How to solve Pie chart legend label placement by using business charts plugin

Introduction:

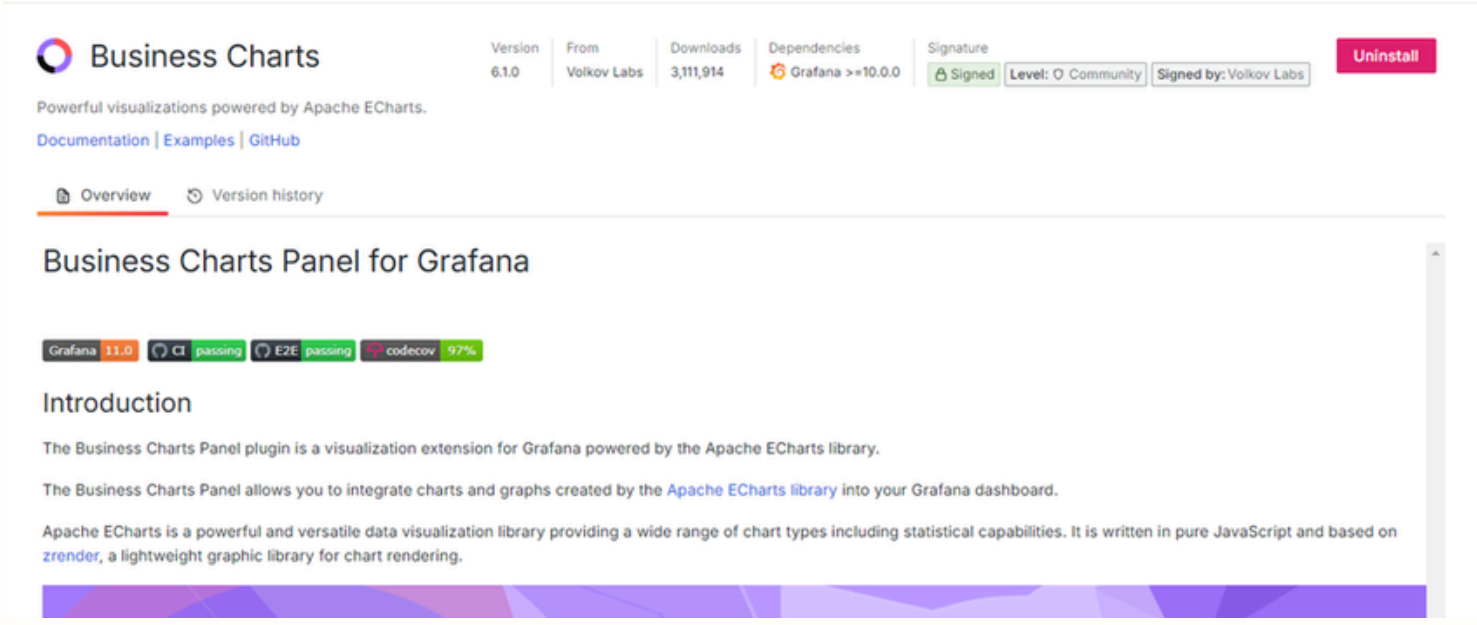
Pie charts are a popular and effective way to visualize data, offering a clear and concise representation of the proportional distribution of categories within a dataset. The Business Charts Plugin provides a robust and user-friendly toolset for creating visually appealing and informative pie charts, making it easier for businesses to interpret and communicate their data insights.

