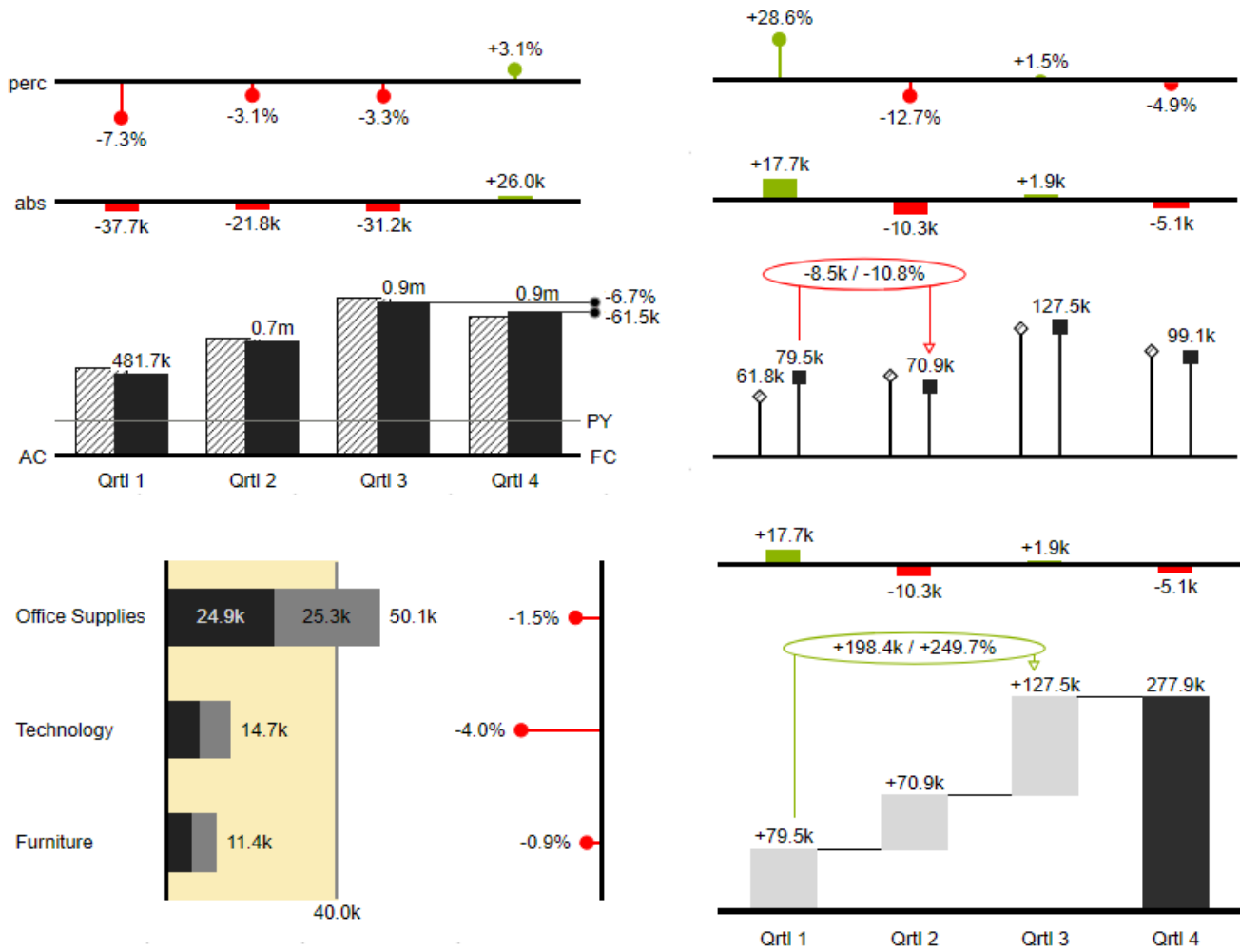


# User Manual for the graphomate charts for Microsoft 365



Version 2022.2 – as of May 2022

<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**).

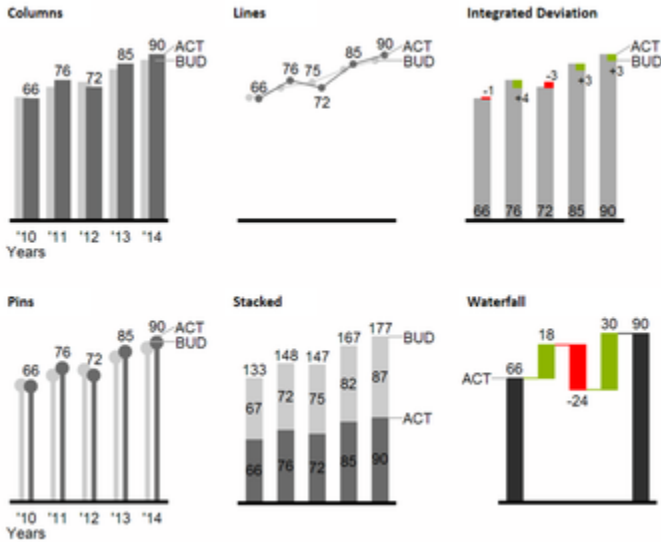
In addition to bar and column diagrams, you can use needle and stack diagrams, but also waterfall diagrams - e.g. for P&L or contribution margin calculations - to map a notation according to IBCS.

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

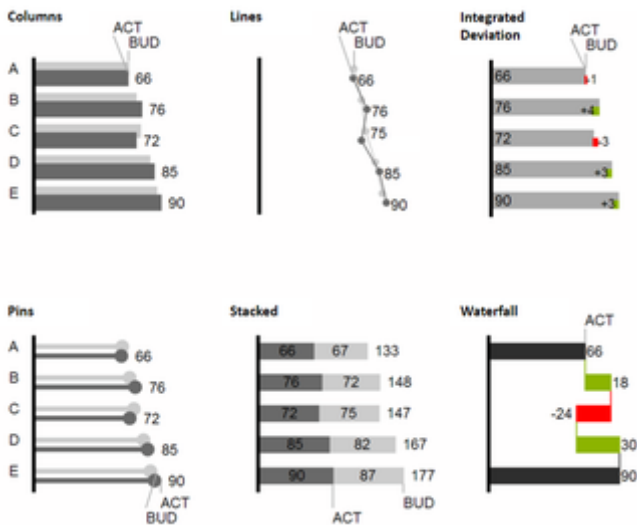
## Chart Types

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:

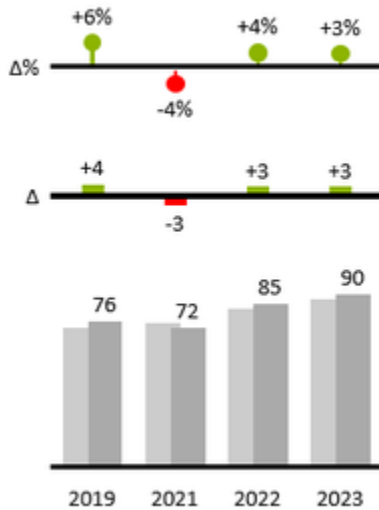


All charts can always be used in vertical or horizontal orientation. The Comparison Group enables you to use the same scales. Each chart must be assigned to the same Comparison Group. It is possible to use up to 12 data series – either consecutively or – in a stacked chart - on top of each other. The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

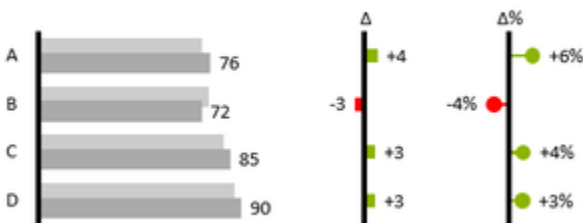
## Deviation Axes

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



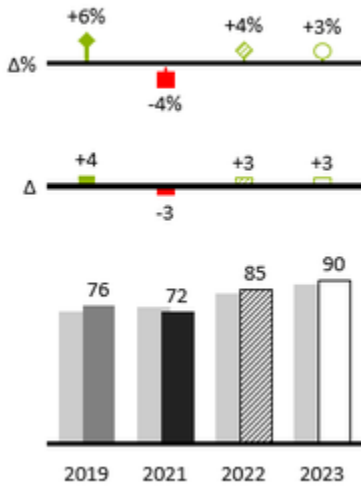
bars with deviation axes



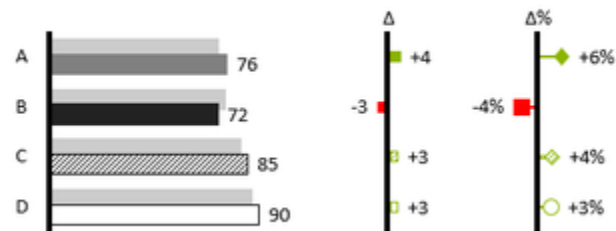
### Scenarios (previously Data Types)

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 scenarios and deviations axes



bars with scenarios and deviation axes



## Installation

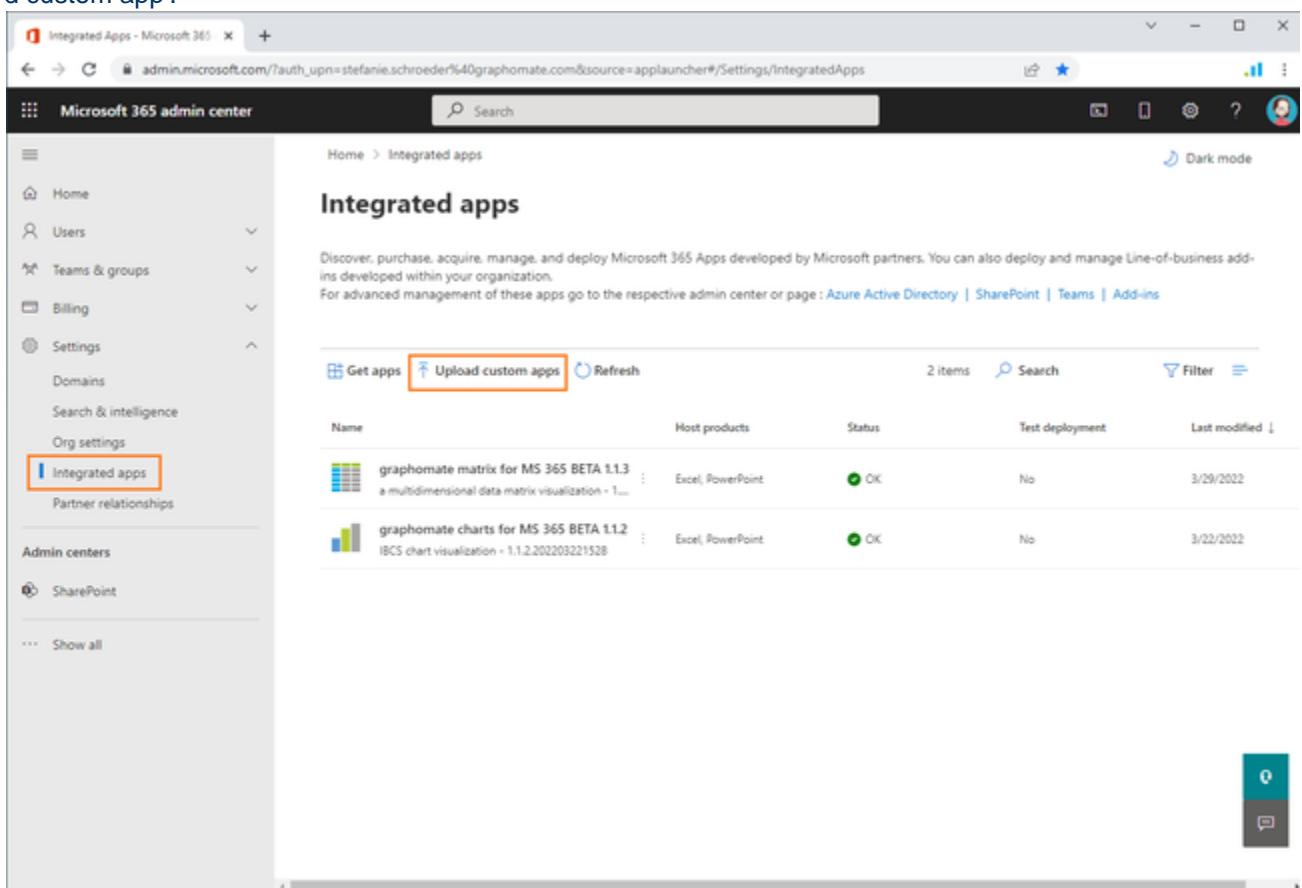
### Add graphomate Add-Ins to an Office Application

Three ways are available to use the graphomate add-ins in Excel and PowerPoint

#### Way 1 - Deploy as add-in via xml file in Microsoft 365 (admin rights required)

**i** Microsoft Documentation: [Deploy add-ins in the Admin Center](#)

- In the Microsoft 365 Admin Center, switch to the tab Settings > Integrated Apps and choose the option 'upload custom app'.

