
Appendix: TSView - Time Series Viewing Tools

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Overview

Time Series Terminology

Time Series Properties Interface

- Time Series Properties – General

- Time Series Properties – Comments

- Time Series Properties – Period

- Time Series Properties – Limits

- Time Series Properties – History

- Time Series Properties – Data Flags

Time Series Traces

Time Series Views

Time Series Graph View

- Line Graph

- Line Graph – Log Y Axis

- Bar Graph

- Double Mass Curve

- Duration Graph

- Period of Record Graph

- XY-Scatter Graph

Time Series Product Properties

- Product Properties – General

- Product Properties – Titles

- Product Properties – Layout

- Graph Properties – General

- Graph Properties – Graph Type

- Graph Properties – Titles

- Graph Properties – X Axis

- Graph Properties – Y Axis

- Graph Properties – Label

- Graph Properties – Legend

- Graph Properties – Zoom

- Graph Properties – Analysis

- Graph Properties – Annotations

- Time Series Properties – General

- Time Series Properties – Graph Type

- Time Series Properties – Axes

- Time Series Properties – Symbol

- Time Series Properties – Label

- Time Series Properties – Legend

- Time Series Properties - Analysis

Changing a Graph Page Layout

Time Series Summary View

Time Series Table View

Time Series Product Reference

Overview

The TSView package contains integrated software components that can be used with software applications to enable time series viewing capabilities. The main purpose of the TSView package is to provide simple, consistent, and flexible displays that can be used in a variety of applications with little or no reconfiguration. TSView also provides features to configure and process time series products (e.g., graphs), where the time series data are stored separately from the configuration information.

The TSView package has been developed by Riverside Technology, inc., using Java technology. TSView interfaces can be embedded in Java applications and can be used in web pages either as embedded applets or stand-alone windows. TSView tools operate similarly on Microsoft Windows and UNIX operating systems.

This appendix describes general TSView features and can be used as a reference for how to configure and use TSView components. Software program documentation may include specific information about using TSView features.

Time Series Terminology

The TSView package treats time series as objects that can be read, manipulated, and output in various formats. A time series is defined as having header information (attributes) and data, which usually consists of a series of date/time versus data pairs. Internally, time series are considered to have either regular interval (equal spacing of date/time) or irregular interval (e.g., occasional observations). Regular time series lend themselves to simpler storage and faster processing because date/time information can be stored only for the endpoints. The following basic attributes are stored for each time series:

- Data interval as an interval base (e.g., Month, Hour) and multiplier (e.g., 1 for month, or 24 for hour) - in many cases, the multiplier is 1 and is not shown in output (e.g., Month rather than 1Month),
- Data type (e.g., Streamflow), which ideally can be checked to determine if a time series contains mean, instantaneous, or accumulated values,
- Units (e.g., CFS), which ideally can be used to make units conversions and look up precision for output,
- Period of record, using dates that are of an appropriate precision for the interval,
- Data limits (the maximum, minimum, etc.),
- Description (generally a station, structure, or sensor name),
- Missing data value (used internally to mark missing data and trigger data filling, often -999),
- Comments (often station comments, if available),
- Genesis history (a list of comments about how the time series was created).

In order to uniquely and consistently identify time series, a multi-part *time series identifier* is employed, having the following parts:

- Location (or location-sublocation)
- Data source
- Data type (or datatype-subdatatype)
- Data interval (time step)
- Scenario

and optionally:

- Sequence number (currently being evaluated)
- Input type
- Input name

These time series attributes are typically concatenated into a time series identifier string. The following example illustrates how the basic identifier parts can be used (without input type and name):

```
12345678.USGS.Streamflow.DAY.HIST
```

The above example identifies a USGS streamflow gage identified as location 12345678, at which historic average daily flow data are available. If possible, data types appropriate for the input type should be used to avoid confusion; however, time series file input types often do not contain a simple data type abbreviation (see the input type appendices in the **TSTool Documentation** for more information). The above example illustrates that the scenario can be used to qualify the data (in this case as historic data, HIST). The scenario is often omitted. When the scenario is used, it often indicates some specific condition (e.g., FLOOD, DROUGHT, HIST, FILLED)

The optional input type and input name are used to specify the time series input format and storage location, especially in cases where the identifier is saved in a file and the input type is needed for later processing. For example:

```
12345678.USGS.Streamflow.DAY.HIST~USGSNWIS~C:\data\12345678.txt  
12345678.USGS.Streamflow.DAY~HydroBase
```

The first example illustrates a time series identifier for a USGS National Water Information System data file. The second example illustrates the identifier for the same time series, in the HydroBase database. Using the input parts of the identifier allows software to transparently locate the data, and for the above examples, would allow the time series to be read from each input source and compared.

The use of the input type and name is being phased into TSView and related components. Input types that have been added to software more recently (e.g., as of version 05.04.00 of the TSTool application) use the new convention and older input types are being updated accordingly. The TSTool appendices that describe each input type identify issues with compatibility.

Using the above time series identifier convention omits use of time series attributes like the period of record and the units, even though these attributes could conceivably be used to distinguish between time series that are otherwise the same. Instead, it is assumed that the period of record and units can be determined from the input and do not need to be part of the identifier. If necessary, different input files can be used to further differentiate time series.

The TSView components use the time series identifiers extensively to locate and manage time series. For example, graph properties for each time series are cross-referenced to time series by using the identifiers. Perhaps most importantly, the time series identifiers as simple strings can be stored in files and can be used by a variety of software to consistently and reliably locate data for processing.

The following table summarizes important time series terminology.

Time Series Terminology (listed alphabetically)

Term	Description
<i>Data Interval</i>	Time interval between time series data values. If a <i>regular</i> time series, the interval is constant. If an <i>irregular</i> time series, the interval can vary. Intervals are represented as an optional multiplier followed by a base interval string (e.g., 1MONTH, 24HOUR) or IRREGULAR for irregular time series.
<i>Data Source</i>	A string abbreviation for a data source, which is part of the time series identifier and typically indicates the origin of the data (e.g., an agency abbreviation, or a model name if the result of a simulation).
<i>Data Type</i>	A string abbreviation for a data type, which is part of the time series identifier (e.g., Streamflow).
<i>Date/Time Precision</i>	Date/time objects used with time series have a precision that corresponds to the time series data interval. The precision is typically handled transparently but it is important that the precision is consistent (e.g., monthly data should not use date/time objects with daily precision). Displaying time series with various precision usually results in the smallest time unit being used for labels.
<i>Input Name</i>	A string input name corresponding to an input type, which is part of a time series identifier. For database input types, the name may be omitted or may be the name of the database connection (e.g., ARCHIVE). For input files, the name is typically the name of the file.
<i>Input Type</i>	A string abbreviation that indicates the input type (persistent format) for a time series, and is part of a time series identifier. This is often the name of a database (e.g., HydroBase, RiversideDB) or a standard data file format type (e.g., StateMod, MODSIM, RiverWare).
<i>Location</i>	A string identifier that is part of a time series identifier and typically identifies a time series as being associated with a location (e.g., a stream gage or sensor identifier). The location may be used with certain input types to determine additional information (e.g., station characteristics may be requested from a database table using the location).
<i>Scenario</i>	A string label that is part of a time series identifier, and serves as a modifier for the identifier (e.g., HIST for historical).
<i>Sequence Number</i>	A number indicating the sequence position of a time series in a series. For example, possible time series traces may be identified with a sequence number matching the historical year for the data. The use of sequence numbers with traces is being evaluated.
<i>Time Series Product</i>	A graph or report that can be defined and reproduced. See the Time Series Product Reference section.
<i>Time Step</i>	See Data Interval.

Time Series Properties Interface

Time series properties are displayed in a tabbed panel as appropriate in applications (e.g., the TSTool application can display the properties after time series are read and listed in the TSTool interface). Differences between time series input types may result in variations in the properties (e.g., some input types do not have descriptions for time series). The following figures describe the properties tabs. The size of each tabbed panel is set to the size of the largest tab; therefore, some tabbed panels are not completely filled.

Time Series Properties - General

The screenshot shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "TSTool - 08236000.DWR.Streamflow.Month - Properties". It has a tabbed interface with the "General" tab selected. The tabs are: General, Comments, Period, Limits, History, and Data Flags. The General tab contains the following fields and controls:

- Identifier: 08236000.DWR.Streamflow.Month
- Identifier (with input): 08236000.DWR.Streamflow.Month~HydroBase
- Alias: (empty text box)
- Sequence Number: -1
- Description: ALAMOSA RIVER ABOVE TERRACE RESERVOIR
- Units (Current): ACFT
- Units (Original): ACFT
- ☐ Is Selected
- ☒ Is Dirty

At the bottom of the dialog are "Close" and "Print" buttons.

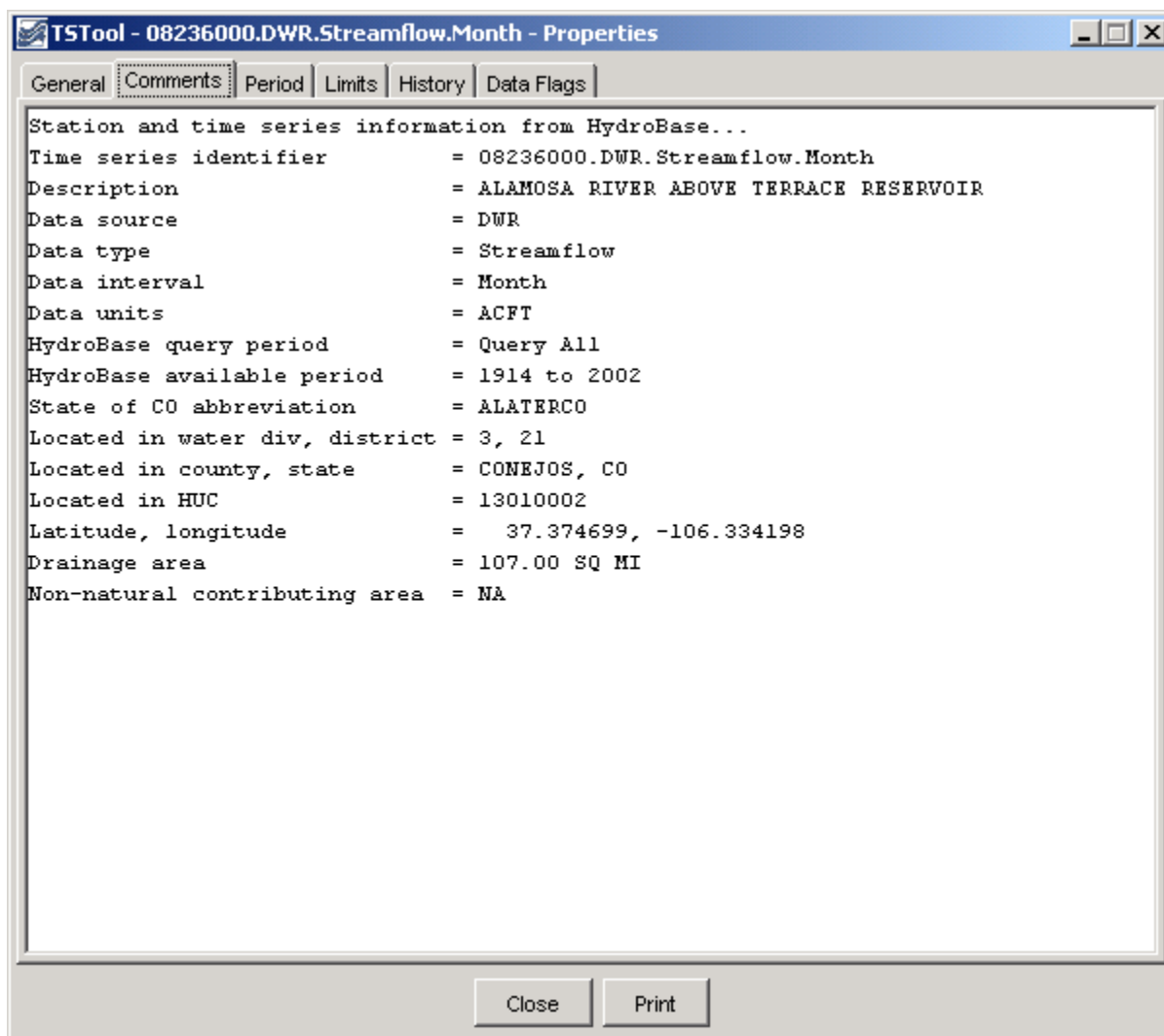
TSView_TSProps_General

Time Series Properties - General

General time series properties are as follows:

Identifier	The five-part time series identifier without the input type and name. This identifier is often used internally in applications to manage time series. See the Time Series Terminology section for a complete explanation of time series identifiers.
Identifier (with input)	The full identifier, including the input type and name (if available). The input type and name indicate the format and storage of the data.
Alias	A time series may be assigned an alias to facilitate processing (e.g., the alias is used by the TSTool application in time series commands).
Sequence Number	If the time series is part of a series of traces, the sequence number is used to identify the trace. Often it is the year for the start of the trace.
Description	The description is a mid-length phrase (i.e., longer than the location but shorter than comments) describing the time series (e.g., XYZ RIVER AT ABC).
Units (Current)	The units that are currently used for data. The units may have been converted from the original.
Units (Original)	The units in the original data source.

Time Series Properties – Comments



TSView_TSProps_Comments

Time Series Properties - Comments

Comments for time series can be created a number of ways and may be formatted specifically for an application. Common ways of creating comments are:

- Read comments from the original data source - this is ideal; however, electronic comments are often not available (e.g., the USGS previously published comments for data stations in hard copy water reports; however, comments may no longer be available electronically),
- Format comments from existing data pieces (e.g., the figure illustrates a standard set of comments for State of Colorado data, using the HydroBase input type).

Time Series Properties – Period

The screenshot shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "TSTool - 08236000.DWR.Streamflow.Month - Properties". It has five tabs: "General", "Comments", "Period" (which is selected), "Limits", and "Data Flags". The "Period" tab contains three text input fields. The first field is labeled "Current (reflects manipulation):" and contains the text "1914-05 to 2002-09". The second field is labeled "Original (from input):" and also contains "1914-05 to 2002-09". The third field is labeled "Total Points:" and contains the number "1061". At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: "Close" and "Print". In the bottom right corner of the window, the text "TSView_TSProps_Period" is visible.

Current (reflects manipulation):	1914-05 to 2002-09
Original (from input):	1914-05 to 2002-09
Total Points:	1061

Close Print

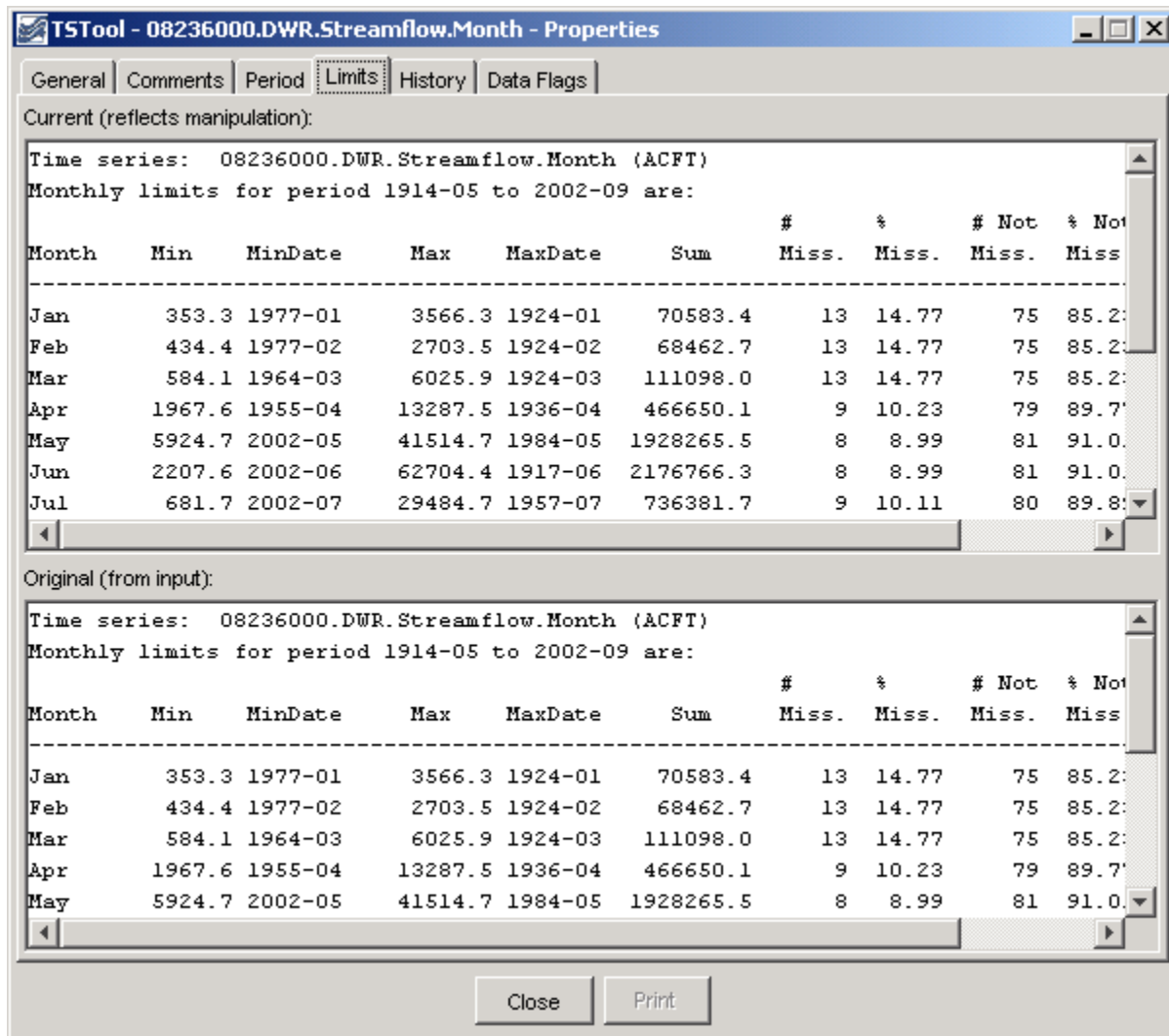
TSView_TSProps_Period

Time Series Properties - Period

Properties related to the period are as follows:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <i>Current
(reflects
manipulation)</i> | The current period is used to allocate computer memory for the time series data. This period may be set by an application (e.g., when creating model input files a specific period may be used). The precision of the date/time objects should generally be consistent with the time series data interval. |
| <i>Original (from
input)</i> | The original period can be used to indicate the full period available from a database. Setting the original period can sometimes be complicated by how missing data are handled (e.g., a database or file may indicate a certain period but a much shorter period is actually available). |
| <i>Total Points</i> | Total number of points in a time series. If a regular time series, this can be computed from the period. If an irregular time series, the number of points is determined from a count of all data values. The data points may include missing data – see the data limits for additional information. |