You can follow these steps to customize all labels as you want

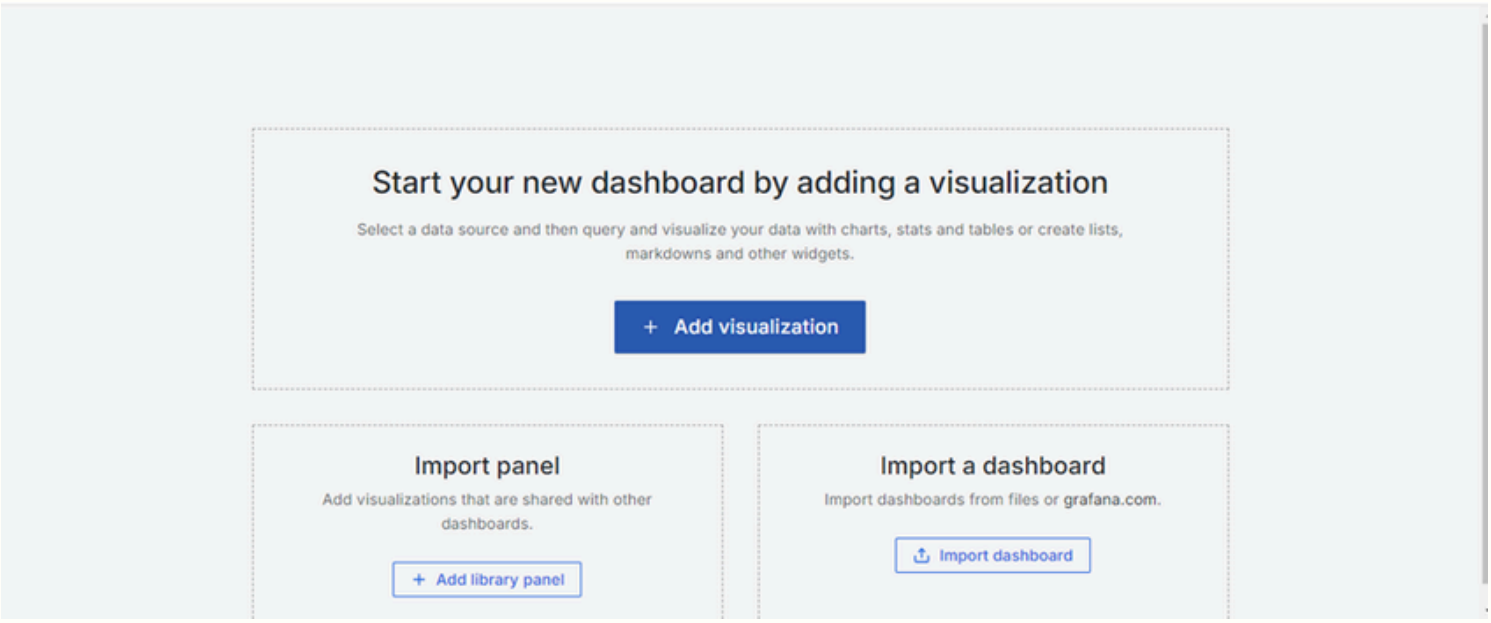
Step 1. Create table with your desired fields and insert your desired data:

```
5  CREATE TABLE pie_data (
6    name text NOT NULL,
7    value FLOAT NOT NULL
8    );
9
10
```

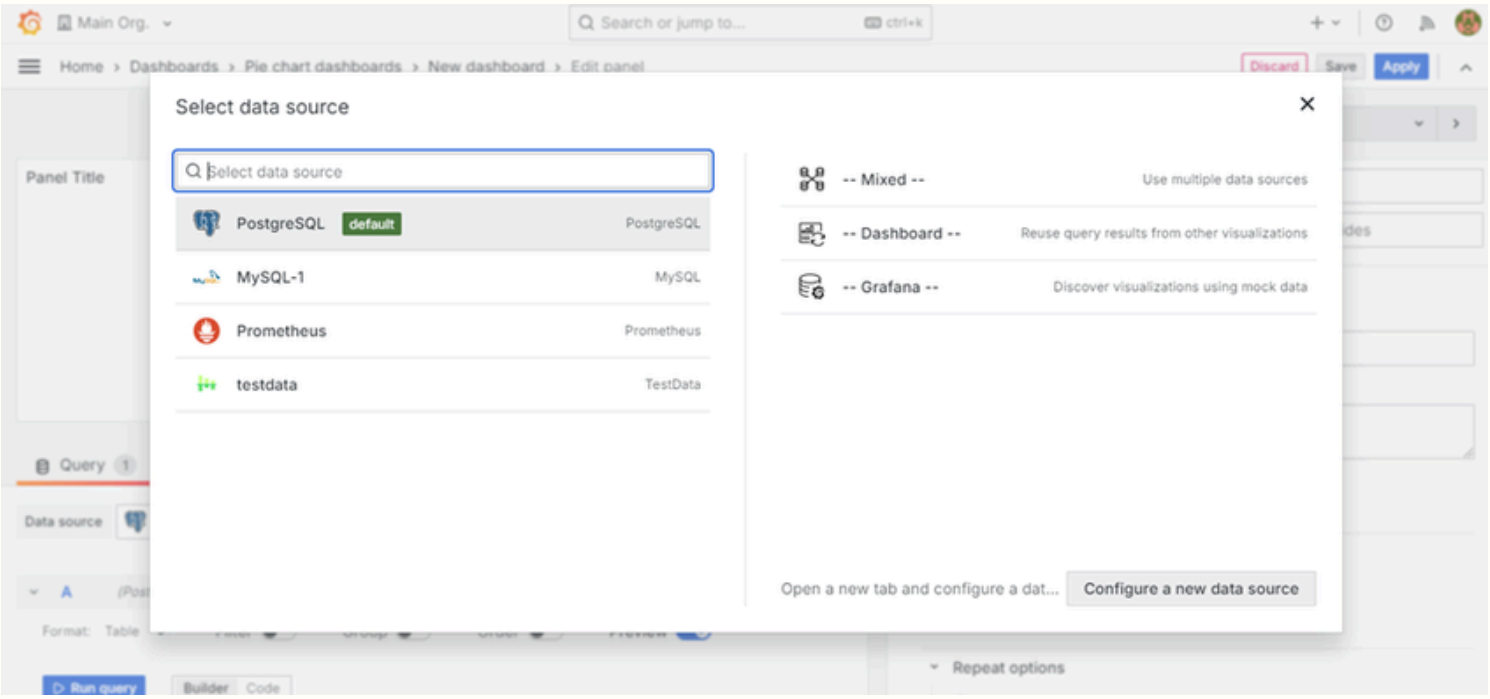
Step 2. Install the business charts plugin



