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Modul:Graph

- **basemap:** sets the base map. The map definitions must follow the [TopoJSON](#) format and if saved in Wikipedia are available for this module. Maps in the default directory [Special:Prefixindex/Template:Graph:Map/Inner/](#) like [Worldmap2c.json](#) should only be referenced by their name while omitting the Module:Graph/ prefix to allow better portability. The parameter also accepts URLs, e.g. maps from other Wikipedia versions (the link should follow the scheme of `//en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=mapname&action=raw`, i.e. protocol-relative without leading http/s and a trailing action=raw to fetch the raw content only). URLs to maps on external sites should be avoided for the sake of link stability, performance, security, and should be assumed to be blocked by the software or browser anyway.
- **scale:** the scaling factor of the map (default: 100)
- **projection:** the [map projection](#) to use. Supported values are listed at <https://github.com/d3/d3-geo-projection>. The default value is [equirectangular](#) for an [equirectangular projection](#).
- **center:** map center (corresponds in the map data to both comma-separated values of the scale field)
- **feature:** which geographic objects should be displayed (corresponds in the map data to the name of the field under the objects field). The default is [value countries](#).
- **ids of geographic entities:** The actual parameter names depend on the base map and the selected feature. For example, for the above mentioned world map the ids are [ISO country codes](#). The values can be either colors or numbers in case the geographic entities should be associated with numeric data: DE=lightblue marks Germany in light blue color, and DE=80.6 assigns Germany the value 80.6 (population in millions). In the latter case, the actual color depends on the following parameters.
- **colorScale:** the color palette to use for the color scale. The palette must be provided as a comma-separated list of color values. The color values must be given either as `#rgb/#rrggb` or by a [CSS color name](#). Instead of a list, the built-in color palettes [category10](#) and [category20](#) can also be used.
- **scaleType:** supported values are [linear](#) for a linear mapping between the data values and the color scale, [log](#) for a log mapping, [pow](#) for a power mapping (the exponent can be provided as `pow 0.5`), [sqrt](#) for a square-root mapping, and [quantize](#) for a quantized scale, i.e. the data is grouped in as many classes as the color palette has colors.
- **domainMin:** lower boundary of the data values, i.e. smaller data values are mapped to the lower boundary
- **domainMax:** upper boundary of the data values, i.e. larger data values are mapped to the upper boundary
- **legend:** show color legend (does not work with [quantize](#))
- **defaultValue:** default value for unused geographic entities. In case the id values are colors the default value is silver, in case of numbers it is 0.
- **formatjson:** format JSON object for better legibility

chart

Creates a JSON object for <graph> to display charts. In the article namespace the template [Template:Graph:Chart](#) should be used instead. See its page for use cases.

Parameters:

- **width**: width of the chart
- **height**: height of the chart
- **type**: type of the chart: `line` for [line charts](#), `area` for [area charts](#), and `rect` for (column) [bar charts](#), and `pie` for [pie charts](#). Multiple series can be stacked using the `stacked` prefix, e.g. `stackedarea`.
- **interpolate**: [interpolation](#) method for line and area charts. It is recommended to use `monotone` for a [monotone cubic interpolation](#) – further supported values are listed at <https://github.com/nyurik/vega/wiki/Marks#line>.
- **colors**: color palette of the chart as a comma-separated list of colors. The color values must be given either as `#rgb/#rrggbb/#aarrggbb` or by a [CSS color name](#). For `#aarrggbb` the `aa` component denotes the [alpha channel](#), i.e. `FF=100%` opacity, `80=50%` opacity/transparency, etc. (The default color palette if `n <= 10` is Category10: **Lua-Fehler: bad argument #1 to "get" (not a valid title)** else is Category20: **Lua-Fehler: bad argument #1 to "get" (not a valid title)**). See [Template:ChartColors](#) for details.
- **xAxisTitle** and **yAxisTitle**: captions of the x and y axes
- **xAxisMin**, **xAxisMax**, **yAxisMin**, and **yAxisMax**: minimum and maximum values of the x and y axes (not yet supported for bar charts). These parameters can be used to invert the scale of a numeric axis by setting the lowest value to the Max and highest value to the Min.
- **xAxisFormat** and **yAxisFormat**: changes the formatting of the axis labels. Supported values are listed at <https://github.com/d3/d3-3.x-api-reference/blob/master/Formatting.md#numbers> for numbers. For example, the format `%` can be used to output percentages. For date/time specification of supported values is <https://github.com/d3/d3-3.x-api-reference/blob/master/Time-Formatting.md>, e.g. `xAxisFormat=%d-%m-%Y` for result `13-01-1977`.
- **xAxisAngle**: rotates the x axis labels by the specified angle. Recommended values are: `-45`, `+45`, `-90`, `+90`
- **xType** and **yType**: data types of the values, e.g. `integer` for integers, `number` for real numbers, `date` for dates (e.g. `YYYY-MM-DD`), and `string` for ordinal values (use `string` to prevent axis values from being repeated when there are only a few values). Remarks: Date type doesn't work for bar graphs. For date data input please use ISO date format (e.g. `YYYY-MM-DD`) acc. to [date and time formats used in HTML](#). Other date formats may work but not in all browsers. Date is unfortunately displayed only in en-US format for all Wikipedia languages. Workaround is to use **xAxisFormat** and **yAxisFormat** with numerical dates format.
- **xScaleType** and **yScaleType**: scale types of the x and y axes, e.g. `linear` for linear scale (default), `log` for logarithmic scale and `sqrt` for square root scale.
A logarithmic chart allows only positive values to be plotted. A square root scale chart cannot show negative values.
- **x**: the x-values as a comma-separated list, for dates and time see remark in **xType** and **yType**

- **y** or **y1, y2**, ...: the y-values for one or several data series, respectively. For pie charts **y2** denotes the radius of the corresponding sectors. For dates and time see remark in **xType** and **yType**
- **legend**: show legend (only works in case of multiple data series)
- **y1Title, y2Title**, ...: defines the label of the respective data series in the legend
- **linewidth**: line width for line charts or distance between the pie segments for pie charts. Setting to 0 with type=line creates a scatter plot.
- **linewidths**: different line widths may be defined for each series of data with csv, if set to 0 with "showSymbols" results with points graph, eg.: linewidths=1, 0, 5, 0.2
- **showSymbols**: show symbol on data point for line graphs, if number is provided it's size of symbol, default 2.5. may be defined for each series of data with csv, eg.: showSymbols=1, 2, 3, 4
- **symbolsShape**: custom shape for symbol: circle, x, square, cross, diamond, triangle_up, triangle_down, triangle_right, triangle_left. May be defined for each series of data with csv, eg.: symbolsShape= circle, cross, square
- **symbolsNoFill**: if true symbol will be without fill (only stroke),
- **symbolsStroke**: if "x" symbol is used or option "symbolsNoFill" symbol stroke width, default 2.5
- **showValues**: Additionally, output the y values as text. (Currently, only (non-stacked) bar and pie charts are supported.) The output can be configured using the following parameters provided as name1:value1, name2:value2 (e.g. **Vorlage:Para**).
 - **format**: Format the output according to <https://github.com/d3/d3-3.x-api-reference/blob/master/Formatting.md#numbers> for numbers and <https://github.com/d3/d3-3.x-api-reference/blob/master/Time-Formatting.md> for date/time.
 - **fontcolor**: text color
 - **fontsize**: text size
 - **offset**: move text by the given offset. For bar charts and pie charts with midangle this also defines if the text is inside or outside the chart.
 - **angle** (pie charts only): text angle in degrees or midangle (default) for dynamic angles based on the mid-angle of the pie sector.
- **innerRadius**: For pie charts: defines the inner radius to create a *doughnut chart*.
- **xGrid** and **yGrid**: display grid lines on the x and y axes.
- **Annotations**
 - **vAnnotationsLine** and **hAnnotationsLine**: display vertical or horizontal annotation lines on specific values e.g. hAnnotationsLine=4, 5, 6
 - **vAnnotationsLabel** and **hAnnotationsLabel**: display vertical or horizontal annotation labels for lines e.g. hAnnotationLabel = label1, label2, label3
- **formatjson**: format JSON object for better legibility