Time Series Properties – Limits



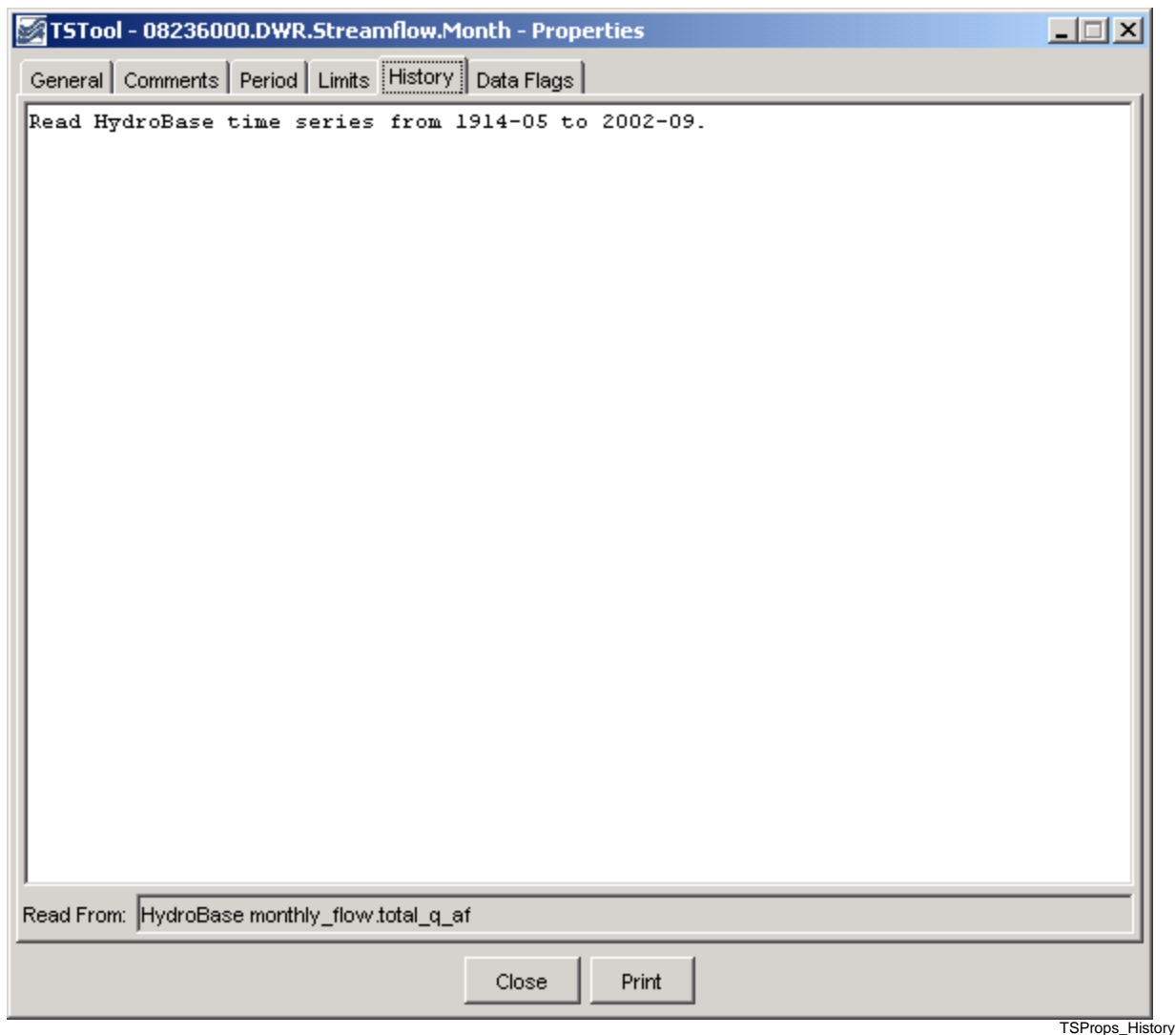
TSProps_Limits

Time Series Properties - Limits

Time series limits are determined for both the current data (top in figure) and the original data (bottom in figure). This is useful because the original data may contain missing data, which are later filled. The data limits are displayed consistent with the data interval. In the example shown, limits are computed for each month. For other time series having other intervals, only overall data limits may be computed.

Theoretically, it is possible that a daily time series could have day limits (e.g., max/min values for each day of the year), month limits (e.g., computed as an average of the daily values by month), and year limits (e.g., computed as an average of all daily values in a year). However, automatically including this level of detail decreases performance and it is difficult to automatically make the right decisions (e.g., about whether to average or total values). Consequently, the limits are currently computed in a basic fashion on the raw data (no interval changes).

Time Series Properties – History

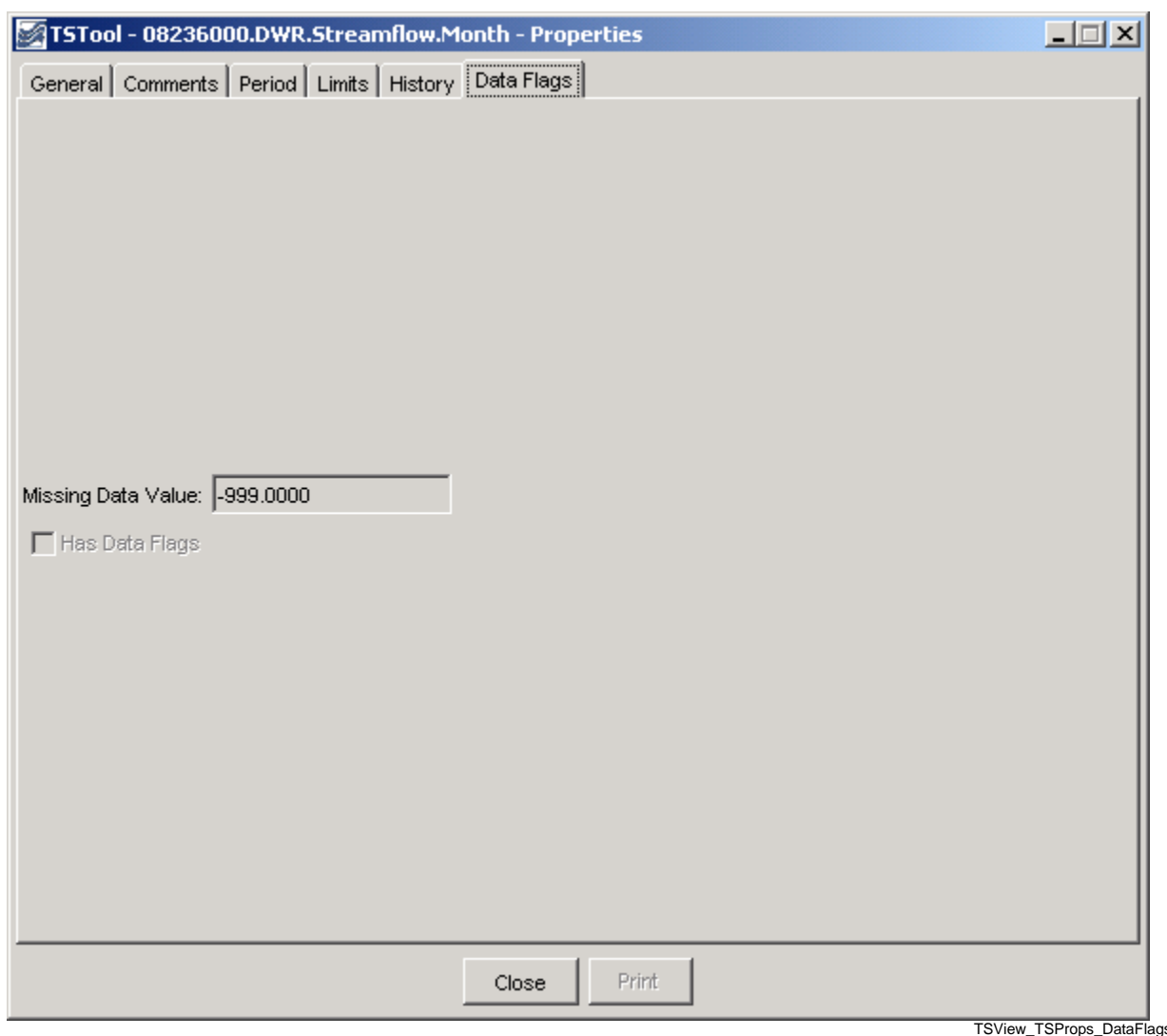


Time Series Properties - History

The time series history (sometimes called the *genesis history*) is a list of comments indicating how the time series has been processed. The completeness of this history is totally dependent on the time series input/output and manipulation software. Although efforts have been made to add appropriate comments as time series are processed, enhancements to the history comments are always being considered.

At the bottom of the history list (see **Read From**) is the input name that was actually used to read the data. This input name may or may not be exactly the same as the input name in the time series identifier. For example, if reading from a HydroBase database, the time series identifier may specify an input type of HydroBase and no input name (because the software knows from the other parts of the time series identifier which database tables to read). However, it is also useful to know the actual table that is read in order to help users and developers understand the data flow. If reading from a file input type, the **Read From** information will show the full path to the file; however, the input name in the time series identifier may only include a relative path.

Time Series Properties – Data Flags



Time Series Properties - Data Flags

Time series data flags contain information that describe the quality of a data point. The missing data value indicates a special number that is used to indicate that a data value is missing at a point. Currently only floating point values are recognized; however the NaN (not a number) value is generally supported for input types that use the convention. All time series are typically assigned a missing data value.

The **Has Data Flags** checkbox indicates whether the time series has data flags. Full support for data flags is being phased in, based on whether an input type supports data flags. The USGS NWIS file format is an example of an input type that supports data flags (e.g., e is used to indicate estimated data).

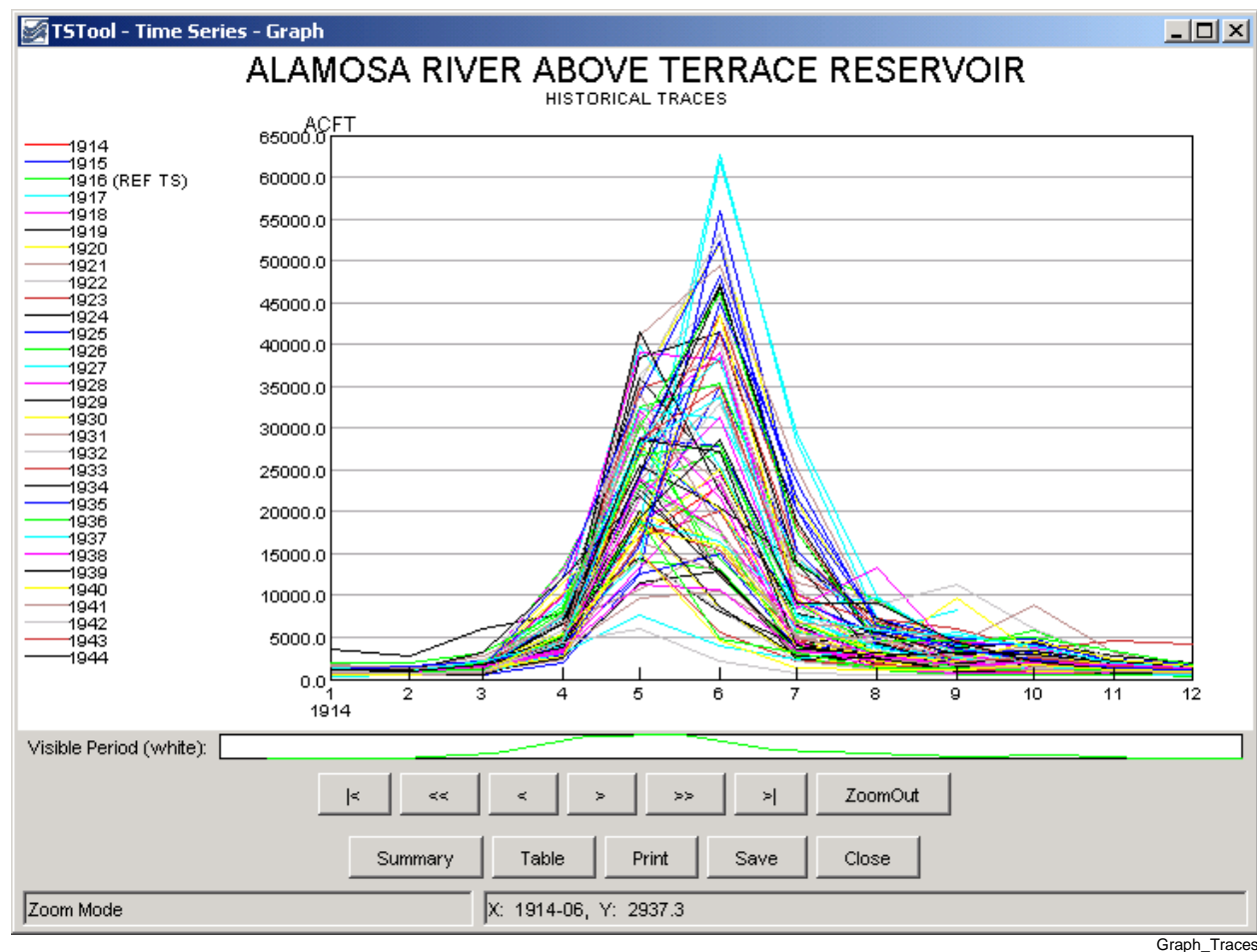
One of the issues with fully supporting data flags is that different input types (and even different data within an input type) treat data flags inconsistently. Therefore, it is easier to add data flags to time series visualization tools (e.g., label points on a graph with the flag) than to integrate data flags in data filling and analysis features. Features related to data flags will continue to be enhanced.

Time Series Traces

In general, the term *time series traces* refers to a group of time series, often shown in overlapping fashion. Common uses of time series traces are:

- Separate a full time series into annual traces and plot them on top of each other, shifted so that they all start at the same date/time,
- Run a model or analytical tool multiple times, with input being a series of input traces, and generating a series of output traces, in order to produce probabilistic simulations.

The power of using traces is that a large amount of data can be used to visualize and study statistical qualities of the data, as shown in the following figure.



Example Graph for Time Series Traces

The TSView package supports time series traces at various levels. Time series properties include a sequence number that can be used to identify a time series as being in a group of traces. However, for data management and viewing, time series identifiers often do not indicate whether a time series is in a group of traces (the sequence number is managed internally). Full support of time series traces is being phased in.

Currently, applications like TSTool include features to create time series traces and TSView tools can be used to view the time series as if they were separate time series. Additional visualization features are being enabled as time allows.

The following sections describe the different time series views that are available in TSView. Although most illustrations use simple time series, most features are also available for use with traces.

Time Series Views

The main components of the TSView package are configured to provide multiple views for time series data. The three main views that are available are:

1. **Graph** - line, bar, or other graph
2. **Summary** - text report suitable for the data type and interval
3. **Table** - spreadsheet-like table with scrolling, suitable for export to other tools

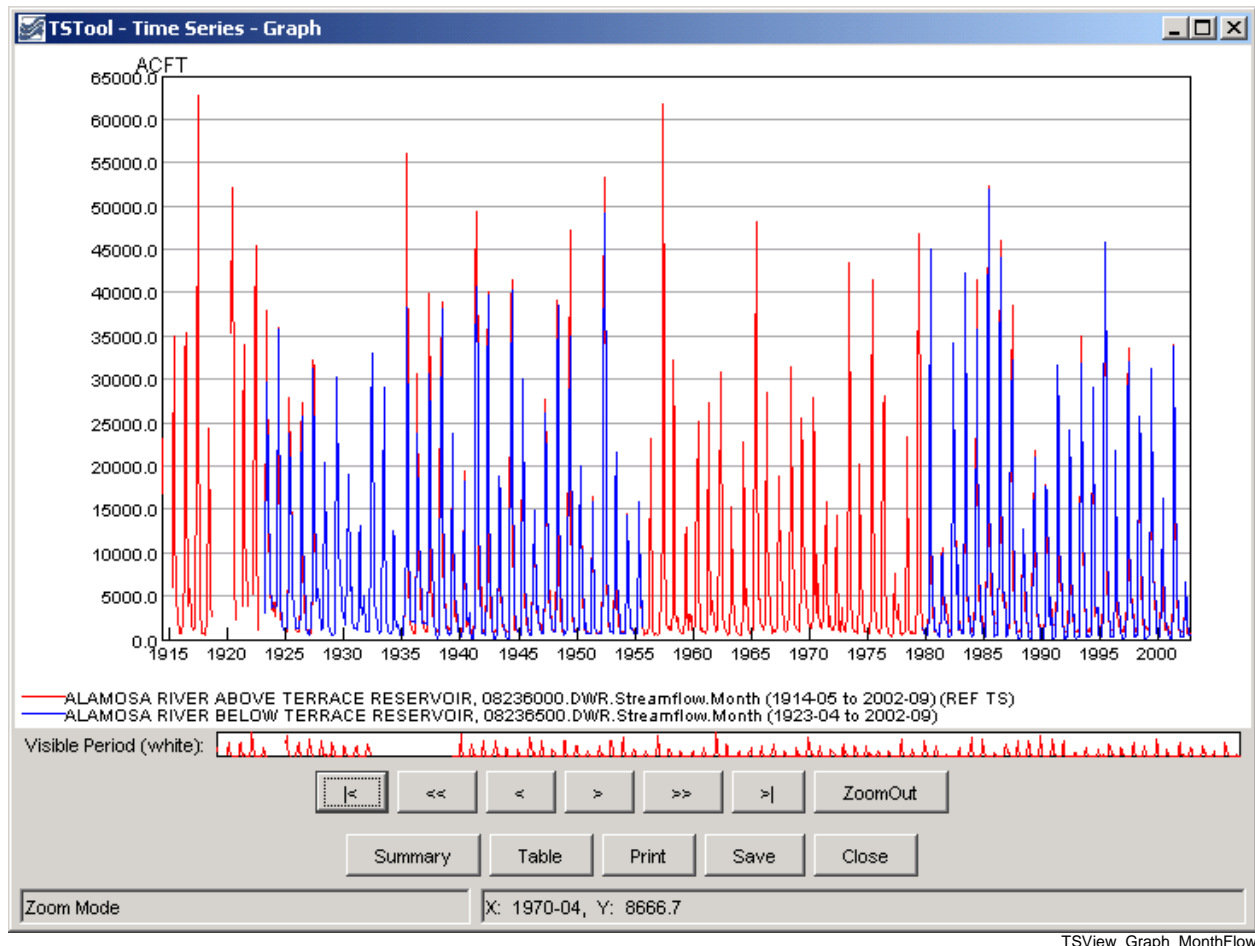
The initial view for a time series list is typically determined from the actions of the software user. For example, a **Graph** button may be displayed on a screen, which when pressed will result in a graph being displayed. The time series that are displayed in the view can typically contain one or more time series (some graph types may have a restriction on the number of graph types). To increase performance and capacity, the TSView package as much as possible uses a single copy of the time series data for visualization. For example, to generate graphs, the data for the time series objects are used directly rather than being copied into a graphing tool's data space. This also allows TSView to more easily display different data intervals on the same view because the data do not need to be forced into a consistent grid data structure.

