

Stepped Area Chart

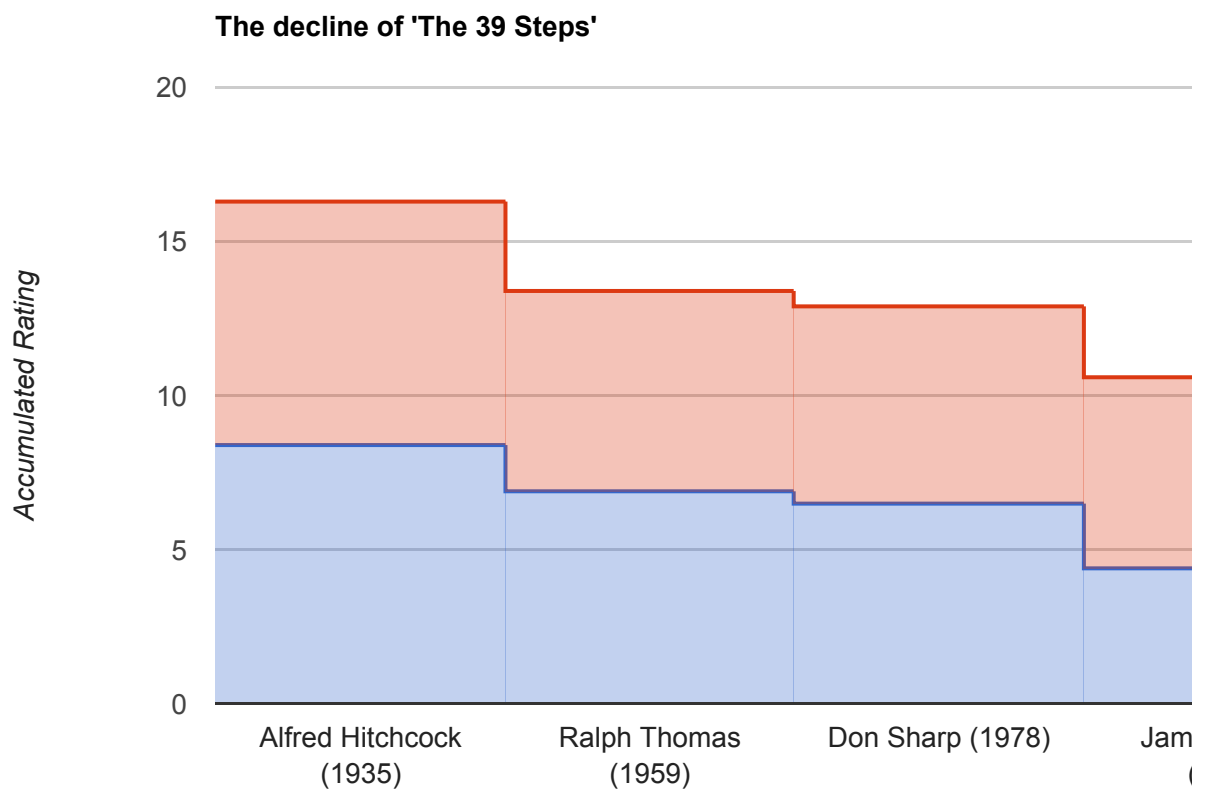
Overview

A stepped area chart that is rendered within the browser using [SVG](http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/)

(<http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/>) or [VML](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vector_Markup_Language) (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vector_Markup_Language).

Displays tips when hovering over steps.