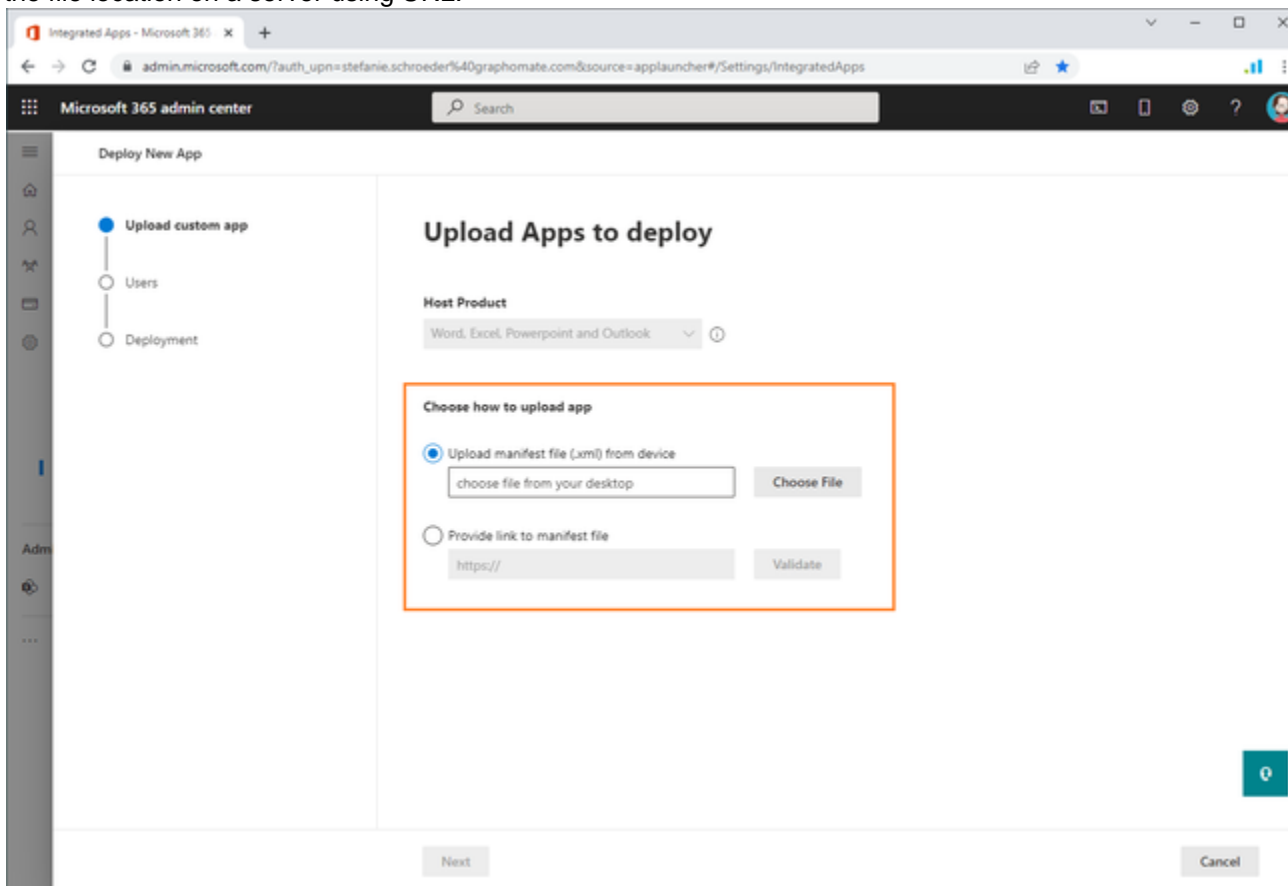


The screenshot shows the Microsoft 365 Admin Center interface. The left-hand navigation pane has 'Integrated apps' selected and highlighted with an orange box. The main content area is titled 'Integrated apps' and contains a table of installed applications. The 'Upload custom apps' button is highlighted with an orange box. The table lists two apps:

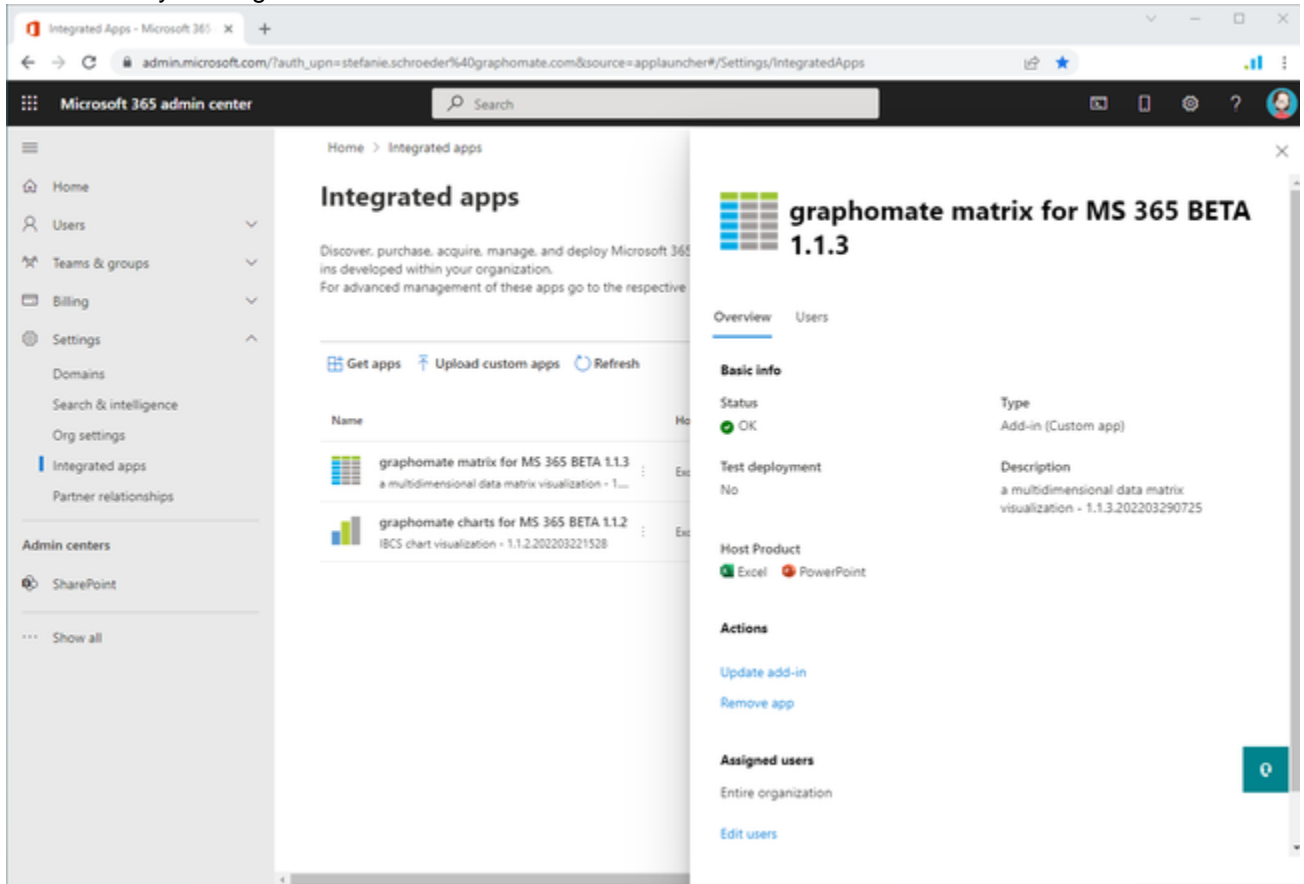
Name	Host products	Status	Test deployment	Last modified
graphomate matrix for MS 365 BETA 1.1.3 a multidimensional data matrix visualization - 1...	Excel, PowerPoint	OK	No	3/29/2022
graphomate charts for MS 365 BETA 1.1.2 IBCS chart visualization - 1.1.2.202203221528	Excel, PowerPoint	OK	No	3/22/2022



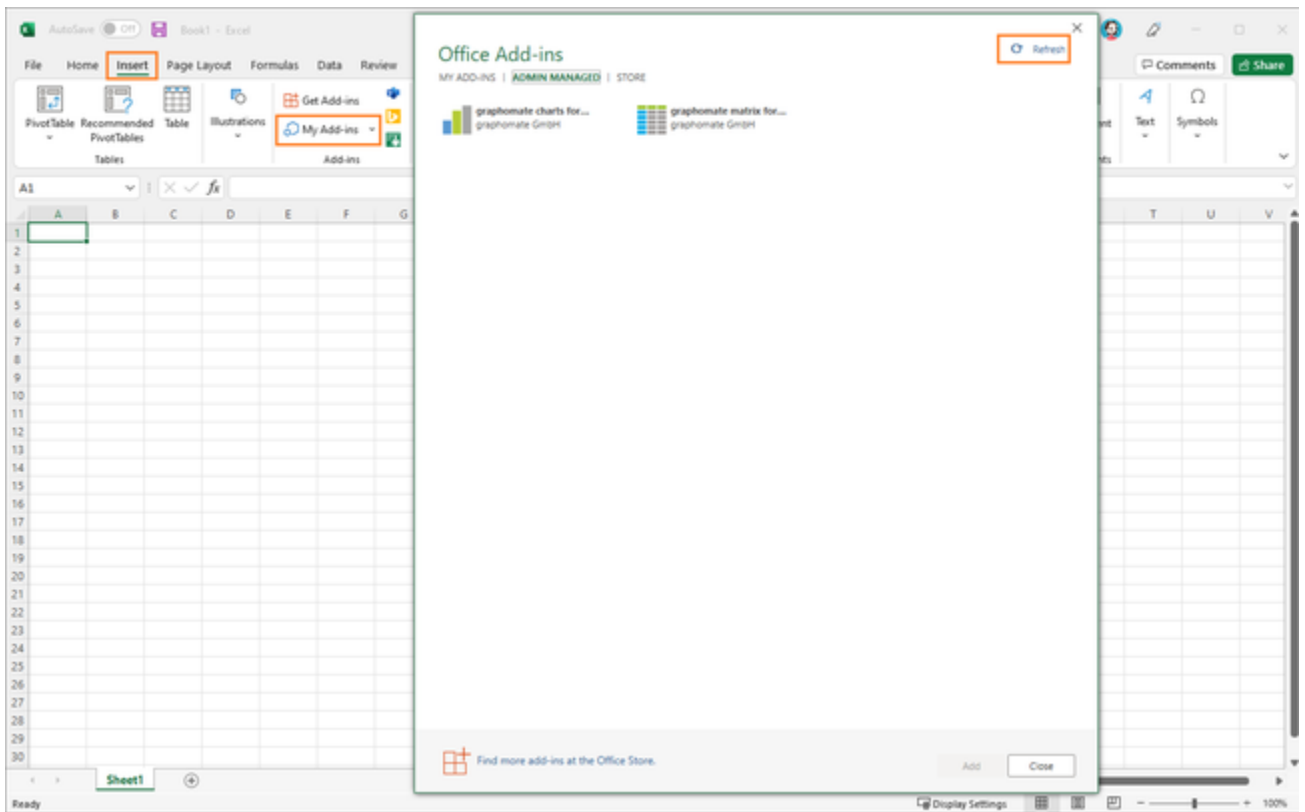
- Follow the installation dialog. You can install the xml file (called manifest file) locally from your PC or store the file location on a server using URL.



- After you have installed the graphomate add-in according to your specifications, you can access all information by clicking on the add-in.

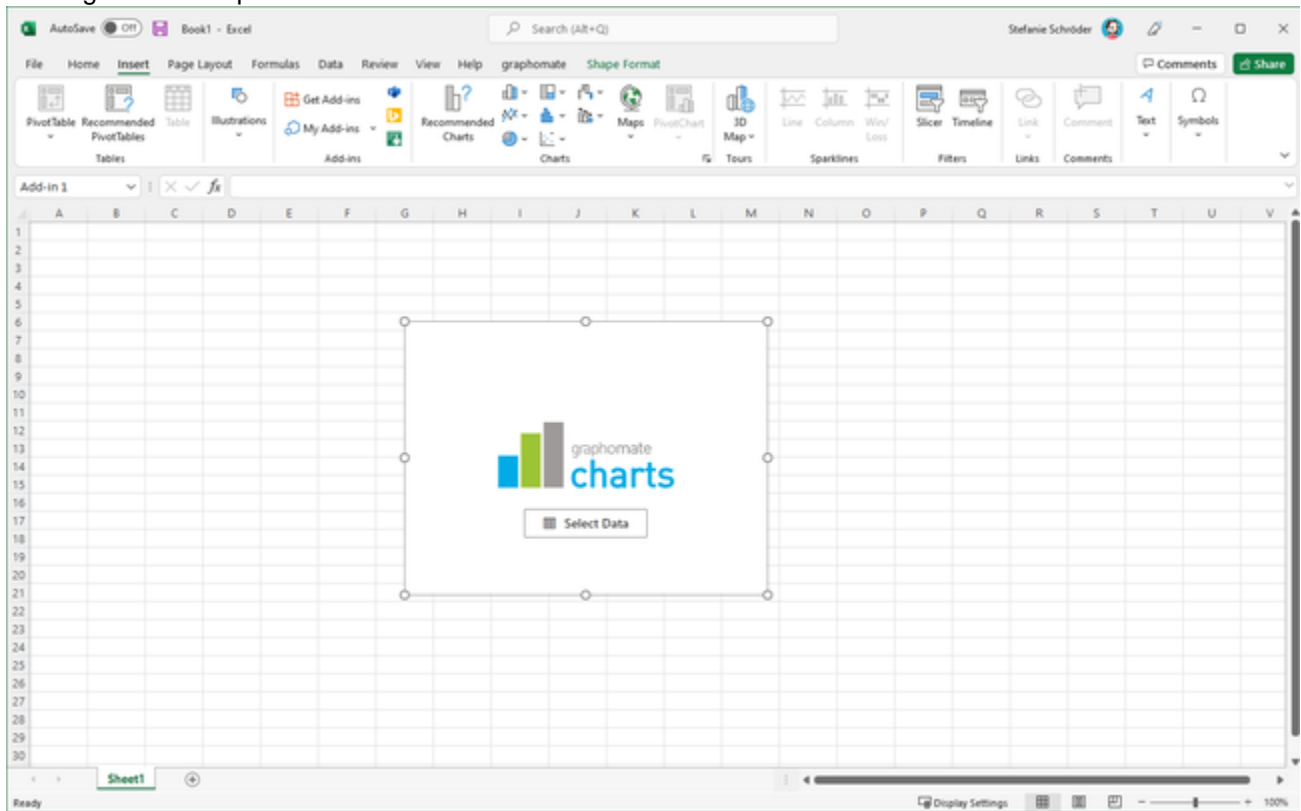


- After installation, the graphomate add-in is available in the supported Office solutions. For example, open Excel in Desktop or Web.
- Navigate to the 'Insert' ribbon and select 'Manage My Add-ins'. On the 'Admin Managed' tab, the graphomate add-ins should now be available to the user.



No graphomate add-ins visible in the Office Add-ins section? Please click the Refresh button.

- Clicking on the component adds the add-in to the worksheet.