The following sections describe the three time series views. The graph view type requires more extensive explanation due to the variety of graph properties.

Time Series Graph View

The graph view for time series supports a variety of graph types. The features of the various graph types will be discussed in detail in the following sections, starting with basic graph types, followed by more specific types.

Typically, the graph type is selected in the application (e.g., menus are available in TSTool for selecting the graph type for a list of time series). In many applications, the graph type often defaults to a line graph. The following figure illustrates a line graph for two monthly streamflow time series.



Example Line Graph for Monthly Streamflow

The graph view is divided into the following main areas:

Graph Canvas

The graph canvas is the area where the graph and legend are drawn. This area is used to interact with the graph (e.g., zoom). More than one graph can be drawn in the canvas (see the **Time Series Product Reference** section for additional details). If zooming is supported for the graph, a box can be drawn with the mouse to zoom in to a shorter period. Right-click over a graph of interest to show the popup menu for graph properties and analysis details (e.g., regression results). The canvas area is essentially a preview of a printed graph.

Reference Graph

The reference graph below the main graph canvas shows the current view extent (the white area in reference graph in the figure above). The reference graph is only shown for graph types that support zooming. If shown, it can be used for zooming, similar to the main graph. The time series with the longest period of record is drawn in the reference graph to illustrate variations in the data over time (this time series is noted in the main graph legend with REF TS – this label is not shown in printed output).

Scroll/Zoom Buttons

Under the graph areas is a layer of buttons used for zooming. The **Zoom Out** button will zoom to the full extent of the data.

The other buttons facilitate scrolling through data as described below. For all scrolling operations, the visible graph extent (or *page*) is maintained during the scroll. Scrolling can use the buttons or keys described below. To use the keyboard, first click in the main graph canvas to shift focus to that area.

<	Home	Scroll the visible window to the start of the period.
<<	Page Down	Scroll the visible window one full page to the left (earlier in time).
<	Left Arrow	Scroll the visible window 1/2 page to the left.
>	Right Arrow	Scroll the visible window 1/2 page to the right (later in time).
>>	Page Up	Scroll the visible window a full page to the right.
>	End	Scroll the visible window to the end of the period.

Main Buttons

The bottom row of buttons provides features for displaying other views, printing, and exporting:

Summary	Display the summary view for the time series (see the Time Series Summary View section).
Table	Display the table view for the time series (see the Time Series Table View section).
Print	Print the graph. Because the physical extents of the printed page are different from the visible window, the printed graph may not exactly match the viewed version (e.g., more or less axis labels may be used).

Save Save the graph as a Portable Network Graphic (PNG) or JPEG graphic, a DateValue file (a useful time series format), or a *Time Series Product* file (see the **Time Series Product Reference** section) by selecting from the choices. Depending on the main application, saving to a database as a time series product may also be enabled.

Close Close the graph window. If related summary or table windows are still visible, the graph view can be quickly re-displayed by pressing the **Graph** button on the other view windows. If the graph properties have been changed but have not been saved, a warning will be displayed.

Status Message Area The lower-left status message area is used to provide general user instructions and feedback.

Mouse Tracker Area The lower-right status message area is used to indicate the position of the mouse on a graph, in data units. The coordinates are typically shown using an appropriate precision as determined from the time series date/time precision and data units.

Within each graph canvas it is possible to draw more than one graph, each with its own titles, legend, etc. The **Time Series Product Properties** section (below) provides an example and discusses how to edit graph properties. The **Time Series Product Reference** section describes in detail the format of *Time Series Product* files. These files, when saved from the graph view, can be used to recreate a graph interactively or in batch mode, at a later time.

Because TSView is a general tool, a number of rules are in place when viewing time series in graphs (see the **Time Series Product Properties** section for information on changing specific graph properties to override the defaults):

1. Time series plotted on the same graph should generally have the same units or have units that can be readily converted. If the units are not consistent, you will be warned and the units will be displayed in the legend rather on the axis. (A future enhancement may allow multiple axes, each with different units.)
2. Time series can have different data intervals (e.g., daily data can be plotted with monthly data). However, other output options, such as reports, may not allow the same flexibility. It is important to understand the data type characteristics. For example, some data are instantaneous (e.g., real-time streamflow) whereas other data are accumulated (e.g., precipitation) or mean (e.g., mean temperature). Therefore, the representation of the data may need to be selected with care to ensure consistency. For example, some data intervals and types may be better represented as bars and others as lines or points.
3. Data values are plotted at exactly the point that they are recorded. The plot positions are determined using the year as the whole number and months, days, etc. to determine the fractional part of the plot position. The end-user does not typically see these computed positions because labeling uses data units, including dates. The plot positions are determined from the dates associated with data and no

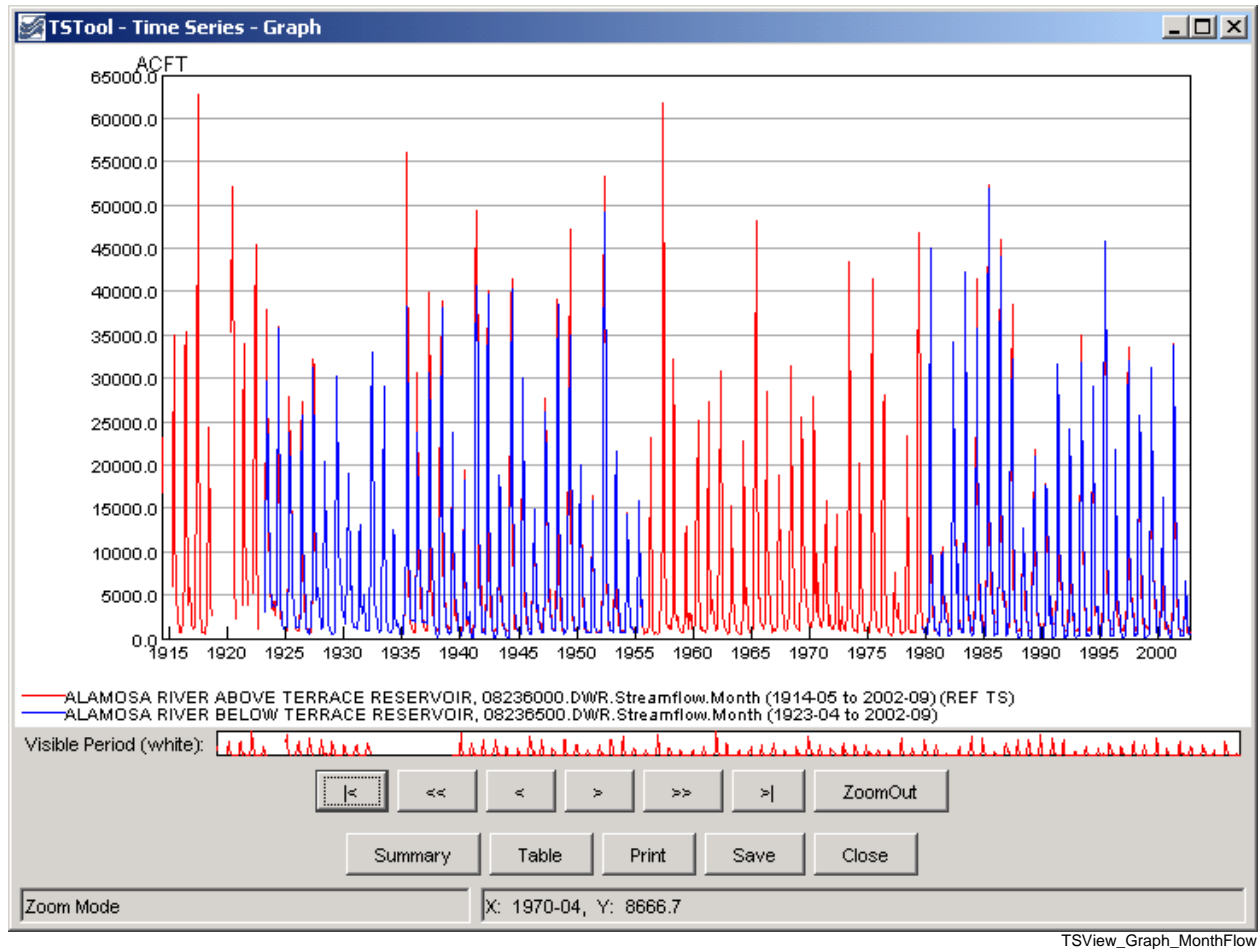
adjustments are made to plot in the middle an interval. For example, monthly data are plotted at the first day of the month (not day 15). Properties to override this convention are being evaluated. Bar graphs allow you to select whether the bars are drawn to the left or right of the date, or centered on the date. This allows flexibility to show a period over which a value was recorded, if appropriate.

4. The mouse coordinates that are displayed by the mouse tracker are computed by interpolating screen pixels back to data coordinates (which involves a conversion of the plot position to date/time notation). Consequently, the values shown may be rounded off (depending on the zoom extent and data precision). The mouse coordinates are displayed based on the precision of the time series data. When moved, the mouse will display the same date until the date changes within the given precision. For example, for monthly data, moving the mouse left to right, the mouse coordinate will display as 1999-01 as soon as the date changes from 1998-12 to 1999-01. The label will remain at 1999-01 until 1999-02 is encountered. Because data values are drawn at points, you should therefore always position the mouse slightly to the right of the point to see the date corresponding to the value. This is very important for bar graphs because the bar may extend over several dates. If specific values need to be determined, use the summary or table views.
5. Labels for axes are determined automatically in most cases based on the font requirements, available display space, and data range. Major and minor tic marks are drawn to help determine the data coordinates. Labels are redrawn as the visible period is changed.
6. Graphs that can be zoomed do not allow the vertical axis to be re-scaled on the fly. This capability is being evaluated.
7. Currently, graph types cannot be mixed for time series on a graph. In other words, a graph cannot contain a bar graph for one time series and a line graph for another time series. This ability may be added in the future. A work-around is to use multiple graphs on a page (see the **Time Series Product Properties** section for an example).
8. The precision used to format graph labels is determined from data unit information provided by the application. This generally produces acceptable graphs. However, in some cases, the range of values being plotted results in inappropriate labels where label values are truncated and/or repeated.
9. Graph types can be changed after the initial display, with limitations. Graphs can be switched between simple types like line and bar graphs; however, simple graphs cannot be changed to more complex types.

The following sections describe various graph types supported by the TSView package. Graph properties are mentioned in some sections. The discussion of how to change graph properties is included in the **Time Series Product Properties** section after the graph type descriptions.

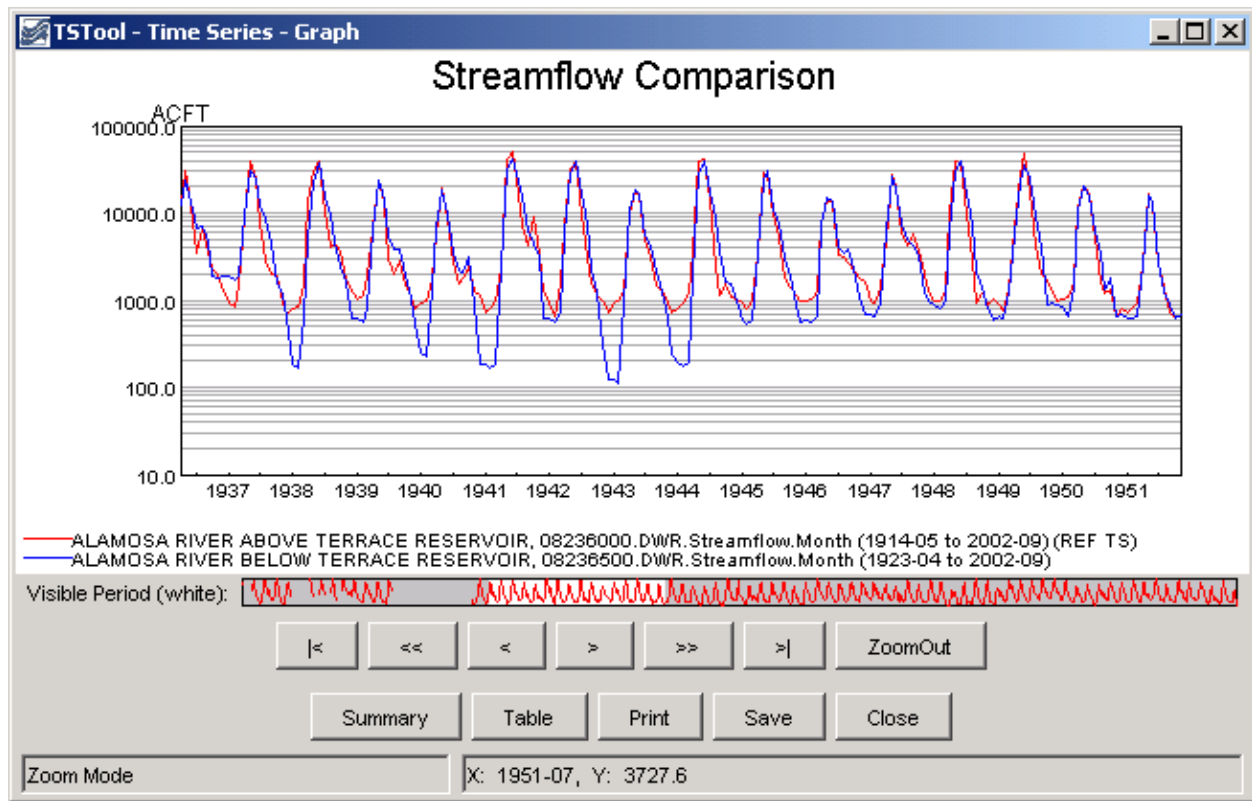
Line Graph

Line graph features have been illustrated in previous discussion. The line graph type is also used to generate graphs with only points by setting the line style to None (for example, software that displays daily data where gaps are expected may default to using symbols and no line).



Line Graph - Log Y Axis

Log-axis line graphs are similar to simple line graphs. The following figure illustrates a typical graph.



TSView_Graph_LogMonthFlow

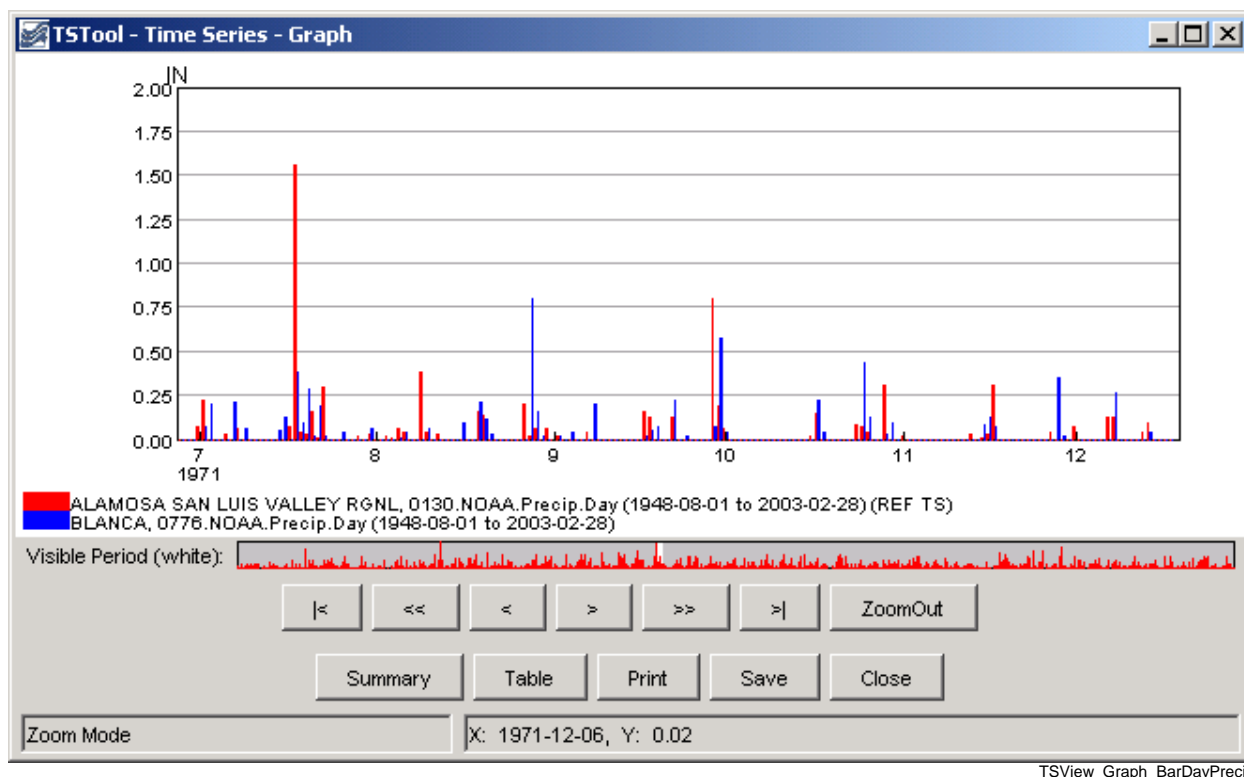
Example Log Y Axis Graph showing Monthly Streamflow

Characteristics of the log plot are:

- If the minimum data value is ≤ 0.0 , then $.001$ is used for the minimum plotting value.