A Simple Example



[CODE IT YOURSELF ON JSFIDDLE](#)

```
<html>
<head>
  <script type="text/javascript" src="https://www.gstatic.com/charts/loader">
  <script type="text/javascript">
    google.charts.load('current', {'packages':['corechart']});
    google.charts.setOnLoadCallback(drawChart);
```

```

function drawChart() {
  var data = google.visualization.arrayToDataTable([
    ['Director (Year)', 'Rotten Tomatoes', 'IMDB'],
    ['Alfred Hitchcock (1935)', 8.4, 7.9],
    ['Ralph Thomas (1959)', 6.9, 6.5],
    ['Don Sharp (1978)', 6.5, 6.4],
    ['James Hawes (2008)', 4.4, 6.2]
  ]);

  var options = {
    title: 'The decline of \'The 39 Steps\'',
    vAxis: {title: 'Accumulated Rating'},
    isStacked: true
  };

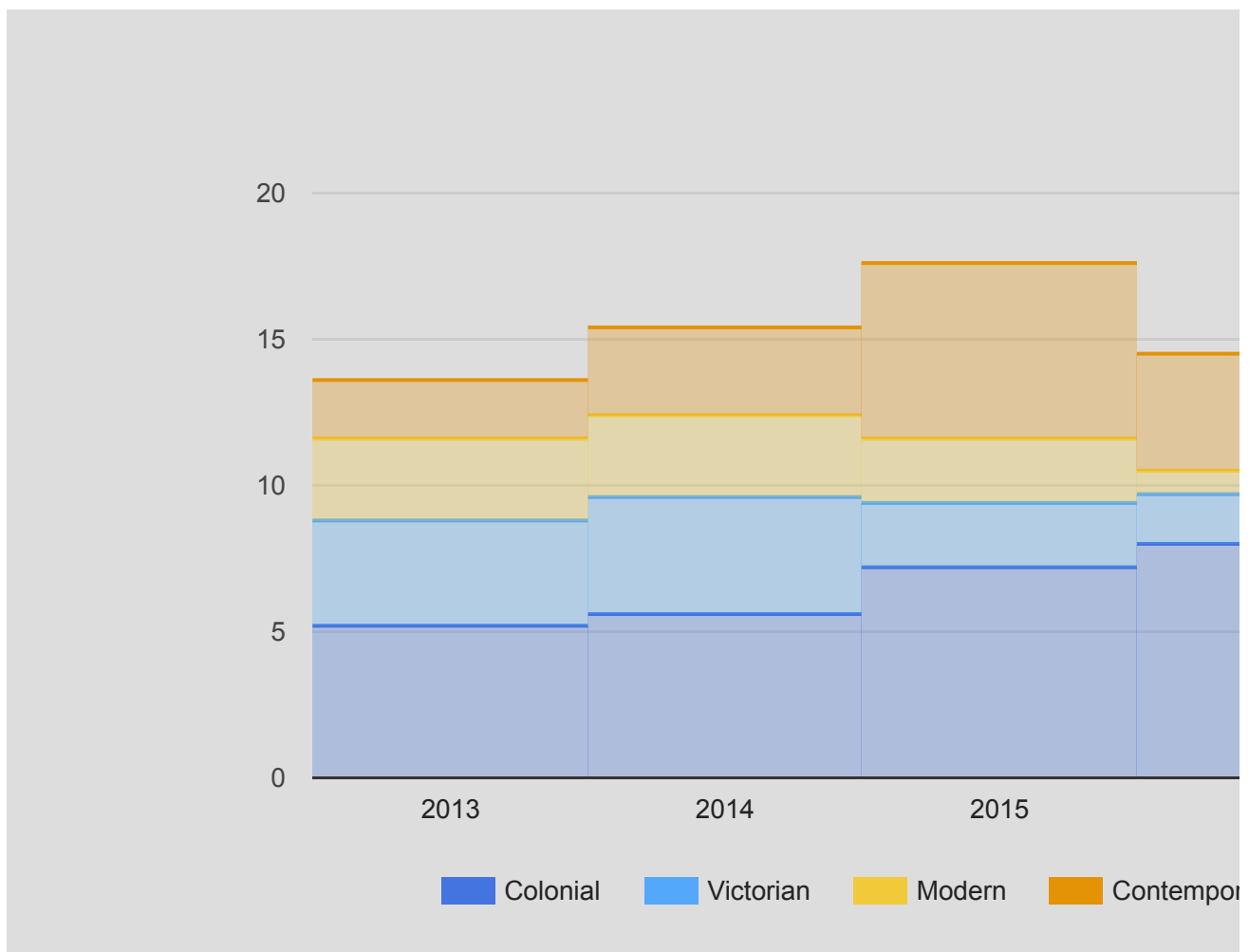
  var chart = new google.visualization.SteppedAreaChart(document.getElementByClassName('chart_div'));

  chart.draw(data, options);
}
</script>
</head>
<body>
  <div id="chart_div" style="width: 900px; height: 500px;"></div>
</body>
</html>

```

Some Common Options

Like all Google Charts, stepped area charts have lots of options, shown [here](#) (#Configuration_Options). Here's an example demonstrating some of the most common:



In the above chart, we've changed the background color with `backgroundColor`, moved the legend to the bottom with `legend.position`, removed the vertical lines by setting `connectSteps` to false, and customized the colors. Here's how that was done:

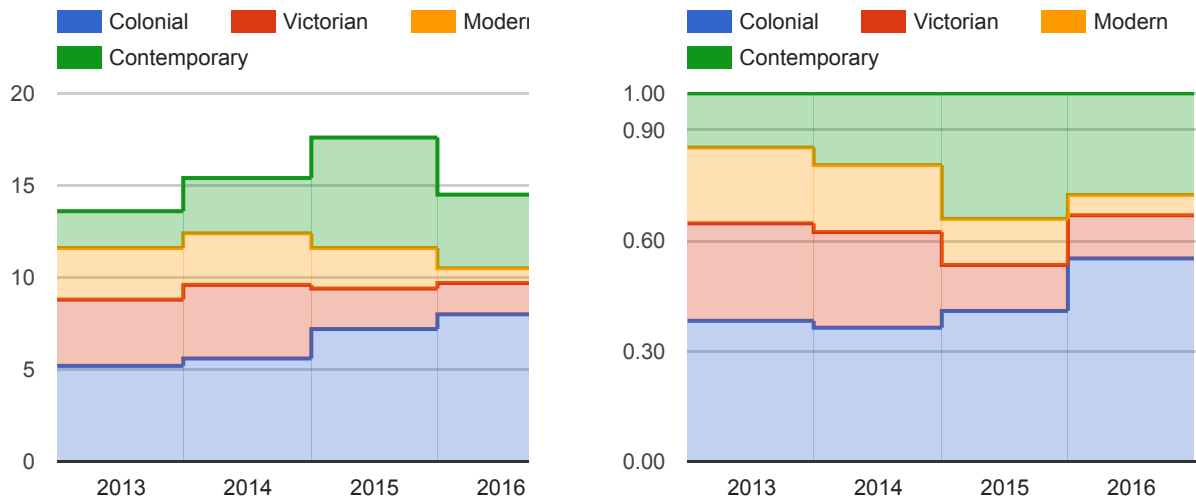
```
var options = {
  backgroundColor: '#ddd',
  legend: { position: 'bottom' },
  connectSteps: false,
  colors: ['#4374E0', '#53A8FB', '#F1CA3A', '#E49307'],
  isStacked: true,
};
```

Stacked Stepped Area Charts

Stepped area charts also support stacking, including 100% stacking. A *stacked stepped area chart* is a stepped area chart that places related values atop one another. If there are any negative values, they are stacked in reverse order below the chart's baseline. For 100% stacking, the stacks of elements at each domain-value are rescaled such that they add up

to 100%. The options for this are `isStacked: 'percent'`, which formats each value as a percentage of 100%, and `isStacked: 'relative'`, which formats each value as a fraction of 1. There is also an `isStacked: 'absolute'` option, which is functionally equivalent to `isStacked: true`.