Template wrappers

The functions `mapWrapper` and `chartWrapper` are wrappers to pass all parameters of the calling template to the respective `map` and `chart` functions.

Note: In the editor preview the graph extension creates a [canvas element](#) with vector graphics. However, when saving the page a [PNG](#) raster graphics is generated instead. {{#invoke:Graph|function wrapper name}}}

```

triangle_down = "triangle-down", triangle_right = "triangle-right",
triangle_left = "triangle-left",
banana = "m -0.5281,0.2880 0.0020,0.0192 m 0,0 c 0.1253,0.0543 0.2118,0.0
}

local function numericArray(csv)
    if not csv then return end

    local list = mw.text.split(csv, "%s*,%s*")
    local result = {}
    local isInteger = true
    for i = 1, #list do
        if list[i] == "" then
            result[i] = nil
        else
            result[i] = tonumber(list[i])
            if not result[i] then return end
            if isInteger then
                local int, frac = math.modf(result[i])
                isInteger = frac == 0.0
            end
        end
    end

    return result, isInteger
end

local function stringArray(text)
    if not text then return end

    local list = mw.text.split(mw.ustring.gsub(tostring(text), "\\", "<COMMA>"))
    for i = 1, #list do
        list[i] = mw.ustring.gsub(mw.text.trim(list[i]), "<COMMA>", ", ")
    end
    return list
end

local function isTable(t) return type(t) == "table" end

local function copy(x)
    if type(x) == "table" then
        local result = {}
        for key, value in pairs(x) do result[key] = copy(value) end
        return result
    else
        return x
    end
end

function p.map(frame)
    -- map path data for geographic objects
    local basemap = frame.args.basemap or "Template:Graph:Map/Inner/Worldmap2"
    -- scaling factor
    local scale = tonumber(frame.args.scale) or 100
    -- map projection, see https://github.com/mbostock/d3/wiki/Geo-Projections
    local projection = frame.args.projection or "equirectangular"
    -- defaultValue for geographic objects without data
    local defaultValue = frame.args.defaultValue or frame.args.defaultvalue
    local scaleType = frame.args.scaleType or frame.args.scaletype or "linear"
    -- minimaler Wertebereich (nur für numerische Daten)
    local domainMin = tonumber(frame.args.domainMin or frame.args.domainmin)
    -- maximaler Wertebereich (nur für numerische Daten)
    local domainMax = tonumber(frame.args.domainMax or frame.args.domainmax)

```

```

-- Farbwerte der Farbskala (nur für numerische Daten)
local colorScale = frame.args.colorScale or frame.args.colorscheme or "category10"
-- show legend
local legend = frame.args.legend
-- the map feature to display
local feature = frame.args.feature or "countries"
-- map center
local center = numericArray(frame.args.center)
-- format JSON output
local formatJson = frame.args.formatjson

-- map data are key-value pairs: keys are non-lowercase strings (ideally
local values = {}
local isNumbers = nil
for name, value in pairs(frame.args) do
    if mw.ustring.find(name, "^[^%l]+$") and value and value ~= "" then
        if isNumbers == nil then isNumbers = tonumber(value) end
        local data = { id = name, v = value }
        if isNumbers then data.v = tonumber(data.v) end
        table.insert(values, data)
    end
end
if not defaultValue then
    if isNumbers then defaultValue = 0 else defaultValue = "silver" end
end

-- create highlight scale
local scales
if isNumbers then
    if colorScale then colorScale = string.lower(colorScale) end
    if colorScale == "category10" or colorScale == "category20" then
        scales =
    {
        {
            name = "color",
            type = scaleType,
            domain = { data = "highlights", field = "v" },
            range = colorScale,
            nice = true,
            zero = false
        }
    }
    if domainMin then scales[1].domainMin = domainMin end
    if domainMax then scales[1].domainMax = domainMax end

    local exponent = string.match(scaleType, "pow%s+(%d+%.?%d+)")
    if exponent then
        scales[1].type = "pow"
        scales[1].exponent = exponent
    end
end

-- create legend
if legend then
    legend =
    {
        {
            fill = "color",
            offset = 120,
            properties =
            {
                title = { fontSize = { value = 14 } },
                labels = { fontSize = { value = 12 } },
                legend =
            }
        }
    }
end

```

```

        {
            stroke = { value = "silver" },
            strokeWidth = { value = 1.5 }
        }
    }
}

end

-- get map url
local basemapUrl
if (string.sub(basemap, 1, 10) == "wikiraw://") then
    basemapUrl = basemap
else
    -- if not a (supported) url look for a colon as namespace separator
    if not string.find(basemap, ":") then basemap = baseMapDirectory
    basemapUrl = "wikiraw://" .. mw.uri.encode(mw.title.new(basemap))
end

local output =
{
    version = 2,
    width = 1, -- generic value as output size depends solely on map
    height = 1, -- ditto
    data =
    {
        {
            -- data source for the highlights
            name = "highlights",
            values = values
        },
        {
            -- data source for map paths data
            name = feature,
            url = basemapUrl,
            format = { type = "topojson", feature = feature },
            transform =
            {
                {
                    -- geographic transformation ("geopath")
                    type = "geopath",
                    value = "data",
                    scale = scale,
                    translate = { 0, 0 },
                    center = center,
                    projection = projection
                },
                {
                    -- join ("zip") of multiple data sources
                    type = "lookup",
                    keys = { "id" }, -- key for highlights
                    on = "highlights", -- name of highlights
                    onKey = "id", -- key for highlights
                    as = { "zipped" }, -- name of zipped
                    default = { v = defaultValue } --
                }
            }
        }
    },
    marks =
    {
        -- output markings (map paths and highlights)
        {
            type = "path",