Bar Graph

The bar graph type produces a graph with parallel vertical bars, as shown in the following example:



Example Bar Graph showing Daily Precipitation

The above example illustrates that at the given zoom extent (which is a small part of the full period - see the white area in the reference graph), labels are drawn for months. Zooming in more would display the day in the labels. The mouse tracker in all cases shows days since that is the precision of the data. Characteristics of the bar graph are as follows:

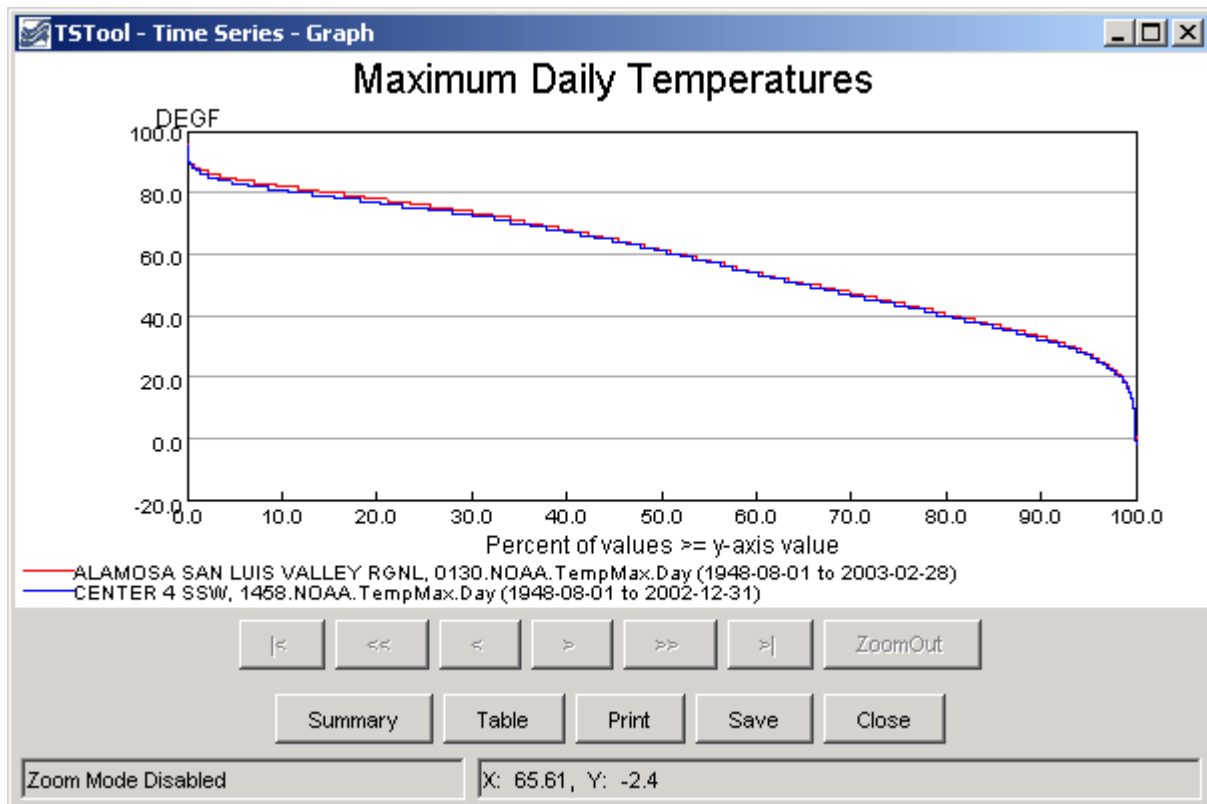
- Bars can be plotted centered on, to the left of, or to the right of the dates. If multiple time series are plotted, the overall total width of the bars will correspond to one data interval. If drawn to the left of the date, the bars for all graphed time series are drawn to the left of the date. If drawn to the right of the date, the bars for all graphed time series are drawn to the right of the date. If centered on the date, half the bars are drawn to the left of the date, and half to the right.
- Bar widths are determined based on the number of time series being plotted. Monthly time series use a slightly narrower bar (larger gap between bars) because the number of days in a month varies. To make bars stand out better, a white line may be drawn to separate adjacent bars. If bars are very narrow the line is not drawn. Bars will always be drawn at least one pixel wide, even if this obscures neighboring bars (zoom in to see more detail). Round-off in drawing bars may result in some bars being slightly wider or narrower than other bars.
- Bars always end at the zero value on the Y axis. In other words, bars extend up or down from zero.
- The mouse cursor display dates relative to the axis and does not determine the data value relative to edges of the bars. For example, if bars are plotted centered on dates, 1/2 of the bar will actually be in the previous date, according to the mouse tracker.

Double Mass Curve

Double mass curves are currently disabled. An alternative is to use the TSTool application and generate cumulative time series, which can be viewed in a line graph.

Duration Graph

A duration graph indicates the range of values in a time series and how often they occur, as shown in the following example:



TSView_Graph_DurationMaxDayTemp

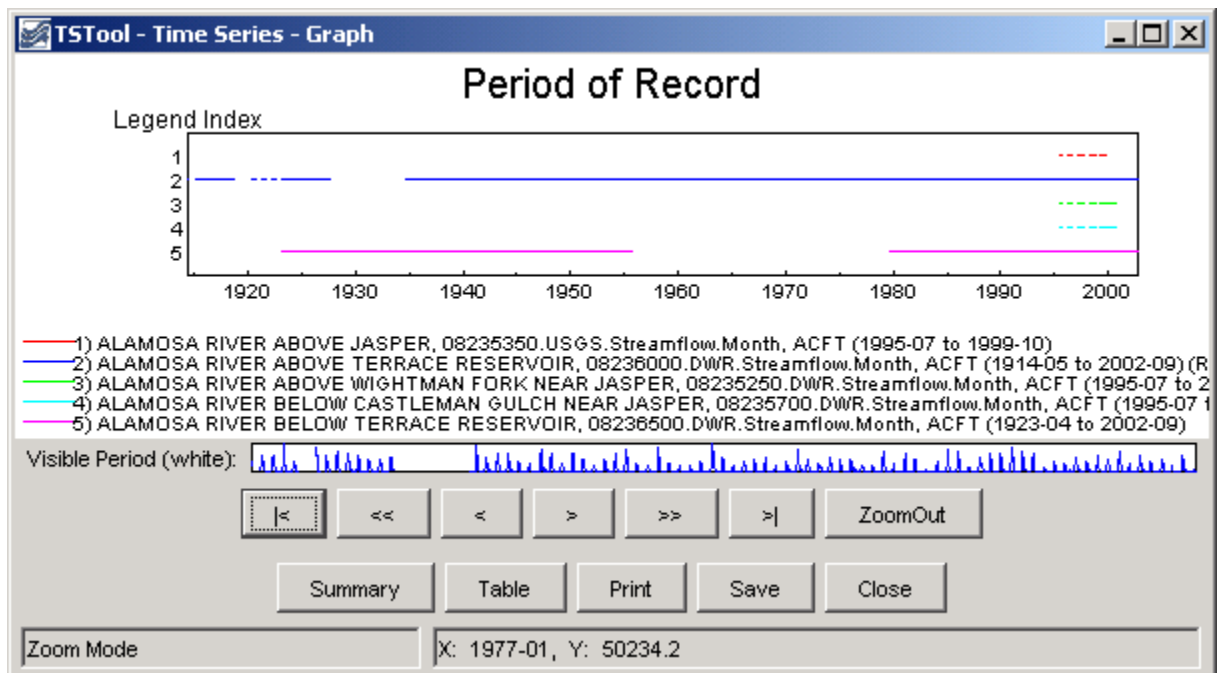
Example Duration Graph showing Maximum Monthly Temperatures

The algorithm for calculating and graphing a duration curve was taken from the book **Handbook of Applied Hydrology** (edited by Ven Te Chow): “When the values of a hydrologic event are arranged in the order of their descending magnitude, the percent of time for each magnitude to be equaled or exceeded can be computed. A plotting of the magnitudes as ordinates against the corresponding percents of time as abscissas results in a so-called duration curve. If the magnitude to be plotted is the discharge of a stream, the duration curve is known as a flow-duration curve.” Features of duration graphs are as follows:

- The zoom feature is disabled for this graph type.
- Although duration curves have traditionally been applied to streamflow or reservoir data, duration graphs can be created for any time series data.
- Noticeable breaks in the curve are caused by a limited number of data points and/or values that are measured as rounded values.

Period of Record Graph

The period of record graph is used to display the availability of data over a period, as shown in the following figure:



TSView_Graph_PORMonthFlow

Example Period of Record Graph showing Monthly Streamflow

Characteristics of the period of record graph type are:

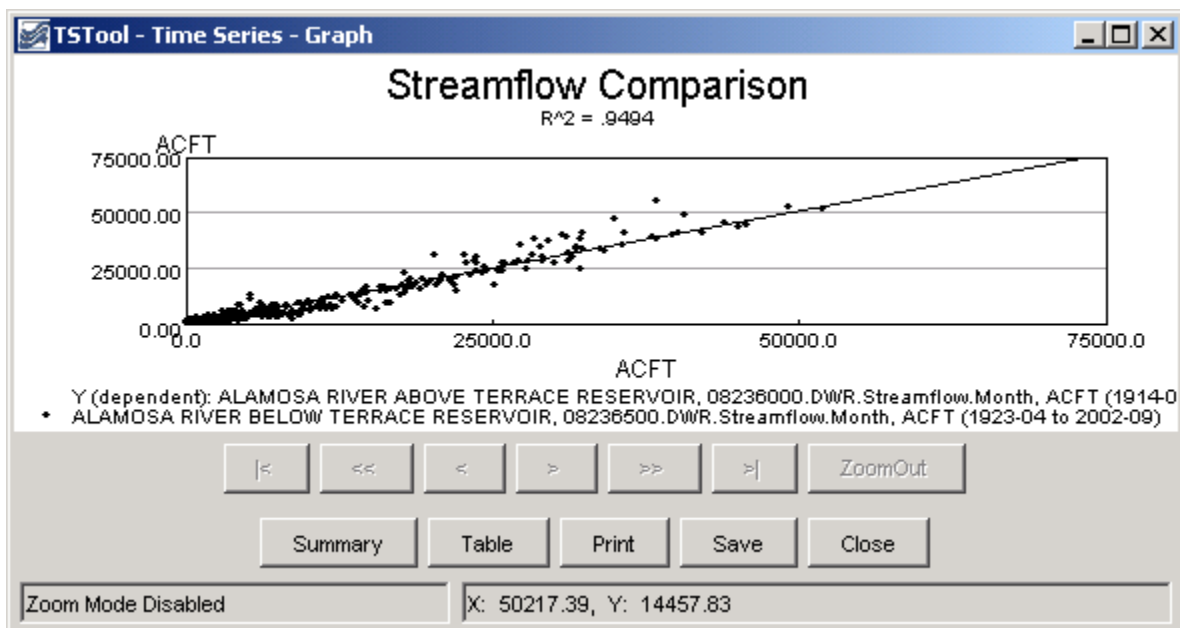
- Horizontal lines are drawn for each time series, with breaks in the line indicating missing data.
- Zooming is fully enabled, however, it may be difficult to see small breaks in the lines – it may be necessary to display symbols at the data points. The data limits properties of each time series can also be used to check for missing data. The TSTool application provides reporting features to summarize data coverage.
- Because data values are not plotted, the y-axis is labeled with a legend index number. This also allows the graph window to be compressed vertically, if desired.

XY-Scatter Graph

The XY-Scatter graph type can be used to compare data having the same data interval (units can be different). This graph type is often used for the following comparisons:

1. The dependent time series (Y) requires filling and multiple independent time series (X) are analyzed to find the best time series to use as the independent time series. One or more independent time series can be plotted on the same graph.
2. The dependent time series (Y) contains observed data and one or more independent simulated time series (X) are analyzed to determine which simulation is closed to actual observations.
3. The independent (X) and dependent (Y) time series are compared to determine whether any time of relationship exists between data points. In this case, a single dependent time series may be compared with multiple independent time series on the same graph.

Currently the XY-Scatter graph can have only a single dependent time series but can have one or more independent time series. The following figure shows a typical graph.



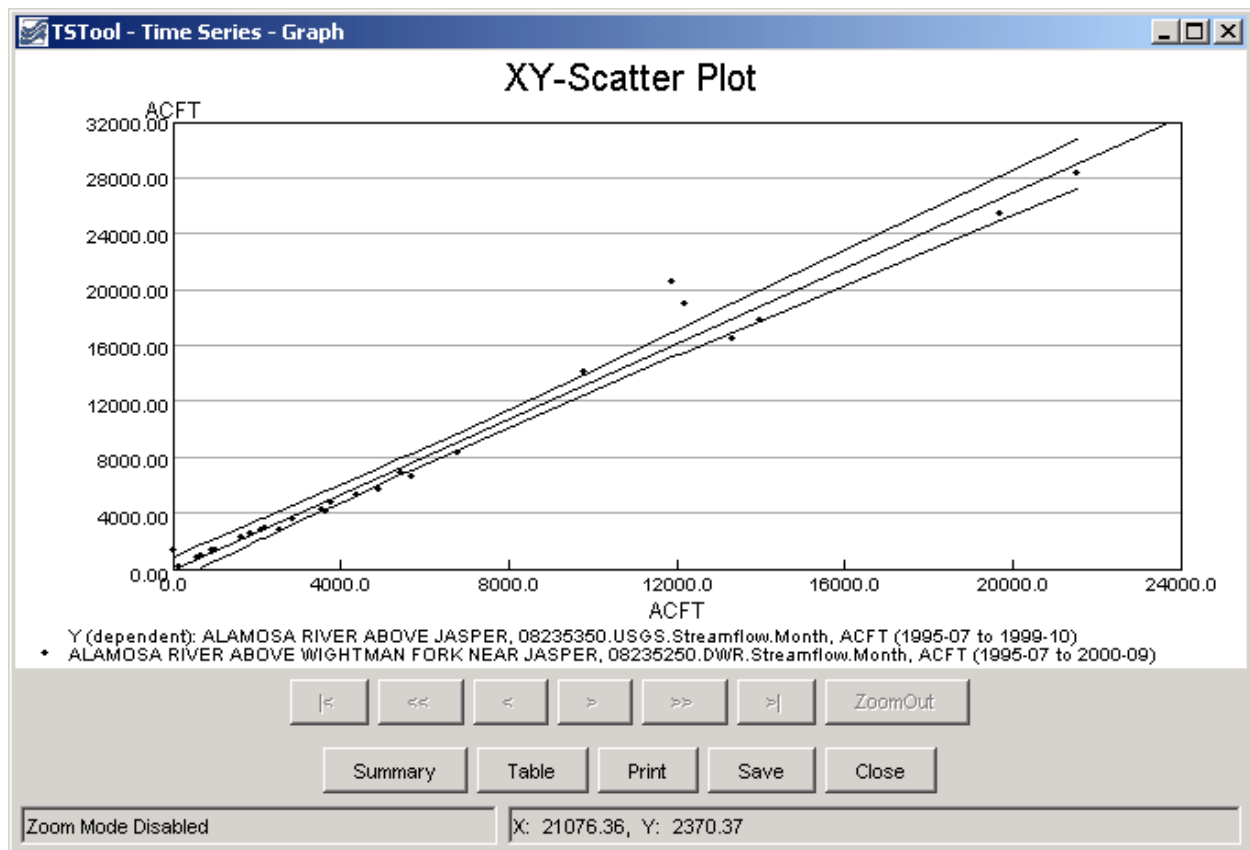
TSView_Graph_XYMonthFlow

Example XY Scatter Graph showing Monthly Streamflow

Characteristics of the XY Scatter graph are:

- Labels and legend are automatically generated. See the **Time Series Product Properties** section below for information about changing the appearance of the graph.
- Simple linear regression is initially performed to determine a line of best fit. See the **Analysis** tab in the **Time Series Product Properties** section below for information about curve fit methods.
- A 45-degree line is currently **not displayed** because time series of different types and units may be compared. Graph properties do allow the line of best fit to be forced to zero. The limits on the axes are not automatically set to equal values for the same reason; however, a property to force the values to be the same will be added.
- Zooming is disabled.
- Two or more time series must be specified and must have the same interval.