Note in the 100% stacked chart on the right, the tick values are written based on the relative 0-1 scale as fractions of 1.



STACKED **100% STACKED**

```
var options_fullStacked = {  
  isStacked: 'relative',  
  height: 300,  
  legend: {position: 'top', maxLines: 3},  
  vAxis: {  
    minValue: 0,  
    ticks: [0, .3, .6, .9, 1]  
  }  
};
```

Loading

The `google.charts.load` package name is `"corechart"`.

```
google.charts.load("current", {packages: ["corechart"]});
```

The visualization's class name is `google.visualization.SteppedAreaChart`.

```
var visualization = new google.visualization.SteppedAreaChart(container);
```

Data Format

Rows: Each row in the table represents a group of bars.

Columns:

	Column 0	Column 1
Purpose:	X-axis group labels	Bar 1 values in this group
Data Type:	string	number
Role:	domain	data
Optional <u>column roles</u> (https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/roles):	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>certainty</u>• <u>interval</u>• <u>scope</u>• <u>style</u>• <u>tooltip</u>

Configuration Options

Name	
aggregationTarget	How multiple data selections are rolled up into tooltips:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'category': Group selected data by x-value. • 'series': Group selected data by series. • 'auto': Group selected data by x-value if all selections have otherwise. • 'none': Show only one tooltip per selection. <p>aggregationTarget will often be used in tandem with selectionMode. e.g.:</p> <pre>var options = { // Allow multiple // simultaneous selections. selectionMode: 'multiple', // Trigger tooltips // on selections. tooltip: {trigger: 'selection'}, // Group selections // by x-value. aggregationTarget: 'category', };</pre> <p>Type: string Default: 'auto'</p>
animation.duration	<p>The duration of the animation, in milliseconds. For details, see https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/animation</p> <p>Type: number Default: 0</p>
animation.easing	<p>The easing function applied to the animation. The following options are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'linear' - Constant speed. • 'in' - Ease in - Start slow and speed up. • 'out' - Ease out - Start fast and slow down. • 'inAndOut' - Ease in and out - Start slow, speed up, then slow down. <p>Type: string Default: 'linear'</p>
animation.startup	<p>Determines if the chart will animate on the initial draw. If true, the chart will animate to its final state.</p> <p>Type: boolean Default: false</p>
areaOpacity	<p>The default opacity of the area beneath the step, where 0.0 is fully transparent and 1.0 is fully opaque.</p>

	<p>Does not affect the opacity of the stepped line. To achieve a stepped line, specify opacity for an individual series, set the areaOpacity value.</p> <p>Type: number, 0.0–1.0 Default: 0.3</p>
axisTitlesPosition	<p>Where to place the axis titles, compared to the chart area. Supported values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in - Draw the axis titles inside the chart area. out - Draw the axis titles outside the chart area. none - Omit the axis titles. <p>Type: string Default: 'out'</p>
backgroundColor	<p>The background color for the main area of the chart. Can be either a string (example: 'red' or '#00cc00'), or an object with the following properties:</p> <p>Type: string or object Default: 'white'</p>
backgroundColor.stroke	<p>The color of the chart border, as an HTML color string.</p> <p>Type: string Default: '#666'</p>
backgroundColor.strokeWidth	<p>The border width, in pixels.</p> <p>Type: number Default: 0</p>
backgroundColor.fill	<p>The chart fill color, as an HTML color string.</p> <p>Type: string Default: 'white'</p>
chartArea	<p>An object with members to configure the placement and size of the chart area (excluding axis and legends). Two formats are supported: a simple number is a value in pixels; a number followed by % is a percentage. Example: {left:20, top:0, width: '50%', height: '75%'}</p> <p>Type: object Default: null</p>
chartArea.backgroundColor	<p>Chart area background color. When a string is used, it can be either an English color name. When an object is used, the following properties are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> stroke: the color, provided as a hex string or English color name. strokeWidth: if provided, draws a border around the chart area (color of stroke). <p>Type: string or object</p>

	Default: 'white'
chartArea.left	<p>How far to draw the chart from the left border.</p> <p>Type: number or string Default: auto</p>
chartArea.top	<p>How far to draw the chart from the top border.</p> <p>Type: number or string Default: auto</p>
chartArea.width	<p>Chart area width.</p> <p>Type: number or string Default: auto</p>
chartArea.height	<p>Chart area height.</p> <p>Type: number or string Default: auto</p>
colors	<p>The colors to use for the chart elements. An array of strings, where the first string is the background color, for example: <code>colors: ['red', '#004411']</code>.</p> <p>Type: Array of strings Default: default colors</p>
connectSteps	<p>If set to true, will connect the steps to form a stepped line. Otherwise, the default is to connect the steps.</p> <p>Type: boolean Default: true</p>
enableInteractivity	<p>Whether the chart throws user-based events or reacts to user input. If set to true, the chart will throw 'select' or other interaction-based events (but <i>will</i> throw reselect events for hovertext or otherwise change depending on user input).</p> <p>Type: boolean Default: true</p>
focusTarget	<p>The type of the entity that receives focus on mouse hover. Also determines the focus on mouse click, and which data table element is associated with the event.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'datum' - Focus on a single data point. Correlates to a cell in the data table. 'category' - Focus on a grouping of all data points along the x-axis in the data table. <p>In focusTarget 'category' the tooltip displays all the category values of different series.</p> <p>Type: string</p>