```

```

        from = { data = feature },
        properties =
        {
            enter = { path = { field = "layout_path" }
            update = { fill = { field = "zipped.v" }
            hover = { fill = { value = "darkgrey" } }
            }
        }
    },
    legends = legend
}
if (scales) then
    output.scales = scales
    output.marks[1].properties.update.fill.scale = "color"
end

local flags
if formatJson then flags = mw.text.JSON_PRETTY end
return mw.text.jsonEncode(output, flags)
end

local function deserializeXData(serializedX, xType, xMin, xMax)
    local x

    if not xType or xType == "integer" or xType == "number" then
        local isInteger
        x, isInteger = numericArray(serializedX)
        if x then
            xMin = tonumber(xMin)
            xMax = tonumber(xMax)
            if not xType then
                if isInteger then xType = "integer" else xType =
            end
        else
            if xType then error("Numbers expected for parameter 'x'" )
        end
    end
    if not x then
        x = stringArray(serializedX)
        if not xType then xType = "string" end
    end
    return x, xType, xMin, xMax
end

local function deserializeYData(serializedYs, yType, yMin, yMax)
    local y = {}
    local areAllInteger = true

    for yNum, value in pairs(serializedYs) do
        local yValues
        if not yType or yType == "integer" or yType == "number" then
            local isInteger
            yValues, isInteger = numericArray(value)
            if yValues then
                areAllInteger = areAllInteger and isInteger
            else
                if yType then
                    error("Numbers expected for parameter '"
                else
                    return deserializeYData(serializedYs, "st
                end
            end
        end
        if not yValues then yValues = stringArray(value) end
    end
end

```

```

                y[yNum] = yValues
            end
            if not yType then
                if areAllInteger then yType = "integer" else yType = "number" end
            end
            if yType == "integer" or yType == "number" then
                yMin = tonumber(yMin)
                yMax = tonumber(yMax)
            end

            return y, yType, yMin, yMax
        end

        local function convertXYToManySeries(x, y, xType, yType, seriesTitles)
            local data =
            {
                name = "chart",
                format =
                {
                    type = "json",
                    parse = { x = xType, y = yType }
                },
                values = {}
            }
            for i = 1, #y do
                local yLen = table.maxn(y[i])
                for j = 1, #x do
                    if j <= yLen and y[i][j] then table.insert(data.values,
                end
            end
            return data
        end

        local function convertXYToSingleSeries(x, y, xType, yType, yNames)
            local data = { name = "chart", format = { type = "json", parse = { x = x
                for j = 1, #y do data.format.parse[yNames[j]] = yType end

                for i = 1, #x do
                    local item = { x = x[i] }
                    for j = 1, #y do item[yNames[j]] = y[j][i] end
                    table.insert(data.values, item)
                end
            end
            return data
        end

        local function getXScale(chartType, stacked, xMin, xMax, xType, xScaleType)
            if chartType == "pie" then return end

            local xscale =
            {
                name = "x",
                range = "width",
                zero = false, -- do not include zero value
                domain = { data = "chart", field = "x" }
            }
            if xScaleType then xscale.type = xScaleType else xscale.type = "linear" e
            if xMin then xscale.domainMin = xMin end
            if xMax then xscale.domainMax = xMax end
            if xMin or xMax then
                xscale.clamp = true
                xscale.nice = false
            end
        end
    end
end

```

```

        end
        if chartType == "rect" then
            xscale.type = "ordinal"
            if not stacked then xscale.padding = 0.2 end -- pad each bar group
        else
            if xType == "date" then
                xscale.type = "time"
            elseif xType == "string" then
                xscale.type = "ordinal"
                xscale.points = true
            end
        end
        if xType and xType ~= "date" and xScaleType ~= "log" then xscale.nice = true
        return xscale
    end

    local function getYScale(chartType, stacked, yMin, yMax, yType, yScaleType)
        if chartType == "pie" then return end

        local yscale =
        {
            name = "y",
            --type = yScaleType or "linear",
            range = "height",
            -- area charts have the lower boundary of their filling at y=0 (so zero = chartType ~= "line"),
            nice = yScaleType ~= "log" -- force round numbers for y scale, but not for time/date
        }
        if yScaleType then yscale.type = yScaleType else yscale.type = "linear" end
        if yMin then yscale.domainMin = yMin end
        if yMax then yscale.domainMax = yMax end
        if yMin or yMax then yscale.clamp = true end
        if yType == "date" then yscale.type = "time"
        elseif yType == "string" then yscale.type = "ordinal" end
        if stacked then
            yscale.domain = { data = "stats", field = "sum_y" }
        else
            yscale.domain = { data = "chart", field = "y" }
        end

        return yscale
    end

    local function getColorScale(colors, chartType, xCount, yCount)
        if not colors then
            if (chartType == "pie" and xCount > 10) or yCount > 10 then colors = "#aarrggbb" end
        end

        local colorScale =
        {
            name = "color",
            type = "ordinal",
            range = colors,
            domain = { data = "chart", field = "series" }
        }
        if chartType == "pie" then colorScale.domain.field = "x" end
        return colorScale
    end

    local function getAlphaColorScale(colors, y)
        local alphaScale
        -- if there is at least one color in the format "#aarrggbb", create a transparent color
        if isTable(colors) then
            local alphas = {}

```

```

        local hasAlpha = false
        for i = 1, #colors do
            local a, rgb = string.match(colors[i], "#(%x%x)(%x%x%x%x)")
            if a then
                hasAlpha = true
                alphas[i] = tostring(tonumber(a, 16) / 255.0)
                colors[i] = "#" .. rgb
            else
                alphas[i] = "1"
            end
        end
        for i = #colors + 1, #y do alphas[i] = "1" end
        if hasAlpha then alphaScale = { name = "transparency", type = "ordinal" }
    end
    return alphaScale
end

local function getLineScale(linewidths, chartType)
    local lineScale = {}

    lineScale =
    {
        name = "line",
        type = "ordinal",
        range = linewidths,
        domain = { data = "chart", field = "series" }
    }

    return lineScale
end

local function getSymSizeScale(symSize)
    local SymSizeScale = {}
    SymSizeScale =
    {
        name = "symSize",
        type = "ordinal",
        range = symSize,
        domain = { data = "chart", field = "series" }
    }

    return SymSizeScale
end

local function getSymShapeScale(symShape)
    local SymShapeScale = {}
    SymShapeScale =
    {
        name = "symShape",
        type = "ordinal",
        range = symShape,
        domain = { data = "chart", field = "series" }
    }

    return SymShapeScale
end

local function getValueScale(fieldName, min, max, type)
    local valueScale =
    {
        name = fieldName,
        type = type or "linear",
        domain = { data = "chart", field = fieldName },
        range = { min, max }
    }