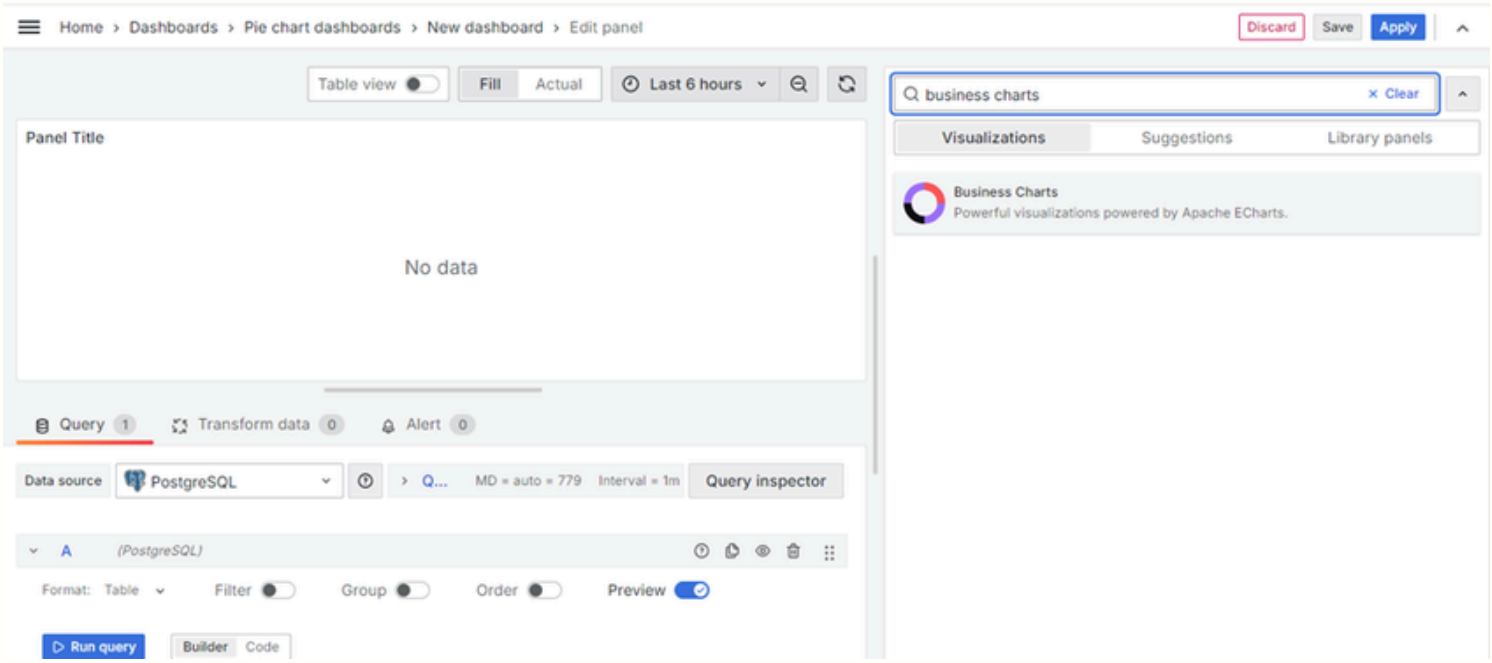
Step 3. Create new grafana dashboard and add visualization



