>Determine the colors of the waterfall elements - corresponding to the <i>calculation path</i>.</p> <p><b>Calculation Path</b></p> <p>For the flexible use of the waterfall you store the corresponding arithmetic operation here. By clicking on the csv symbol you can switch between the standard field input or the comma separated input.</p> <p>possible calculation options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• " " does not apply special formatting (<i>space</i>)</li> <li>• + Inflow (<i>Plus</i>)</li> <li>• - Outflow (<i>Minus</i>)</li> <li>• = Subtotals (<i>Sum</i>)</li> <li>• "0" neutral position (<i>Neutral</i>)</li> <li>• s+ positive margin (<i>Span Plus</i>)</li> <li>• s- negative margin (<i>Span Minus</i>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Waterfall Colors</b></p> <p>Set color values for the different calculation options using the Color Picker or a HEX code.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Please note that the use of scenarios overrides this formatting.</p> </div>	

## Line Chart

### Line Dot Radius X

Specify the X-radius in the line chart. The input value can be interpreted as a *percentage* or *absolute value*.

### Line Dot Radius Y

Specify the Y-radius in the line chart. The input value can be interpreted as a *percentage* or *absolute value*.

By differentiating between X and Y, ellipses and the like can also be implemented.

## Line Chart

Line Dot Radius X

percent absolute

Line Dot Radius Y

percent absolute

## Pin Chart

### Pin Width

Define the thickness of the line of pins in pin charts. With *Pin Width = "0"* you can implement a dot chart. The input value can be interpreted as a *percentage* or *absolute value*.

### Pin Head Radius X

Specify the X-radius in the needle chart. The input value can be interpreted as a *percentage* or *absolute value*.

### Pin Head Radius Y

Specify the Y-radius in the needle chart. The input value can be interpreted as a *percentage* or *absolute value*.

### Pin Head Mode

The setting *front (top aligned)* draws the needle head in front of the line and concludes above with the value of the respective element value.

The setting *back (center aligned)* draws the needle head behind the line and positions the head centered on the respective element value.

## Pin Chart

Pin Width

percent absolute

Pin Head Radius X

percent absolute

Pin Head Radius Y

percent absolute

Pin Head Mode

front back

## Stacked Bar Chart

Controls the mode of the stacked bar charts. The following modes are available:

- *Regular*: The totals are formed from the absolute values, i.e. negative values are added up positively.

- *Negative*: Negative values are also added up as such. There are also negative stack columns.
- *Realnumber*: The sums are formed from the real numbers, but only positive stacks are formed.
- *Percent*: The stack segments are displayed as percentages of the sum of each stack.

#### Stacked Bar Sums Visible

(De)activates the totals above the stacks. The input value can be interpreted as a *percentage* or *absolute value*.

#### Stacked Bar Label Position

Controls whether the labels of the stack are displayed in the *middle* or on the *right*.

#### Stacked Bar Chart

regular

Bar Width

50

percent absolute

Stacked Bar Sums Visible

Stacked bar label position

middle right

#### Offsetbar Chart

##### Offset bars on left side

Displays the deviation bars of the offset bar chart on the left instead of the right.

##### Deviation Labels On Top

Always shows the labels of the deviations at the top of the offset bar charts. Otherwise, the negative deviation labels are displayed within the bar.

##### Labels on Top

Shows the labels of the offset bar above the bar and not within it.

#### Offsetbar Chart

Offset Bars on Left Side

Deviation Labels on Top

Labels on Top

## Emphasis Tab

### Reference Lines

#### Configuration

Mit diesem Element können Sie Linien definieren, um zum Beispiel bestimmte Grenzwerte oder statistische Größen zu visualisieren. Über das +-Symbol fügen Sie neue Linien hinzu und über den roten Mülleimer werden angelegte Linien-Konfigurationen wieder gelöscht.