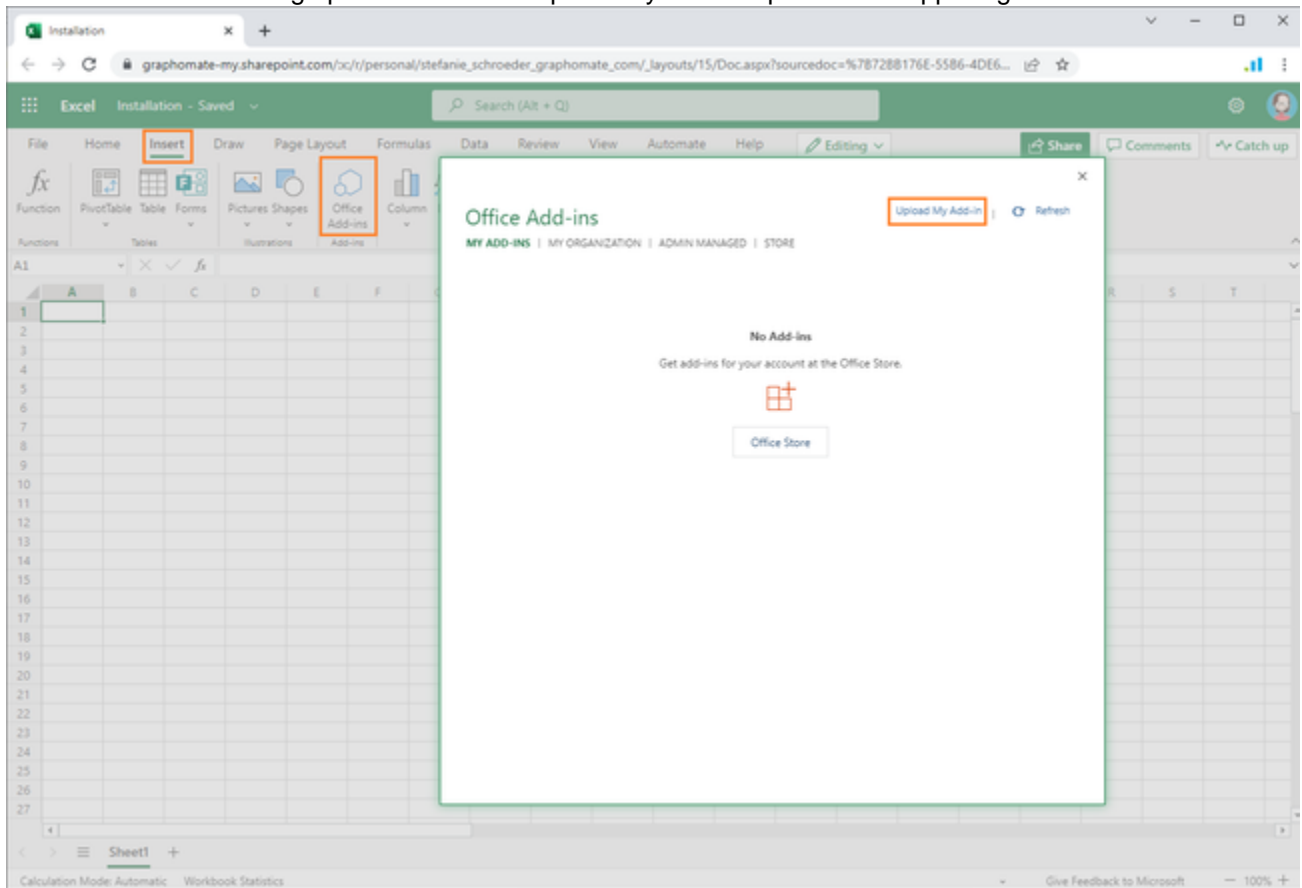


## Way 2 - Getting the add-in through the Office Store (tbd)

## Weg 3 - Installation by the user via xml file (Excel Web)

- **Note:** If you choose to install the Add-In in this manner, only this Excel file contains the graphomate extensions. If you open a new Excel file, the graphomate extensions has to be added manually again.
- Navigate to the Excel web application.
- Create or chose a workbook.
- Select 'Insert' in the ribbon and click 'Office Add-Ins' there.

- The Office Add-Ins dialog opens. Select the 'Upload my add-in' option in the upper right corner.



- In the next dialog you specify the location of the file and confirm the query with 'Upload'.
- Directly afterwards, the graphomate add-in is inserted onto the worksheet and can now be used for data visualization.

## Entering the license key

The license or trial key is entered via the graphomate property sheet. Proceed as follows:

1. Insert a graphomate add-in in the Excel sheet.
2. Move over the graphic until several symbols appear.



3. Select the gear wheel at the top right.



4. In the next step, the graphomate property sheet opens.
5. Navigate to the search box and enter the term 'License'.








The screenshot shows a search box with the title "License" and an upward-pointing arrow on the right. Below the title is a search input field with the placeholder text "License Key". The input field is currently empty.

6. Enter the license or trial key at this position and confirm the entry with the Enter key.
7. The graphomate watermark should now no longer be visible.

## Quickstart

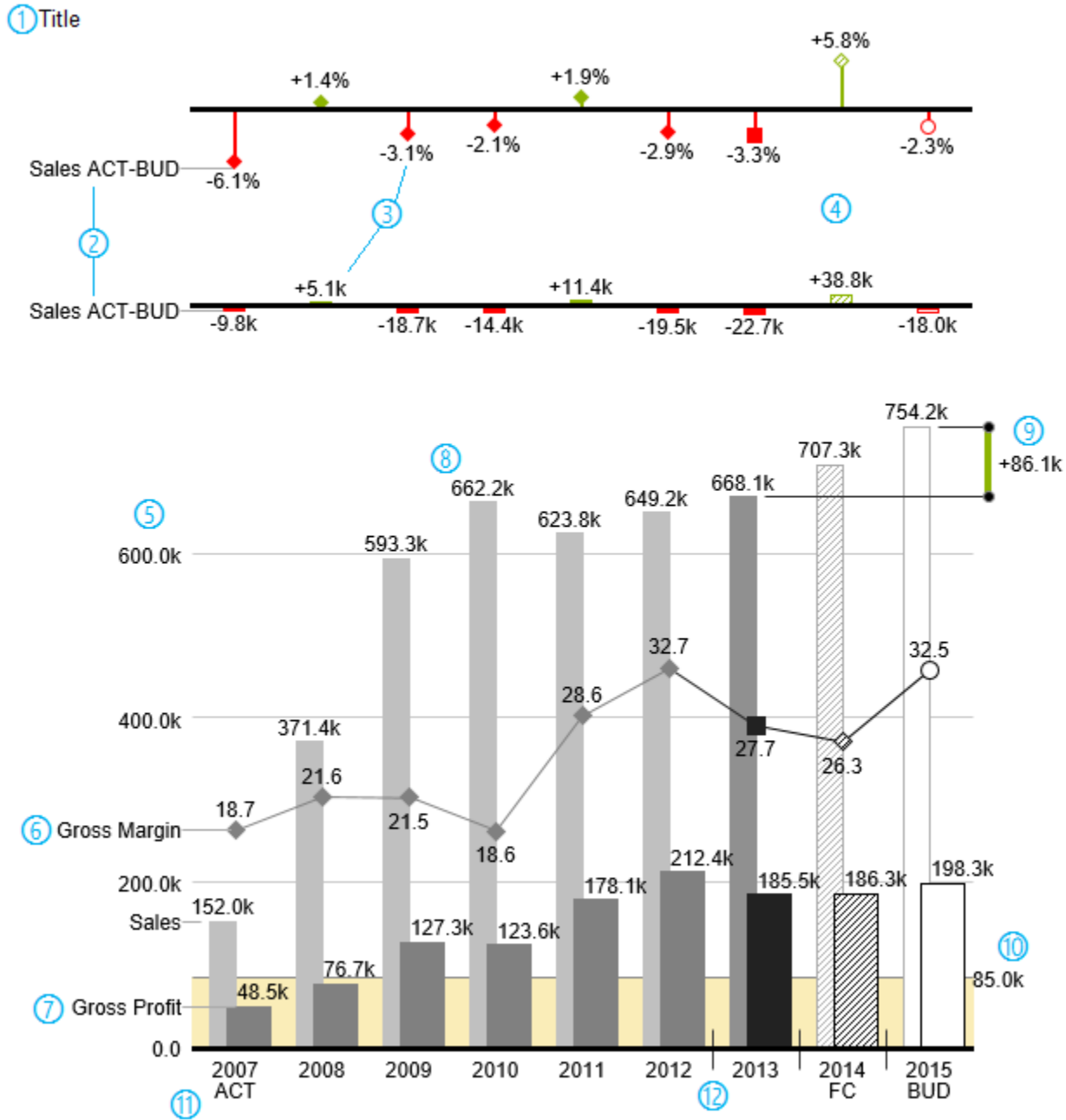
The following description applies to all graphomate add-ins in Microsoft 365. Using Excel (Desktop) as an example, we will explain how to get started quickly.

1. Open an Excel workbook and navigate to the 'Insert' section.
2. Click on 'My Add-ins' and select the 'Admin Manged' area in the 'Office Add-ins' pop-up. Now select the desired graphomate Add-In and confirm with 'Add'.
3. The placeholder for the graphomate graphic now appears on the Excel worksheet.
4. In the next step, link the data by clicking on 'Select Data'. Select the data range and confirm with the 'Select' button.
5. The graphomate graphic is created. Several buttons for configuring the graphic appear in the upper right area (     ).
6. To format the diagram, click on the gear wheel (  ). The graphomate property sheet with all settings for the graphomate add in appears.

**i** Numerical values that should be displayed as a category or column header must begin with a '-'symbol. For example, if the year 2022 is to be displayed as a column header, the following string must be stored in the cell in Excel: '2020.

## Overview Visual Objects of the graphomate charts

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



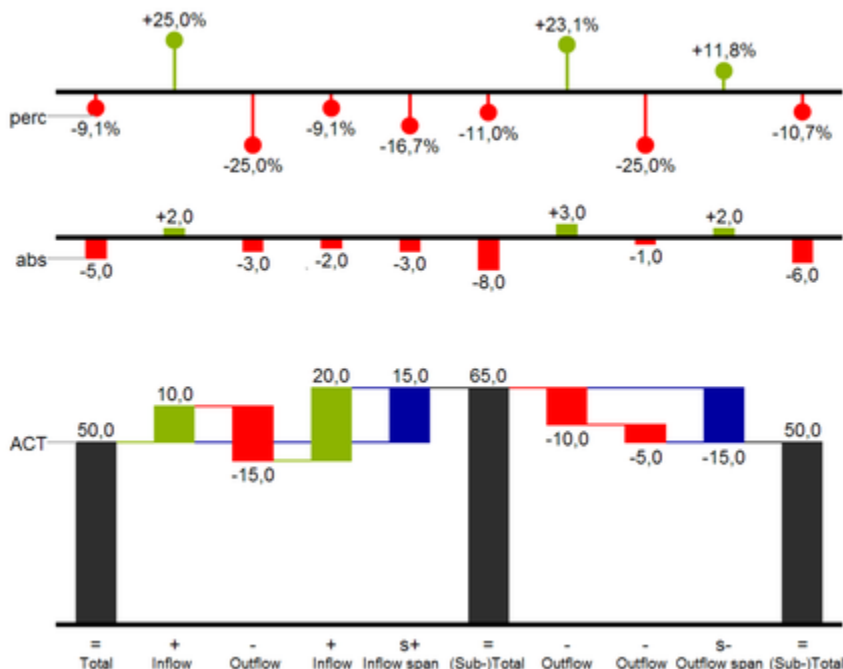
1. Chart title.
2. Percentage and absolute deviation between data series with data series labels.
3. Percentage and absolute data labels can be formatted independently.
4. By using *Scenarios*, the chart elements and axis carry information: deviation of forecast (hatched) to budget data is shown. Therefore 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:





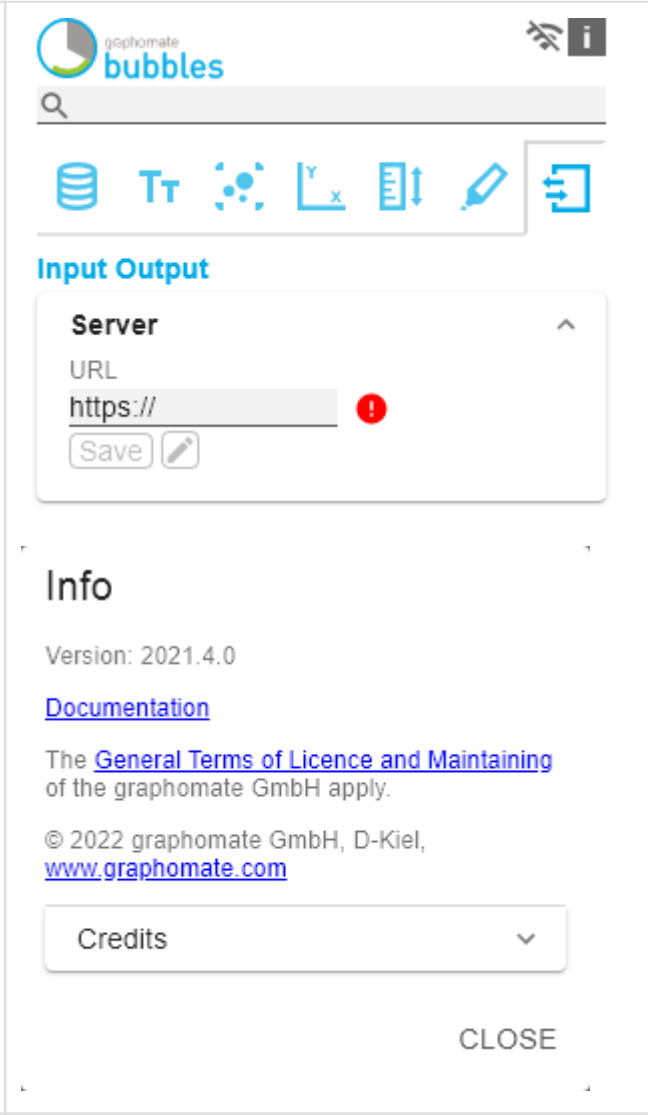
Function	Sign	Display
(Sub-)Total	=	Value is shown beginning at the axis.
Inflow	+	Increase of previous value and data label on the element.
Outflow		Decrease of previous value and data label on the element.