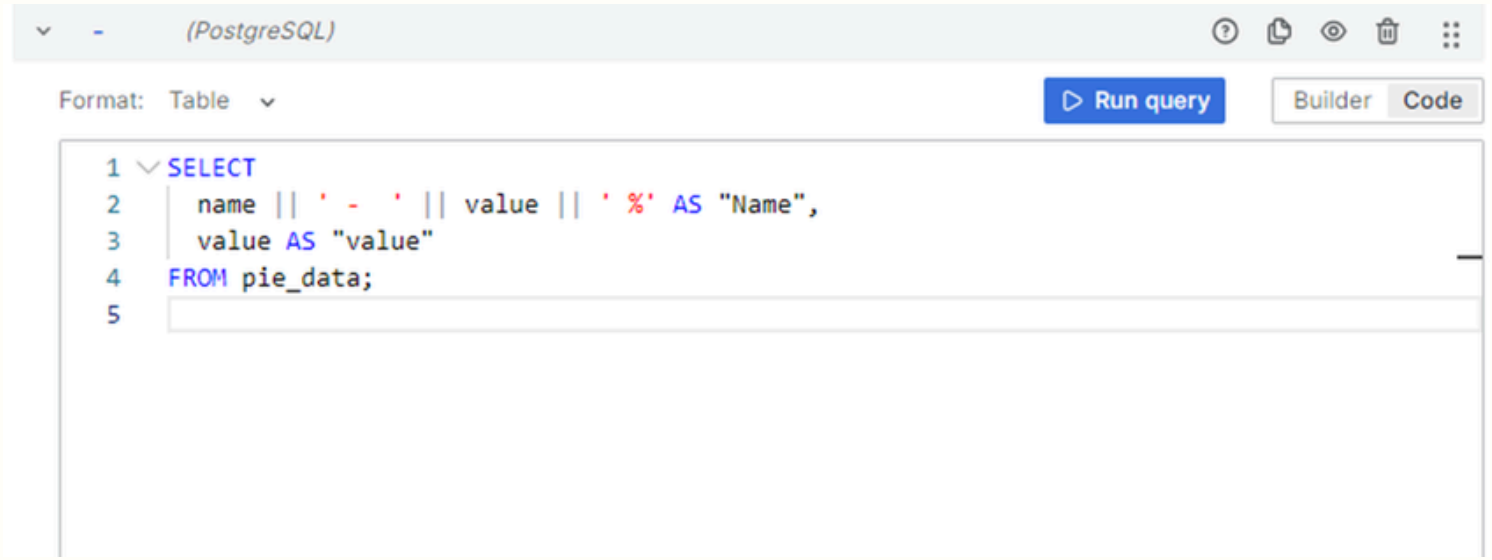
Step 4. Click on add visualization and select your desired datasource



Step 5. Search for business charts panel type and click on it



Step 6. Write select query for selecting your desired data



Step 7. Now go to the function section and paste this JSON code to this section

```
return {
  dataset: {
    source: context.editor.dataset.source,
  },
  series: [
    {
      name: '',
      type: 'pie',
      bottom: '50',
      radius: '70%',
      emphasis: {
        itemStyle: {
          shadowBlur: 10,
          shadowOffsetX: 0,
          shadowColor: 'rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.5)'
        },
        label: {
          formatter: function (params) {
            var label = [];
            const FIRST_ROW_INDEX = 0; // Define a constant for the first row index

            // Add dynamic fields from the dataset
            var additionalFields = context.editor.dataset.source[FIRST_ROW_INDEX]; // Get column names
from the first row
            var firstlable = additionalFields[0]
            // Add the first value
            label.push('{a|' + firstlable.substring(2) + '}' + '  : ' + params.value[0].slice(0, -8));

            // Add subsequent values
            for (var i = 1; i < params.value.length; i++) {
              var fieldName = additionalFields[i];
              label.push('{a|' + fieldName.substring(2) + '}' + '  : ' + (params.value[i] || '-'));
            }

            return label.join('\n');

          },
```

```
backgroundColor: '#fff',
borderColor: '#8C8D8E',
borderWidth: 1,
borderRadius: 4,
rich: {
a: {
color: '#000',
lineHeight: 22,
align: 'left',
fontWeight: 'bold'
},
hr: {
borderColor: '#000',
width: '100%',
borderWidth: 1,
height: '100px'
},
b: {
color: '#000',
width: '100%',
padding: [6, 4] // Example padding
},
per: {
color: '#000',
padding: [5, 3],
fontWeight: 'bold' // Example padding
},
c: {
color: '#000',
padding: [5, 3],
}
}
}
},
tooltip: {
trigger: 'item',
formatter: '{a} <br/>{b}: {c} ({d}%)' // Tooltip format including percentage
},
```

```
legend: {
orient: 'vertical',
left: 'right',
top: 'center',
align: 'left',
textStyle: {
color: '#000'
},
formatter: function (params) {
var padding = ' '; // Adjust the padding as needed
var data = series[0].data;
for (var i = 0; i < data.length; i++) {
if (data[i].params === params) {
return padding + params + ' (' + data[1].percent.toFixed(2) + '%)';
}
}
return padding + params;
}
}
}
] };
```

