DataPlotClasses for REALBasic

User’s Guide v 1.2.1

Roger Meier, May 2009

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1. Introduction

The DataPlotClasses for REALBasic implement an easy way to plot 2D data, similar to the 'plot' and 'stem' functions' in MATLAB.

http://www.mathworks.com/access/helpdesk/help/techdoc/ref/plot.html
http://www.mathworks.com/access/helpdesk/help/techdoc/ref/stem.html

2. Getting Started

Create a new project and drag the DataPlotClasses folder into your project. Then, drag the "Figure" class, which is a subclass of Canvas, into Window1.

Use the following code to generate some data to be plotted. Note that X and Y data values must be in double arrays, and that the dimensions must match.

```
dim x() as Double
dim y() as Double

for i as integer = 0 to 100
    x.Append i/10
    y.Append 1 + sin(i/10)
next
```

In the simplest case, plotting data only requires two lines of code. Add these lines to your project to plot the data generated by the code above:

```
Figure1.Initialize ' initialize the figure with one graph
call Figure1.Graph(0).Plot(x,y)
```

This will result in the following plot:

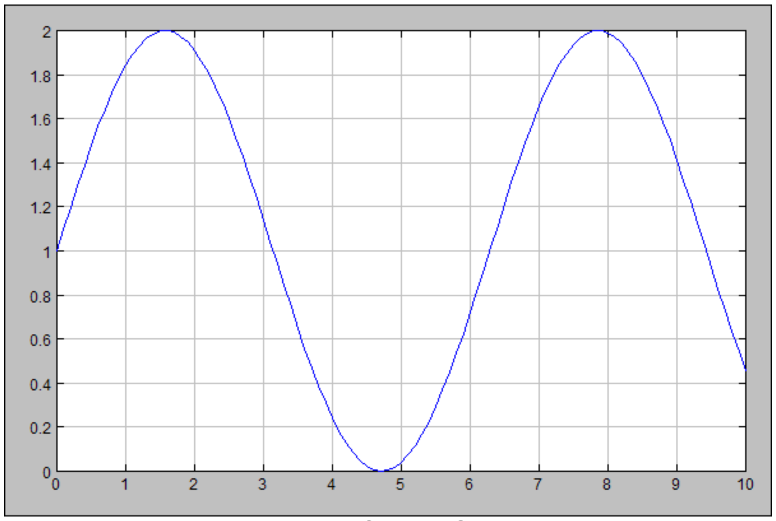

Figure 1: Getting Started

.

3. The Classes

The DataPlotClasses for REALBasic currently consist of 4 classes. The class hierarchy is as follows:

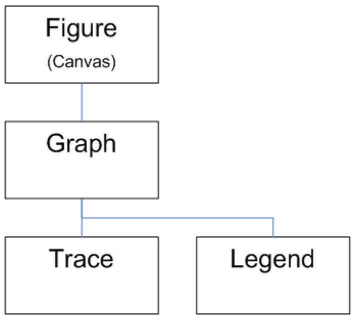

Figure 2: Class Hierarchy.

Figure is a subclass of Canvas, i.e. it can be added to a project simply by dragging it to a window. A ***Figure*** can have multiple children of type ***Graph***. The method ***Figure.Initialize*** assigns ***Graph*** classes to ***Figure***. The optional arguments determine the number of ***Graphs*** and their locations.
Graph is a rectangular area with axes, gridlines, tick marks, labels, etc. It can have children of type ***Trace*** and ***Legend***. A ***Graph*** can have multiple children of type ***Trace***, but only one child of type ***Legend***.
Trace is a class that contains the actual data to be plotted. The properties of ***Trace*** determine the style of the plot.
Legend is a rectangular area within a ***Graph***, and it displays a list of labels and styles to identify the ***Traces*** in ***Graph***.

Figure 3 depicts a sample plot with three ***Graphs***, each with a ***Legend*** and some ***Traces***.