```

```

        }
        return valueScale
    end

    local function addInteractionToChartVisualisation(plotMarks, colorField, dataField)
        -- initial setup
        if not plotMarks.properties.enter then plotMarks.properties.enter = {} end
        plotMarks.properties.enter[colorField] = { scale = "color", field = dataField }

        -- action when cursor is over plot mark: highlight
        if not plotMarks.properties.hover then plotMarks.properties.hover = {} end
        plotMarks.properties.hover[colorField] = { value = "red" }

        -- action when cursor leaves plot mark: reset to initial setup
        if not plotMarks.properties.update then plotMarks.properties.update = {} end
        plotMarks.properties.update[colorField] = { scale = "color", field = dataField }
    end

    local function getPieChartVisualisation(yCount, innerRadius, outerRadius, linewidth)
        local chartvis =
        {
            type = "arc",
            from = { data = "chart", transform = { { field = "y", type = "pie" } } },
            properties =
            {
                enter = {
                    innerRadius = { value = innerRadius },
                    outerRadius = { },
                    startAngle = { field = "layout_start" },
                    endAngle = { field = "layout_end" },
                    stroke = { value = "white" },
                    strokeWidth = { value = linewidth or 1 }
                }
            }
        }

        if radiusScale then
            chartvis.properties.enter.outerRadius.scale = radiusScale.name
            chartvis.properties.enter.outerRadius.field = radiusScale.domain
        else
            chartvis.properties.enter.outerRadius.value = outerRadius
        end

        addInteractionToChartVisualisation(chartvis, "fill", "x")
        return chartvis
    end

    local function getChartVisualisation(chartType, stacked, colorField, yCount, innerRadius)
        if chartType == "pie" then return getPieChartVisualisation(yCount, innerRadius) end

        local chartvis =
        {
            type = chartType,
            properties =
            {
                -- chart creation event handler
                enter =
                {
                    x = { scale = "x", field = "x" },
                    y = { scale = "y", field = "y" }
                }
            }
        }
    end

```

```

        }
        addInteractionToChartVisualisation(chartvis, colorField, "series")
        if colorField == "stroke" then
            chartvis.properties.enter.strokeWidth = { value = linewidth or 2
            if type(lineScale) == "table" then
                chartvis.properties.enter.strokeWidth.value = nil
                chartvis.properties.enter.strokeWidth =
                {
                    scale = "line",
                    field= "series"
                }
            end
        end

        if interpolate then chartvis.properties.enter.interpolate = { value = int
        if alphaScale then chartvis.properties.update[colorField .. "Opacity"] =
        -- for bars and area charts set the lower bound of their areas
        if chartType == "rect" or chartType == "area" then
            if stacked then
                -- for stacked charts this lower bound is the end of the
                chartvis.properties.enter.y2 = { scale = "y", field = "la
            else
                --[[[
                for non-stacking charts the lower bound is y=0
                TODO: "yscale.zero" is currently set to "true" for this
                For the similar behavior "y2" should actually be set to y=0
                if there are only positive or negative values in the data
                chartvis.properties.enter.y2 = { scale = "y", value = 0
            end
        end
        -- for bar charts ...
        if chartType == "rect" then
            -- set 1 pixel width between the bars
            chartvis.properties.enter.width = { scale = "x", band = true, off
            -- for multiple series the bar marking needs to use the "inner"
            if not stacked and yCount > 1 then
                chartvis.properties.enter.x.scale = "series"
                chartvis.properties.enter.x.field = "series"
                chartvis.properties.enter.width.scale = "series"
            end
        end
        -- stacked charts have their own (stacked) y values
        if stacked then chartvis.properties.enter.y.field = "layout_start" end

        -- if there are multiple series group these together
        if yCount == 1 then
            chartvis.from = { data = "chart" }
        else
            -- if there are multiple series, connect colors to series
            chartvis.properties.update[colorField].field = "series"
            if alphaScale then chartvis.properties.update[colorField .. "Opac
            -- if there are multiple series, connect linewidths to series
            if chartype == "line" then
                chartvis.properties.update["strokeWidth"].field = "series"
            end

            -- apply a grouping (facetting) transformation
            chartvis =
            {
                type = "group",
                marks = { chartvis },

```

```

from =
{
    data = "chart",
    transform =
    {
        {
            type = "facet",
            groupby = { "series" }
        }
    }
}
-- for stacked charts apply a stacking transformation
if stacked then
    table.insert(chartvis.from.transform, 1, { type = "stack" })
else
    -- for bar charts the series are side-by-side grouped by
    if chartType == "rect" then
        -- for bar charts with multiple series: each series
        local groupScale =
        {
            name = "series",
            type = "ordinal",
            range = "width",
            domain = { field = "series" }
        }

        chartvis.from.transform[1].groupby = "x"
        chartvis.scales = { groupScale }
        chartvis.properties = { enter = { x = { field =
end
end
end
return chartvis
end

local function getTextMarks(chartvis, chartType, outerRadius, scales, radiusScale)
    local properties
    if chartType == "rect" then
        properties =
        {
            x = { scale = chartvis.properties.enter.x.scale, field =
            y = { scale = chartvis.properties.enter.y.scale, field =
            --dx = { scale = chartvis.properties.enter.x.scale, band =
            dy = { scale = chartvis.properties.enter.x.scale, band =
            align = { },
            baseline = { value = "middle" },
            fill = { },
            angle = { value = -90 },
            fontSize = { value = tonumber(showValues.fontsize) or 11 }
        }
        if properties.y.offset >= 0 then
            properties.align.value = "right"
            properties.fill.value = showValues.fontcolor or "white"
        else
            properties.align.value = "left"
            properties.fill.value = showValues.fontcolor or persisten
        end
    elseif chartType == "pie" then
        properties =
        {
            x = { group = "width", mult = 0.5 },
            y = { group = "height", mult = 0.5 },
        }
    end
end

```

```

        radius = { offset = tonumber(showValues.offset) or -4 },
        theta = { field = "layout_mid" },
        fill = { value = showValues.fontcolor or persistentGrey },
        baseline = { },
        angle = { },
        fontSize = { value = tonumber(showValues.fontsize) or math.min(12, 1.2 * chartvis.fontSize) }
    }
    if (showValues.angle or "midangle") == "midangle" then
        properties.align = { value = "center" }
        properties.angle = { field = "layout_mid", mult = 180.0 }
        properties.radius.offset = 0
    else
        if properties.radius.offset >= 0 then
            properties.baseline.value = "bottom"
        else
            if not showValues.fontcolor then properties.fill = persistentGrey end
            properties.baseline.value = "top"
        end
    elseif tonumber(showValues.angle) then
        -- quantize scale for aligning text left on right half-circle
        local alignScale = { name = "align", type = "quantize", scale = 180.0 }
        table.insert(scales, alignScale)
        properties.align = { scale = alignScale.name, field = "label" }
        properties.angle = { value = tonumber(showValues.angle) }
        properties.baseline.value = "middle"
        if not tonumber(showValues.offset) then properties.radius.offset = 0 end
    end
    if radiusScale then
        properties.radius.scale = radiusScale.name
        properties.radius.field = radiusScale.domain.field
    else
        properties.radius.value = outerRadius
    end
end

if properties then
    if showValues.format then
        local template = "datum.y"
        if yType == "integer" or yType == "number" then template = "datum.y"
        elseif yType == "date" then template = template .. "|time"
        end
        properties.text = { template = "{{" .. template .. "}}" }
    else
        properties.text = { field = "y" }
    end
    local textmarks =
    {
        type = "text",
        properties =
        {
            enter = properties
        }
    }
    if chartvis.from then textmarks.from = copy(chartvis.from) end
    return textmarks
end
end

local function getSymbolMarks(chartvis, symSize, symShape, symStroke, noFill, align)
    local symbolmarks