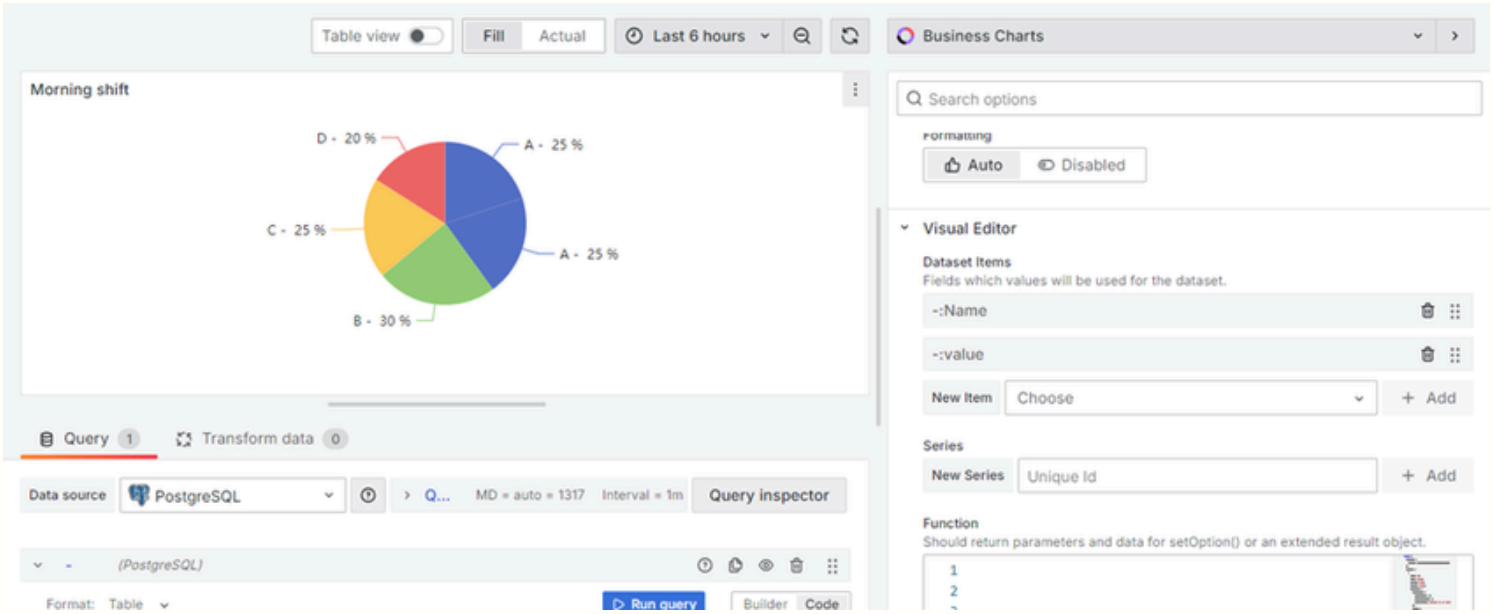
Function

Should return parameters and data for setOption() or an extended result object.

```
return {
  dataset: {
    source: context.editor.dataset.source,
  },
  series: [
    {
      name: '',
      type: 'pie',
      bottom: '50',
      radius: '70%',
      emphasis: {
        itemStyle: {
          shadowBlur: 10,
          shadowOffsetX: 0,
```

Step 8. Now go to the Visual editor section and add your fields but make sure following points while adding these fields:

- The first field will be the label value field
- The second field will be the pie chart slice value
- The values after second field will started listing below the tooltip values



Step 9. Click on save and then apply

Final outcome