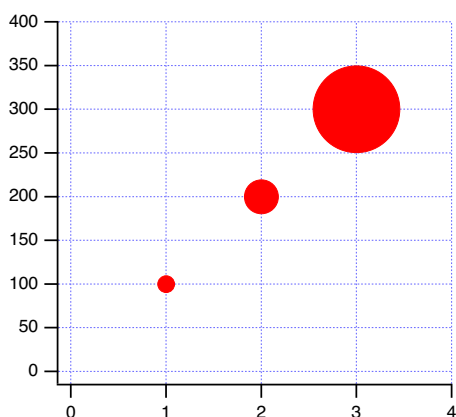


### Marker Size as $f(z)$ in Axis Units

In Igor Pro 9.00 or later, you can specify the marker size in units of an axis. For example:

```
Make/O xData2 = {1,2,3}
Make/O yData2 = {100,200,300}
Make/O zData2 = {10, 20, 50}
Display/W=(400,50,700,300) yData2 vs xData2
ModifyGraph mode=3, marker=19, msize=6 // Markers mode, filled circle marker
ModifyGraph grid=1
ModifyGraph nticks(left)=10
SetAxis left,0,400
SetAxis bottom,0,4
ModifyGraph zmrkSize(yData2)={zData2,*,*,6,10,left}
```

The last command sets the marker size to be controlled by the wave `zData2` whose values are scaled to the left axis. For example, `zData2[2]` is 50 and sets the radius of the marker for point 2 of `yData2` to be 50 units on the left axis. This produces this graph:



The axis specified can be any axis on the graph. If that axis is later removed, the marker size, the marker size goes back to the "no axis" state as if you never specified an axis.

When scaling marker sizes in axis units, the values that you specify for the `zMin`, `zMax`, `mrkMin`, and `mrkMax` parameters of the `zmrkSize` keyword have no impact on the marker size unless you remove the specified axis in which case those parameters control the trace's marker sizes.

If the marker size scale is independent of the scales of the axes against which the trace is plotted, you can use a free axis to show the scale. You do this by creating a free axis with the desired range and setting it as the axis for the `zmrkSize` keyword. See **Types of Axes** on page II-279 for a discussion of free axes.

If the axis that you specify is a log axis, the interpretation of `Z` values changes. Think of a conceptual axis of the same length in points as the log axis. Conceptually set the min and max of the conceptual axis to the log of the min and log of the max of the log axis. The marker size for a given `Z` value is the length of `Z` units on the conceptual axis. To help visualize this, you can create a free axis representing this conceptual axis.

For a demo, choose **File**→**Example Experiments**→**Graphing Techniques**→**Marker Size in Axis Units Demo**.

### Marker Number as $f(z)$

In "Marker Number as  $f(z)$ " mode, you must create a `Z` wave that contains the actual marker numbers for each data point. See **Markers** on page II-291 for the marker number codes.