```

```

symbolmarks =
{
    type = "symbol",
    properties =
    {
        enter =
        {
            x = { scale = "x", field = "x" },
            y = { scale = "y", field = "y" },
            strokeWidth = { value = symStroke },
            stroke = { scale = "color", field = "series" },
            fill = { scale = "color", field = "series" },
        }
    }
}
if type(symShape) == "string" then
    symbolmarks.properties.enter.shape = { value = symShape }
end
if type(symShape) == "table" then
    symbolmarks.properties.enter.shape = { scale = "symShape", field =
end
if type(symSize) == "number" then
    symbolmarks.properties.enter.size = { value = symSize }
end
if type(symSize) == "table" then
    symbolmarks.properties.enter.size = { scale = "symSize", field =
end
if noFill then
    symbolmarks.properties.enter.fill = nil
end
if alphaScale then
    symbolmarks.properties.enter.fillOpacity =
    { scale = "transparency", field = "series" }
    symbolmarks.properties.enter.strokeOpacity =
    { scale = "transparency", field = "series" }
end
if chartvis.from then symbolmarks.from = copy(chartvis.from) end
return symbolmarks
end

local function getAnnoMarks(chartvis, stroke, fill, opacity)
    local vannolines, hannolines, vannoLabels, vannoLabels
    vannolines =
    {
        type = "rule",
        from = { data = "v_anno" },
        properties =
        {
            update =
            {
                x = { scale = "x", field = "x" },
                y = { value = 0 },
                y2 = { field = { group = "height" } },
                strokeWidth = { value = stroke },
                stroke = { value = persistentGrey },
                opacity = { value = opacity }
            }
        }
    }
    vannolabels =
    {
        type = "text",

```

```

        from = { data = "v_anno" },
        properties =
        {
            update =
            {
                x = { scale = "x", field = "x", offset = 3 },
                y = { field = { group = "height" }, offset = -3
                      text = { field = "label" },
                      baseline = { value = "top" },
                      angle = { value = -90 },
                      fill = { value = persistentGrey },
                      opacity = { value = opacity }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    hannolines =
    {
        type = "rule",
        from = { data = "h_anno" },
        properties =
        {
            update =
            {
                y = { scale = "y", field = "y" },
                x = { value = 0 },
                x2 = { field = { group = "width" } },
                strokeWidth = { value = stroke },
                stroke = { value = persistentGrey },
                opacity = { value = opacity }
            }
        }
    }
    hannolabels =
    {
        type = "text",
        from = { data = "h_anno" },
        properties =
        {
            update =
            {
                y = { scale = "y", field = "y", offset = 3 },
                x = { value = 0, offset = 3 },
                text = { field = "label" },
                baseline = { value = "top" },
                angle = { value = 0 },
                fill = { value = persistentGrey },
                opacity = { value = opacity }
            }
        }
    }
    return vannolines, vannolabels, hannolines, hannolabels
end

local function getAxes(xTitle, xAxisFormat, xAxisAngle, xType, xGrid, yTitle, yA
    local xAxis, yAxis
    if chartType == "pie" then
        if xType == "integer" and not xAxisFormat then xAxisFormat = "d"
        xAxis =
        {
            type = "x",
            scale = "x",
            title = xTitle,
            format = xAxisFormat,
            grid = xGrid

```

```

        }
        if xAxisAngle then
            local xAxisAlign
            if xAxisAngle < 0 then xAxisAlign = "right" else xAxisAlign = "left"
            xAxis.properties =
            {
                title =
                {
                    fill = { value = persistentGrey }
                },
                labels =
                {
                    angle = { value = xAxisAngle },
                    align = { value = xAxisAlign },
                    fill = { value = persistentGrey }
                },
                ticks =
                {
                    stroke = { value = persistentGrey }
                },
                axis =
                {
                    stroke = { value = persistentGrey },
                    strokeWidth = { value = 2 }
                },
                grid =
                {
                    stroke = { value = persistentGrey }
                }
            }
        else
            xAxis.properties =
            {
                title =
                {
                    fill = { value = persistentGrey }
                },
                labels =
                {
                    fill = { value = persistentGrey }
                },
                ticks =
                {
                    stroke = { value = persistentGrey }
                },
                axis =
                {
                    stroke = { value = persistentGrey },
                    strokeWidth = { value = 2 }
                },
                grid =
                {
                    stroke = { value = persistentGrey }
                }
            }
        end
    if yType == "integer" and not yAxisFormat then yAxisFormat = "d"
    yAxis =
    {
        type = "y",
        scale = "y",
        title = yTitle,
        format = yAxisFormat,
    }
}

```

```

                grid = yGrid
            }
            yAxis.properties =
            {
                title =
                {
                    fill = { value = persistentGrey }
                },
                labels =
                {
                    fill = { value = persistentGrey }
                },
                ticks =
                {
                    stroke = { value = persistentGrey }
                },
                axis =
                {
                    stroke = { value = persistentGrey },
                    strokeWidth = { value = 2 }
                },
                grid =
                {
                    stroke = { value = persistentGrey }
                }
            }
        }

    end

    return xAxis, yAxis
end

local function getLegend(legendTitle, chartType, outerRadius)
    local legend =
    {
        fill = "color",
        stroke = "color",
        title = legendTitle,
    }
    legend.properties = {
        title = {
            fill = { value = persistentGrey },
        },
        labels = {
            fill = { value = persistentGrey },
        },
    }
    if chartType == "pie" then
        legend.properties = {
            -- move legend from center position to top
            legend = {
                y = { value = -outerRadius },
            },
            title = {
                fill = { value = persistentGrey }
            },
            labels = {
                fill = { value = persistentGrey },
            },
        }
    end
    return legend
end