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>The screenshot shows the 'graphomate bubbles' interface. At the top, there is a search bar and a toolbar with icons for database, text, chart, axes, emphasis, scaling, and input/output. The 'Input Output' tab is active, showing a 'Server' section with a URL field containing 'https://'. A red exclamation mark icon indicates an error or warning. Below the URL field are 'Save' and 'Edit' buttons. At the bottom right, there is a 'CLOSE' button.</p>
<p><b>Checkboxes</b></p> <p>An active property is indicated by a white check mark in the checkbox. To deactivate it, click on the checkbox again.</p>	



**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**

#8CB400

HEX


OK


**Adding new elements to lists**


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

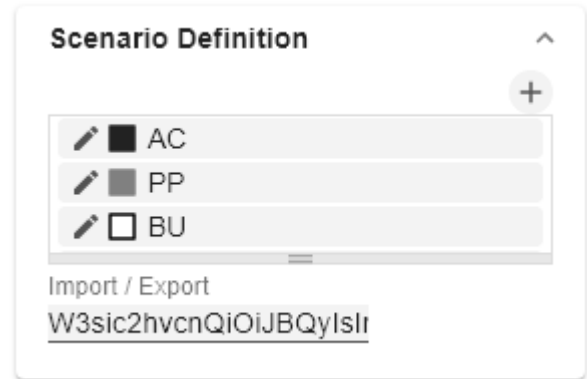
Actions with elements of a list

When hovering over an entry, different icons may appear and cause the following action:

 Moves the entry up or down in the list

 Creates a copy of the entry

 . 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



**Measures**

Dimension  
 Measures

Members  
 budget x

OK

**Copy Filter**

Filter settings on dimensions can be saved to the clipboard and reused in other graphomate extensions settings. Use the   symbols for this purpose.

## aggregation

New Member Key

Overall

New Member Name

Overall

Target Dimension

Aggregation Type

Sum

Filter





no items

Description (optional)

OK

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

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. For the Scenario Assignment (see picture) a list with all configured scenarios appears. By clicking on the scenario, the property for the element of the series is applied.
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 actual values (AC) and a forecast value (FC). 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: AC (field 1), AC (field 2), FC (field 3), AC (field 4, highlighted in the list)

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

**Scenario Assignment**

Series1 **CSV**

A... A... F... *None* +

Series2 **CSV**

PP,PP,PP

Series3

Scenarios by Series +

no items

Scenarios In Axis

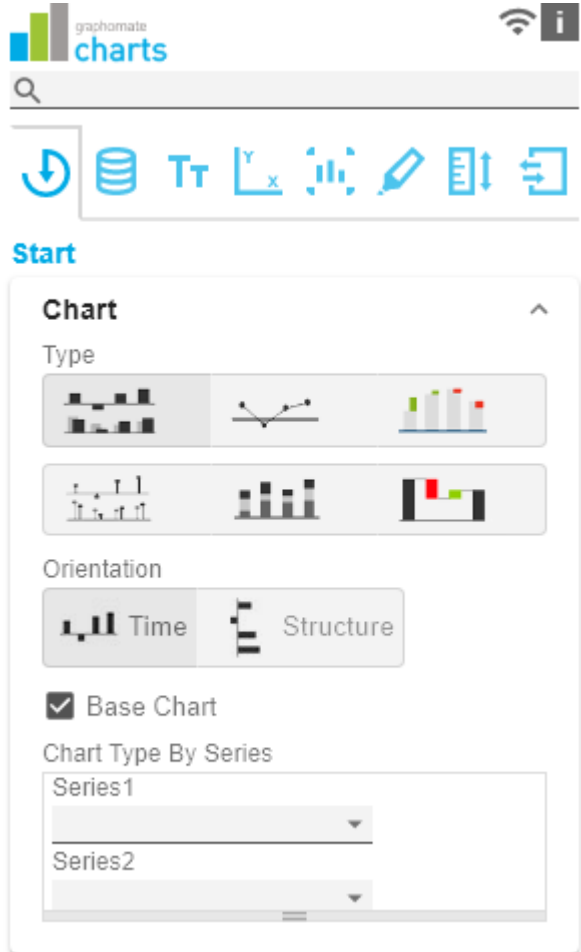
Scenario Legend

Scenarios In Deviations

Scenarios By Dataselection +

no items

## Start Tab

<p><b>Chart</b></p> <p><i>Type</i></p> <p>You can select the desired diagram type by clicking on the corresponding icon.</p> <p><i>Orientation</i></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><i>Base Chart</i></p> <p>The Base Chart checkbox shows and hides the basic chart. This allows deviation charts to be used without basic charts.</p> <p><i>Chart Type By Series</i></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><b>Deviations</b></p> <p><i>Configuration</i></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><i>Configuration Pop-Up</i></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>	



**i** 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).

*Deviation Pin Width*

Use this option to define the width of the needle in the percentage deviation chart. The option takes effect when the '*Scenarios in Deviations*' option is enabled on the *Data Tab*.

*Pin Line Black*

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

*Use Pin Head Color*

### Deviations ^

Configuration +

perc: series1 - series2 (percent)  
 abs: series1 - series2 (absolute)

Calculate Deviations from NULL

Good Color  
●

Bad Color  
●

Neutral Color  
●

Negative Deviation Is Good

Deviations Bar Width  
 % px

Deviation Pin Width  
 % px

Pin Line Black

Use Pin Head Color

Pin Head Color  
●

Pin Head Shape

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

*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 (perce

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

**License**

*License Key*

Enter the license key here.

**License**

License Key

## Data Tab

**Small Multiples**

Zum Darstellen von sogenannten "Kleinen Vielfachen" verwenden Sie folgende Optionen.

*Split Dimension*

Bestimmen Sie, welche Dimension als Split-Dimension für die Berechnung der Small Multiples herangezogen werden soll.

- Power BI: Die Option *Split Dimension* ist im Visualisierungsbereich (Visualization Feed) unter Werte-Felder (Values) zu finden.
- SAP Analytics Cloud: Dimension, über deren Member die Small Multiples berechnet werden
- Tableau: Dimension, über deren Member die Small Multiples berechnet werden

*N Count*

Definiert die Anzahl der Charts die vor der 'Rest'-Position dargestellt werden sollen.

- Die N Small Multiples vor der 'Rest'-Position werden nach ihrer jeweiligen Gesamtsumme mit dem größten Small Multiple beginnend absteigend sortiert.
- Übersteigt die Zahl N die Anzahl der vorhandenen Member der Split Dimension, so kann keine 'Rest'-Position gebildet werden. Die absteigende Sortierung bleibt jedoch bestehen.
- Setzt man den N Count auf "0" oder "none", so entspricht die Reihenfolge der Small Multiples der Reihenfolge der Split Dimension Member aus der Datenquelle.

*Min Width [px]*

Definiert die Mindestbreite eines Small Multiples Charts.

*Min Height [px]*

Definiert die Mindesthöhe eines Small Multiples Charts.

- Wenn eine Split Dimension gesetzt ist, dann ist die Option "Crop Category Labels" aktiviert und als Titel wird der jeweilige Member der Split Dimension angezeigt unabhängig von den

The screenshot shows the 'graphomate charts' application interface. At the top, there is a search bar and a navigation menu with icons for home, data, text, layout, visualization, edit, and settings. The 'Data' tab is selected, and the 'Small Multiples' settings panel is open. The settings include:

- Split Dimension:** A dropdown menu currently set to 'None'.
- N Count:** A text input field containing the value '10'.
- Min Width [px]:** A text input field containing the value '300'.
- Min Height [px]:** A text input field containing the value '300'.

gewählten Einstellungen im graphomate Property Sheet.

### N + Rest

Nutzen Sie diese Option, um die Anzahl der Member (N + Rest) einer benutzerdefinierten Dimension zu definieren. Im einfachsten Fall entspricht dies dann der Anzahl Kategorielemente eines Charts.

### N + Rest Pop Up

Sie können eine Konfiguration von N + Rest für die graphomate charts definieren:

- **Enable:** Aktiviert den Modus.
- **Mode:** Wählen Sie zwischen Top (Oberste) und Bottom (Unterste).
- **Number n of top/bottom members:** Definieren Sie die Anzahl der top/bottom Elemente.
- **Target Dimension:** Die Dimension, für die die top /bottom-Member ermittelt werden sollen - z.B. "Country".
- **Target Dimension Filter:** Hier wird gefiltert, welche Kennzahlen oder Member anderer Dimensionen (z. B. bei impliziten Hierarchien) sich auf das Ranking auswirken sollen
- **Rest Member Name (optional):** Legt eine Beschreibung für die Rest-Position fest.
- **Description (optional):** Legt eine Beschreibung für die eingestellte Konfiguration fest.

### TOP 3

Enable

Mode

Top

Number n of top/bottom members

3

Target Dimension

Target Dimension Filter



no items

Rest Member Name (optional)

Description (optional)

OK

### 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 Scenarios verwenden. Scenarios überschreiben die *Series Styles*.

#### Import/Export

Kopieren Sie diese Zeichenkette um Szenarien 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.

#### Offset per Series

Der Offset kann hier pro Serie festgelegt 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*).

### Series ^

Styles

✎  defaultSeries1

✎  defaultSeries2

✎  defaultSeries3

---

Import / Export

W3sic2hvcnQIOiJkZWZh

Visibilities

Series 1

Series 2

Series 3

---

Element Offset

30 % px

Offset Per Series +

Offset Series 1

---

**defaultSeries1**

Color  
● #aaaaaa

Fill Type  
■ Filled

Shape  
● circle

Width  
40 % px

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 Mülleimer, 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.

**Scenario Definition**

AC

PP

BU

Import / Export  
W3sic2hvcnQiOiJBQyIsI

- *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 (*absoulte*) in [px] vorgegeben werden.
- *Font Weight*: Wählen Sie zwischen der Schriftstärke normal (*normal*) oder fett (*bold*).

AC

Identifier

Color

Fill Type

Filled
▼

Shape

rect
▼

Width

%
px

Font Weight

normal
▼

### 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.
3. Szenario pro Datenselektion (Scenarios by Dataselection)
  - a. Definieren Sie, welchem Szenario welche Daten zugeordnet werden.

**i** In folgender Rangfolge werden die Szenarien angewendet:

- Scenarios pro Element einer Serie vor
- Scenarios by Series vor
- Scenarios by Dataselection

#### 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

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.

**i** Die Szenario Legende ist nur in Verbindung mit der Property "Scenarios by Series" funktionsfähig.

#### Scenarios in Deviations

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

#### Scenarios by Dataselection Pop-Up

Diese Property bestimmt, welchem Szenario welche Daten zugeordnet werden.

Jede Konfiguration hat folgende Eigenschaften:

- *Scenario Id*: Die ID des Szenarios, das verwendet werden soll. Dafür muss ein Szenario mit dieser ID in der Szenario Definition definiert sein.
- *Filter*: Für jede Dimensionsausprägung, die hier über das **+**-Zeichen ausgewählt wird, wird das gewählte Szenario vergeben.
- *Description*: Legt eine Beschreibung für die eingestellte Konfiguration fest.

### Scenario Assignment ^

Scenarios 1 CSV

▼

▼

+

Scenarios 2 CSV

▼

+

Scenarios 3

▼

Scenarios by Series +

None ▼

Scenarios In Axis

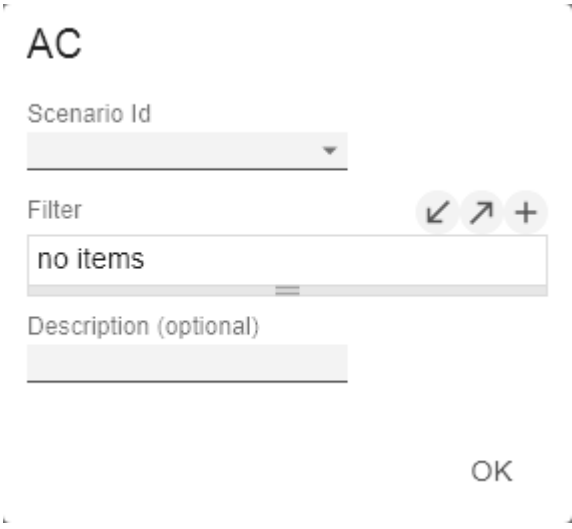

Scenario Legend

Scenarios In Deviations

Scenarios By Dataselection +

no items



	
<p><b>Selection</b></p> <p><i>Fade Out Opacity</i></p> <p>Dieser Wert bestimmt inwieweit charts Elemente ausgeblendet werden sollen, die nicht selektiert sind. Der Wert beginnt bei 0.0 (vollständig ausgeblendet) und reicht bis 1.0 (vollständig sichtbar).</p>	

## 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.

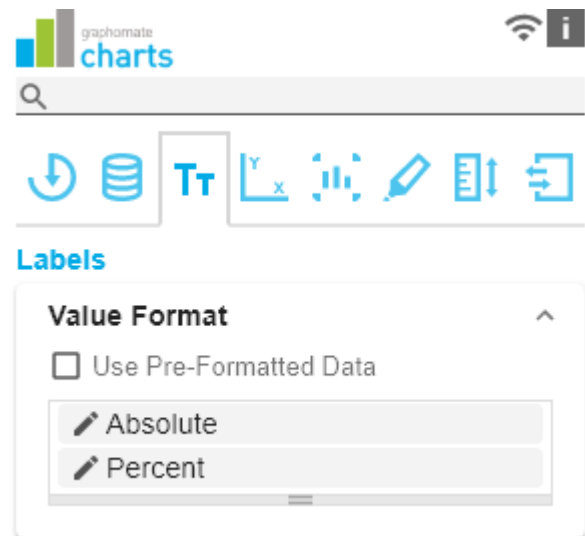
*Use Pre-Formatted Data*

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), *ordinal* (ordinal number) and *time* (duration).
- **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.



- **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).
- **Time Units:** If Time has been specified for the format type, the time units can be set here. The default setting interprets data values as seconds and displays them as hours and minutes with decimal places in the format *h:mm.m*
- **Description:** Defines a description for the set configuration.