#### Configuration Pop-Up

Folgende Eigenschaften können definiert werden:

- **Enable:** (De-)aktiviert die Sichtbarkeit der Linie
- **Line Label:** Tragen Sie hier den Namen der Referenzlinie ein. Dieser wird im Diagramm eingeblendet.
- **Line Type:**
  - **Threshold:** Es wird eine zur Kategorieachse parallele Linie gezeichnet, deren Lage über das *Line Base* bestimmbar ist.
  - **Lin.Reg.:** Es wird eine Regressionsgerade für alle Werte einer sichtbaren Serie dargestellt. Über das Nummernfeld *Value* kann der Index (beginnend bei 1) der gewünschten Serie gewählt werden.
  - **Median:** Stellt den Median einer sichtbaren Serie als zur Kategorieachse parallele Linie dar. Über das Nummernfeld *Value* kann der Index (beginnend bei 1) der gewünschten Serie gewählt werden.
  - **Average:** Stellt den Mittelwert einer sichtbaren Serie in Form einer zur Kategorieachse parallelen Linie dar. Über das Nummernfeld *Value* kann der Index (beginnend bei 1) der gewünschten Serie gewählt werden.
- **Line Base:** Diese Eigenschaft greift, wenn Sie bei *Line Type 'Threshold'* gewählt haben. Geben Sie hier den Wert für die Linienposition ein.
- **Line Size (px):** Gibt die Stärke der Referenzlinie in Pixel an.
- **Line Color:** Bestimmen Sie Farbe für die Linie mittels Color Picker oder tragen Sie einen entsprechenden HEX-Code ein.
- **Line Style:** Zur Darstellung der Linie sind drei Modi verfügbar: durchgängig (*solid*), gepunktet (*dotted*) oder gestrichelt (*dashed*).

graphomate .nl charts



### Emphasis

#### Reference Lines

Configuration

no items

: 100 (Threshold)

Enable

Line Label

Line Type

Threshold

Line Base

100

Line Size [px]

1

Line Color

#333333

Line Style

solid

OK

## Highlight

Über diese Funktion können Sie die absolute (*Absolute Label*) und/oder prozentuale (*Percent Label*) Differenz verschiedener Diagrammelemente hervorheben. Sie haben die Wahl zwischen einer einzelnen Hervorhebung an der Seite (*single*) oder der Hervorhebung mehrfacher Elemente innerhalb des Diagramms (*multi*).

### single

Im Modus *single* wird das Highlight an der Seite des Diagramms dargestellt. Definieren Sie mittels *Start Series* und *Start Element* den Ausgangswert für die Berechnung des Highlights. Im zweiten Schritt legen das Vergleichselement über *End Series* und *End Element* fest. Weiterhin können Sie wählen, ob die absoluten und / oder prozentualen Werte angezeigt werden sollen.

### multi

Im Modus *multi* können mehrere Highlights über das +-Symbol erstellt werden. Im Pop-Up definieren Sie die Indexe der Kategorien, bei denen die Hervorhebung starten (*Start Series* und *Start Element*) und enden (*End Series* und *End Element*) soll.

### Highlight

none single multi

- Percent Label
- Absolute Label

### Highlight

none single multi

Start Series

1

End Series

1

Start Element

1

End Element

2

- Percent Label
- Absolute Label

### Highlight

none single multi

Multi Highlights

+

Series: 1 - 1 Element: 2 - 1

- Percent Label
- Absolute Label



**Series: 1 - 1 Element: 2 - 1**

Start Series  
1

End Series  
1

Start Element  
1

End Element  
2

OK

**User Highlight**

Über diese Property kann die Liste mit *User Highlights* angepasst und ausgelesen werden. Die *User Highlights* lassen sich zur Runtime durch ALT + Mausklick auf einen Wert im Diagramm setzen. So wird dieser Wert mittels Umrahmung hervorgehoben.

**Toggel Colors**

Eine Liste von Farben, durch die bei wiederholtem Wählen des *User Highlights* (hervorgehobene Werte zur Run-Time mittels ALT+Click) durchgeschaltet wird.

**User Highlight Pop-Up**

Legen Sie hier fest welches Element initial hervorgehoben werden soll. Weisen Sie den Index der Serie (*Series Index*) und den Index des Elements (*Element Index*) zu.

**User Highlights**

User Highlight 1

Toggle Colors

User Highlight Color 1  
● #24bbe9

**User Highlight 1**

User Highlight 1

Series Index  
1

Element Index  
1

OK

## Scaling Tab

### Synchronize

#### Comparison Group

You can use the *Comparison Group* to scale several charts identically. When you assign a Comparison Group, Overlay is displayed in the diagram.

Assign an identical group abbreviation for all diagrams concerned. Now the minimum and maximum of the data basis of this group is used.

Dies Funktion wird nur von folgenden Umgebungen unterstützt:

- Microsoft Excel
- SAP Analytics Cloud
- SAP Lumira Designer

#### Synchronize Padding

Specifies whether the padding should be taken from the Comparison Group or whether it should be determined independently for the diagram.