```

```

function p.chart(frame)
    -- chart width and height
    local graphwidth = tonumber(frame.args.width) or 200
    local graphheight = tonumber(frame.args.height) or 200
    -- chart type
    local chartType = frame.args.type or "line"
    -- interpolation mode for line and area charts: linear, step-before, step-after
    local interpolate = frame.args.interpolate
    -- mark colors (if no colors are given, the default 10 color palette is used)
    local colorString = frame.args.colors
    if colorString then colorString = string.lower(colorString) end
    local colors = stringArray(colorString)
    -- for line charts, the thickness of the line; for pie charts the gap between segments
    local linewidth = tonumber(frame.args.linewidth)
    local linewidthsString = frame.args.linewidths
    local linewidths
    if linewidthsString and linewidthsString ~= "" then linewidths = numericArray(linewidthsString)
    -- x and y axis caption
    local xTitle = frame.args.xAxisTitle or frame.args.xaxistitle
    local yTitle = frame.args.yAxisTitle or frame.args.yaxistitle
    -- x and y value types
    local xType = frame.args.xType or frame.args.xtype
    local yType = frame.args.yType or frame.args.ytype
    -- override x and y axis minimum and maximum
    local xMin = frame.args.xAxisMin or frame.args.xaxismin
    local xMax = frame.args.xAxisMax or frame.args.xaxismax
    local yMin = frame.args.yAxisMin or frame.args.yaxismin
    local yMax = frame.args.yAxisMax or frame.args.yaxismax
    -- override x and y axis label formatting
    local xAxisFormat = frame.args.xAxisFormat or frame.args.xaxisformat
    local yAxisFormat = frame.args.yAxisFormat or frame.args.yaxisformat
    local xAxisAngle = tonumber(frame.args.xAxisAngle) or tonumber(frame.args.xaxisangle)
    -- x and y scale types
    local xScaleType = frame.args.xScaleType or frame.args.xscaletype
    local yScaleType = frame.args.yScaleType or frame.args.yscaletype
    -- log scale require minimum > 0, for now it's no possible to plot negative values
    -- if xScaleType == "log" then
    --     if (not xMin or tonumber(xMin) <= 0) then xMin = 0.1 end
    --     if not xType then xType = "number" end
    -- end
    -- if yScaleType == "log" then
    --     if (not yMin or tonumber(yMin) <= 0) then yMin = 0.1 end
    --     if not yType then yType = "number" end
    -- end

    -- show grid
    local xGrid = frame.args.xGrid or frame.args.xgrid or false
    local yGrid = frame.args.yGrid or frame.args.ygrid or false
    -- for line chart, show a symbol at each data point
    local showSymbols = frame.args.showSymbols or frame.args.showsymbols
    local symbolsShape = frame.args.symbolsShape or frame.args.symbolsshape
    local symbolsNoFill = frame.args.symbolsNoFill or frame.args.symbolsnofill
    local symbolsStroke = tonumber(frame.args.symbolsStroke) or frame.args.symbolsstroke
    -- show legend with given title
    local legendTitle = frame.args.legend
    -- show values as text
    local showValues = frame.args.showValues or frame.args.showvalues
    -- show v- and h-line annotations
    local v_annoLineString = frame.args.vAnnotatonsLine or frame.args.vannotationsline
    local h_annoLineString = frame.args.hAnnotatonsLine or frame.args.hannotationsline
    local v_annoLabelString = frame.args.vAnnotatonsLabel or frame.args.vannotationslabel
    local h_annoLabelString = frame.args.hAnnotatonsLabel or frame.args.hannotationslabel

```

```

-- decode annotations cvs
local v_annoLine, v_annoLabel, h_annoLine, h_annoLabel
if v_annoLineString and v_annoLineString ~= "" then

    if xType == "number" or xType == "integer" then
        v_annoLine = numericArray(v_annoLineString)

    else
        v_annoLine = stringArray(v_annoLineString)

    end
    v_annoLabel = stringArray(v_annoLabelString)
end
if h_annoLineString and h_annoLineString ~= "" then

    if yType == "number" or yType == "integer" then
        h_annoLine = numericArray(h_annoLineString)

    else
        h_annoLine = stringArray(h_annoLineString)

    end
    h_annoLabel = stringArray(h_annoLabelString)
end

-- pie chart radiuses
local innerRadius = tonumber(frame.args.innerRadius) or tonumber(frame.a
local outerRadius = math.min(graphwidth, graphheight)
-- format JSON output
local formatJson = frame.args.formatjson

-- get x values
local x
x, xType, xMin, xMax = deserializeXData(frame.args.x, xType, xMin, xMax)

-- get y values (series)
local yValues = {}
local seriesTitles = {}
for name, value in pairs(frame.args) do
    local yNum
    if name == "y" then yNum = 1 else yNum = tonumber(string.match(name, "[^%d].*"))
    if yNum then
        yValues[yNum] = value
        -- name the series: default is "y<number>". Can be overwrit
        seriesTitles[yNum] = frame.args["y" .. yNum .. "Title"]
    end
end
local y
y, yType, yMin, yMax = deserializeYData(yValues, yType, yMin, yMax)

-- create data tuples, consisting of series index, x value, y value
local data
if chartType == "pie" then
    -- for pie charts the second second series is merged into the fi
    data = convertXYToSingleSeries(x, y, xType, yType, { "y", "r" })
else
    data = convertXYToManySeries(x, y, xType, yType, seriesTitles)
end

```

```

end

-- configure stacked charts
local stacked = false
local stats
if string.sub(chartType, 1, 7) == "stacked" then
    chartType = string.sub(chartType, 8)
    if #y > 1 then -- ignore stacked charts if there is only one series
        stacked = true
    end
    -- aggregate data by cumulative y values
    stats =
    {
        name = "stats", source = "chart", transform =
    {
        {
            type = "aggregate",
            groupby = { "x" },
            summarize = { y = "sum" }
        }
    }
}
end

-- add annotations to data
local vannoData, hannoData

if v_annoLine then
    vannoData = { name = "v_anno", format = { type = "json", parse =
        for i = 1, #v_annoLine do
            local item = { x = v_annoLine[i], label = v_annoLabel[i] }
            table.insert(vannoData.values, item)
        end
    end
end
if h_annoLine then
    hannoData = { name = "h_anno", format = { type = "json", parse =
        for i = 1, #h_annoLine do
            local item = { y = h_annoLine[i], label = h_annoLabel[i] }
            table.insert(hannoData.values, item)
        end
    end
end

-- create scales
local scales = {}

local xscale = getXScale(chartType, stacked, xMin, xMax, xType, xScaleType)
table.insert(scales, xscale)
local yscale = getYScale(chartType, stacked, yMin, yMax, yType, yScaleType)
table.insert(scales, yscale)

local colorScale = getColorScale(colors, chartType, #x, #y)
table.insert(scales, colorScale)

local alphaScale = getAlphaColorScale(colors, y)
table.insert(scales, alphaScale)

local lineScale
if (lineweights) and (chartType == "line") then
    lineScale = getLineScale(lineweights, chartType)
    table.insert(scales, lineScale)
end

local radiusScale

```

```

        if chartType == "pie" and #y > 1 then
            radiusScale = getValueScale("r", 0, outerRadius)
            table.insert(scales, radiusScale)
        end

        -- decide if lines (strokes) or areas (fills) should be drawn
        local colorField
        if chartType == "line" then colorField = "stroke" else colorField = "fill"

        -- create chart markings
        local chartvis = getChartVisualisation(chartType, stacked, colorField, #y)
        local marks = { chartvis }

        -- text marks
        if showValues then
            if type(showValues) == "string" then -- deserialize as table
                local keyValues = mw.text.split(showValues, "%s*,%s*")
                showValues = {}
                for _, kv in ipairs(keyValues) do
                    local key, value = mw.ustring.match(kv, "^(.-)%s*(.-)$")
                    if key then showValues[key] = value end
                end
            end

            local chartmarks = chartvis
            if chartmarks.marks then chartmarks = chartmarks.marks[1] end
            local textmarks = getTextMarks(chartmarks, chartType, outerRadius)
            if chartmarks ~= chartvis then
                table.insert(chartvis.marks, textmarks)
            else
                table.insert(marks, textmarks)
            end
        end

        -- grids
        if xGrid then
            if xGrid == "0" then xGrid = false
            elseif xGrid == 0 then xGrid = false
            elseif xGrid == "false" then xGrid = false
            elseif xGrid == "n" then xGrid = false
            else xGrid = true
            end
        end
        if yGrid then
            if yGrid == "0" then yGrid = false
            elseif yGrid == 0 then yGrid = false
            elseif yGrid == "false" then yGrid = false
            elseif yGrid == "n" then yGrid = false
            else yGrid = true
            end
        end

        -- symbol marks
        if showSymbols and chartType ~= "rect" then
            local chartmarks = chartvis
            if chartmarks.marks then chartmarks = chartmarks.marks[1] end

            if type(showSymbols) == "string" then
                if showSymbols == "" then showSymbols = true
                else showSymbols = numericArray(showSymbols)
                end
            else

