Step to make radial chart

Step 1: Duplicate the sheet and make union with the same sheet

Step 2 : create a radial path

Either you can use if statement and iif statement. In our case we are using iif statement where we compare the table name and assign the values. Since pur sheet name is simple list in original xlxs file so we will assign 0 to it which will start point and 1 will assign to simple list1  
  
create a field name cf\_path order\_R.stp1 and formula used is

IIF([Table Name]="simple list", 0,1)

Step 3: nomalised or scale the value

Since our dataset has extremely high values but these are not the outliers these are the frequency of different and we have to present them on the view so we have to nomalise the or scale down the values.

Created a field name cf\_log\_scale= LOG([Frequency Value (Hz)],10)

Step 4: create radial field

This is the field on which length of the lines will be decided. In out case it would be newly scaled frequency values. If you don#t have any scale down value then you can directly drag the value

cf\_radial field\_R.stp2= [cf\_log\_scale]

step 5: randial angle

cf\_radial angle(rad)= ((INDEX() - 1) \* (2 \* PI()) / WINDOW\_COUNT(COUNT([cf\_radial field\_R.stp2])))

step 6: normalised

cf\_rad normalised\_R.stp 3= [Inner Circle] + IIF(

ATTR([cf\_path order\_R.stp1]) = 0,

0,(SUM([cf\_radial field\_R.stp2]) / WINDOW\_MAX(SUM([cf\_radial field\_R.stp2]))) \* ([Outer Circle] - [Inner Circle])

)

Step 7: cf\_radial X  
[cf\_rad normalised\_R.stp 3]\*COS([cf\_radial angle(rad)])

Step 8: cf-radial Y

[cf\_rad normalised\_R.stp 3]\*SIN([cf\_radial angle(rad)])