	Default: 'datum'
fontSize	<p>The default font size, in pixels, of all text in the chart. You can override this for individual chart elements.</p> <p>Type: number Default: automatic</p>
fontName	<p>The default font face for all text in the chart. You can override this for individual chart elements.</p> <p>Type: string Default: 'Arial'</p>
forceIframe	<p>Draws the chart inside an inline frame. (Note that on IE8, this option is required to work in i-frames.)</p> <p>Type: boolean Default: false</p>
hAxis	<p>An object with members to configure various horizontal axis elements. If you are using an <code>hAxis</code> object, you can use object literal notation, as shown here:</p> <pre>{ title: 'Hello', titleTextStyle: { color: '#FF0000' } }</pre> <p>Type: object Default: null</p>
hAxis.direction	<p>The direction in which the values along the horizontal axis grow. If <code>1</code>, the values increase from left to right. If <code>-1</code>, the values decrease from left to right.</p> <p>Type: 1 or -1 Default: 1</p>
hAxis.textPosition	<p>Position of the horizontal axis text, relative to the chart area. Supported values are <code>out</code>, <code>middle</code>, and <code>none</code>.</p> <p>Type: string Default: 'out'</p>
hAxis.textStyle	<p>An object that specifies the horizontal axis text style. The object has the following members:</p> <pre>{ color: <string>, fontName: <string>, fontSize: <number>, italic: <boolean>, opacity: <number>, underline: <boolean>, verticalAlign: <string>, weight: <string> }</pre>

	<pre>bold: <boolean>, italic: <boolean> }</pre> <p>The color can be any HTML color string, for example: ' red ' c fontSize.</p> <p>Type: object Default: {color: 'black', fontName: <global-font-r size>}</p>
hAxis.ticks	<p>Replaces the automatically generated X-axis ticks with the spec should be either a valid tick value (such as a number, date, date) an object, it should have a v property for the tick value, and an c string to be displayed as the label.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hAxis: { ticks: [5,10,15,20] } • hAxis: { ticks: [{v:32, f:'thirty two'}, {v:32, f:'thirty two'}] • hAxis: { ticks: [new Date(2014,3,15), new Date(2014,3,15)] } • hAxis: { ticks: [16, {v:32, f:'thirty two'}, {v:32, f:'thirty two'}] <p>Type: Array of elements Default: auto</p>
hAxis.title	<p>hAxis property that specifies the title of the horizontal axis.</p> <p>Type: string Default: null</p>
hAxis.titleTextStyle	<p>An object that specifies the horizontal axis title text style. The o</p> <pre>{ color: <string>, fontName: <string>, fontSize: <number>, bold: <boolean>, italic: <boolean> }</pre> <p>The color can be any HTML color string, for example: ' red ' c fontSize.</p> <p>Type: object Default: {color: 'black', fontName: <global-font-r size>}</p>
hAxis.allowContainerBoundaryTextCutoff	<p>If false, will hide outermost labels rather than allow them to be c</p>

	<p>will allow label cropping.</p> <p>Type: boolean Default: false</p>
hAxis.slantedText	<p>If true, draw the horizontal axis text at an angle, to help fit more horizontal axis text upright. Default behavior is to slant text if it is too long, but that this option is available only when the <code>hAxis.textPosition</code> is set to <code>horizontal</code>.</p> <p>Type: boolean Default: automatic</p>
hAxis.slantedTextAngle	<p>The angle of the horizontal axis text, if it's drawn slanted. Ignore if <code>hAxis.slantedText</code> is in auto mode, and the chart decided to draw the text horizontal.</p> <p>Type: number, 1–90 Default: 30</p>
hAxis.maxAlternation	<p>Maximum number of levels of horizontal axis text. If axis text labels are too long, they might shift neighboring labels up or down in order to fit labels on the chart. The maximum number of levels to use; the server can use fewer levels, if needed.</p> <p>Type: number Default: 2</p>
hAxis.maxTextLines	<p>Maximum number of lines allowed for the text labels. Labels can be wrapped, and the number of lines is, by default, limited by the height of the chart.</p> <p>Type: number Default: auto</p>
hAxis.minTextSpacing	<p>Minimum horizontal spacing, in pixels, allowed between two adjacent labels. If labels are spaced too densely, or they are too long, the spacing can drop below the minimum. If the spacing is too small, the label-unclutter measures will be applied (e.g, truncating the labels).</p> <p>Type: number Default: The value of <code>hAxis.textStyle.fontSize</code></p>
hAxis.showTextEvery	<p>How many horizontal axis labels to show, where 1 means show every label, and so on. Default is to try to show as many labels as possible.</p> <p>Type: number Default: automatic</p>
hAxis.viewWindow	<p>Specifies the cropping range of the horizontal axis.</p> <p>Type: object Default: null</p>
hAxis.viewWindow.max	<p>The zero-based row index where the cropping window ends. Data labels beyond this index are cropped out. In conjunction with <code>vAxis.viewWindowMode.min</code>.</p>

	<p>max) that denotes the element indices to display. In other words: $\text{index} < \text{max}$ will be displayed.</p> <p>Ignored when <code>hAxis.viewWindowMode</code> is 'pretty' or 'maximize'.</p> <p>Type: number Default: auto</p>
<code>hAxis.viewWindow.min</code>	<p>The zero-based row index where the cropping window begins. Data below this index will be cropped out. In conjunction with <code>vAxis.viewWindowMode</code> [min, max) that denotes the element indices to display. In other words: $\text{index} < \text{max}$ will be displayed.</p> <p>Ignored when <code>hAxis.viewWindowMode</code> is 'pretty' or 'maximize'.</p> <p>Type: number Default: auto</p>
<code>height</code>	<p>Height of the chart, in pixels.</p> <p>Type: number Default: height of the containing element</p>
<code>isStacked</code>	<p>If set to true, stacks the elements for all series at each domain value. For more information, see https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/gallery, https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/gallery, https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/gallery, and https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/gallery. Charts reverses the order of legend items to better correspond to the stacking order (E.g. series 0 will be the bottom-most legend item). This does not apply to pie charts (https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/gallery).</p> <p>The isStacked option also supports 100% stacking, where the values are rescaled to add up to 100%.</p> <p>The options for isStacked are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • false — elements will not stack. This is the default option. • true — stacks elements for all series at each domain value. • 'percent' — stacks elements for all series at each domain value, where the values add up to 100%, with each element's value calculated as a percentage of the total. • 'relative' — stacks elements for all series at each domain value, where they add up to 1, with each element's value calculated as a fraction of the total. • 'absolute' — functions the same as isStacked: true. <p>For 100% stacking, the calculated value for each element will appear as a percentage of the total.</p> <p>The target axis will default to tick values based on the relative 0-100% for 'relative', and 0-100% for 'percent' (Note: when using the 'percent' option, the values are displayed as percentages, however the actual values are not).</p>

