

TagVal

The characters "<??>" in a tag indicate that you specified an invalid escape code or used a font that is not available.

Examples

Following is an example of various ways in which axis tags can be used:

```
Make/O jack=sin(x/8)
SetScale x,0,14e9,"y" jack
Display jack
Label bottom "\u00#2"           // turn off default axis label
ModifyGraph axOffset(bottom)=1.16667 // make room for tag (manual adustment)
Tag/N=axisTag0/F=0/A=MT/X=0.20/Y=-4.29/L=0 bottom, Nan, "\JCTime (\U)\r2nd line"
// Now tag a few important points
Tag/N=axisTag1/F=0/A=LB/X=1.20/Y=3.00 bottom, 0, "Big Bang"
Tag/N=axisTag2/F=0/A=MB/X=0.00/Y=2.86 bottom, 8000000000, "Earth formed"
Tag/N=axisTag3/F=0/A=RB/X=-0.80/Y=4.71 bottom, 13040000000, "Dinosaurs ruled"
```

See Also

[TextBox](#), [Legend](#), [AppendText](#), [AnnotationInfo](#), [AnnotationList](#)

[TagVal](#), [TagWaveRef](#)

[Annotation Escape Codes](#) on page III-53

[Label, Axis Labels](#) on page II-318

[Trace Names](#) on page II-282, [Programming With Trace Names](#) on page IV-87

TagVal

TagVal (code)

TagVal is a very specialized function that is only valid when called from within the text of a tag as part of a \{} dynamic text escape sequence. It returns a number reflecting some property of the tag and helps you to display information about the tagged wave. The property is selected by the *code* parameter:

code	Return Value
0	Similar to \OP, returns the tag attach point number.
1	Similar to \OX, returns the X coordinate of tag attachment in the graph. When a tag is attached to an XY pair of traces, the X coordinate will most likely be different than the tag's X scaling attachment value specified in the Tag command.
2	Similar to \OY, returns the Y coordinate of tag attachment in the graph or the Y axis value in a Waterfall plot.
3	Similar to \OZ, returns the Z coordinate of tag attachment in a contour, image, or Waterfall plot.
4	Similar to \Ox, returns the trace x offset.
5	Similar to \Oy, returns the trace y offset.
6	Returns the X muloffset (with the not set value 0 translated to 1).
7	Returns the Y muloffset (with the not set value 0 translated to 1).

Because TagVal returns a numeric value, the result can be formatted any way you wish using the [printf](#) formatting codes. In contrast, the \O codes insert preformatted text, and you don't have control over the format.

TagVal is sometimes used in conjunction with the [TagWaveRef](#) function. For example, you might write a user-defined function that calculates a value as a function of a wave and a point number.

Examples

```
Tag wave0, 0, "Y value is \\{\\"%g\\", TagVal(2) }"
Tag wave0, 0, "Y value is \\{\\"%g\\", TagWaveRef() [TagVal(0)] }"
Tag wave0, 0, "Y value is \\OY"
```

These examples all produce identical results.