#### Synchronize Scaling

Specifies whether the scaling should be taken from the Comparison Group or whether it should be determined independently for the diagram.

#### Synchronize Axes Position

Specifies whether the axis positions should be taken from the Comparison Group or whether they should be determined independently for the chart.

### Scaling

The default setting automatic scales the diagram according to the Min and Max values from all data to be displayed.

Alternatively, you can manually set min/max scaling values for absolute and percentage values under manual. Chart min values > "0" intersect the value axis.



### Scaling

#### Synchronize

Comparison Group

- Synchronize Padding
- Synchronize Scaling
- Synchronize Axes Position



**Scaling**

automatic manual

Manual Scale Max

150

Manual Scale Min

-150

Manual Scale Percent Max

20

Manual Scale Percent Min

-20

**Outliers****Use Outlier Threshold**

If the Outliers property is activated, the manually defined value from which outliers are displayed is used.

**short - long**

Here you select how outliers are displayed. In short mode, the outliers are displayed as small triangles on the axis. In long mode, however, the outliers are displayed over the entire available area, according to IBCS rules.

**Size**

The size of the outlier character in pixels.

**Negative/Positive Threshold**

With automatic scaling, this is the value up to which everything in the diagram scales automatically. If a value

**Outliers** Use Outlier Threshold

short long

Size [px]

7

Positive Threshold

100

Negative Threshold

-100

Positive Threshold Percent

10

Negative Threshold Percent

-10





in the data exceeds this limit, this value is not used for the maximum calculation. All values above this value are then displayed accordingly as outliers.

#### Negative/Positive Threshold Percent

Same function as Negative/Positive Threshold, but for percentage values in the deviation diagrams.

### Scaling Helper

Here you can activate and define if the Scaling Helper appears as a line or area.

#### Value

Enter the value for the position of the Scaling Helper here.

#### Line Color

Use the Color Picker or a HEX code to define the color of the line (Line Color).

#### Bar Line Width [px]

Specify the line width of the Scaling Helper in pixels.

#### Area Color

Use the Color Picker or a HEX code to define the color of the area (Area Color).

### Scaling Helper

none line area

Value  
100

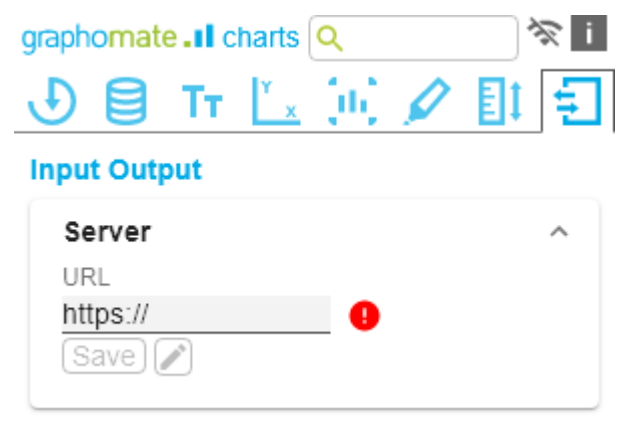















Line Color  
● #333333

Bar Line Width [px]  
2

Area Color  
● #faedb8

## Input Output Tab

The functions of this tab are used to exchange templates for the graphomate charts. Connect to the graphomate server - a free component of graphomate GmbH - to store or load a graphomate charts template. This way you can exchange preconfigured graphomate charts designs between BI frontends that support the graphomate server. Currently these are: Power BI, Tableau, SAP Analytics Cloud, SAP Lumira Designer, SAP Web Intelligence, SAP UI5 and Microsoft Excel.