	<p>because the percentage axis ticks are the result of applying a function to the data values. When using isStacked: 'percent', be sure to specify 0-1 scale values). You can customize the gridlines/tick values with the hAxis/vAxis options.</p> <p>100% stacking only supports data values of type number, and not string.</p> <p>Type: boolean/string Default: false</p>
legend	<p>An object with members to configure various aspects of the legend. You can use object literal notation, as shown here:</p> <pre>{position: 'top', textStyle: {color: 'blue', fontStyle: 'italic'}}</pre> <p>Type: object Default: null</p>
legend.alignment	<p>Alignment of the legend. Can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'start' - Aligned to the start of the area allocated for the legend. 'center' - Centered in the area allocated for the legend. 'end' - Aligned to the end of the area allocated for the legend. <p>Start, center, and end are relative to the style -- vertical or horizontal. For a 'right' legend, 'start' and 'end' are at the top and bottom, respectively. For a 'left' legend, 'start' and 'end' are at the bottom and top, respectively. For a 'top' legend, 'start' and 'end' are at the left and right, respectively. For a 'bottom' legend, 'start' and 'end' are at the right and left, respectively.</p> <p>The default value depends on the legend's position. For 'bottom' legends default to 'start'.</p> <p>Type: string Default: automatic</p>
legend.maxLines	<p>Maximum number of lines in the legend. Set this to a number greater than 1 to allow the legend to wrap. Note: The exact logic used to determine the actual number of lines is not guaranteed.</p> <p>This option currently works only when legend.position is 'top'.</p> <p>Type: number Default: 1</p>
legend.position	<p>Position of the legend. Can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'bottom' - Below the chart. 'left' - To the left of the chart, provided the left axis has no series. If the legend on the left, use the option targetAxisIndex. 'in' - Inside the chart, by the top left corner. 'none' - No legend is displayed.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'right' - To the right of the chart. Incompatible with the vAxes • 'top' - Above the chart. <p>Type: string Default: 'right'</p>
legend.textStyle	<p>An object that specifies the legend text style. The object has this format:</p> <pre>{ color: <string>, fontName: <string>, fontSize: <number>, bold: <boolean>, italic: <boolean> }</pre> <p>The color can be any HTML color string, for example: 'red' or 'blue'. The fontSize is a number.</p> <p>Type: object Default: {color: 'black', fontName: <global-font-name>, fontSize: <global-font-size>}</p>
lineDashStyle	<p>The on-and-off pattern for dashed lines. For instance, [4, 4] will repeat a 4-length dash, a 4-length gap, and [5, 1, 3] will repeat a 5-length dash, a 1-length gap, a 1-length dash, and a 3-length gap. See Dashed Lines (https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/lines#dash).</p> <p>Type: Array of numbers Default: null</p>
reverseCategories	<p>If set to true, will draw series from right to left. The default is to draw from left to right.</p> <p>Type: boolean Default: false</p>
selectionMode	<p>When selectionMode is 'multiple', users may select multiple series.</p> <p>Type: string Default: 'single'</p>
series	<p>An array of objects, each describing the format of the corresponding series. If a series or a value is not specified, the global defaults will be used. Each object supports the following properties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • areaOpacity - Overrides the global areaOpacity for this series. • color - The color to use for this series. Specify a valid HTML color string. • labelInLegend - The description of the series to appear in the legend. • lineDashStyle - Overrides the global lineDashStyle value for this series.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • targetAxisIndex - Which axis to assign this series to, with opposite axis. Default value is 0; set to 1 to define a chart with series plotted against different axes. At least one series must be allocated to each axis for different scale for different axes. • visibleInLegend - A boolean value, where true means that the series should be visible in the legend and false means that it should not. Default is true. <p>You can specify either an array of objects, each of which applies to a series, or an object where each child has a numeric key indicating the series index. For example, the following two declarations are identical, and the first is preferred from the legend, and the fourth as red and absent from the legend.</p> <pre> series: [{color: 'black', visibleInLegend: false}, {}, {color: 'red', visibleInLegend: false}] series: { 0:{color: 'black', visibleInLegend: false}, 3:{color: 'red', visibleInLegend: false} } </pre> <p>Type: Array of objects, or object with nested objects Default: {}</p>
theme	<p>A theme is a set of predefined option values that work together to create a specific visual effect. Currently only one theme is available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'maximized' - Maximizes the area of the chart, and draws the chart area. Sets the following options: <pre> chartArea: {width: '100%', height: '100%'}, legend: {position: 'in'}, titlePosition: 'in', axisTitlesPosition: 'in', hAxis: {textPosition: 'in'}, vAxis: {textPos: </pre> <p>Type: string Default: null</p>
title	<p>Text to display above the chart.</p> <p>Type: string Default: no title</p>
titlePosition	<p>Where to place the chart title, compared to the chart area. Supported values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in - Draw the title inside the chart area.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • out - Draw the title outside the chart area. • none - Omit the title. <p>Type: string Default: 'out'</p>
titleTextStyle	<p>An object that specifies the title text style. The object has this format:</p> <pre>{ color: <string>, fontName: <string>, fontSize: <number>, bold: <boolean>, italic: <boolean> }</pre> <p>The color can be any HTML color string, for example: 'red' or 'blue'. The fontSize is an integer.</p> <p>Type: object Default: {color: 'black', fontName: <global-font-name>, fontSize: 14}</p>
tooltip	<p>An object with members to configure various tooltip elements. You can use object literal notation, as shown here:</p> <pre>{textStyle: {color: '#FF0000'}, showColorCode: true}</pre> <p>Type: object Default: null</p>
tooltip.ignoreBounds	<p>If set to true, allows the drawing of tooltips to flow outside of the chart area.</p> <p>Note: This only applies to HTML tooltips. If this is enabled with HTML tooltips, the chart bounds will be cropped. See Customizing Tooltip Content (https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/customizing_tooltips).</p> <p>Type: boolean Default: false</p>
tooltip.isHtml	<p>If set to true, use HTML-rendered (rather than SVG-rendered) tooltips.</p> <p>Note: customization of the HTML tooltip content via the tooltip object (https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/roles#tooltips) is not supported in the Bubble Chart (https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/customizing_bubble_chart).</p> <p>Type: boolean Default: false</p>