#### Time Units Pop Up

For the Format Type *Time*, a system of units can be configured with the help of the Time Units Property, which in the default setting consists of hours and minutes. Each number formatted in this way is then splitted in its values for each unit. The order of the unit list defines their relationship from the largest unit (top) to the smallest unit (bottom). Each unit contains the following options:

- **Modulus:** defines the arithmetic relationship between the units. In terms of modular arithmetic, the number reflects how many entities of the next smaller unit fit into an entity of the current unit. If the current unit is the smallest of the unit system, the modulus establishes the reference to the raw value to be formatted. Thus, in the case of a unit system of hours and minutes with raw values that are given in minutes, the hours unit carries the modulus 60 and the minutes unit carries the modulus 1.
- **Prefix:** Defines the local prefix with which the value of this unit should begin. It can be used as a separator to values of larger units.
- **Suffix:** Defines the local suffix that should follow the value of this unit. For example, it can contain a unit abbreviation or be used as a separator to values of smaller units.
- **Omit If Zero:** Sets whether values of this unit should be omitted if they equal 0.
- **Leading Zeros:** Sets whether values of this unit should be displayed with one or more leading zeros (depending on the reference to the next larger unit).
- **Description:** Sets a description for the unit to make it easier to recognize in the list.

## Absolute

Locale  
en-US

Format Type  
Time

Abbreviations  
auto

Thousand Separator

Decimal Separator

Total Digits (approx.)

Decimal Digits  
1

Scaling Factor

1

Prefix

Suffix

Zero Format

Null Format

Infinity Format

 $\infty$ 

Rounding Method

commercial

Negative Sign

minus

 Explicit Positive Sign

Time Units

+

 hours minutes

Description (optional)

Absolute

OK

hours

Modulus

60

Prefix

Suffix

:

Omit if Zero

Leading Zeros

Description

hours

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).

#### *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.

#### *Visible Element Labels*

Define from which series the element label is visible.

### Value Labels ^

Label Positioning  
 none  fix  auto

Collision Adjustment [px]

Background

Background Color

Visible Element Labels

Series 1  
 Series 2  
 Series 3

#### **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.

**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]

 Check Only Leading Values For Peaking
**Font***Size [px]*

This property determines the font size in pixel.

*Family*

Define the global font. You can choose between *Arial*, *Tahoma*, *Lucida Console*, *Verdana* and *Calibri* or type in the name of a font which is installed on your system.

*Color*


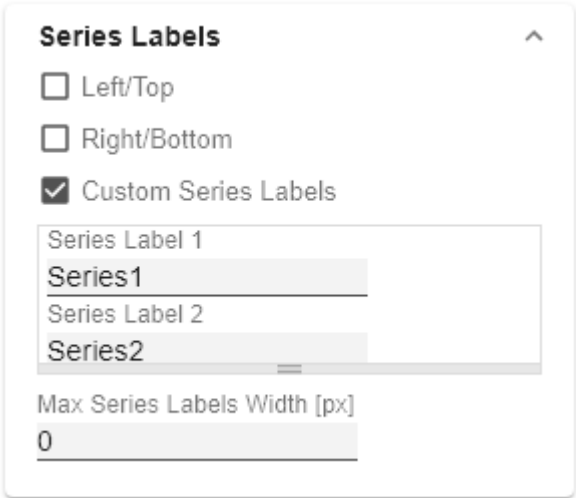
This property determines the font color as HEX code. Alternatively, the Color Picker can be used.

**Font**

Size [px]

Family

Color

<p><b>Title</b></p> <p>If the <i>Enable</i> checkbox is activated, the title will be displayed.</p> <p><i>Title Text</i></p> <p>Enter a <i>Title</i> for the charts here. Multiline texts will be rendered accordingly, i.e. the line break will be applied. The following HTML tags can be used for formatting: 'b', 'i', 'p', 'span', 'div', 'br', 'h1', 'h2', 'h3', 'h4', 'h5', 'h6', 'hr', 'ol', 'ul', 'li' and 'blockquote'.</p> <p>For the following result ACME Ltd. <b>P&amp;L</b> by <i>Segment</i> 2021 AC, BU</p> <p>this input is necessary: ACME Ltd. &lt;b&gt;P&amp;L&lt;/b&gt; by &lt;i&gt;Segment&lt;/i&gt; 2021 AC, BU</p>	
<p><b>Series Labels</b></p> <p><i>Left/Top</i></p> <p>Activate the checkboxes to display the data label on the left /top of the data series.</p> <p><i>Right/Bottom</i></p> <p>Activate the checkboxes to display the data label on the right/bottom of the data series.</p> <p><i>Series Label</i></p> <p>Enter the desired labeling of a series manually.</p> <p><i>Custom Series Labels</i></p> <p>If this option is enabled, you can define a custom label for each series. Otherwise, the series labels are set data-driven. Enter the desired label of a series manually here.</p> <p><i>Max Series Labels Width [px]</i></p> <p>Maximum width of the data series labels, up to where the <i>padding</i> is scaled. If this value is exceeded, the labels are cut off.</p>	
<p><b>Category Labels</b></p> <p>(De-)activate the display of the category label using <i>Enable</i>.</p> <p><i>Visibility</i></p>	



The checkbox controls row-by-row (level x) whether the category labels should be suppressed or displayed.

#### *Max Width [px]*

If this value is greater than 0, it indicates the reserved space for the category labels in pixels. If the length of the 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.

#### *Crop Category Labels*

If this option is enabled, the category labels in Time mode will have a maximum width of the specified category width. If the labels are longer, they will be truncated by ... cut off.

#### *Category Labels from Measure (only in Power BI)*

This setting derives the category labels from the linked measures if no dimension is specified in the category field in the data pane.

### Category Labels ^

Enable

Visibility +

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

Max Width [px]

0

Suppress Repetition +

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

Hierarchical Label Display

Line Break Category Labels

Category Label Rotation [degree]

0

Crop Category Labels

### 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.

- i** The tooltips cannot be activated in Power BI via the GPS. Please use the visualization Pane 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).

### Tooltips ^

Enable

✎ Absolute

✎ Percent

- **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.
- **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

Thousand Separator

Decimal Separator

Total Digits (approx.)

Decimal Digits  
1

Scaling Factor  
1

Prefix  
\_\_\_\_\_

Suffix  
\_\_\_\_\_

Zero Format

Null Format  
\_\_\_\_\_

Infinity Format  
∞

Rounding Method  
commercial

Negative Sign  
minus

Explicit Positive Sign

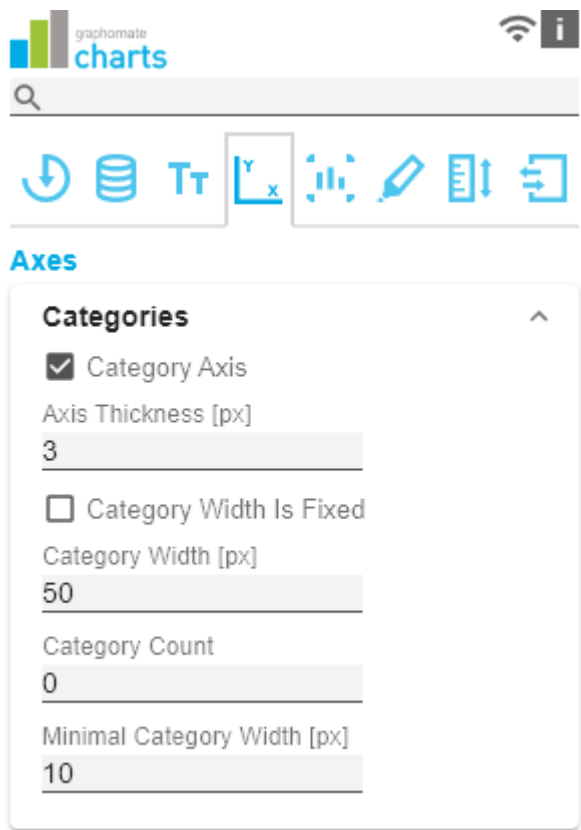
Time Units +

- hours
- minutes

Description (optional)  
Absolute

OK

## Axes Tab

<p><b>Categories</b></p> <p><i>Category Axis</i></p> <p>Use this box to control the visibility of the Category Axis.</p> <p><i>Axis Thickness [px]</i></p> <p>Define the thickness of the category axis in pixels.</p> <p><i>Category Width is Fixed</i></p> <p>When the property is activated, a fixed width of a category is reserved.</p> <p><i>Category Width [px]</i></p> <p>Defines the <i>category width</i> for the property <i>Category Width is Fixed</i> in [px].</p> <p><i>Category Count</i></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><i>Minimal Category Width [px]</i></p> <p>If the automatically calculated category width is smaller than the value defined here, a scroll bar is displayed in the chart.</p>	 <p><b>Axes</b></p> <p><b>Categories</b> ^</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category Axis</p> <p>Axis Thickness [px] 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Category Width Is Fixed</p> <p>Category Width [px] 50</p> <p>Category Count 0</p> <p>Minimal Category Width [px] 10</p>
<p><b>Value Axis</b></p> <p><i>Enable</i></p> <p>(De)Activate the visibility of the value axis using the <i>Enable</i> option.</p> <p><i>Flip Value Axis</i></p> <p>Switches the value axis to the other side. (right/left or up/down)</p> <p><i>Value Axis Tick Distance</i></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><i>Force Tick Interval</i></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</b> ^</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Enable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Flip Values Axis</p> <p>Value Axis Tick Distance 50</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Force Tick Interval</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value Axis Show Helplines</p>

### Value Axis Show Helplines

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.

#### Separators in Front

If this option is enabled, the separator line is drawn in front of the axis.

#### 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 Separator 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

Category Labels

Source For Separator Derivation

1

Length [px]

10

Thickness [px]

1

Separators in Front

Color

#333333

### Separators

Manually

Manual Separator Positions csv

0

+

Length [px]

10

Thickness [px]

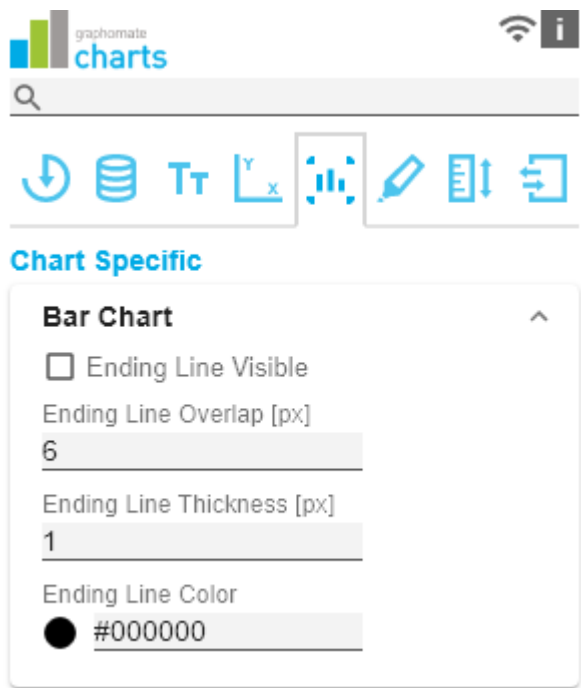
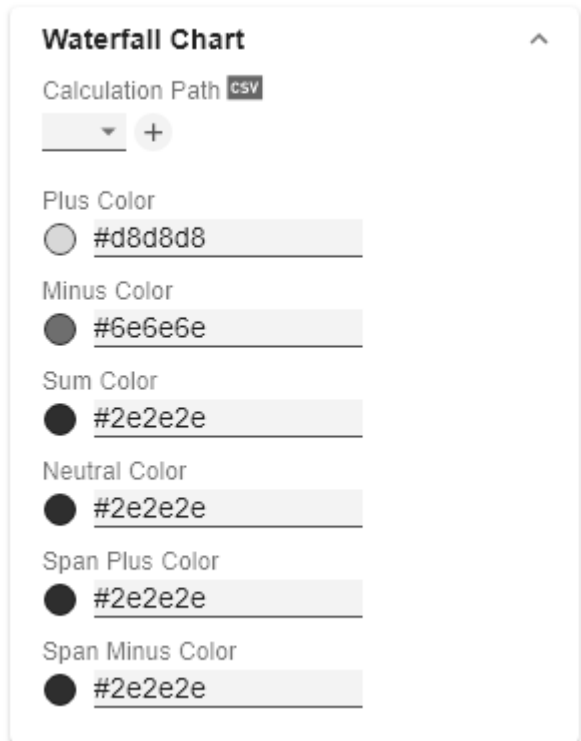
1

Separators in Front

Color

#333333

## Chart Specific Tab

<p><b>Bar Chart</b></p> <p><i>Ending Line Visible</i></p> <p>The checkbox (de)activates the ending lines in the bar or column chart.</p> <p><i>Ending Line Overlap [px]</i></p> <p>The value overlap of the KPI ending lines in [px] right and left above the bar.</p> <p><i>Ending Line Thickness</i></p> <p>Define the thickness of the ending lines in [px].</p> <p><i>Ending Line Color</i></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><i>Calculation Path</i></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><i>Waterfall Colors</i></p> <p>Set color values for the different calculation options using the Color Picker or a HEX code.</p>	

Please note that the use of scenarios overrides this formatting.

### 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.

#### Apply Dot Colors to Lines

With this setting activated, the color of the heads is also applied to the lines.

### Line Chart

#### Line Dot Radius X

5  % px

#### Line Dot Radius Y

5  % px

Apply Dot Colors to Lines

### 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

1  % px

#### Pin Head Radius X

4  % px

#### Pin Head Radius Y

4  % px

#### 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.
- *Negative2*: This mode forms the total sum (similar to Realnumber only without the sum sign), but arranges the elements like negatives. If the total sum is negative, this stands left/bottom at the bar and with positive total sum accordingly right/top.
- *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

% px

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

With this element you can define lines, for example to visualize certain limit values or statistical quantities. Use the + symbol to add new lines and the red trash can to delete existing line configurations.