- Confidence intervals can be turned on, as shown in the following figure:



TSView_Graph_XYConfidence

The confidence intervals provide a useful way for assessing the quality of a point estimate. When a regression line is of interest, the confidence interval on the line as a whole permits one to make confidence statements about a number of values of the predictor variables simultaneously. Confidence limits for the line are a function of the level of confidence (e.g., gamma = 95% or 99%), and the F-test statistic (2, n-2 degrees of freedom, and level of significance = 1-gamma). The equations used to plot the confidence intervals are shown below (note that because the curves depend on the data points, the shape and smoothness of the curves will depend on the number of points; the points are sorted to generate a continuous line).

$$\hat{y}_{CI_i} = [\bar{y} + B(x_i - \bar{x})] \pm \sqrt{2F} \left[\frac{1}{n-2} \sum_{j=1}^n (\hat{y}_j - y_j)^2 \right]^{1/2} \left[\frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{\sum_{j=1}^n (x_j - \bar{x})^2} \right]^{1/2}$$

where:

\hat{y}_{CI_i} = confidence interval y value at x_i

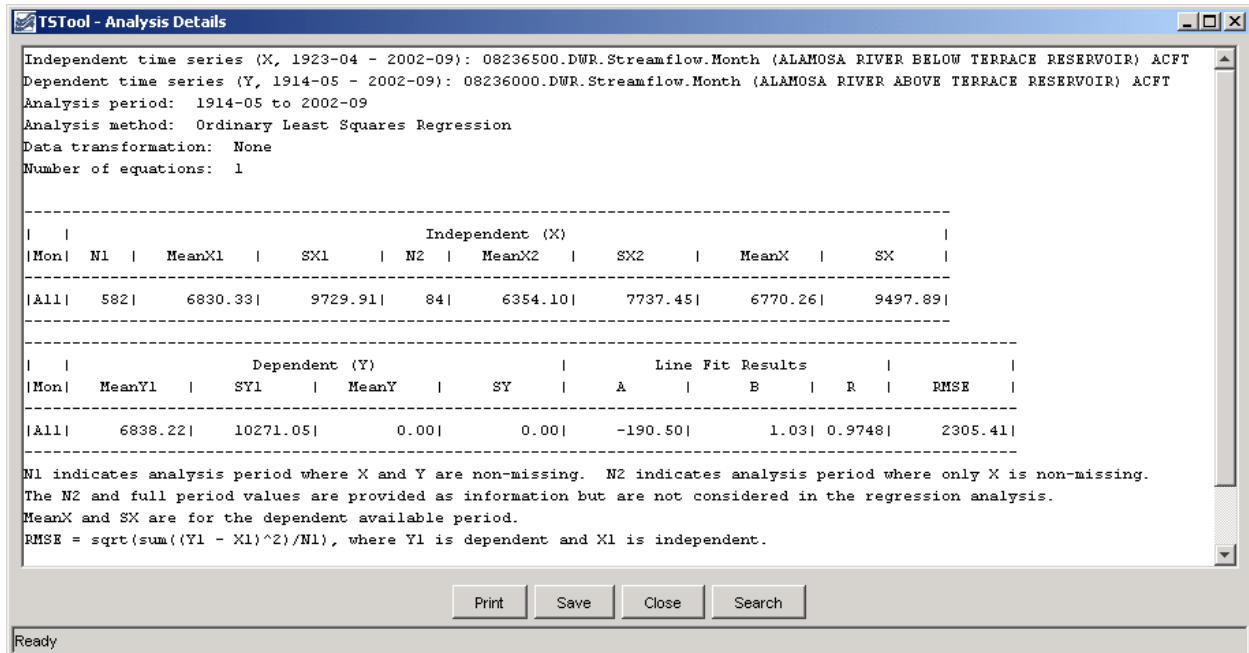
\bar{y} = mean of y

B = slope of regression line equation $y = A + Bx_i$

x_i = x value where \hat{y}_{CI_i} is being computed

- \bar{x} = mean of x
 F = F distribution at $(2, n-2)$ degrees of freedom and gamma significance
 n = number of points with x and y values
 \hat{y}_i = y predicted by the equation $y = A + Bx_i$
 y_i = y value of data point corresponding to x_i

- The best-fit line can be turned off.
- Right-clicking on the graph displays the **Analysis Details** menu, that, if selected, displays curve fit information about the time series, as illustrated in the following figure:



TSView_Graph_XYRegressionDetails

Example Analysis Details

The RMS error (or *RMSE*) is calculated in the following way:

$$SSE = \sum (X_i - Y_i)^2 = \text{Sum of Square Errors}$$

$$MSE = SSE/N = \text{Mean of Sum of Square Errors}$$

$$RMSE = \sqrt{MSE} = \text{Square Root of the MSE}$$

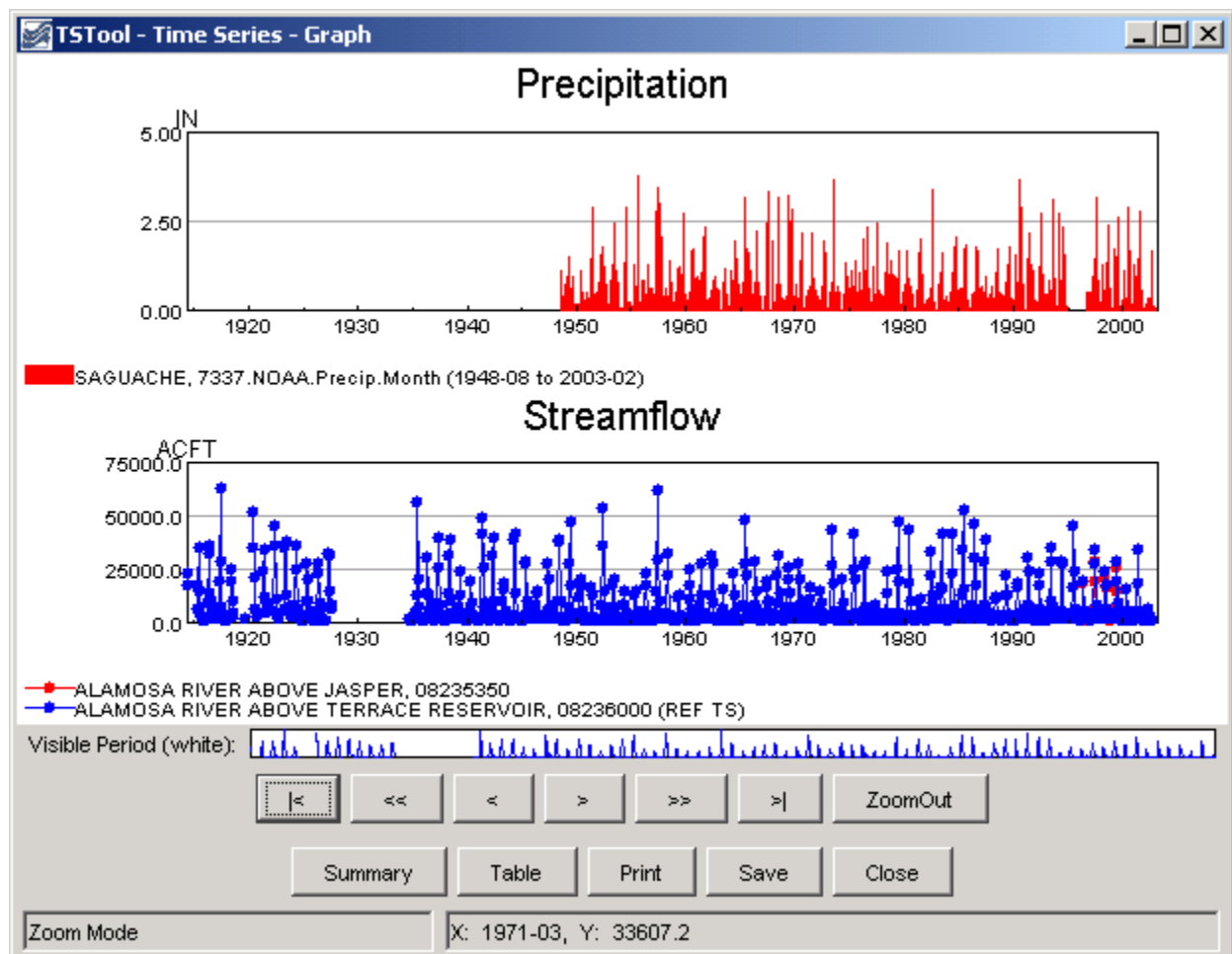
The *RMSE* can have different meanings, depending on how the data are being analyzed:

- If a measured (X) and a simulated (Y) time series are being compared to determine, for example, to determine how well a model is simulating actual observations, then the *RMSE* indicates the error of a simulation when compared to the actual (comparing the values).
- If two time series are evaluated to determine if the relationship between the time series can be used to estimate missing values in one of the time series, then the difference between estimated values (Y_{est}) and the line of best fit (e.g., $A + BX$) is used to compute the *RMSE*. For a perfect fit, the *RMSE* would be zero. Values of *RMSE* can be used to evaluate the estimator for data filling.

To provide as much information as possible for multiple uses, the **XY-Scatter Graph Analysis Details** provides both *RMSE* values. The default is to display a line of best fit, which is usually desirable information. The graph properties allow the analysis to be done for data filling, if desired.

Time Series Product Properties

A time series product is one or more time series graphs, tables, or reports on a “page”, although currently TSView focuses on graph products. Time series product properties can be displayed by right clicking on a graph of interest and selecting the **Properties** menu item from the popup menu. Interactively changing properties allows graphs to be configured as desired. The following figure illustrates a time series product that has two graphs (see the **Time Series Product Reference** section for information about how to define time series product files, which can be used to save a product).



Example Graph Product showing Precipitation and Streamflow

In many cases, a graph product will consist of only a single graph (which may show one or more time series). However, it is also useful to display multi-graph products, especially when related data types are used. The TSView interface includes features to construct multi-graph products interactively, and the product files described in the **Time Series Product Reference** section can be created and processed. The TSTool application, for example, can interactively create or read a product file and display a graph similar to the one shown above. Important considerations for multi-graph products are:

- The product page has its own set of properties (e.g., titles and size).

- Each graph area has its own properties (e.g., titles, labels, graph type, legend). These properties comprise most of the properties for a product.
- Each time series has its own properties (e.g., symbol, color).
- If zooming is enabled, then zooming in one graph causes the same zoom to occur in related graphs. Each graph (and the reference graph) is assigned a *zoom group* number. This is used to indicate which graphs should zoom together. Currently, all graphs are in the same zoom group.

Right clicking on a graph and pressing the **Properties** item in the popup menu will display the properties for the graph. The following figures illustrate the properties tabbed panel:

TSTool - Time Series Product Properties

Product Properties:

General Titles Layout

Product ID: Product1

Product Name:

☒ Product Enabled

Graph Properties:

1 - Precipitation

General Graph Type Titles X Axis Y Axis Label Legend Zoom Analysis Annotations

☒ Graph Enabled

Y Percent Size:

Time Series Properties:

1 - 7337.NOAA.Precip.Month~HydroBase

General Graph Type Axes Symbol Label Legend Analysis

☒ Time Series Enabled

Apply Close

TSView_TSProduct_Props_All

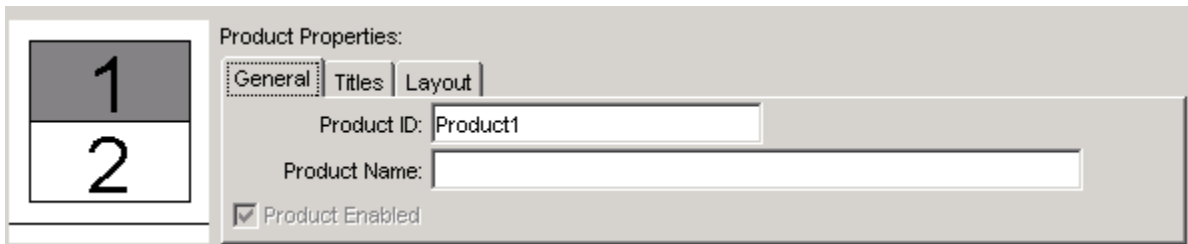
Tabbed Panel to Edit Time Series Product Properties

The time series product properties display as three layers of tabbed panels. Characteristics of the properties window are:

- The window is divided into a layout area (top-left) and tabs for different groups of properties. The layout window shows the overall layout of graphs on a page and allows manipulation of the time series product by dropping time series onto the layout.
- The top layer of tabs (**Product Properties**) is associated with product properties (the page).
- The middle layer of tabs (**Graph Properties**) is associated with subproduct properties (graphs on the page). The graph of interest is selected using the drop-down choice that shows the graph number and graph main title. When initially displayed, the selected graph is the one that was clicked on to display the **Properties** menu.
- The bottom layer of tabs (**Time Series Properties**) is associated with data (time series) properties. A time series within a graph is selected using the drop-down choice that shows the time series number within the graph, and the time series identifier. When initially displayed, the first time series for the selected graph is selected.
- The **Apply** button will apply the current properties and update the graph(s). **Warning - when changing between graphs and time series (where multiple graphs and/or time series exist for a product), properties that are changed are applied automatically. This behavior is being evaluated.**
- The **Close** button will apply the current properties, update the graph(s), and close the properties window.
- Only properties read from an original time series product file or that are set by the user will be saved if a time series product is saved. Internal defaults are not saved. This minimizes the size and complexity of product definition files.

The remaining discussion in this section illustrates each of the tabbed panels. The text-based properties that are displayed in the panels are described in the **Time Series Product Reference** section.

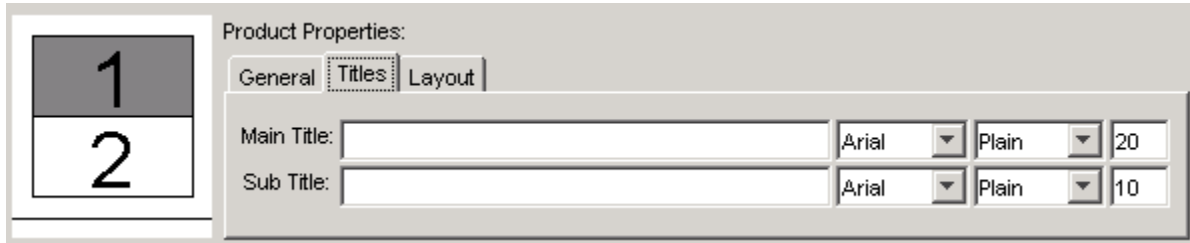
Product Properties - General



TSView_TSProduct_Props_Product_General

Example Product General Properties

The above figure illustrates the product **General** properties. The **Product Enabled** checkbox indicates whether the product is enabled (currently view-only). The **Product ID** is used when saving the product definition to a database. The **Product Name** is also used to when displaying lists of products.

Product Properties - Titles


Product Properties:

General **Titles** Layout

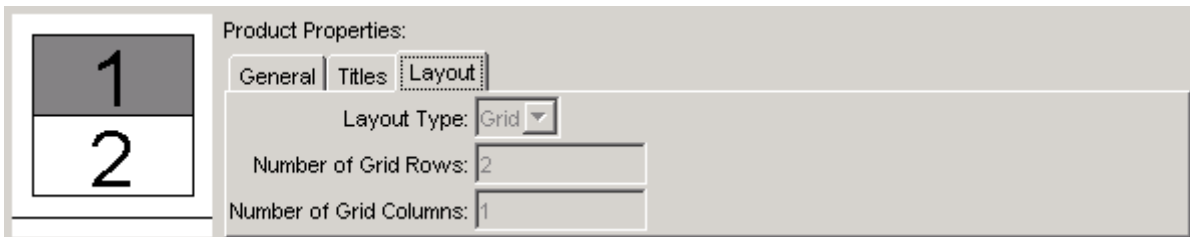
Main Title: Arial Plain 20

Sub Title: Arial Plain 10

TSView_TSProduct_Props_Product_Titles

Example Product Title Properties

Product **Titles** properties include title and subtitle. If blank, no title will be shown. Because graphs (subproducts) also have a title and subtitle, the product titles are often only used when multiple graphs are included on a page.