tooltip.showColorCode	<p>If true, show colored squares next to the series information in the tooltip. If focusTarget is set to 'category', otherwise the default is false.</p> <p>Type: boolean Default: automatic</p>
tooltip.textStyle	<p>An object that specifies the tooltip text style. The object has this structure:</p> <pre>{ color: <string>, fontName: <string>, fontSize: <number>, bold: <boolean>, italic: <boolean> }</pre> <p>The color can be any HTML color string, for example: 'red' or 'blue'. The fontSize is a number.</p> <p>Type: object Default: {color: 'black', fontName: <global-font-name>, fontSize: <global-font-size>}</p>
tooltip.trigger	<p>The user interaction that causes the tooltip to be displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'focus' - The tooltip will be displayed when the user hovers over a data point. 'none' - The tooltip will not be displayed. 'selection' - The tooltip will be displayed when the user selects a data point. <p>Type: string Default: 'focus'</p>
vAxes	<p>Specifies properties for individual vertical axes, if the chart has more than one vertical axis. It is an object that contains a vAxis object, and can contain all the properties supported by the vAxis object. It can also override any global settings for the same property.</p> <p>To specify a chart with multiple vertical axes, first define a new series with the series.targetAxisIndex property, then configure the axis using vAxes. For example, the following code specifies series 2 to the right axis and specifies a custom title and text style for the right axis:</p> <pre>{ series: { 2: { targetAxisIndex: 1 } }, vAxes: { 1: { title: 'Losses', textStyle: {color: 'red'} } } }</pre>

	<pre> } } } </pre> <p>This property can be either an object or an array: the object is a numeric label that specifies the axis that it defines--this is the function of objects, one per axis. For example, the following array-style notation is shown above:</p> <pre> vAxes: [{}, // Nothing specified for axis 0 { title:'Losses', textStyle: {color: 'red'} // Axis 1 }] </pre> <p>Type: Array of object, or object with child objects Default: null</p>
vAxis	<p>An object with members to configure various vertical axis elements; you can use object literal notation, as shown here:</p> <pre> {title: 'Hello', titleTextStyle: {color: '#FF0000'}} </pre> <p>Type: object Default: null</p>
vAxis.baseline	<p>vAxis property that specifies the baseline for the vertical axis. If the value is a grid line or smaller than the lowest grid line, it will be rounded to the nearest grid line.</p> <p>Type: number Default: automatic</p>
vAxis.baselineColor	<p>Specifies the color of the baseline for the vertical axis. Can be a string or a number.</p> <p>Type: number Default: 'black'</p>
vAxis.direction	<p>The direction in which the values along the vertical axis grow. Specify 1 for increasing values and -1 for decreasing values.</p> <p>Type: 1 or -1 Default: 1</p>
vAxis.format	<p>A format string for numeric axis labels. This is a subset of the JavaScript <code>Intl.NumberFormat</code> format string.</p>

	<p>({format: '#,###%'}) will display values "1,000%", "750%", and can also supply any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>{format: 'none'}</code>: displays numbers with no formatting • <code>{format: 'decimal'}</code>: displays numbers with thousands • <code>{format: 'scientific'}</code>: displays numbers in scientific • <code>{format: 'currency'}</code>: displays numbers in the local cu • <code>{format: 'percent'}</code>: displays numbers as percentages • <code>{format: 'short'}</code>: displays abbreviated numbers (e.g., • <code>{format: 'long'}</code>: displays numbers as full words (e.g., <p>The actual formatting applied to the label is derived from the lo more details, see loading charts with a specific locale (https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/library_ .</p> <p>Type: string Default: auto</p>
vAxis.gridlines	<p>An object with members to configure the gridlines on the vertical axis. If you use the <code>vAxis.gridlines</code> object, you can use object literal notation, as shown here:</p> <pre>{color: '#333', count: 4}</pre> <p>Type: object Default: null</p>
vAxis.gridlines.color	<p>The color of the vertical gridlines inside the chart area. Specify a color string.</p> <p>Type: string Default: '#CCC'</p>
vAxis.gridlines.count	<p>The number of vertical gridlines inside the chart area. Minimum value is 1. If not specified, the chart will compute the number of gridlines.</p> <p>Type: number Default: 5</p>
vAxis.minorGridlines	<p>An object with members to configure the minor gridlines on the vertical axis. If you use the <code>vAxis.minorGridlines</code> object, you can use object literal notation, as shown here:</p> <p>Type: object Default: null</p>
vAxis.minorGridlines.color	<p>The color of the vertical minor gridlines inside the chart area. Specify a color string.</p> <p>Type: string</p>