<h3>Server Configuration</h3> <p>Here you enter the URL of the graphomate server to which the component should connect and from which you want to save or retrieve templates.</p> <p>If you have entered the URL to the server, a green check mark indicates that a connection could be established.</p> <p>If another server is used later, the button next to the save button can be pressed and the server URL can be edited.</p> <p>The hyperlink "<i>Admin</i>" allows you to jump to the admin area of the graphomate server.</p>	 <p>graphomate .ll charts <input type="text"/>  </p> <p>       </p> <h3>Input Output</h3> <div data-bbox="889 676 1458 886"> <h4>Server</h4> <p>URL</p> <p><input type="text" value="https://"/> </p> <p><input type="button" value="Save"/> </p> </div>
<h3>Templates</h3> <p>If the current settings are to be saved as a template, a new template name can be entered in the input field labeled <i>Create Template</i> and confirmed by clicking the <i>Save State</i> button. If the entered name complies with the naming convention, the template is saved on the server and a toast with the corresponding message is displayed in the lower part of the graphomate property sheet.</p> <p>However, if the entered name does not meet the expected naming conventions, an error message with the permitted characters is displayed accordingly.</p> <p>With <i>Choose Template</i> templates stored on the server can be retrieved and applied. To do this, the desired template must be selected and the <i>Apply</i> button must be pressed. If you want to delete a template, you have to select the template in the list and press the <i>Delete (bin)</i> button. If changes have been made to the templates on the server side, you have to click on the <i>Refresh</i> button. Changes should then be visible.</p>	 <div data-bbox="889 949 1458 1285"> <h4>Templates</h4> <p>Create Template</p> <p>Name <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="button" value="Save State"/></p> <p>Choose Template</p> <p><input type="text" value=""/></p> <p><input type="button" value="Apply"/>  </p> </div>



## Known Issues (charts)

- Tooltips in Power BI
  - Tooltips are enabled in Power BI (Web and Desktop) on the *Visualizations pane* in the *Format pane* (color scroll icon) under "*QuickInfo*".
  - The number formatting in the tooltips cannot be modified.

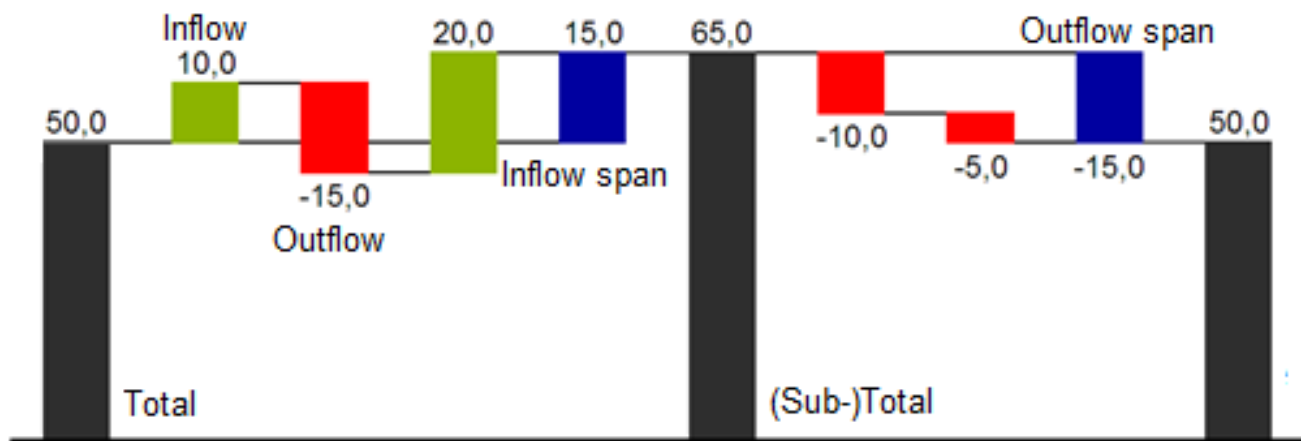
## Known Issues (SAC)

- SAP has not yet released the data binding via the SDK of SAC, which is why a short script for data binding at runtime is required. See *Quickstart*.

## Waterfall Calculation Path

### Waterfall Calculation Path

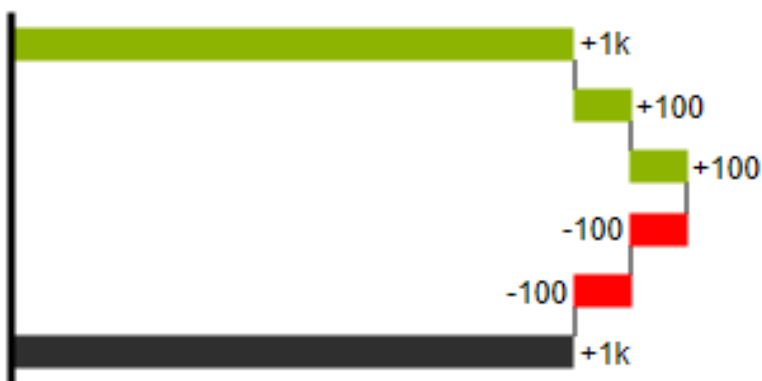
A waterfall chart – often also called a flying bricks chart – shows how an initial value is increased (inflow) or decreased (outflow) by a series of values, which lead to a final value – if necessary with subtotals and spans.