Product Properties - Layout


Product Properties:

General **Titles** Layout

Layout Type: Grid

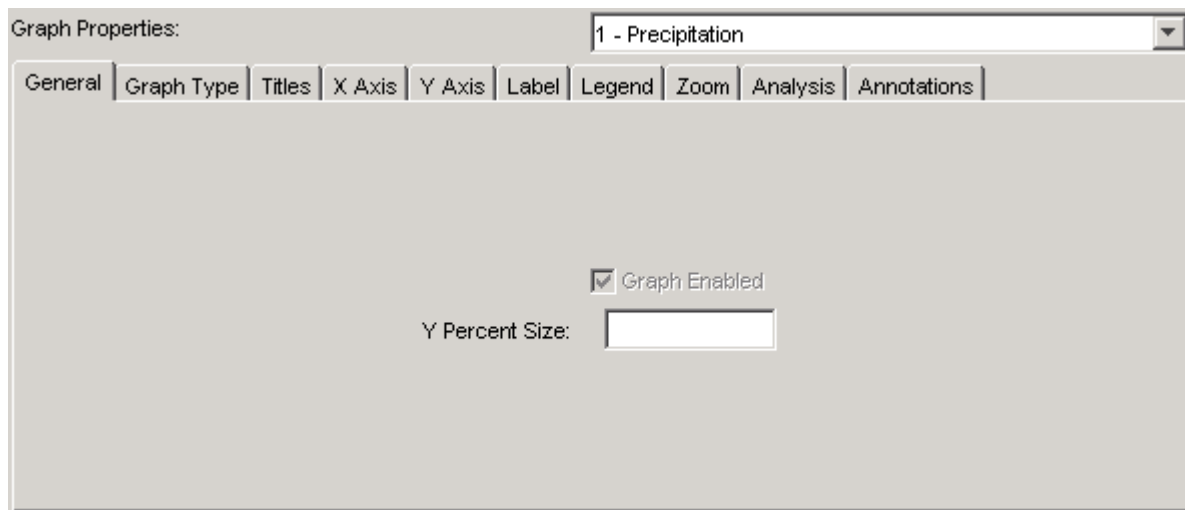
Number of Grid Rows: 2

Number of Grid Columns: 1

TSView_TSProduct_Props_Product_Layout

Example Product Layout Properties

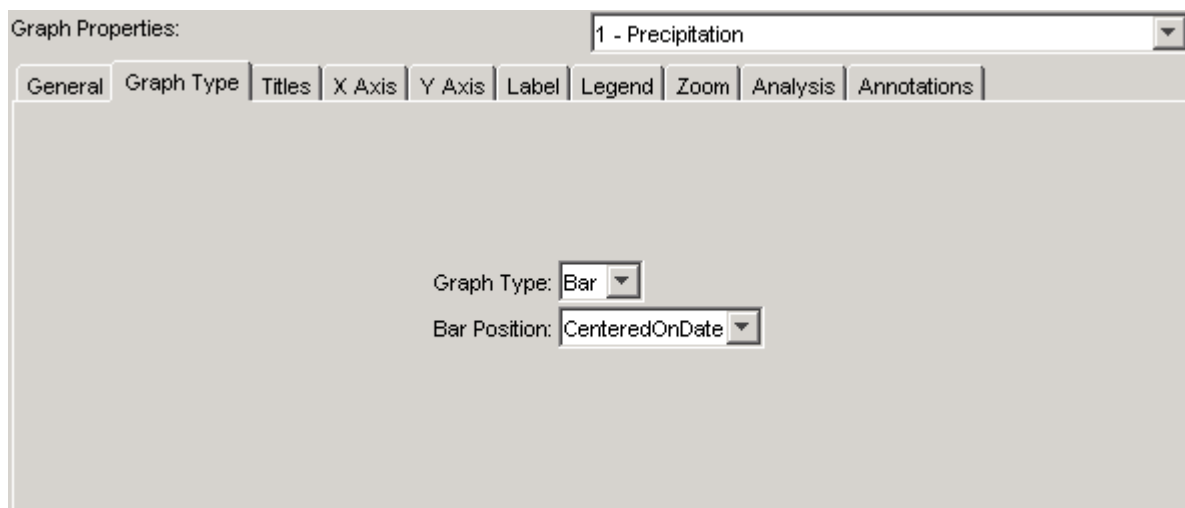
Product **Layout** properties describe how graphs are laid out on the page. Currently, graphs can only be organized in a vertical stack, although the design will support multiple columns. The layout properties are updated automatically as graphs are added to or deleted from the layout window at the left. The relative size of each graph on the page is controlled by using the `LayoutYPercent` general property for each graph on the page (see below).

Graph Properties - General

TSView_TSProduct_Props_Graph_General

Example Graph General Properties

The above figure illustrates graph **General** properties. The **Graph Enabled** checkbox indicates whether the graph is enabled (currently view-only). The vertical size of the graph on the page (percent) can also be specified (the default is to size all the graphs on the page equally).

Graph Properties - Graph Type

TSView_TSProduct_Props_Graph_GraphType

Example Graph Graph Type Properties

Graph Type properties control the overall display of the data. The graph type can be changed after the initial display only when switching between simple graph types (e.g., line and bar graphs). Some graph types may have specific properties (e.g., bar width for bar graphs). If necessary, to change the graph type, you can usually select the type from a main application, and generate a new graph.

Graph Properties - Titles

Graph Properties: 1 - Precipitation

General Graph Type Titles X Axis Y Axis Label Legend Zoom Analysis Annotations

Main Title: Precipitation Arial Plain 20

Sub Title: Arial Plain 10

TSView_TSProduct_Props_Graph_Titles

Example Graph Title Properties

Graph **Titles** properties include title and subtitle. If blank, no title will be shown. Font properties can also be specified. After applying the a change to the main title, the title will be added in the list of graphs.

Graph Properties - X Axis

Graph Properties: 1 - Precipitation

General Graph Type Titles X Axis Y Axis Label Legend Zoom Analysis Annotations

Bottom Title: Arial Plain 12

Label Font: Arial Plain 10

Major Grid Color: None None Custom

TSView_TSProduct_Props_Graph_XAxis

Example Graph X Axis Properties

Graph **X Axis** properties include title, label, and grid properties. The **Major Grid Color** can be specified by selecting from the available choices, which then fill in the text field with the given color selection.

Graph Properties - Y Axis

The screenshot shows the 'Graph Properties' dialog box with the 'Y Axis' tab selected. The title bar indicates '1 - Precipitation'. The tabs include General, Graph Type, Titles, X Axis, Y Axis, Label, Legend, Zoom, Analysis, and Annotations. The Y Axis settings are as follows:

- Left Title: IN
- Label: (empty)
- Precision: 2
- Font: Arial
- Axis Type: Linear
- Min Value: Auto
- Max Value: Auto
- Units: IN
- Ignore Units: ☐
- Major Grid Color: lightgray

TSView_TSProduct_Props_Graph_YAxis

Example Graph Y Axis Properties

Graph **Y Axis** properties include the following:

- **Left Title** - this may be set to the data units but can be specified (the Y axis title is currently always placed at the top of the Y axis).
- **Label** - the font for labels and precision of numerical labels can be specified.
- **Axis Type** - currently this is view-only.
- **Min Value, Max Value** - currently this is view-only but can be set in time series product definition files (see the **Time Series Product Reference** section).
- **Units, Ignore Units** - currently these are view-only. If time series with incompatible units are graphed, **Ignore Units** will be checked and the units may be shown in the legend.

Graph Properties - Label

Graph Properties: 1 - Precipitation

General Graph Type Titles X Axis Y Axis **Label** Legend Zoom Analysis Annotations

The Label Format, if specified, will override the Time Series label properties.

Position: Right

Format (see choices): %a - Weekday, abbr Arial Plain 10

TSView_TSProduct_Props_Graph_Label

Example Label Properties

Data points are not labeled by default because there are usually too many data labels to be legible. However, for plots with limited data, or after zooming in, labels can be useful to identify points without referring to tabular data. The label format can be defined using the choices next to the text field or by entering literal text. For an XY Scatter plot, repeat the %v format (e.g., %v, %v) to show the independent (X) and dependent (Y) data values. See the **DataLabel** properties in the **Time Series Product Reference** section for label options.

Graph Properties - Legend

Graph Properties: 1 - Precipitation

General Graph Type Titles X Axis Y Axis Label **Legend** Zoom Analysis Annotations

If the Format is Auto, the Time Series Legend Format or defaults will be used.

Position: Bottom

Format (see choices): Auto Auto Arial Plain 10

TSView_TSProduct_Props_Graph_Legend

Example Graph Legend Properties

Graph **Legend** properties include format and font properties. If the **Legend Format** is **Auto**, a default legend format will be constructed from the time series description, identifier, and period of record. See the **LegendFormat** property in the **Time Series Product Reference** section for legend formatting options.

Graph Properties - Zoom

The screenshot shows the 'Graph Properties' dialog box with the 'Zoom' tab selected. The title bar indicates '1 - Precipitation'. The tabs are: General, Graph Type, Titles, X Axis, Y Axis, Label, Legend, Zoom, Analysis, and Annotations. The main area contains a checked checkbox labeled 'Zoom Enabled' and a text field labeled 'Zoom Group:' with the value '1'.

TSView_TSProduct_Props_Graph_Zoom

Example Graph Zoom Properties

Graph **Zoom** properties are currently view-only. Zoom will be enabled for graph types that support it (e.g., duration graphs do not). The zoom group indicates how graphs should respond when other related graphs on a page are zoomed and currently defaults to 1 for all graphs.

Graph Properties - Analysis

The screenshot shows the 'Graph Properties' dialog box with the 'Analysis' tab selected. The title bar indicates '1 - XY-Scatter Plot'. The tabs are: General, Graph Type, Titles, X Axis, Y Axis, Label, Legend, Zoom, Analysis, and Annotations. The main area contains the text 'Select the parameters for the XY-Scatter Graph curve fit analysis (applies to all time series)'. Below this are several fields: 'Curve Fit Method:' with a dropdown set to 'OLSRegression', 'Transformation:' with a dropdown set to 'None', 'Number of Equations:' with a dropdown set to 'OneEquation', 'Month(s) of Interest:' with an empty text field, 'Dependent Analysis Period:' with an empty text field, 'Independent Analysis Period:' with an empty text field, 'Intercept:' with an empty text field, and 'Fill Period:' with an empty text field. There is also a checkbox labeled 'Analyze (RSME) for Filling' which is unchecked.

TSView_TSProduct_Props_Graph_Analysis

Example Graph Analysis Properties

Graph **Analysis** properties are available if the graph requires some type of analysis to produce the result (e.g., curve fitting). See also the analysis tab for individual time series. For help with input, place the mouse cursor over a field and a tool tip will be shown.

Graph Properties - Annotations

Graph Properties: 1 - Precipitation

General | Graph Type | Titles | X Axis | Y Axis | Label | Legend | Zoom | Analysis | Annotations

Annotation Properties: Annotation 1 Add Annotation Delete Annotation ^ v

Annotation ID: Annotation 1

Shape Type: Text

Order: OnTopOfData

X Axis System: Percent

Y Axis System: Data

Text

Text: Flood Alarm

X: 50 Y: 5.5

Text Position: Right

Font Name: Arial

Font Style: Plain

Font Size: 10

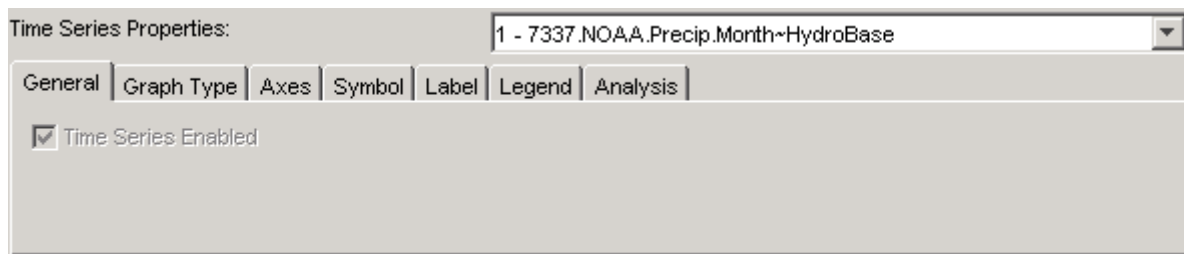
Color: Red Red

TSView_TSProduct_Props_Graph_Analysis

Example Graph Analysis Properties

Graph **Annotations** properties are used to add annotation objects to a graph. Annotations are text, line, or other simple shapes and are stored as simple text properties in time series products (see the **Time Series Product Reference** section below for more information). Annotations are placed on a graph using data units or a percent of the graph dimension. This allows annotations to move if a graph uses real-time data.

To add an annotation, press the **Add Annotation** button. Then select the **Shape Type** and specify annotation properties, as appropriate. The example shown in the above figure places the string “Flood Alarm” at the horizontal (X) center of the graph at a Y-coordinate of 5.5. A horizontal annotation line could also be drawn using 0 to 100 percent on the X-axis at the same Y-coordinate.

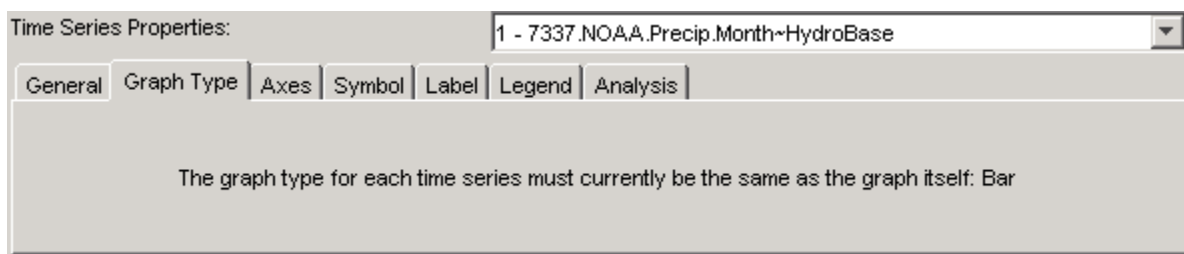
Time Series Properties - General

The screenshot shows the 'Time Series Properties' dialog box with the 'General' tab selected. The title bar reads 'Time Series Properties:'. Below it is a dropdown menu showing '1 - 7337.NOAA.Precip.Month~HydroBase'. The 'General' tab is highlighted, and other tabs include 'Graph Type', 'Axes', 'Symbol', 'Label', 'Legend', and 'Analysis'. A checkbox labeled 'Time Series Enabled' is checked.

TSView_TSProduct_Props_TS_General

Example Time Series General Properties

Time series **General** properties are currently view-only and indicate whether the time series is enabled for the graph.

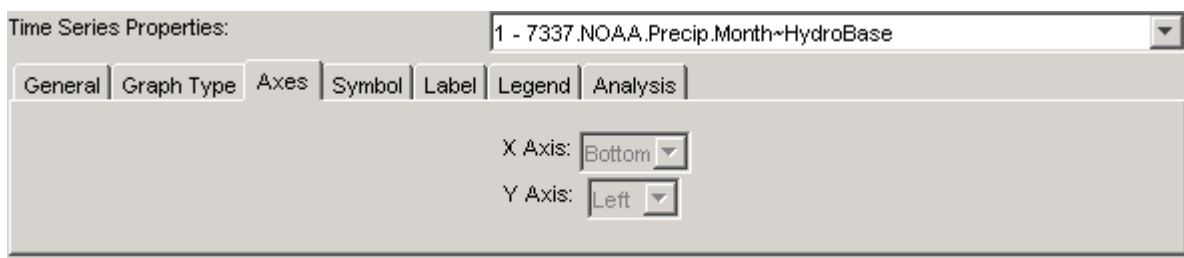
Time Series Properties - Graph Type

The screenshot shows the 'Time Series Properties' dialog box with the 'Graph Type' tab selected. The title bar reads 'Time Series Properties:'. Below it is a dropdown menu showing '1 - 7337.NOAA.Precip.Month~HydroBase'. The 'Graph Type' tab is highlighted, and other tabs include 'General', 'Axes', 'Symbol', 'Label', 'Legend', and 'Analysis'. The main area of the dialog contains the text: 'The graph type for each time series must currently be the same as the graph itself: Bar'.

TSView_TSProduct_Props_TS_GraphType

Example Time Series Graph Type Properties

Time series **Graph Type** properties are currently disabled. Currently all time series in a graph must have the same graph type.

Time Series Properties - Axes

The screenshot shows the 'Time Series Properties' dialog box with the 'Axes' tab selected. The title bar reads 'Time Series Properties:'. Below it is a dropdown menu showing '1 - 7337.NOAA.Precip.Month~HydroBase'. The 'Axes' tab is highlighted, and other tabs include 'General', 'Graph Type', 'Symbol', 'Label', 'Legend', and 'Analysis'. The main area of the dialog contains two dropdown menus: 'X Axis:' with 'Bottom' selected, and 'Y Axis:' with 'Left' selected.

TSView_TSProduct_Props_TS_Axes

Example Time Series Axes Properties

Time series **Axes** properties are currently view-only and show the graph axes to which a time series is associated.

Time Series Properties - Symbol

Time Series Properties: 1 - 7337.NOAA.Precip.Month~HydroBase

General Graph Type Axes **Symbol** Label Legend Analysis

Line Style: Solid Line Width: 1

Color: red Red Custom

Symbol Style: None Symbol Size: 0

TSView_TSProduct_Props_TS_Symbol

Example Time Series Symbol Properties

Time series **Symbol** properties define the graphical appearance of time series data. Properties are enabled/disabled based on the graph type (e.g., the **Symbol Style** will be disabled if the graph type is Bar). The symbol properties are consistent with the GeoView tools used for maps.

Time Series Properties - Label

Time Series Properties: 1 - 7337.NOAA.Precip.Month~HydroBase

General Graph Type Axes Symbol **Label** Legend Analysis

If the Label Format is Auto, defaults or the Graph Label Format will be used.

Position: Right

Format (see choices): %a - Weekday, abbr

TSView_TSProduct_Props_TS_Label

Example Time Series Label Properties

Time series **Label** properties allow the data label to be changed. Data points are not labeled by default because there are usually too many data labels to be legible. However, for plots with limited data, or after zooming in, labels can be useful to identify points without referring to tabular data. The label format can be defined using the choices next to the text field or by entering literal text. For an XY Scatter plot, repeat the %v format to show the independent (X) and dependent (Y) data values. See the **DataLabel** properties in the **Time Series Product Reference** section for label options.

Time Series Properties - Legend

Time Series Properties: 1 - 7337.NOAA.Precip.Month~HydroBase

General Graph Type Axes Symbol Label **Legend** Analysis

If the Format is Auto, defaults or the Graph Legend Format will be used.

Format (see choices): Auto Auto

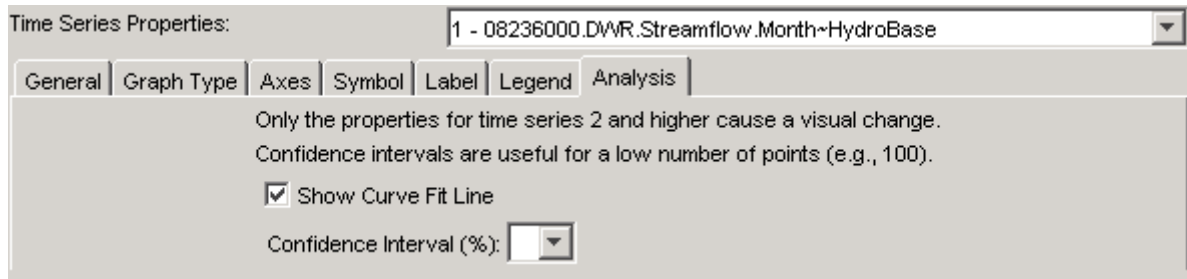
TSView_TSProduct_Props_TS_Legend

Example Time Series Legend Properties

Time series **Legend** properties allow the legend format to be changed. This is useful if the time series is to have different legend labeling than the other time series in the graph. If the **Legend Format** is Auto, a default legend format will be constructed from the time series description, identifier, and period of record.

See the LegendFormat property in the **Time Series Product Reference** section for legend formatting options.