```

```

        showSymbols = tonumber(showSymbols)
    end

    -- custom size
    local symSize
    if type(showSymbols) == "number" then
        symSize = tonumber(showSymbols*showSymbols*8.5)
    elseif type(showSymbols) == "table" then
        symSize = {}
        for k, v in pairs(showSymbols) do
            symSize[k]=v*v*8.5 -- "size" acc to Vega syntax is area of symbol
    end
else
    symSize = 50
end
-- symSizeScale
local symSizeScale = {}
if type(symSize) == "table" then
    symSizeScale = getSymSizeScale(symSize)
    table.insert(scales, symSizeScale)
end

-- custom shape
if stringArray(symbolsShape) and #stringArray(symbolsShape) > 1 then
    local symShape = " "
    if type(symbolsShape) == "string" and shapes[symbolsShape] then
        symShape = shapes[symbolsShape]
    elseif type(symbolsShape) == "table" then
        symShape = {}
        for k, v in pairs(symbolsShape) do
            if symbolsShape[k] and shapes[symbolsShape[k]] then
                symShape[k]=shapes[symbolsShape[k]]
            else
                symShape[k] = "circle"
            end
        end
    else
        symShape = "circle"
    end
    -- symShapeScale
    local symShapeScale = {}
    if type(symShape) == "table" then
        symShapeScale = getSymShapeScale(symShape)
        table.insert(scales, symShapeScale)
    end

    -- custom stroke
    local symStroke
    if (type(symbolsStroke) == "number") then
        symStroke = tonumber(symbolsStroke)
    -- TODO symStroke serialization
    elseif type(symbolsStroke) == "table" then
        symStroke = {}
        for k, v in pairs(symbolsStroke) do
            symStroke[k]=symbolsStroke[k]
            -- always draw x with stroke
            if symbolsShape[k] == "x" then symStroke[k] = 2.5 end
            -- always draw x with stroke
            if symbolsNoFill[k] then symStroke[k] = 2.5 end
        end
    else

```

```

        symStroke = 0
        --always draw x with stroke
        if symbolsShape == "x" then symStroke = 2.5 end
        --always draw x with stroke
        if symbolsNoFill then symStroke = 2.5 end
        end

-- TODO      -- symStrokeScale
-- local symStrokeScale = {}
-- if type(symStroke) == "table" then
--     symStrokeScale = getSymStrokeScale(symStroke)
--     table.insert(scales, symStrokeScale)
-- end

local symbolmarks = getSymbolMarks(chartmarks, symSize, symShape,
if chartmarks ~= chartvis then
    table.insert(chartvis.marks, symbolmarks)
else
    table.insert(marks, symbolmarks)
end
end

local vannolines, vannolabels, hannolines, hannolabels = getAnnoMarks(ch
if vannoData then
    table.insert(marks, vannolines)
    table.insert(marks, vannolabels)
end
if hannoData then
    table.insert(marks, hannolines)
    table.insert(marks, hannolabels)
end

-- axes
local xAxis, yAxis = getAxes(xTitle, xFormat, xAngle, xType, xGr
-- legend
local legend
if legendTitle and tonumber(legendTitle) ~= 0 then legend = getLegend(leg
-- construct final output object
local output =
{
    version = 2,
    width = graphwidth,
    height = graphheight,
    data = { data },
    scales = scales,
    axes = { xAxis, yAxis },
    marks = marks,
    legends = { legend }
}
if vannoData then table.insert(output.data, vannoData) end
if hannoData then table.insert(output.data, hannoData) end
if stats then table.insert(output.data, stats) end

local flags
if formatJson then flags = mw.text.JSON_PRETTY end
return mw.text.jsonEncode(output, flags)
end

function p.mapWrapper(frame)

```

```
        return p.map(frame:getParent())
end

function p.chartWrapper(frame)
    return p.chart(frame:getParent())
end

function p.chartDebugger(frame)
    return "\n\nchart JSON\n" .. p.chart(frame) .. "\n\n" .. debuglog
end

-- Given an HTML-encoded title as first argument, e.g. one produced with {{ARTICLE
-- convert it into a properly URL path-encoded string
-- This function is critical for any graph that uses path-based APIs, e.g. PageView
function p.encodeTitleForPath(frame)
    return mw.uri.encode(mw.text.decode(mw.text.trim(frame.args[1])), 'PATH')
end

return p
```

Vorlage:ChartColors

Vorlage:Lua This template displays standard color palettes: *Category20* and *Plotter*. These color palettes can be used for statistical diagrams.

To translate or review the translation of the module to your language, edit carefully [Data:I18n/ChartColors.tab](#).

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Syntax

Vorlage:Tlc

Full color of diagram palettes. Moving the mouse cursor over each box the color number appears.

Palette	Code	Resulting colors	Note
Category2 0 Vorlage: Small	Vorlage: Tlc	Lua-Fehler: bad argument #1 to "get" (not a valid title)	Normal order
	Vorlage: Tlc	Lua-Fehler: bad argument #1 to "get" (not a valid title)	The first color is the 3rd
	Vorlage: Tlc	Lua-Fehler: bad argument #1 to "get" (not a valid title)	Inverted order
Category1 0 Vorlage: Small	Vorlage: Tlc	Lua-Fehler: bad argument #1 to "get" (not a valid title)	Normal order Vorlage:Small
	Vorlage: Tlc	Lua-Fehler: bad argument #1 to "get" (not a valid title)	The first color is the 2nd Vorlage:Small
	Vorlage: Tlc	Lua-Fehler: bad argument #1 to "get" (not a valid title)	The first color is the 3rd Vorlage:Small
	Vorlage: Tlc	Lua-Fehler: bad argument #1 to "get" (not a valid title)	Inverted order
	Vorlage: Tlc	Lua-Fehler: bad argument #1 to "get" (not a valid title)	Normal order
	Vorlage: Tlc	Lua-Fehler: bad argument #1 to "get" (not a valid title)	

Palette	Code	Resulting colors	Note
Plotter	Tlc	valid title)	Inverted order

The *number of colors* must be from 1 to 20 (*Categ20*) or 26 (*Plotter*).

Show the color number is an optional parameter, with two values: '-' the color number and 'a' with the degree of transparency (**alpha channel**) added at the end of the number and always it will be 'ff'. It is only interesting to add the color for the [map coloring](#).

Template data

TemplateData

Nachfolgend finden sich die [TemplateData](#) Informationen für diese Vorlage. Genutzt werden diese Daten von den Extensions [TemplateWizard](#), [VisualEditor](#) und vielen weiteren.