#### Configuration Pop-Up

The following properties can be defined:

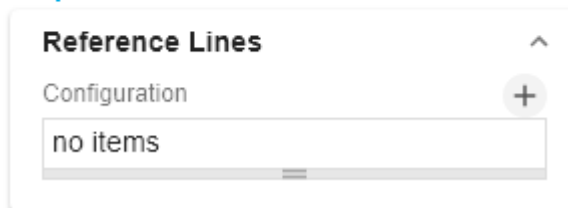
- **Enable:** (De)activates the visibility of the line
- **Line Label:** Enter the name of the reference line here. This is displayed in the diagram.
- **Line Type:**
  - **Threshold:** A line is drawn parallel to the category axis, whose position can be determined via the *Line Base*.
  - **Lin.Reg.:** A regression line is displayed for all values of a visible series. Via the *Line Base* field the index (starting with 1) of the desired series can be selected.
  - **Median:** Represents the median of a visible series as a line parallel to the category axis. The index (starting at 1) of the desired series can be selected via the *Line Base* field.
  - **Average:** Represents the average value of a visible series in the form of a line parallel to the category axis. The index (starting at 1) of the desired series can be selected via the *Line Base* field..
- **Line Base:** This property applies if you have selected 'Threshold' for Line Type. Enter the value for the line position here.
- **Line Size (px):** Define the thickness of the Reference Line in px.
- **Line Color:** Determine the color for the line using Color Picker or enter an appropriate HEX code.
- **Line Style:** Three modes are available to display the line: *solid*, *dotted* or *dashed*

### Highlight

You can use this function to highlight the absolute and /or percentage difference between different chart elements. To do this, activate the checkbox and set the indexes of the categories where the highlighting should start and end.



### Emphasis



### : 100 (Threshold)

Enable

Line Label

Line Type

Threshold

Line Base

100

Line Size [px]

1

Line Color

#333333

Line Style

solid

OK

*single*

You can choose between a single highlighting on the side (*single*) or highlighting multiple elements within the diagram (*multi*). If you choose single highlighting, the first element in the list is displayed and all other elements are ignored. You can also choose whether the absolute and/or percentage values are to be displayed.

*multi*

In multi mode, several highlights can be created using the + symbol. In the pop-up, you define the indexes of the categories for which the highlighting should start (Start Series and Start Element) and end (End Series and End Element).

*both*

In *both* mode, *single* and *multi* modes can be used at the same time. Make the settings as described above.

**Highlight** ^

none single multi both

Percent Label

Absolute Label

**Highlight** ^

none single multi both

Start Series  
1

End Series  
1

Start Element  
1

End Element  
2

Percent Label

Absolute Label

**Highlight** ^

none single multi both

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

**Highlight Group**

*Enable*

To assign elements to each other, activate the Highlight Group.

*Match Measures*

If this option is activated, the measures of the dimension are considered in addition to the member combination.

*Color*

Determines in which colour the Highlight Group should be displayed.

**Highlight Group**

Enable

Match Measures

Color  
● #24bbe9

**User Highlight**

This property can be used to adjust and read out the list of user highlights. The User Highlights can be set at runtime by ALT + mouse click on a value in the diagram. In this way, this value is highlighted with a frame.

*User Highlight Pop-Up*

Specify here which element should be highlighted initially. Assign the index of the series (Series Index) and the index of the element (Element Index).

*Toggle Colors*

**User Highlights**

+  
✎ User Highlight 1

Toggle Colors +  
User Highlight Color 1  
● #24bbe9

A list of colors through which highlights (highlighted values at run time using ALT+click) are toggled when the user repeatedly selects them.

## User Highlight 1

User Highlight 1

Series Index

1

Element Index

1

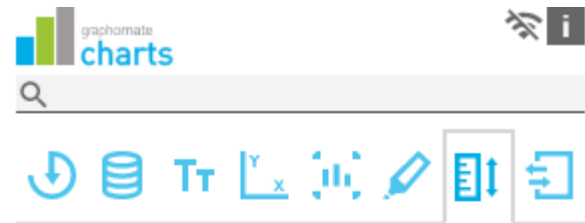
OK

## Scaling Tab

**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****Scaling**

automatic manual

Manual Scale Max

150

Manual Scale Min

-150

Manual Scale Percent Max

20

Manual Scale Percent Min

-20

**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.

**i** Comparison Group in Power BI:  
Use unique abbreviations. For example, "ReportName\_AA" instead of just a letter like "A" or "B". Otherwise, the Comparison Group may not synchronise in the reports.

**x** This function is not supported by Tableau Desktop.

*Synchronize Padding*

**Synchronize**

Comparison Group

Synchronize Padding

Synchronize Scaling

Synchronize Axes Position

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.

### *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 [px]*

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 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*

### Outliers ^

Use Outlier Threshold

Size [px]

Positive Threshold

Negative Threshold

Positive Threshold Percent

Negative Threshold Percent

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

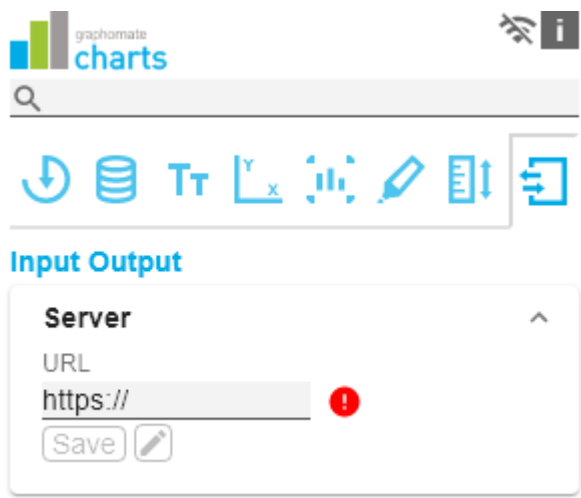
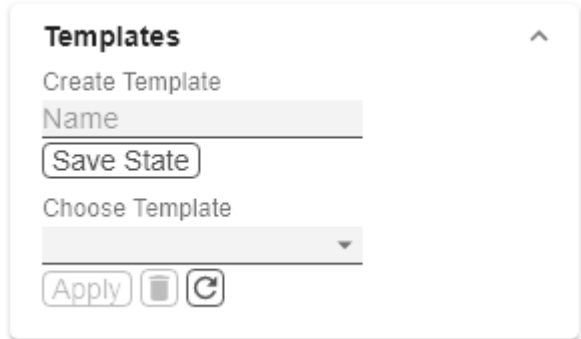
Bar Line Width [px]  
2

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.

<p><b>Server Configuration</b></p> <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><b>Templates</b></p> <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. 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>	



## Embed a graphomate graphic into PowerPoint

You created your visualization in Microsoft Excel and would like to embed this graphic in a PowerPoint document.

### 1 Prerequisite 1

- Excel workbook is open
- PowerPoint document in which the graphic should be inserted is also open.

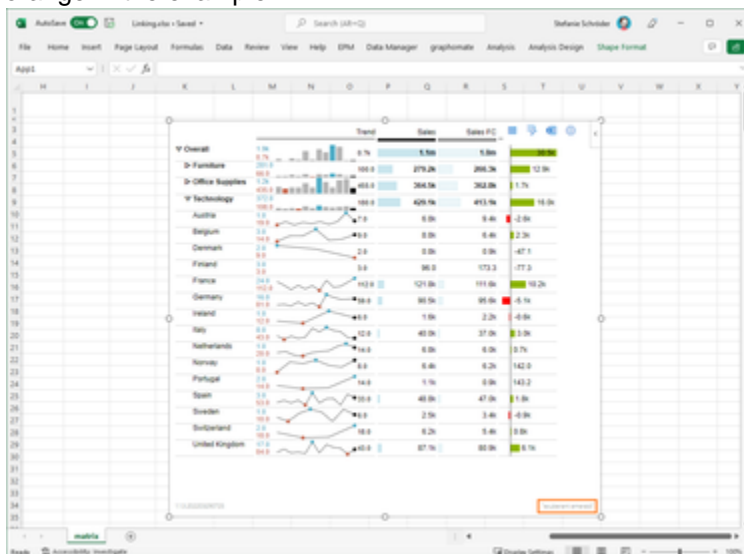
### 2 Prerequisite 2

- The embedding works from the Excel **web** application to the PowerPoint **web** application as well as from the Excel **desktop** application to the PowerPoint **desktop** application.
- Embedding between Excel desktop application and PowerPoint web application and vice versa is not possible.

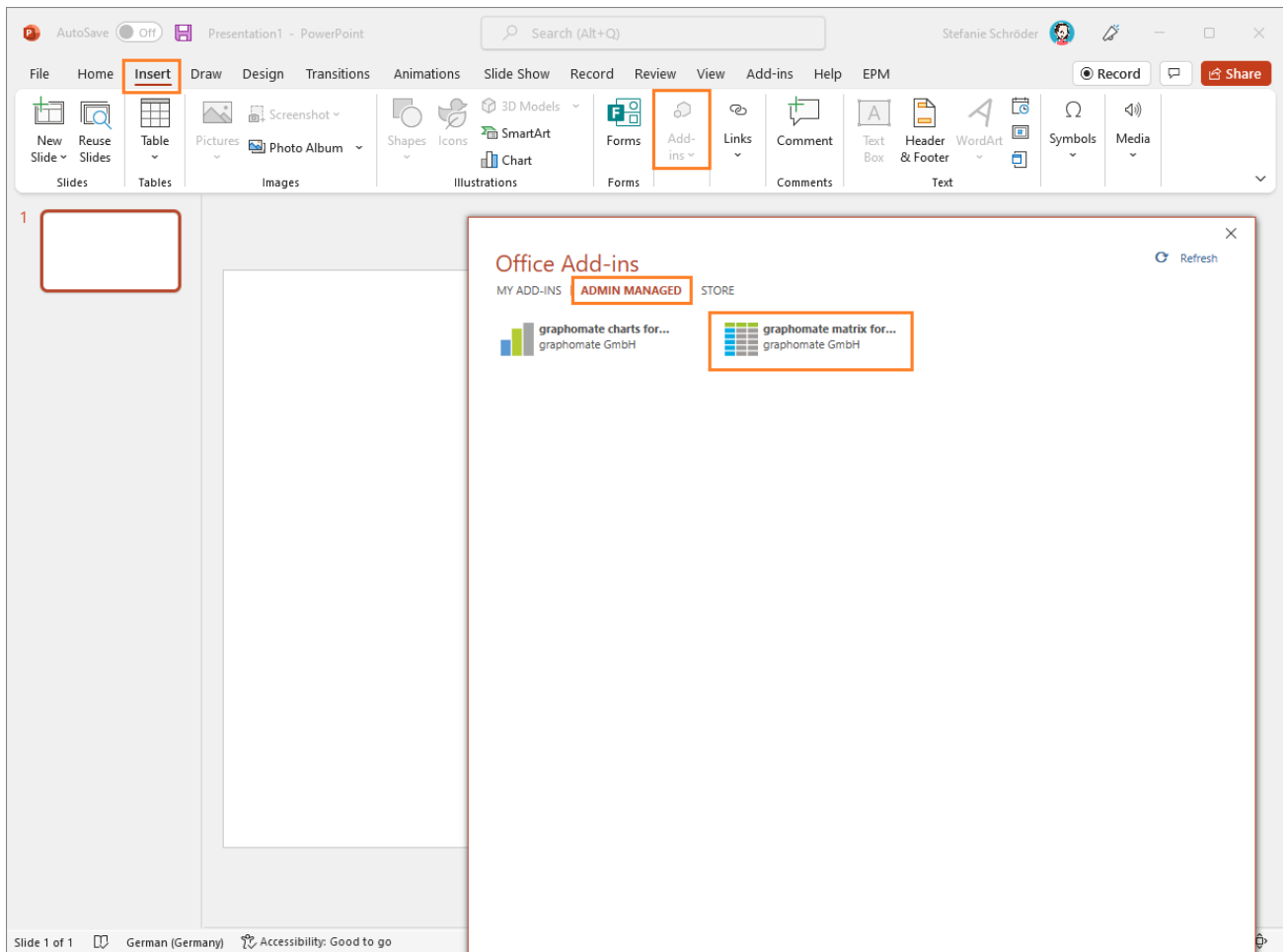
Proceed as follows:

### When your Environment supports linking

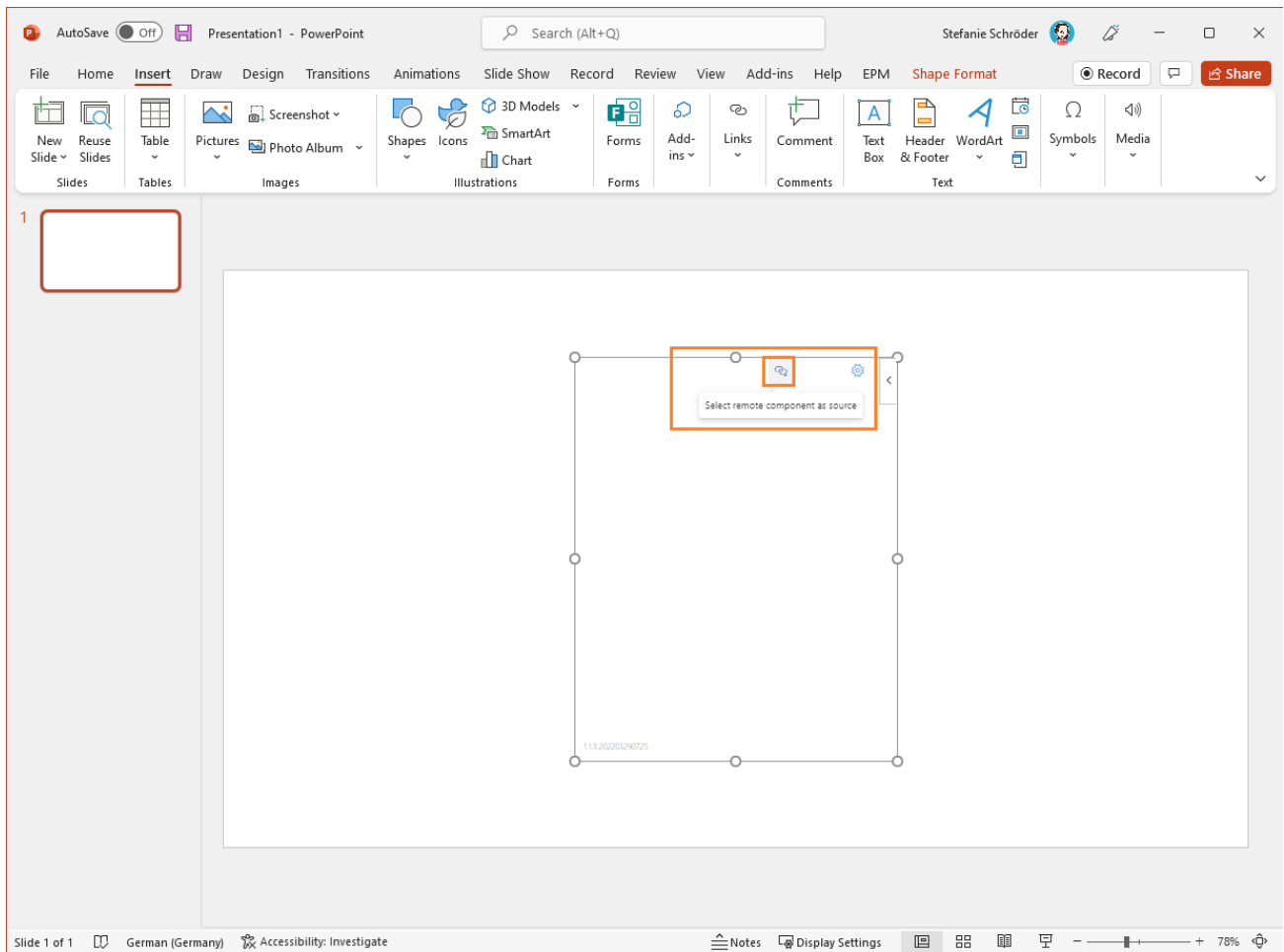
1. Create the graphomate visual and keep the name of the visual in mind. The name of the visual is highlighted orange in the example.