Time Series Properties - Analysis



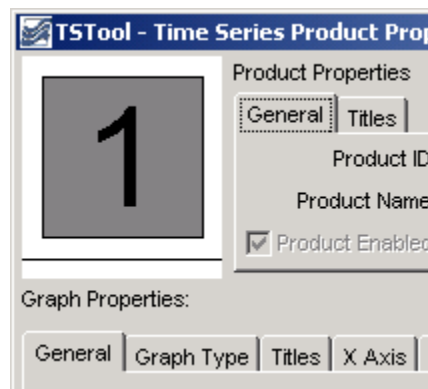
TSView_TSProduct_Props_TS_Analysis

Example Graph Analysis Properties

Time Series **Analysis** properties are available if the graph requires some type of analysis to produce the result (e.g., curve fitting).

Changing a Graph Page Layout

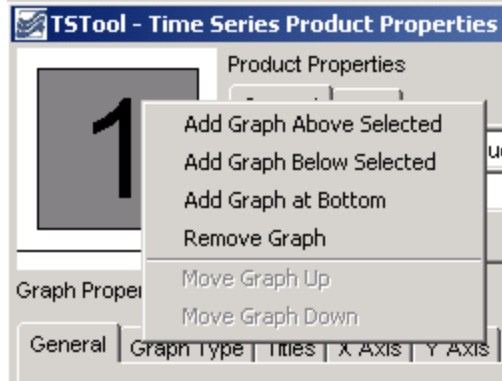
The default page layout for graphs is to display all time series in one graph. In this configuration, the layout area at the top-left corner of the time series product window will display as shown below:



TSView_Layout_1Graph

Layout Window Showing One Graph

The layout area can be used to split the single graph into multiple graphs on the page. For example, two graphs may be needed because of different units, time step, or graph type. Left clicking on a graph in the layout area will select the graph – the selected graph is shown in gray. Right clicking on the layout area displays a menu with available options:



TSView_Layout_Menu

Layout Window Menu

The actions taken by the menus are described below:

Add Graph Above Selected	Add a new graph above the selected graph, renumbering the graphs as needed.
Add Graph	Add a new graph below the selected graph, renumbering the graphs as needed.
Add Graph at Bottom	Add a new graph below all existing graphs, giving the new graph the next number in the sequence.
Remove Graph	Remove the selected graph, renumbering the graphs as needed.
Move Graph Up	Move the graph up one in the sequence, renumbering the graphs as needed. The menu is enabled only when multiple graphs are available.
Move Graph Down	Move the graph down one in the sequence, renumbering the graphs as needed. The menu is enabled only when multiple graphs are available.

When a new graph is added, it will not have any specific properties, time series data, or annotations, other than the default properties that are assigned (e.g., the default graph type is `Line`), and when drawn it will appear as a blank area. To see the graph, it will be necessary to set the graph's properties and provide it with data (and optionally, annotations). Properties and annotations are defined using the properties tabs as documented in previous sections – use the **Apply** button to apply and view the changes. To set graph properties, the graph to be modified should be selected from the choices at the top of the **Graph Properties** tab panel (or by selecting the graph in the layout window).

To add time series data to the new graph (or an existing graph), two approaches can be taken:

1. Find the time series to be moved using the list in the time series properties panel. It may be necessary to select a graph to find the time series – selecting a graph will not impact the ability to move the time series to a different graph. In the list of time series, hold the left mouse button down over a time series choice and drag the time series to a graph on the layout area. During this process, the cursor will change to a new shape, as shown below:



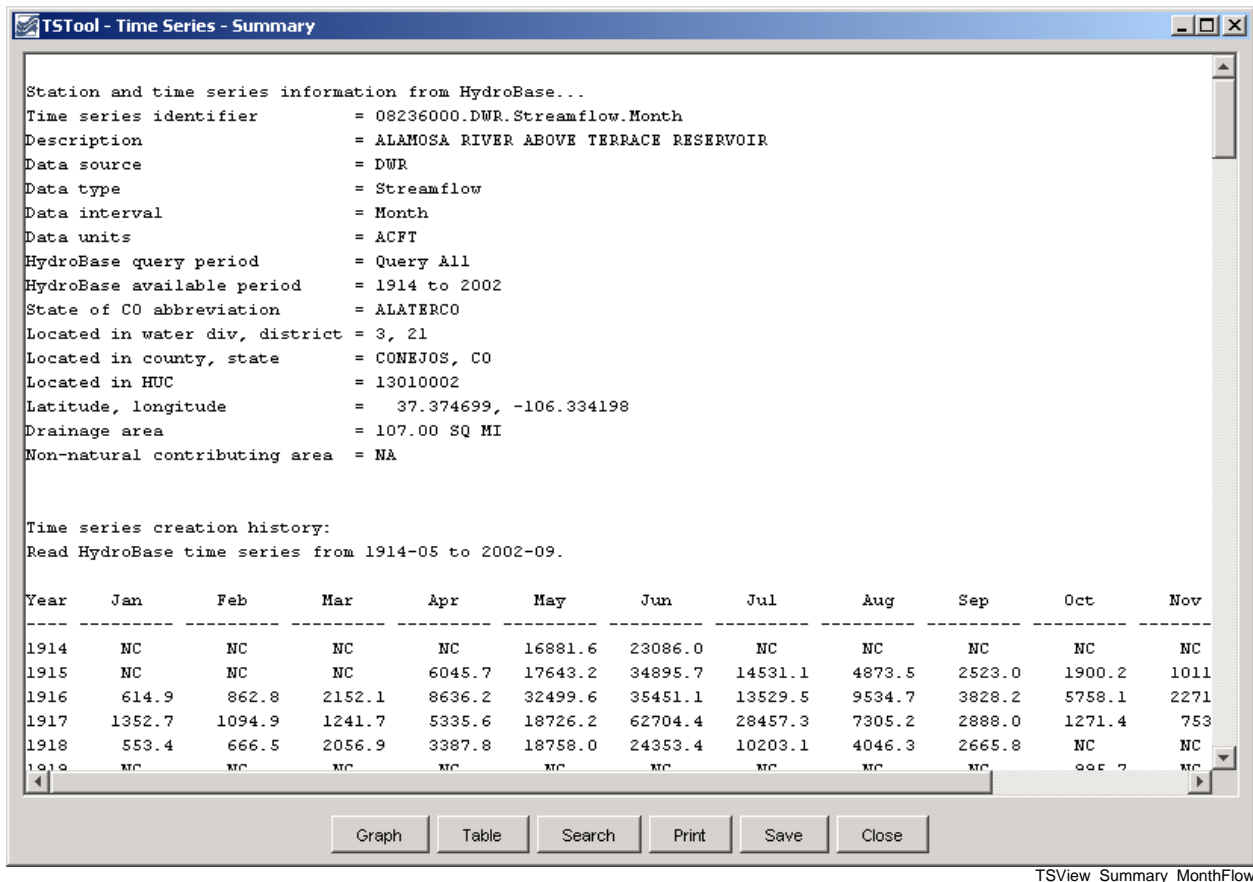
Release the mouse over the graph in the layout area that is to receive the time series. The time series will then be removed from the original graph and will be inserted into the new graph as the last time series in the list.

2. Some software programs will allow dragging a time series from a display to the time series product properties window. Similar to above, drag the time series onto the receiving graph in the layout area. Refer to documentation for the specific software program for additional information about whether this feature is available.

After adding a new graph and moving time series, it may be necessary to change the graph type for a graph. For example, the top graph may show precipitation and the bottom graph may show streamflow resulting from the precipitation. Precipitation is normally shown as bars and streamflow as a line. The graph will initially be shown using the graph type that was originally selected. Change the graph type in the new configuration, as appropriate, by selecting the graph to be changed and then use the **Graph Type** tab.

Time Series Summary View

The time series summary view can be selected from the graph or table view using the **Summary** button. Additionally, applications that use the TSView package may allow displaying a summary from a menu or button option. A time series summary view can usually be produced quickly, whereas the table view uses more resources. The following figure illustrates a typical summary view.



Example Summary View showing Monthly Streamflow

The summary view has the following characteristics:

- The graph view can be displayed using the **Graph** button and the table view can be displayed using the **Table** button.
- Each time series interval (e.g., Month, Day, Hour) has a default summary report format suitable for the interval. This format may be made more specific if time series are read from specific data types (e.g., if daily diversion time series are read from the HydroBase input type, the summary report will use the State of Colorado diversion coding report format).
- The contents of the view can be printed.
- The summary can be saved as a text file or DateValue time series file.
- Limited search capabilities are available to search for a string in the text area.

Time Series Table View

The time series table view can be selected from the graph or summary view using the **Table** button. Additionally, applications that use the TSView package may allow displaying a table from a menu or button option. The table view is useful for viewing date and data values in a spreadsheet-like display. A time series table view for a long period or many time series may require extra time to display, but usually only a few seconds are required. The following figure illustrates a typical table view.

DATE	08236000, Streamflow, ACFT	08236500, Streamflow, ACFT
1914-05	16881.6	
1914-06	23086.0	
1914-07		
1914-08		
1914-09		
1914-10		
1914-11		
1914-12		
1915-01		
1915-02		
1915-03		
1915-04	6045.7	
1915-05	17643.2	
1915-06	34895.7	
1915-07	14531.1	
1915-08	4873.5	
1915-09	2523.0	
1915-10	1900.2	
1915-11	1011.6	
1915-12	614.9	
1916-01	614.9	
1916-02	862.8	
1916-03	2152.1	
1916-04	8636.2	

Currently-selected worksheet: Interval base: Month x 1

TSView_Table_MonthFlow

Example Table View showing Monthly Streamflow

Characteristics of the table view are:

- The summary view can be displayed using the **Summary** button and the graph view can be displayed using the **Graph** button.
- The precision of dates matches the data interval for the time series.
- If time series with different intervals are selected, multiple tables will be displayed in the window.
- The table contents can be saved as a DateValue file, which is a useful delimited format file.

Time Series Product Reference

A *time series product* is a report, table, or graph, although currently TSView focuses on graph products. Examples of time series products and their use are:

- Reports and graphs generated from a database to perform quality checks.
- Reports and graphs generated from model input and output to check a calibration or model results.
- Reports and graphs generated from a database for real-time data products, to monitor current conditions or to create products for a web site.

The TSView package contains features to process time series product files in interactive and batch mode to produce time series products. Currently, only graph products are supported. The time series graph view allows a graph to be saved as a time series product file. This file describes the layout and contents of the product but does not include the time series data itself; therefore, the time series product is relatively small.

Time Series Product File Format

The time series product definition file format consists of comments (lines that start with #), sections (indicated by []), and simple property=value pairs. The following example illustrates the parts of a product file:

```
# Example Time Series Product file
# Comments start with #
# Sections are enclosed in [] and must be included

[Product]

# product properties - surround with double quotes if values contain spaces
xxxxx="xxxxxx  xx"

[SubProduct 1]

# "sub-product", e.g., a graph on a page (page is product and may have
# multiple graphs)

[Data 1.1]

# First data item in the SubProduct (e.g., first time series).
TSID = ...

[Data 1.2]

# Second data item in the SubProduct (e.g., first time series).
TSID = ...

[SubProduct 2]

[Data 2.1]

# Annotations are associated with a SubProduct
[Annotation 2.1]

Annotation properties...
... etc. ...
```

Example Time Series Product File

Most properties, if not specified in the file, will default to reasonable values. The most important property is TSID, which indicates time series identifier to be read for data. The time series identifier follows the conventions described in the **Time Series Terminology** section. Some tools, like TSTool, will match the TSID against time series that have already been read into memory, or, if necessary, read the time series from a file or database if not in memory. The normal convention is to use a *.tsp* extension for time series product file names.

The list of properties that can be used in a time series product definition file is quite extensive and new properties are added as new features are enabled. As shown in the previous section, properties are defined as simple `variable=value` pairs. These properties are used internally by the graph view (and its properties window) regardless of whether the graph originated from a product file or interactively. The following tables list the properties that are currently supported or envisioned to be enabled in the future. The first set of properties are used to define the overall product (the full page).

Top-level Time Series Product Properties

Product Property	Description	Default
Current DateTime	The current date and time to be drawn as a vertical line on all graphs. If the property is not specified, no current date/time line will be drawn. If specified as <code>Auto</code> , the current system time will be used for the date/time. If specified as a valid date/time string (e.g., <code>2002-02-05 15</code>), the string will be parsed to obtain the date/time. This property is often specified internally by the application at run time.	Not drawn.
Current DateTime Color	Color to use to draw the current date and time. Colors can be specified as named colors (e.g., <code>red</code>), hexadecimal RGB values (e.g., <code>0xFF0000</code>), integer triplets (e.g., <code>255, 0, 0</code>) or floating point triplets (e.g., <code>1.0, 0.0, 0.0</code>).	Green
Enabled	Indicates whether the product should be processed. Specify as <code>True</code> or <code>False</code> .	True
LayoutNumber OfColumns	The number of columns in the product.	Currently always 1.
LayoutNumber OfRows	The number of rows in the product.	Currently equal to the number of graphs.
LayoutType	Indicates how the graphs in a product are laid out. Only <code>Grid</code> is supported.	Grid
MainTitle FontName	Name of font to use for main title (Arial, Courier, Helvetica, TimesRoman).	Arial
MainTitle FontSize	Size, in points, for main title.	20
MainTitle FontStyle	Font style (Bold, BoldItalic, Plain, PlainItalic).	Plain
MainTitle String	Main title for the product, centered at the top of the page.	No main title.
OutputFile	Output file when graph product is generated in batch mode. This property is often set at run time by the application. This property is ignored for <code>ProductType=Report</code> and must be specified at a subproduct level.	<code>C:\TEMP\tmp.png</code> on windows, <code>/tmp/tmp.png</code> on UNIX
Owner	An identifier that indicates the owner of the TSProduct, used internally when saving TSProduct definitions to a database that implements permissions.	None – can be blank if permissions are not important.

Top-level Time Series Product Properties (continued)

Product Property	Description	Default
PeriodEnd	Ending date for time series data in the product. The date should be formatted according to common conventions (e.g., YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm), and should ideally be of appropriate precision for the data being queried. This property is often set at run time by the application.	Full period is read.
PeriodStart	Starting date for time series data in the product. The date should be formatted according to common conventions (e.g., YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm), and should ideally be of appropriate precision for the data being queried. This property is often set at run time by the application.	Full period is read.
PreviewOutput	Indicates whether the product should be visually previewed before output. This property is often set at run time by the application and is used to override generation of the OutputFile.	false
ProductType	Time series product type, one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graph – graph (see graph subproduct properties). Report – report (see report subproduct properties). 	Graph
SubTitleFontName	Name of font to use for subtitle (see MainTitleFontName for font list).	Arial
SubTitleFontSize	Size, in points, for subtitle.	10
SubTitleFontStyle	Font style (see MainTitleFontStyle for style list).	Plain
SubTitleString	Subtitle for the product.	No subtitle.
TotalHeight	Height of the total drawing space, which may include multiple graphs, pixels.	400
TotalWidth	Width of the total drawing space, which may include multiple graphs, pixels.	400

The subproduct properties are associated with the graphs on a page or report files. There can be one or more graphs on a page, each with different properties. It is envisioned that graphs can be grouped into several zoom groups, where zooming in on one graph will cause all graphs to scale similarly. However, at this time, all graphs in a product are placed in a single zoom group. It is also envisioned that graphs could be placed anywhere on the page; however, at this time, multiple graphs on a page can only be stacked vertically, each using the full width of the page.

The following tables describe the subproduct (graph) properties.

Subproduct (Graph) Properties

Subproduct (Graph) Property	Description	Default
BarPosition	For use with bar graphs. This property controls how bars are positioned relative to the date and can have the values CenteredOnDate, LeftOfDate, or RightOfDate.	CenteredOnDate
BottomXAxisLabelFontName	Name of font for bottom x-axis labels (see Product MainLabelFontName).	Arial
BottomXAxisLabelFontSize	Bottom x-axis labels font size, points.	10
BottomXAxisLabelFontStyle	Bottom x-axis labels font style (see Product MainLabelFontStyle).	Plain
BottomXAxisTitleFontName	Name of font for bottom x-axis title (see Product MainTitleFontName).	Helvetica
BottomXAxisTitleFontSize	Bottom x-axis title font size, points.	12
BottomXAxisTitleFontStyle	Bottom x-axis title font style (see Product MainTitleFontStyle).	Plain
BottomXAxisLabelFormat	Format for X-axis labels. Currently this is confined to date/time axes and only MM-DD is recognized.	Determined automatically.
BottomXAxisMajorGridColor	Color to use for the major grid.	Most graph types automatically set to None.
BottomXAxisMinorGridColor	Color to use for the minor grid. This property is not implemented.	None
BottomXAxisTitleString	Bottom X-axis title string.	As appropriate for the graph type (often None if dates).
DataLabelFontName	Name of font for data labels (see Product MainLabelFontName).	Arial
DataLabelFontSize	Data label font size, points.	10
DataLabelFontStyle	Data label font style (see Product MainLabelFontStyle).	Plain

Subproduct (Graph) Properties (continued)

Subproduct (Graph) Property	Description	Default
DataLabelFormat	Format specifiers to use for labeling data points. If blank, no labels will be drawn. If specified, labels are drawn for line graphs and XY scatter plots. The following format specifiers are available (all other text in the format is treated literally). The last three specifiers are related to time series data and all others are related to the date for a point. The %v specifier can be specified twice for XY Scatter plots to display the X and Y values. If specified and the time series data property is not specified, the graph property will be used.	Blank (no data point labels).
	%%	
	%a	
	%A	
	%B	
	%b	
	%d	
	%H	
	%I	
	%J	
	%m	
	%M	
	%p	
	%S	
	%Y	
	%Y	
	%Z	
	%v	
	%U	
	%q	

Subproduct (Graph) Properties (continued)

Subproduct (Graph) Property	Description	Default
DataLabelPosition	Indicates the position of data labels, relative to the data point: UpperRight, Right, LowerRight, Below, LowerLeft, Left, UpperLeft, Above, Center. If specified and the time series data property is not specified, the graph property will be used.	Right
Enabled	Indicates whether the sub-product should be processed. Specify as True or False.	True
GraphHeight	Graph height in pixels. Currently this property is ignored (use Product TotalHeight instead).	Product TotalHeight (minus space for titles, etc.) if one graph, or an even fraction of Product TotalHeight (minus space for titles, etc.) if multiple graphs.
GraphType	Indicates the graph type for all data in a graph product. Available options are: Bar, Duration, Line, PeriodOfRecord, Point, XY-Scatter.	Line
GraphWidth	Graph width in pixels. Currently this property is ignored (use Product TotalWidth instead).	Product TotalWidth (minus space for titles, etc.).
LayoutXPercent	For the product grid layout, the width of the graph as a total width of the product, percent.	100 divided by the number of columns in the layout.
LayoutYPercent	For the product grid layout, the height of the graph as a total width of the product, percent.	100 divided by the number of rows in the layout.
LeftYAxisIgnoreUnits	Indicates whether to ignore units for the left Y-axis. Normally, units are checked to make sure that data can be plotted consistently. If this property is set, then the user will not be prompted at run-time to make a decision. Specify as True or False.	If not specified, the units will be checked at run-time and, if not compatible, the user will be prompted to indicate whether to ignore units in the graphs. The property will not be reset automatically but will be handled internally using the interactively supplied value.