	<p>Default: A blend of the gridline and background colors</p>
vAxis.minorGridlines.count	<p>The number of vertical minor gridlines between two regular grid</p> <p>Type: number Default: 0</p>
vAxis.logScale	<p>If true, makes the vertical axis a logarithmic scale. Note: All val</p> <p>Type: boolean Default: false</p>
vAxis.scaleType	<p>vAxis property that makes the vertical axis a logarithmic scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • null - No logarithmic scaling is performed. • 'log' - Logarithmic scaling. Negative and zero values are not setting vAxis: { logscale: true }. • 'mirrorLog' - Logarithmic scaling in which negative and zero a negative number is the negative of the log of the absolute linear scale. <p>Type: string Default: null</p>
vAxis.textPosition	<p>Position of the vertical axis text, relative to the chart area. Supp</p> <p>Type: string Default: 'out'</p>
vAxis.textStyle	<p>An object that specifies the vertical axis text style. The object ha</p> <pre>{ color: <string>, fontName: <string>, fontSize: <number>, bold: <boolean>, italic: <boolean> }</pre> <p>The color can be any HTML color string, for example: ' red ' c fontSize.</p> <p>Type: object Default: {color: 'black', fontName: <global-font-n size>}</p>
vAxis.ticks	<p>Replaces the automatically generated Y-axis ticks with the spec should be either a valid tick value (such as a number, date, date an object, it should have a v property for the tick value, and an c string to be displayed as the label.</p>

	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>vAxis: { ticks: [5,10,15,20] }</code> • <code>vAxis: { ticks: [{v:32, f:'thirty two'}, {v:32, f:'thirty two'}]</code> • <code>vAxis: { ticks: [new Date(2014,3,15), new Date(2014,3,15)] }</code> • <code>vAxis: { ticks: [16, {v:32, f:'thirty two'}, {v:32, f:'thirty two'}]</code> <p>Type: Array of elements Default: auto</p>
<code>vAxis.title</code>	<p><code>vAxis</code> property that specifies a title for the vertical axis.</p> <p>Type: string Default: no title</p>
<code>vAxis.titleTextStyle</code>	<p>An object that specifies the vertical axis title text style. The object has the following properties:</p> <pre>{ color: <string>, fontName: <string>, fontSize: <number>, bold: <boolean>, italic: <boolean> }</pre> <p>The color can be any HTML color string, for example: 'red' or 'blue'. The fontSize is a number.</p> <p>Type: object Default: {color: 'black', fontName: <global-font-name>, fontSize: <global-font-size>}</p>
<code>vAxis.maxValue</code>	<p>Moves the max value of the vertical axis to the specified value; this property is ignored if this is set to a value smaller than the maximum y-value of the chart. <code>vAxis.viewWindow.max</code> overrides this property.</p> <p>Type: number Default: automatic</p>
<code>vAxis.minValue</code>	<p>Moves the min value of the vertical axis to the specified value; this property is ignored if this is set to a value greater than the minimum y-value of the chart. <code>vAxis.viewWindow.min</code> overrides this property.</p> <p>Type: number Default: null</p>
<code>vAxis.viewWindowMode</code>	<p>Specifies how to scale the vertical axis to render the values with the specified range. The following values are supported:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'pretty' - Scale the vertical values so that the maximum and minimum values are inside the top and bottom of the chart area. This will cause <code>vAxis.viewWindow.max</code> to be ignored. 'maximized' - Scale the vertical values so that the maximum and minimum values are inside the top and bottom of the chart area. This will cause <code>vAxis.viewWindow.max</code> to be ignored. 'explicit' - A deprecated option for specifying the top and bottom values. (Deprecated because it's redundant with <code>vAxis.viewWindow.min</code> and <code>vAxis.viewWindow.max</code>. Data values outside these values will be clipped.) <p>Type: string Default: Equivalent to 'pretty', but <code>vAxis.viewWindow.min</code> and <code>vAxis.viewWindow.max</code> take precedence if used.</p>
<code>vAxis.viewWindow</code>	<p>Specifies the cropping range of the vertical axis.</p> <p>Type: object Default: null</p>
<code>vAxis.viewWindow.max</code>	<p>The maximum vertical data value to render.</p> <p>Ignored when <code>vAxis.viewWindowMode</code> is 'pretty' or 'maximized'.</p> <p>Type: number Default: auto</p>
<code>vAxis.viewWindow.min</code>	<p>The minimum horizontal data value to render.</p> <p>Ignored when <code>vAxis.viewWindowMode</code> is 'pretty' or 'maximized'.</p> <p>Type: number Default: auto</p>
<code>width</code>	<p>Width of the chart, in pixels.</p> <p>Type: number Default: width of the containing element</p>

Methods

Method	
<code>draw(data, options)</code>	<p>Draws the chart. The chart accepts further method calls only after the <code>draw</code> event is fired. Extended description (https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/reference#vis)</p>

	Return Type: none
getAction(actionID)	Returns the tooltip action object with the requested actionID . Return Type: object
getBoundingBox(id)	Returns an object containing the left, top, width, and height of chart element id . The format for id isn't yet documented (they're the return values of events), but here are some examples: <pre>var cli = chart.getChartLayoutInterface();</pre> <p>Height of the chart area</p> <pre>cli.getBoundingBox('chartarea').height</pre> <p>Width of the third bar in the first series of a bar or column chart</p> <pre>cli.getBoundingBox('bar#0#2').width</pre> <p>Bounding box of the fifth wedge of a pie chart</p> <pre>cli.getBoundingBox('slice#4')</pre> <p>Bounding box of the chart data of a vertical (e.g., column) chart</p> <pre>cli.getBoundingBox('vAxis#0#gridline')</pre> <p>Bounding box of the chart data of a horizontal (e.g., bar) chart</p> <pre>cli.getBoundingBox('hAxis#0#gridline')</pre> <p>Values are relative to the container of the chart. Call this <i>after</i> the chart is rendered.</p> Return Type: object
getChartAreaBoundingBox()	Returns an object containing the left, top, width, and height of the chart area (i.e., excluding labels and legend): <pre>var cli = chart.getChartLayoutInterface();</pre> <pre>cli.getChartAreaBoundingBox().left</pre> <pre>cli.getChartAreaBoundingBox().top</pre> <pre>cli.getChartAreaBoundingBox().height</pre>