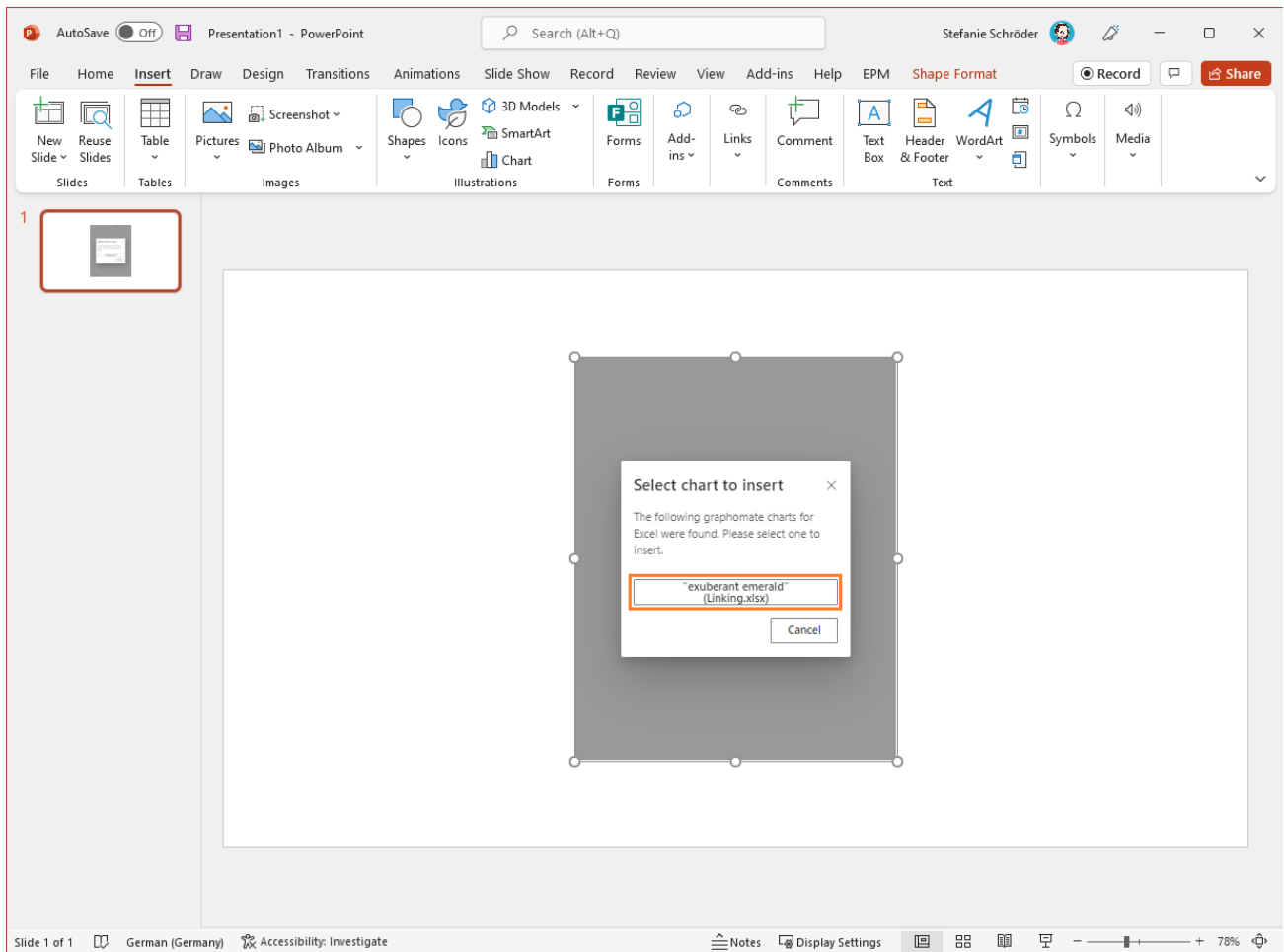
2. In the PowerPoint document, add the corresponding graphomate add-in. Select the "Insert" tab in the ribbon and go to the "Add-ins" area.  
In the Office Add-ins dialog switch to the "Admin Managed" tab. Here you will find the graphomate add-ins. Select the desired component and confirm with "Add".



3. The graphomate add-in will be inserted in your document and a placeholder for the graphomate extensions appears. Then click on the icon at the top of the visual (*Select remote component as a source*) to link the graphic from the Excel workbook.



4. By referring to the specific name (ID), you can select the corresponding graphic. You will also find the name of the graphic in the Excel workbook.



5. After you make the selection, the graphic will be inserted into your document and now you are free to format your slide.

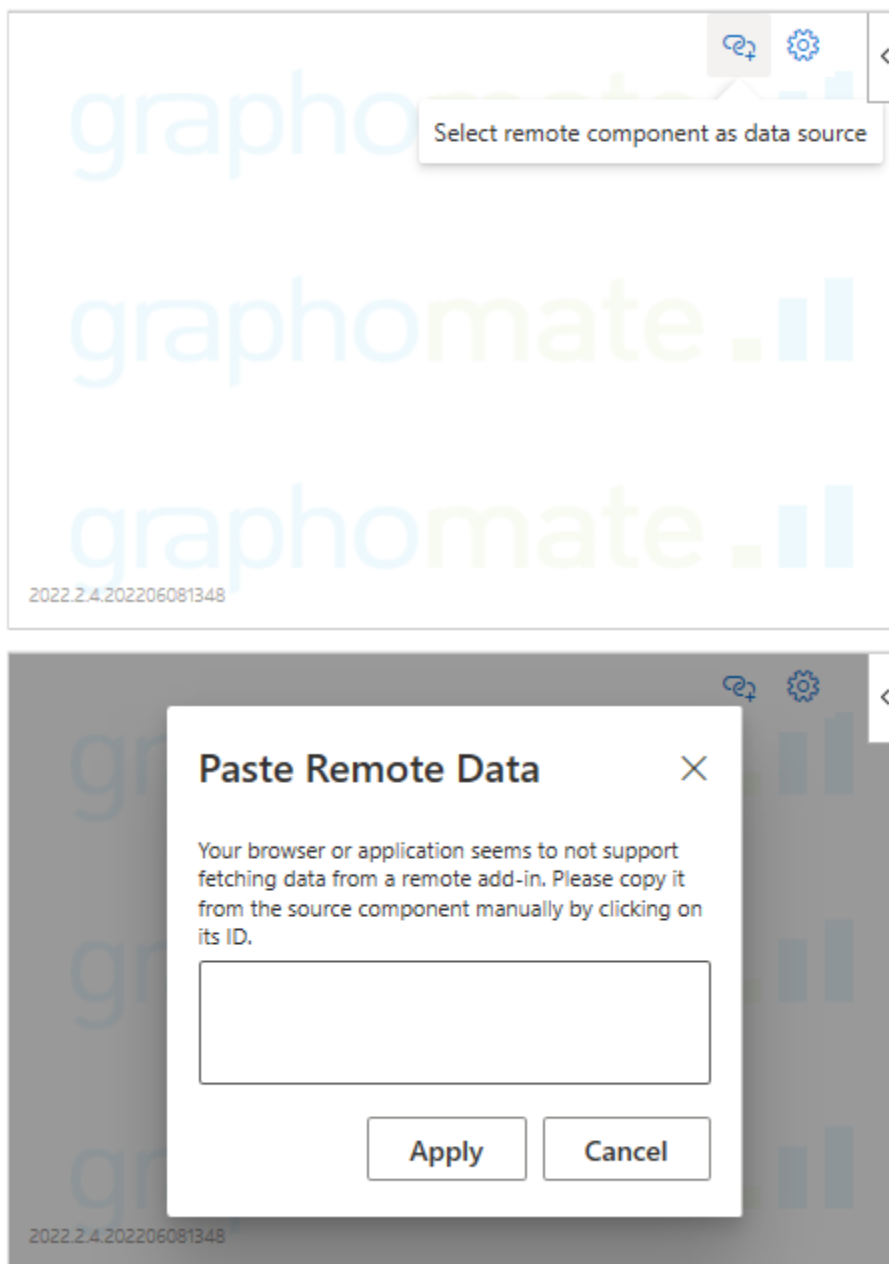
**Detailed analysis by line of business**

	Trend	Sales	Sales Ft	del
Overall	1.9k 0.7k 0.3k	1.1m	1.0m	30.5k
Furniture	281.0 66.0	100.0	279.2k	266.3k
Office Supplies	1.2k 435.0	455.0	364.5k	362.8k
Technology	372.0 108.0	180.0	429.1k	413.1k
Austria	1.0 19.0	7.0	6.8k	9.4k
Belgium	3.0 14.0	9.0	8.8k	8.4k
Denmark	2.0 9.0	2.0	0.8k	0.9k
Finland	3.0 3.0	3.0	98.0	173.3
France	24.0 112.0	112.0	121.8k	111.8k
Germany	18.0 81.0	59.0	80.5k	95.0k
Ireland	1.0 8.0	6.0	1.6k	2.2k
Italy	43.0 43.0	12.0	40.0k	37.0k
Netherlands	1.0 20.0	14.0	6.8k	6.0k
Norway	1.0 8.0	8.0	6.4k	6.2k
Portugal	2.0 14.0	14.0	1.1k	0.9k
Spain	3.0 53.0	33.0	48.8k	47.0k
Sweden	1.0 10.0	6.0	2.5k	3.4k
Switzerland	2.0 18.0	18.0	6.2k	5.4k
United Kingdom	17.0 84.0	43.0	87.1k	80.9k

- Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur sadipscing elitr, sed diam nonumy
- eirmod tempor invidunt ut labore et dolore magna aliquyam erat, sed diam
- voluptua. At vero eos et accusam et justo duo dolores et ea rebum. Stet
- clita kasd gubergren, no sea takimata sanctus est Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet. Lorem ipsum

### When your Environment doesn't support linking

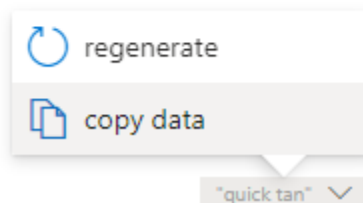
1. When adding a graphomate Add-In to powerpoint on a machine that uses an old Microsoft Edge browser or an old version of safari on Mac and clicking the Button "Select Remote Component", the following Dialog could appear:



2. When you see this dialog, you aren't able to link the PowerPoint Add-In to an Excel Add-In. Instead you can manually transfer an Excel Add-In's data. Therefore open Excel on the same machine and click on the ID of the add-in the data of which you want to transfer. Then select "copy data":



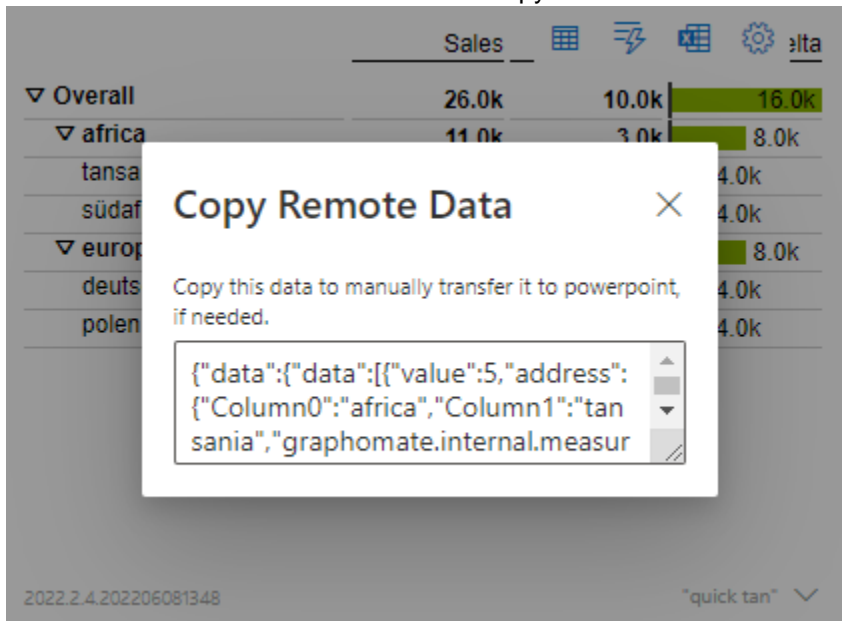
	Sales		
Overall	26.0k	10.0k	16.0k
africa	11.0k	3.0k	8.0k
tansania	5.0k	1.0k	4.0k
südafrika	6.0k	2.0k	4.0k
europe	15.0k	7.0k	8.0k
deutschland	7.0k	3.0k	4.0k
polen	8.0k	4.0k	4.0k



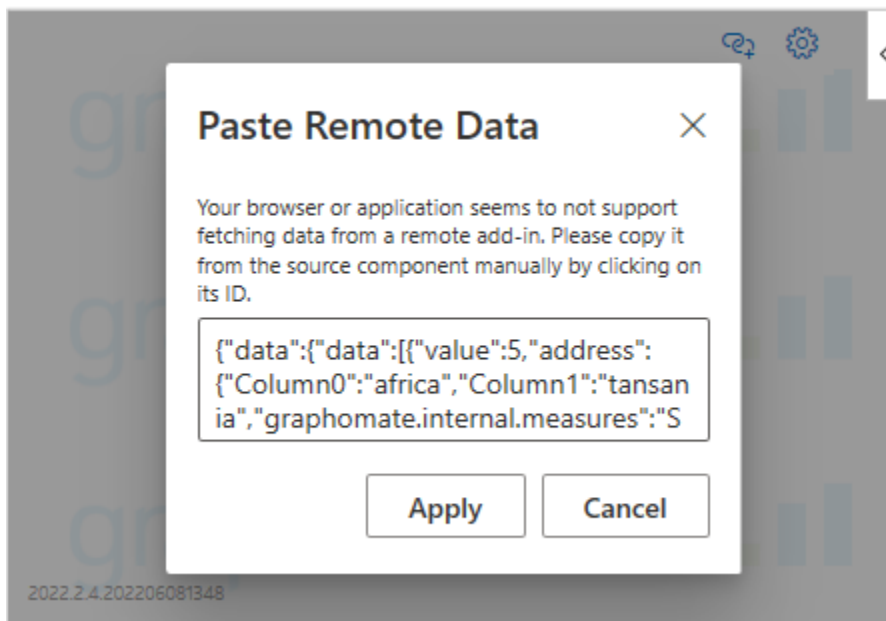
2022.2.4.202206081348

"quick tan" ▾

3. Select the whole text in the Textfield and copy it.



4. Switch back to PowerPoint and paste the copied text into the Textfield.







5. By clicking "Apply", the Add-In applies and saves the data contained in the copied text.

## Property Binding

The following method allows you to adjust properties of a graphomate graphic dynamically, using cell references.

