For any mode except the Markers mode you can set the line size. The line size is in points and can be fractional. If the line size is zero, the line disappears.

For more information see **Dashed Lines** on page III-496.

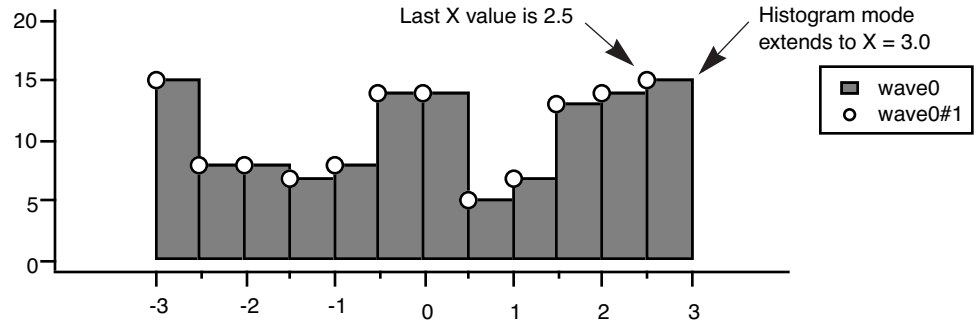
Fills

For traces in the Bars and "Fill to zero" modes, Igor presents a choice of fill type. The fill type can be None, which means the fill is transparent, Erase, which means the fill is white and opaque, Solid, or three patterns of gray. You can also choose a pattern from a palette and can choose the fill types and colors for positive going regions and negative going regions independently.

For more information see **Fill Patterns** on page III-498 and **Gradient Fills** on page III-498.

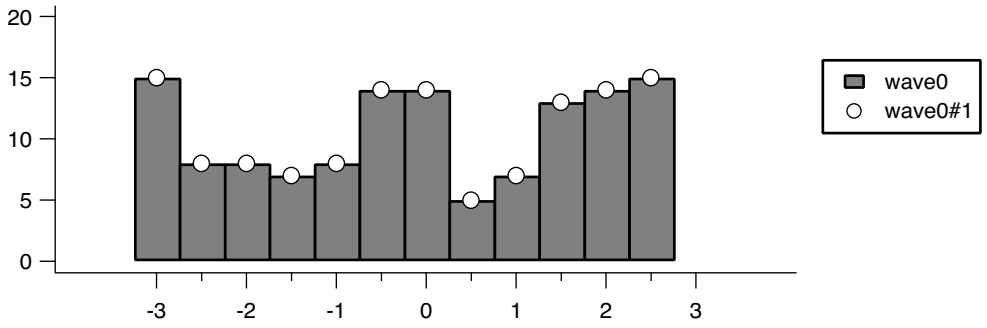
Bars With Waveforms

When Bars mode is used for a waveform plotted on a normal continuous X axis (rather than a category axis, see Chapter II-14, **Category Plots**), the X values are computed from the wave's X scaling. The bars are drawn from the X value for a given point up to *but not including* the X value for the next point. Such bars are commonly called "histogram bars" because they are usually used to show the number of counts in a histogram that fall between the two X values.



If you want your bars centered on their X values, then you should create a Category Plot, which is more suited for traditional bar charts (see Chapter II-14, **Category Plots**). You can, however, adjust the X values for the wave so that the flat areas appear centered about its original X value as for a traditional bar chart. One way to do this without actually modifying any data is to offset the trace in the graph by one half the bar width. You can just drag it, or use the Modify Trace Appearance dialog to generate a more precise offset command. In our example, the bars are 0.5 X units wide:

```
ModifyGraph offset(wave0)={-0.25,0}
```



Bars With XY Pairs

If your X axis is controlled by an XY pair, the width of each bar is determined by two X values. One X value provides the location of the left edge of the bar and the next X value provides the location of the right edge of the bar.