	<p><code>cli.getChartAreaBoundingBox().width</code></p> <p>Values are relative to the container of the chart. Call this <i>after</i> the chart is drawn.</p> <p>Return Type: object</p>
<code>getChartLayoutInterface()</code>	<p>Returns an object containing information about the onscreen placement of the chart and its elements.</p> <p>The following methods can be called on the returned object:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>getBoundingBox</code> • <code>getChartAreaBoundingBox</code> • <code>getHAxisValue</code> • <code>getVAxisValue</code> • <code>getXLocation</code> • <code>getYLocation</code> <p>Call this <i>after</i> the chart is drawn.</p> <p>Return Type: object</p>
<code>getHAxisValue(position, optional_axis_index)</code>	<p>Returns the logical horizontal value at position, which is an offset from the container's left edge. Can be negative.</p> <p>Example: <code>chart.getChartLayoutInterface().getHAxisValue(position)</code></p> <p>Call this <i>after</i> the chart is drawn.</p> <p>Return Type: number</p>
<code>getImageURI()</code>	<p>Returns the chart serialized as an image URI.</p> <p>Call this <i>after</i> the chart is drawn.</p> <p>See Printing PNG Charts (https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/printing).</p> <p>Return Type: string</p>
<code>getSelection()</code>	<p>Returns an array of the selected chart entities. Selectable entities are series entries and categories. A step corresponds to a cell in the data table, a series to a column (row index is null), and a category to a row (column index is null). In this chart, only one entity can be selected at any given moment. External description (https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/reference#visualselection).</p> <p>Return Type: Array of selection elements</p>

getVAxisValue(position, optional_axis_index)	<p>Returns the logical vertical value at position, which is an offset from container's top edge. Can be negative.</p> <p>Example: <code>chart.getChartLayoutInterface().getVAxisValue</code></p> <p>Call this <i>after</i> the chart is drawn.</p> <p>Return Type: number</p>
getXLocation(position, optional_axis_index)	<p>Returns the screen x-coordinate of position relative to the chart's co</p> <p>Example: <code>chart.getChartLayoutInterface().getXLocation(</code></p> <p>Call this <i>after</i> the chart is drawn.</p> <p>Return Type: number</p>
getYLocation(position, optional_axis_index)	<p>Returns the screen y-coordinate of position relative to the chart's co</p> <p>Example: <code>chart.getChartLayoutInterface().getYLocation(</code></p> <p>Call this <i>after</i> the chart is drawn.</p> <p>Return Type: number</p>
removeAction(actionID)	<p>Removes the tooltip action with the requested actionID from the cha</p> <p>Return Type: none</p>
setAction(action)	<p>Sets a tooltip action to be executed when the user clicks on the action</p> <p>The setAction method takes an object as its action parameter. This should specify 3 properties: id— the ID of the action being set, text — should appear in the tooltip for the action, and action — the function to be run when a user clicks on the action text.</p> <p>Any and all tooltip actions should be set prior to calling the chart's draw method. Extended description (https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/reference#vis</p> <p>Return Type: none</p>
setSelection()	<p>Selects the specified chart entities. Cancels any previous selection. Selected entities are steps, legend entries and categories. A step corresponds to a data table, a legend entry to a column (row index is null), and a category to a row (column index is null). For this chart, only one entity can be selected at a time. See Extended description (https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/reference#vis</p> <p>Return Type: none</p>

clearChart()	Clears the chart, and releases all of its allocated resources.
	Return Type: none

Events

For more information on how to use these events, see [Basic Interactivity](https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/basic_interactivity) (https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/basic_interactivity), [Handling Events](https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/events) (<https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/events>), and [Firing Events](https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/dev/events) (<https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/dev/events>).

Name	
animationfinish	<p>Fired when transition animation is complete.</p> <p>Properties: none</p>
click	<p>Fired when the user clicks inside the chart. Can be used to identify when the title, data elements, legend entries, axes, gridlines, or labels are clicked.</p> <p>Properties: targetID</p>
error	<p>Fired when an error occurs when attempting to render the chart.</p> <p>Properties: id, message</p>
onmouseover	<p>Fired when the user mouses over a visual entity. Passes back the row and column indices of the corresponding data table element.</p> <p>Properties: row, column</p>
onmouseout	<p>Fired when the user mouses away from a visual entity. Passes back the row and column indices of the corresponding data table element.</p> <p>Properties: row, column</p>
ready	<p>The chart is ready for external method calls. If you want to interact with the chart, and call methods after you draw it, you should set up a listener for this event <i>before</i> you call the draw method, and call them only after the event was fired.</p> <p>Properties: none</p>
select	<p>Fired when the user clicks a visual entity. To learn what has been selected, call getSelection() (#Methods).</p>

Properties: none

Data Policy

All code and data are processed and rendered in the browser. No data is sent to any server.

Except as otherwise noted, the content of this page is licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/) (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>), and code samples are licensed under the [Apache 2.0 License](http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0) (<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>). For details, see our [Site Policies](https://developers.google.com/terms/site-policies) (<https://developers.google.com/terms/site-policies>). Java is a registered trademark of Oracle and/or its affiliates.

上次更新日期: 二月 23, 2017