VorlagenDaten/TemplateData für das Template "ChartColors"

Show colors of two standard palettes

Vorlagenparameter

Parameter	Beschreibung	Typ	Status
Palette name	<p>Name of the palette to use</p> <p>Standard leer</p> <p>Beispiel leer</p> <p>Autowert leer</p>	Zeile	erforderlich
Number of colors	<p>The number of colors to show on the palette, from 1 to 20 (<i>Categ20</i>) or 26 (<i>Plotter</i>)</p> <p>Standard leer</p> <p>Beispiel leer</p> <p>Autowert leer</p>	Nummer	erforderlich
Show color	<p>Write the color number after the box: - (only number) or (with alpha channel)</p> <p>Standard leer</p> <p>Beispiel</p>	Nummer	optional

Parameter	Beschreibung		Typ	Status
number	leer Autowert leer		mer	I

Examples

Code	Result
Vorlage:Tlc	Lua-Fehler: bad argument #1 to "get" (not a valid title)
Vorlage:Tlc	Lua-Fehler: bad argument #1 to "get" (not a valid title)
Vorlage:Tlc	Lua-Fehler: bad argument #1 to "get" (not a valid title)
Vorlage:Tlc	Lua-Fehler: bad argument #1 to "get" (not a valid title)

See also

- [Vorlage:TI](#)
- [Vorlage:Ti](#)

Vorlage:Graph:Chart

Vorlage:Lua Vorlage:Uses TemplateStyles

Parameters

chart

Creates a JSON object for <graph> to display charts. In the article namespace the template **Vorlage:TI** should be used instead. See its page for use cases.

Parameters:

- **width:** width of the chart
- **height:** height of the chart
- **type:** type of the chart: line for **line charts**, area for **area charts**, and rect for (column) **bar charts**, and pie for **pie charts**. Multiple series can be stacked using the stacked prefix, e.g. stackedarea.
- **interpolate:** **interpolation** method for line and area charts. It is recommended to use monotone for a **monotone cubic interpolation** – further supported values are listed at <https://github.com/vega/vega/wiki/Marks#area>.
- **colors:** color palette of the chart as a comma-separated list of colors. The color values must be given either as #rgb/#rrggbb/#aarrggbb or by a **CSS color name**. For #aarrggbb the aa component denotes the **alpha channel**, i.e. FF=100% opacity, 80=50% opacity/transparency, etc. (The default color palette is **category10**).
- **xAxisTitle** and **yAxisTitle:** captions of the x and y axes
- **xAxisMin**, **xAxisMax**, **yAxisMin**, and **yAxisMax:** minimum and maximum values of the x and y axes
- **xAxisFormat** and **yAxisFormat:** changes the formatting of the axis labels. Supported values are listed at <https://github.com/d3/d3-3.x-api-reference/blob/master/Formatting.md#numbers> for numbers and <https://github.com/d3/d3-3.x-api-reference/blob/master/Time-Formatting.md> for date/time. For example, the format % can be used to output percentages.
- **xAxisAngle:** rotates the x axis labels by the specified angle. Recommended values are: -45, +45, -90, +90
- **xType** and **yType:** Data types of the values, e.g. integer for integers, number for real numbers, date for dates (e.g. YYYY/MM/DD), and string for ordinal values.
- **x:** the x-values as a comma-separated list (if a value itself contains a comma it must be escaped with a backslash, i.e. it needs to be written as \,)
- **y or y1, y2, ...:** the y-values for one or several data series, respectively. For pie charts y2 denotes the radii of the corresponding sectors.
- **legend:** show legend (only works in case of multiple data series)
- **y1Title, y2Title, ...:** defines the label of the respective data series in the legend
- **linewidth:** line width for line charts or distance between the pie segments for pie charts

- **showValues:** Additionally, output the y values as text. (Currently, only (non-stacked) bar and pie charts are supported.) The output can be configured using the following parameters provided as name1:value1, name2:value2:
 - **format:** Format the output according to <https://github.com/d3/d3-3.x-api-reference/blob/master/Formatting.md#numbers> for numbers and <https://github.com/d3/d3-3.x-api-reference/blob/master/Time-Formatting.md> for date/time.
 - **fontcolor:** text color
 - **fontsize:** text size
 - **offset:** move text by the given offset. For bar charts and pie charts with midangle this also defines if the text is inside or outside the chart.
 - **angle** (pie charts only): text angle in degrees or midangle (default) for dynamic angles based on the mid-angle of the pie sector.
- **innerRadius:** For pie charts: defines the inner radius to create a *doughnut chart*.
- **formatjson:** format JSON object for better legibility

Examples

Line Chart:

```
{{Graph:Chart|width=400|height=100|type=line|x=1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8|y=10, 12, 6, 14, 2, 10, 7, 9}}
```

Note: The y-axis starts from the smallest y value, though this can be overridden with the `yAxisMin` parameter.

Area chart:

```
{{Graph:Chart|width=400|height=100|type=area|x=1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8|y=10, 12, 6, 14, 2, 10, 7, 9}}
```

Note: The y-axis starts from zero

Bar chart:

```
 {{Graph:Chart|width=400|height=100|xAxisTitle=X|yAxisTitle=Y|type=rect|x=1,  
 2,3,4,5,6,7,8|y=10, 12, 6, 14, 2, 10, 7, 9}}
```

Line chart with more than one data series, using colors:

```
 {{Graph:  
 Chart|width=400|height=100|xAxisTitle=X|yAxisTitle=Y|legend=Legend|type=line|x=1,  
 2,3,4,5,6,7,8|y1=10, 12, 6, 14, 2, 10, 7, 9 |y2=2,4,6,8,13,11,9,2|colors=#0000aa,  
 #ff8000}}
```

Area chart with more than one data series showing blended overlap:

```
 {{Graph:  
 Chart|width=400|height=100|xAxisTitle=X|yAxisTitle=Y|legend=Legend|type=area|x=1,  
 2,3,4,5,6,7,8|y1=10, 12, 6, 14, 2, 10, 7, 9 |y2=2,4,6,8,13,11,9,2  
 |colors=#800000aa,#80ff8000}}}
```

Bar chart with multiple data series:

```
 {{Graph:  
 Chart|width=400|height=100|xAxisTitle=X|yAxisTitle=Y|legend=Legend|type=rect|x=1,  
 2,3,4,5,6,7,8|y1=10, 12, 6, 14, 2, 10, 7, 9 |y2=2,4,6,8,13,11,9,2  
 |colors=#800000aa,#80ff8000}}}
```

Area chart with smoothed data values:

```
 {{Graph:  
 Chart|width=400|height=100|xAxisTitle=X|yAxisTitle=Y|legend=Legend|type=stackedarea  
 2,3,4,5,6,7,8|y1=10, 12, 6, 14, 2, 10, 7, 9 |y2=2,4,6,8,13,11,9,2  
 |interpolate=monotone|colors=seagreen, orchid}}}
```

Bar chart with stacked data series:

```
 {{Graph:  
 Chart|width=400|height=100|xAxisTitle=X|yAxisTitle=Y|legend=Legend|type=stackedrect  
 2,3,4,5,6,7,8|y1=10, 12, 6, 14, 2, 10, 7, 9 |y2=2,4,6,8,13,11,9,2|y1Title=Data  
 A|y2Title=Data B|colors=seagreen, orchid}}}
```

Note that the order of the stacking is governed by the alphabetic value of the y-Titles used for the legend. You can always prepend a number 1, 2, 3 to establish whatever stacking order you want.