In case of using *Scenarios* the colors of the *Scenarios* overwrite the color scheme of the *Chart Specific* tab.

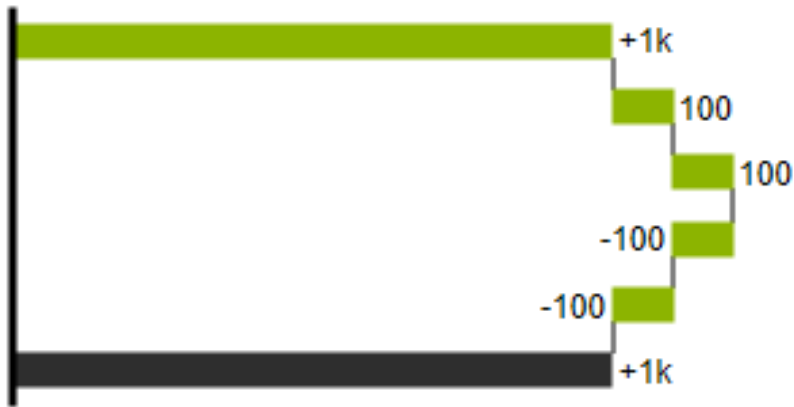
For a flexible use of the waterfall in *graphomate charts* an additional *Data Series* has to be defined: the *Waterfall Calculation Path*. This *Data Series* determines, whether the value to be shown is an in- or an outflow value, a (sub-) total or a span. In general, the sign of the data series value determines the effect on the (sub-) totals of the waterfall. Negative values are interpreted as outflow values, positive values are interpreted as inflow values and colored according to the color scheme on the *Chart Specific* tab.

By default, the last element of a waterfall is interpreted as the sum total. A waterfall without entries in the *Waterfall Calculation Path* would therefore look like this. By defining the *Waterfall Calculation Path* the appearance and the sign of each waterfall element can be controlled independently - even via scripting language. The following options can be used:



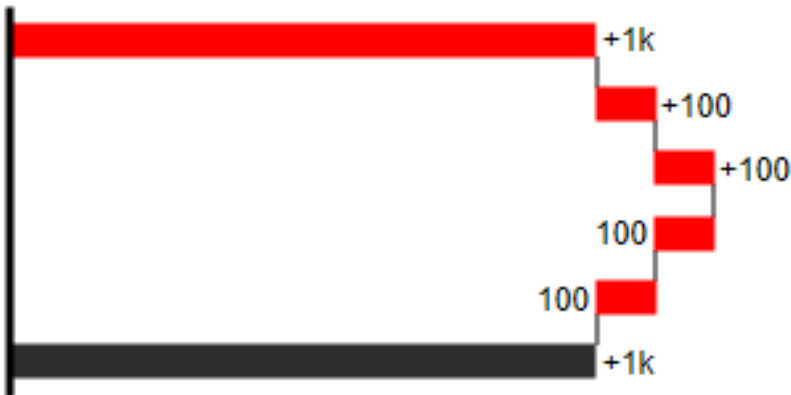
**+=inflow**

Positive signs are suppressed, the +-color is applied to the elements.

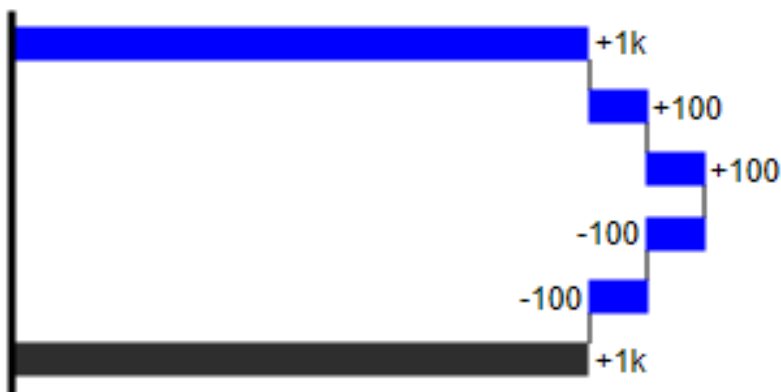


**-=outflow**

Negative signs are suppressed, the --color is applied to the elements.