Using Excel (Desktop) as an example, we will explain how to dynamically assign settings.

1. You have already added a graphomate Add-In to your workbook and linked the data.
2. After the graphomate graphic has been created, navigate to the upper area of the visualization until several buttons (     ) appear.
3. Select the symbol. A new dialog with opens.
4. Click on the icon (*Add Binding*). In the upper list (*Property to bind*) you select the desired property (e.g. *Title*) and under *Range* you define the cell reference by clicking on a specific cell.
5. Confirm the dialog with '*Select*'.
6. You can repeat this process for all available properties.

If you change the content in the connected excel cell, for example adding a new title for a chart, the title in the graphomate visual will update automatically.

With the '*Rebind*' symbol you can redefine the cell reference of a property.

The bucket icon can be used to delete properties and their links to cells.

## Known Issues (charts)

- Power BI - Tooltips
  - Tooltips are enabled in Power BI (Web and Desktop) on the *Visualizations pane* in the *Format pane* (color scroll icon) under "*QuickInfo*".
  - Settings for the formatting of the tooltips can be made via the GPS.
- Power BI - Comparison Group in Power BI:
  - Use unique abbreviations. For example, "ReportName\_AA" instead of just a letter like "A" or "B". Otherwise, the Comparison Group may not synchronise in the reports.
- *Data Series Width* in the *Data Series Style Editor* is, at the moment, only possible for bar/column charts. Please use the parameter *Bar Width* in the properties for waterfall, stacked and offset bar charts. Also the *Width* of the *Data Types* cannot be used for waterfall and stacked bar charts.
- *Series Labels* Right/Bottom of the waterfall and the stacked bar chart are not always drawn correctly.
- Scaling a waterfall chart manually with a positive minimum results in all elements being rendered into the bars.
- Tooltips are not shown for NULL value labels in Internet Explorer
- The Single-/Multi-Highlighting function is not supported for different chart types per series.
- With different chart types per series and the "Use Outlier Threshold" function activated, there is a wider gap between the value axis and the category labels.
- If the value of the Scaling Helper is bigger than the Outlier Threshold (*Use Outlier Threshold: true*), the value of the Outlier Threshold will be replaced with the value of the Scaling Helper. (Same behavior with negative values for the Scaling Helper.
- Setting the scaling using scaling groups does not result in equal scaling between the graphomate charts and the graphomate matrix.
- In structure mode, the scenario legend is going to be overlapped by the chart.

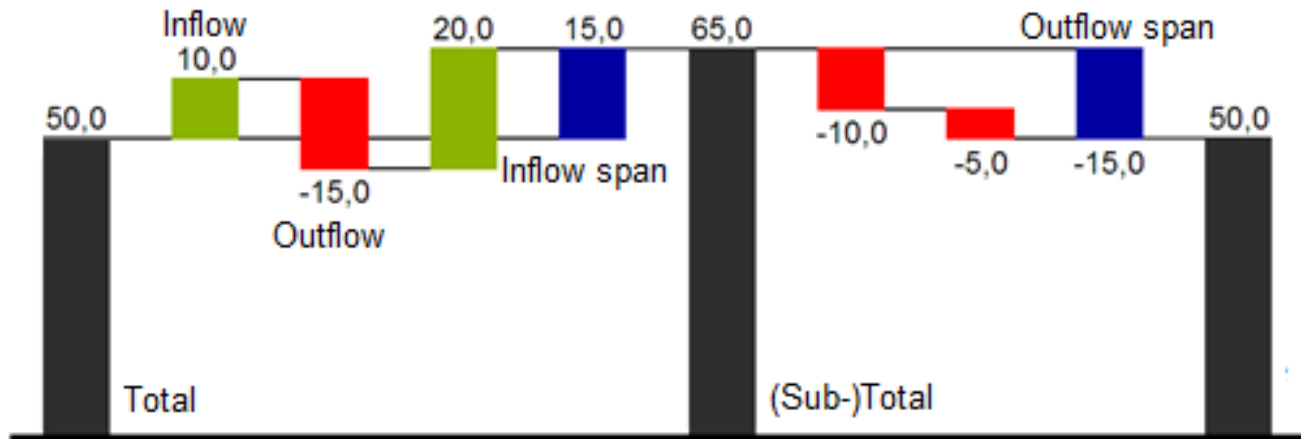
## Known Issues (M365)

- Excel
  - Data selection cannot be linked to named ranges.
  - Inactivity can lead to display problems of the graphomate add-ins. Microsoft has fixed this problem as of Excel version 16.0.15128.20158.

## Waterfall Calculation Path

### Waterfall Calculation Path

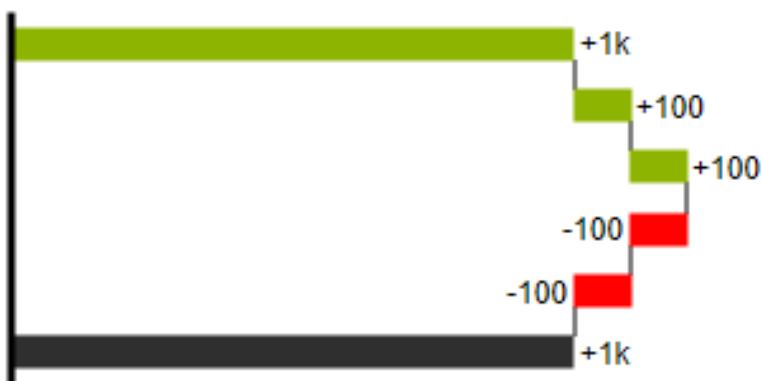
A waterfall chart – often also called a flying bricks chart – shows how an initial value is increased (inflow) or decreased (outflow) by a series of values, which lead to a final value – if necessary with subtotals and spans.



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

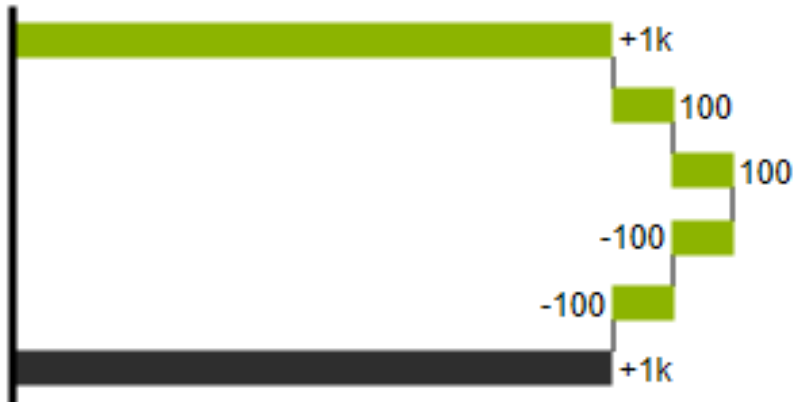
For a flexible use of the waterfall in *graphomate charts* an additional *Data Series* has to be defined: the *Waterfall Calculation Path*. This *Data Series* determines, whether the value to be shown is an in- or an outflow value, a (sub-) total or a span. In general, the sign of the data series value 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:



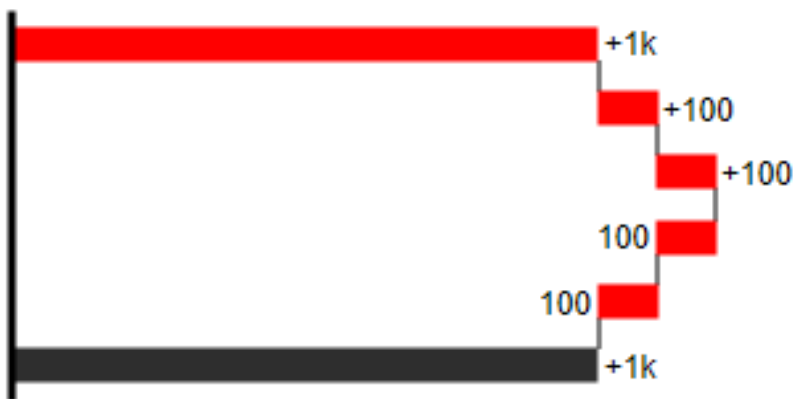
#### **+=inflow**

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

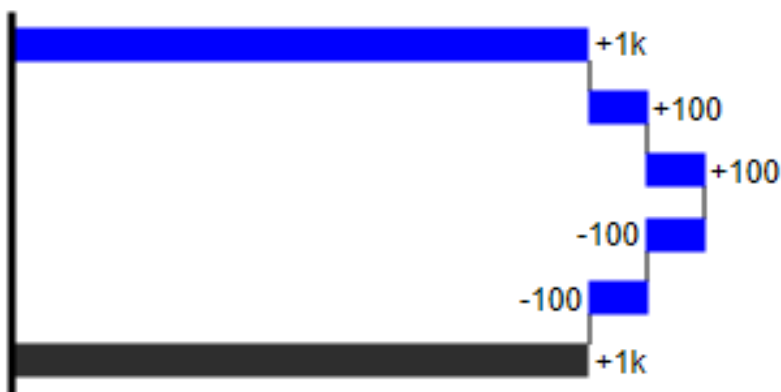


**-=outflow**

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

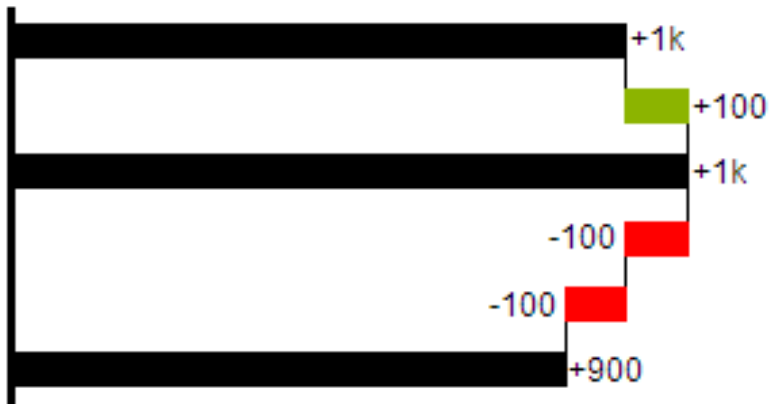


All signs are shown, the (0)-color is applied to the elements. **0 =neutral position**



**==(Sub-)total**

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

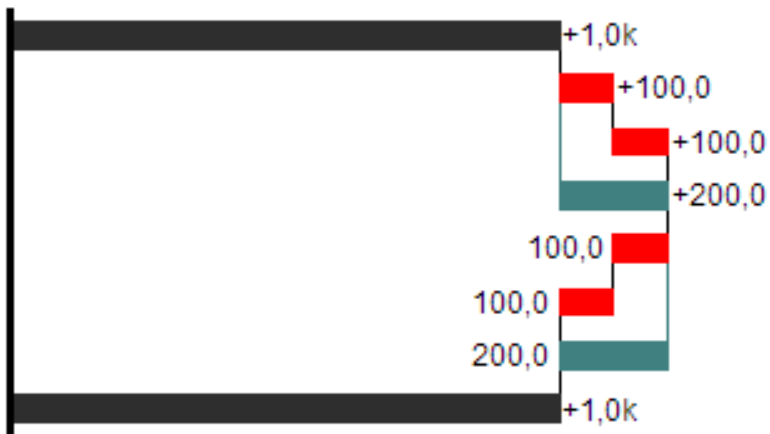


**s-=outflow span**

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.

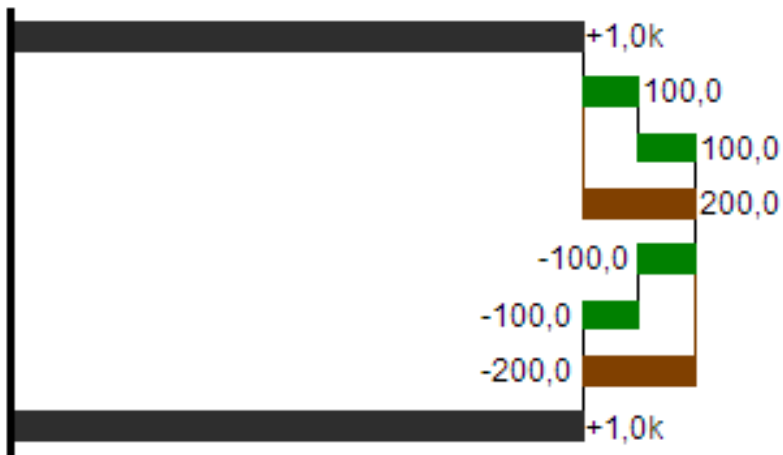


**s+=inflow span**

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.





**i** 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.