Subproduct (Graph) Properties (continued)

Subproduct (Graph) Property	Description	Default
LeftYAxisLabelFontName	Name of font for left y-axis labels (see Product MainLabelFontName).	Arial
LeftYAxisLabelFontSize	Left y-axis labels font size, points.	10
LeftYAxisLabelFontStyle	Left y-axis labels font style (see Product MainLabelFontStyle).	Plain
LeftYAxisLabelPrecision	If numeric data, the number of digits after the decimal point in labels.	Automatically determined from graph type and/or data units.
LeftYAxisMajorGridColor	Color to use for the major grid.	Most graph types automatically set to lightgray.
LeftYAxisMax	Maximum value for the left Y-Axis.	Auto, automatically determined. If the actual data exceed the value, the property will be ignored.
LeftYAxisMin	Minimum value for the left Y-Axis.	Auto, automatically determined. If the actual data exceed the value, the property will be ignored.
LeftYAxisMinorGridColor	Color to use for the minor grid. This property is not implemented.	None
LeftYAxisTitleFontName	Name of font for left y-axis title (see Product MainTitleFontName).	Arial
LeftYAxisTitleFontSize	Left y-axis title font size, points.	12
LeftYAxisTitleFontStyle	Left y-axis title font style (see Product MainTitleFontStyle).	Plain
LeftYAxisTitleString	Left y-axis title string. Note that due to limitations in Java graphics, the left y-axis title is placed at the top of the left y-axis so that it takes up roughly the same space as the y-axis labels. The top-most label is shifted down to make room for the title.	As appropriate for the graph type (often the data units).
LeftYAxisType	Left y-axis type (Log, or Linear).	Linear
LeftYAxisUnits	Left y-axis units. This property is currently used internally and full support is being phased in. See also LeftYAxisIgnoreUnits.	Units from first valid time series, or as appropriate for the graph type.
LegendFontName	Name of font for legend (see Product MainTitleFontName).	Arial
LegendFontSize	Legend font size, points.	10
LegendFontStyle	Legend font style (see Product MainTitleFontStyle).	Plain

Subproduct (Graph) Properties (continued)

Subproduct (Graph) Property	Description	Default
LegendFormat	The legend format is composed of literal characters and/or time series data format specifiers, as follows.	Auto, which uses Description, Identifier, Units, Period
	Blank No legend will be displayed.	
	%% Literal percent	
	%A Time series alias	
	%D Description (e.g., RED RIVER BELOW MY TOWN)	
	%F Full time series identifier (e.g., XX_FREE.USGS.QME.24HOUR.Trace1)	
	%I Full interval part of the identifier (e.g., 24Hour).	
	%b Base part of the interval (e.g., Hour).	
	%m Multiplier part of the interval (e.g., 24).	
	%L Full location part of the identifier (e.g., XX FREE).	
	%l Main part of the location (e.g., XX).	
	%w Sub-location (e.g., FREE).	
	%S The full source part of the identifier (e.g., USGS).	
	%s Main data source (e.g., USGS).	
	%x Sub-source (reserved for future use).	
	%T Full data type (e.g., QME).	
	%t Main data type.	
	%k Sub-data type.	
	%U Data units (e.g., CFS).	
	%z Sequence number (used with traces).	
	%Z Scenario part of identifier (e.g., Trace1).	
LegendPosition	Position of the legend relative to the graph: Bottom, InsideLowerLeft, InsideLowerRight, InsideUpperLeft, InsideUpperRight, Left, None, Right.	Bottom

Subproduct (Graph) Properties (continued)

Subproduct (Graph) Property	Description	Default
MainTitleFontName	Name of font to use for graph main title (see Product MainTitleFontName).	Arial
MainTitleFontSize	Size, in points, for graph main title.	10
MainTitleFontStyle	Graph main title font style (see Product MainTitleFontStyle).	Plain
MainTitleString	Main title for the graph.	None, or appropriate for graph type.
PeriodEnd	Ending date for time series data in the sub-product. The date should be formatted according to common conventions (e.g., YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm), and should ideally be of appropriate precision for the data being queried. This property is often set at run time.	Full period is read.
PeriodStart	Starting date for time series data in the sub-product. The date should be formatted according to common conventions (e.g., YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm), and should ideally be of appropriate precision for the data being queried. This property is often set at run time.	Full period is read.
RightYAxisLabelFontName	Name of font for right y-axis labels (see Product.MainLabelFontName). This property is not enabled.	Arial
RightYAxisLabelFontSize	Right y-axis labels font size, points. This property is not enabled.	10
RightYAxisLabelFontStyle	Right y-axis labels font style (see Product MainLabelFontStyle). This property is not enabled.	Plain
RightYAxisTitleFontName	Name of font for right y-axis title (see Product MainTitleFontName). This property is not enabled.	Arial
RightYAxisTitleFontSize	Right y-axis title font size, points. This property is not enabled.	12
RightYAxisTitleFontStyle	Right y-axis title font style (see Product MainTitleFontStyle). This property is not enabled.	Plain
RightYAxisTitleString	Right y-axis title string. This property is not enabled.	

Subproduct (Graph) Properties (continued)

Subproduct (Graph) Property	Description	Default
SubTitleFontName	Name of font to use for graph Sub title (see Product MainTitleFontName).	Arial
SubTitleFontSize	Size, in points, for graph sub title.	10
SubTitleFontStyle	Graph sub title font style (see Product MainTitleFontStyle).	Plain
SubTitleString	Sub title for the graph.	No subtitle.
TopXAxisLabelFontName	Name of font for Top x-axis labels (see Product .MainLabelFontName). This property is not enabled.	Arial
TopXAxisLabelFontSize	Top x-axis labels font size, points. This property is not enabled.	10
TopXAxisLabelFontStyle	Top x-axis labels font style (see Product MainLabelFontStyle). This property is not enabled.	Plain
TopXAxisTitleFontName	Name of font for Top x-axis title (see Product MainTitleFontName). This property is not enabled.	Arial
TopXAxisTitleFontSize	Top x-axis title font size, points. This property is not enabled.	12
TopXAxisTitleFontStyle	Top x-axis title font style (see Product MainTitleFontStyle). This property is not enabled.	Plain
TopXAxisTitleString	Top X axis title string. This property is not enabled.	As appropriate for the graph type.
XYScatterAnalyzeForFilling	Indicate whether the analysis should be used to analyze for filling. If true, then the XYScatterIntercept, XYScatterFillPeriodStart, and XYScatterFillPeriodEnd properties may be specified.	False
XYScatterDependentAnalysisPeriodEnd	Specify the ending date/time for the period to analyze the dependent time series data, to determine the best-fit line.	Blank (analyze full period).
XYScatterDependentAnalysisPeriodStart	Specify the starting date/time for the period to analyze the dependent time series data, to determine the best-fit line.	Blank (analyze full period).
XYScatterFillPeriodEnd	When XYScatterAnalyzeForFilling=true, indicates the ending date/time of the period to fill, using standard date/time string.	Blank (fill full period).

Subproduct (Graph) Properties (continued)

Subproduct (Graph) Property	Description	Default
XYScatterFillPeriodStart	When XYScatterAnalyzeForFilling = true, indicates the starting date/time of the period to fill, using standard date/time string.	Blank (fill full period).
XYScatterIndependentAnalysisPeriodEnd	Specify the ending date/time for the period to analyze the independent time series data, to determine the best-fit line.	Blank (analyze full period).
XYScatterIndependentAnalysisPeriodStart	Specify the starting date/time for the period to analyze the independent time series data, to determine the best-fit line.	Blank (analyze full period).
XYScatterIntercept	The value of A in the best-fit equation $A + bX$. If specified, the value of B is adjusted accordingly. This property cannot be used with transformed data and if specified must be 0.	Blank (do not force the intercept).
XYScatterMethod	Curve fit method used when analyzing data for the XY Scatter graph (OLSRegression or MOVE2).	OLSRegression
XYScatterMonth	One or more month numbers used when analyzing data for the XY Scatter graph, separated by commas or spaces (1=Jan).	Blank (analyze all)
XYScatterNumberOfEquations	Number of equations used when analyzing data for the XY Scatter graph (OneEquation or MonthlyEquations).	OneEquation
XYScatterTransformation	Data transformation used when analyzing data for the XY Scatter graph (None or Log). This property is not enabled.	None
ZoomEnabled	Indicates whether the graph can be zoomed (true) or not (false).	Graph types are evaluated and the property is automatically set. XY-Scatter and Duration graphs can't zoom.
ZoomGroup	Indicate a group identifier that is used to associate graphs for zooming purposes. For example, there may be more than one distinct group of graphs, each with its own overall period or data limits. The graph types may also be incompatible for zooming. This is an experimental feature and should currently not be specified in product files.	All graphs are assigned to zoom group 1.

Report Subproduct Properties

The following table describes the subproduct (report) properties. Limited support for report products are currently enabled. Reports are defined as any format other than graphical output, including raw data formats like delimited and DateValue files. The number of properties for reports will continue to be expanded as additional features are enabled. An example of a report product file is as follows (in this case for NWSRFS FS5Files input type time series):

```
[Product]

ProductType = Report
Enabled = true

[SubProduct 1]

OutputFile = C:\Report_6_Hour
ReportType = DateValue

[Data 1.1]
TSID = FZRDR.NWSRFS.SPEL.6HOUR~NWSRFS_FS5Files

[SubProduct 2]

OutputFile = C:\Report_24_Hour
ReportType = DateValue

[Data 2.1]
TSID = FZRDR.NWSRFS.PELV.24HOUR~NWSRFS_FS5Files
```

Subproduct (Report) Properties

Subproduct (Report) Property	Description	Default
OutputFile	Output file when report product is generated in batch mode. If a relative path is given, the file will be written relative to the working directory for the software. This property is often set at run time by the application.	<i>C:\TEMP\tmp_report_N</i> on windows, <i>/tmp/tmp_report_N</i> on UNIX
Enabled	Indicates whether the sub-product should be processed. Specify as true or false.	true

Time Series Properties

Each subproduct (graph) includes time series data, and the presentation of each time series can be configured using data (time series) properties. In some cases, properties are layered, allowing a property to be defined for the subproduct (graph) for use by all time series (e.g., legend text).

The following tables list data (time series) properties.

Data (Time Series) Properties

Data (Time Series) Property	Description	Default
Color	Color to use when drawing the data. Examples are named colors (e.g., red), RGB triplets (e.g., 255, 0, 128), and hexadecimal RGB (e.g., 0xFF0088).	Repeating, using common colors.
DataLabelFormat	Data label format specifiers. See the graph DataLabelFormat property. If the graph property is specified and the time series property is not, the graph property will be used.	Blank (no labels).
DataLabelPosition	Data label position. See the graph DataLabelPosition property. If the graph property is specified and the time series property is not, the graph property will be used.	Right
Enabled	Indicates whether the data should be processed. Specify as true or false.	true
GraphType	Indicates the graph type for the data in a graph product. Available options are: Bar, Duration, Line, PeriodOfRecord, Point, XY-Scatter. Currently the sub-product property is used for all data. It is envisioned that this property will be enabled in the future to allow different data representations to be plotted together (e.g., monthly as bars, daily as line).	Property not enabled.
LegendFormat	The legend for the data can be specified and will override the SubProduct LegendFormat property (see that property for details).	Auto
LineStyle	Line style. Currently only None (e.g., for symbols only) and Solid are allowed.	Solid
LineWidth	Line width, pixels. Currently a line width of 1 pixel is always used.	1

Data (Time Series) Properties (continued)

Data (Time Series) Property	Description	Default
PeriodEnd	Ending date for time series data in the data item. The date should be formatted according to common conventions (e.g., YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm), and should ideally be of appropriate precision for the data being queried. This property is often set at run time.	Full period is read.
PeriodStart	Starting date for time series data in the data item. The date should be formatted according to common conventions (e.g., YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm), and should ideally be of appropriate precision for the data being queried. This property is often set at run time.	Full period is read.
RegressionLineEnabled	Indicates whether the regression line should be shown (currently only used with the XY-Scatter graph type). The line is drawn in black (there is currently not a property to set the line color).	true
SymbolSize	Symbol size in pixels.	0 (no symbol)
SymbolStyle	Symbol style. Recognized styles are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• None• Arrow-Down, Arrow-Left, Arrow-Right, Arrow-Up• Asterisk• Circle-Hollow, Circle-Filled• Diamond-Hollow, Diamond-Filled• Plus, Plus-Square• Square-Hollow, Square-Filled• Triangle-Down-Hollow, Triangle-Down-Filled, Triangle-Left-Hollow, Triangle-Left-Filled, Triangle-Right-Hollow, Triangle-Right-Filled, Triangle-Up-Hollow, Triangle-Up-Filled• X, X-Cap, X-Diamond, X-Edge, X-Square	None

Data (Time Series) Properties (continued)

Data (Time Series) Property	Description	Default
TSID	Time series identifier.	Must specify.
XAxis	X-axis to use (Bottom or Top). This currently always defaults to bottom.	Bottom
XYScatterConfidenceInterval	This property is only used with XY scatter plots. If not blank, the value indicates that confidence level lines should be drawn on the XY Scatter plot for the given confidence interval, percent. Currently only 99 and 95 percent confidence intervals are supported. The lines will only be drawn if the curve fit line is drawn (see RegressionLineEnabled).	Blank (do not draw).
YAxis	Y-axis to use (Left or Right). This currently always defaults to left.	Left

Annotation Properties

Annotations are associated with subproducts (graphs) and are implemented as simple shapes that are drawn on normal graphs. It is envisioned that all shapes supported by the drawing package will eventually be supported but currently only text labels and lines can be specified as annotations.

To allow flexibility, annotations can be placed using two coordinate systems. For example, if a product is generated using real-time data, the date/time axis will have a different range over time. Therefore, placing an annotation using a fixed coordinate would cause the annotation to scroll off the graph as time passes. To resolve this issue and still allow absolute positioning of annotations, as appropriate, the following coordinate systems are supported, as specified by the XAxisSystem and YAxisSystem properties:

Data When using the data coordinate system, it is expected that the coordinates used to define the annotation will agree with the data units being drawn. For example, for a normal time series graph, the x-axis coordinate would be specified as a date/time to the necessary precision and the y-axis coordinate would be specified using data values.

It is envisioned that a notation +NNN and -NNN will be implemented in the future to allow offsets from the edges of the graph, in data units.

Percent When using the percent coordinate system, it is expected that the coordinates used to define the annotation are specified as a percent of the graph width or height, with 0 being the lower/left and 100 being the upper/right.

Each axis can have a different coordinate system (e.g., the y-axis value can be set using data units and the x-axis value can be set using percent).

The following tables list annotation properties.

Annotation Properties (All Shapes)

Annotation Property	Description	Default
AnnotationID	A string that identifies the annotation, to be used in software displays. If there are many annotations, this helps identify them when editing.	Annotation + annotation number (1+) (e.g., Annotation1).
Color	Color to use when drawing the annotation. Examples are named colors (e.g., red), RGB triplets (e.g., 255, 0, 128), and hexadecimal RGB (e.g., 0xFF0088).	Black
Order	The drawing order for the annotation, either BehindData to draw behind time series data or OnTopOfData to draw on top of time series data.	OnTopOfData
ShapeType	The type of shape to be drawn for the annotation. Currently accepted values are Text and Line.	None – must be specified.
XAxisSystem	Indicates the system for X coordinates: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If Data, the X coordinates that are specified will be in data units.• If Percent, the X coordinates are percent of the graph (0% is left and 100% is right).	Data
YAxisSystem	Indicates the system for Y coordinates: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If Data, the Y coordinates that are specified will be in data units.• If Percent, the Y coordinates are percent of the graph (0% is bottom and 100% is top).	Data

Annotation Properties (Line Shape)

Annotation Property	Description	Default
LineStyle	Line style. Currently only None and Solid are allowed.	Solid
LineWidth	Line width, pixels. Currently a line width of 1 point (pixel) is always used.	1
Points	X and Y coordinates for the line endpoints, as follows: X1,Y1,X2,Y2 or X1,Y2,X2,Y2.	None – must be specified.

Annotation Properties (Text Shape)

Annotation Property	Description	Default
FontSize	Annotation text font size, points.	10
FontStyle	Annotation text font style (see Product MainLabelFontStyle).	Plain
FontName	Annotation font name (see Product MainTitleFontName).	Arial
Point	X and Y coordinates for the text position, as follows: X1,Y1	None – must be specified.
Text	The string to display.	Blank
TextPosition	Indicates the position of text, relative to the point: UpperRight, Right, LowerRight, Below, LowerLeft, Left, UpperLeft, Above, Center.	Right

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