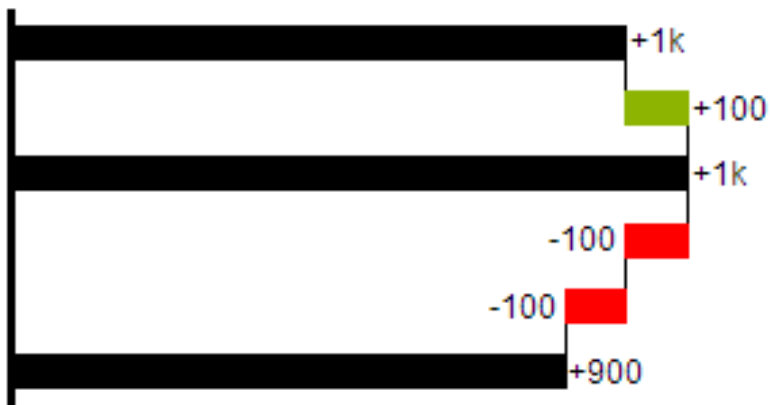


All signs are shown, the (0)-color is applied to the elements. **0 =neutral position**



**==(Sub-)total**

The element starts at the value axis and the (=)-color is applied to those elements.

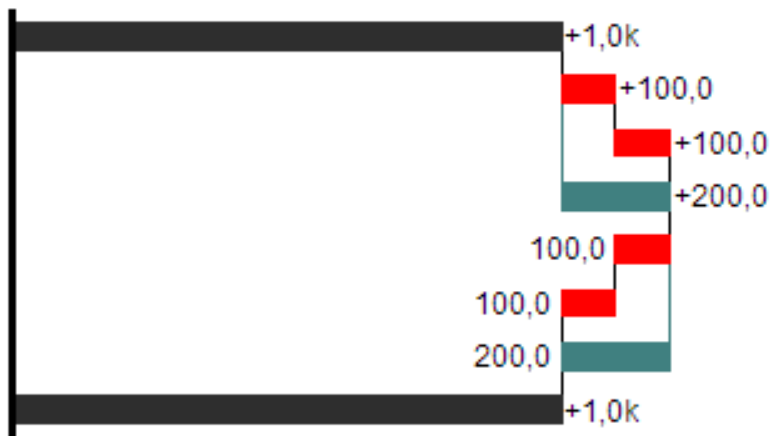


**s-=outflow span**

With the help of a span single changes can be summarized starting from a (sub-)total.

With an outflow span single cost items can be aggregated to a total cost.

Corresponding to outflow elements (see above) negative signs are suppressed and the (s-)color is applied to the elements.

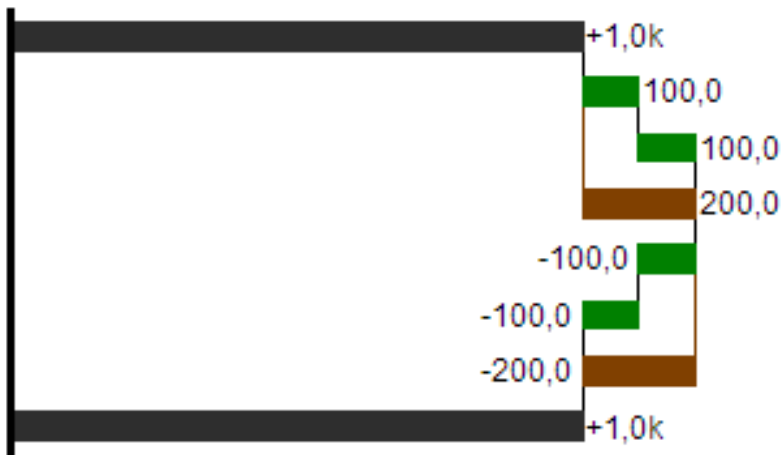


**s+=inflow span**

With an inflow span single inflow items can be aggregated starting from a (sub-)total.

Corresponding to inflow elements (see above) positive signs are suppressed and the (s+)-color is applied to the elements.





The (-) and (s-)values in the Waterfall Calculation Path also have an effect on the corresponding deviation charts: For negative values, which are now shown without signs based on the (-) and (s)-entries, the sign and the orientation of the deviation is reversed by necessity. Otherwise there is a risk of misinterpretation.