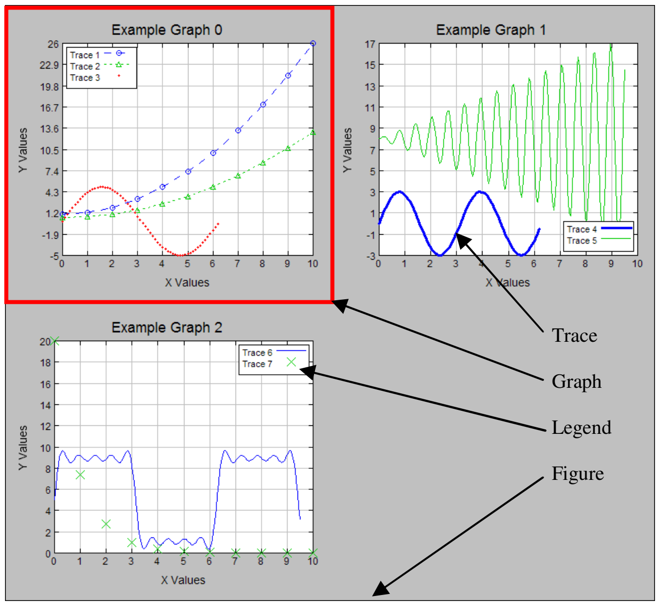

Figure 3: Classes Overview.

3.1. Figure

3.1.1. Properties

Figure inherits all the properties from its super class ***Canvas***. In addition to these, it also implements the following properties:

3.1.1.1. BackGoundColor

```
BackGroundColor as Color = &cC0C0C0
```

Sets or returns the background color of the ***Figure***. The default is gray.

3.1.1.2. FrameColor

```
FrameColor as Color = &c000000
```

Sets or returns the frame color of the ***Figure***. The default is black.

3.1.1.3. GraphCount

```
GraphCount as Integer // Read-Only
```

Returns the number of ***Graphs*** in the ***Figure***.

3.1.1.4. Graphs

```
Graphs() as Graph // Read-Only
```

Returns the collection of ***Graphs*** in the ***Figure*** as array.

3.1.2. Methods

Figure inherits all the methods from its super class ***Canvas***. In addition to these, it also implements the following methods.

3.1.2.1. DeselectAll

```
DeselectAll
```

Deselects all selected items in the ***Figure*** (***Graphs***, ***Traces***).

3.1.2.2. Draw

```
Draw(g as Graphics = nil)
```

Forces the ***Figure*** contents to be redrawn. This is called when the ***Canvas.Paint*** event of the ***Figure's*** super class fires, which causes the ***Figure*** contents to be redrawn. If an optional ***Graphics*** object ***g*** is passed, the ***Figure*** contents will be drawn into that object. This can be used to print ***Figures*** or save them as picture.

E.g. to save a Figure as picture, use the following code:

```
Function FileSaveAs() As Boolean

  // Create Picture to be saved
  dim p as Picture
  p = NewPicture(Figure1.Width, Figure1.Height,32)
  dim g as Graphics = p.Graphics

  // Draw Figure
  Figure1.Draw(g)

  // Save Picture
  Dim f as FolderItem
  dim filter as string
  dim defaultname as string
  if TargetMacOS then
          filter = PictureTypes.ImagePict
          defaultname = "Graph.pict"
  else
          filter = PictureTypes.ImageXBmp
          defaultname = "Graph.bmp"
  end if
  f = GetSaveFolderItem(filter, defaultname)
  if f <> nil then f.SaveAsPicture p

End Function
```

3.1.2.3. Graph

```
Graph(NoOfGraph as integer) as Graph
```

Returns the Graph specified by index ***NoOfGraph***.

3.1.2.4. IndexOfGraph

```
IndexOfGraph(gr as Graph) as integer
```

Returns the index of the ***Graph*** (***gr***) in the collection of ***Graphs*** in the ***Figure***.

3.1.2.5. Initialize

```
Initialize(NoOfGraphs as integer = 0)
```

Deletes all the items from the ***Figure*** and adds ***NoOfGraphs*** (zero-based) to the ***Figure***. If ***NoOfGraphs*** is omitted or equal to 0, one ***Graph*** is added to the ***Figure***. For values greater than 0, the ***Graphs*** are automatically positioned in the ***Figure***, in a way such that the number of rows and columns are equal, or only differ by no more than 1, where the number of columns is the larger number.

```
    Initialize(Rows as integer, Columns as integer)
```

By passing two integer values (both zero-based), the number of Graphs vertically and horizontally can be defined.

Examples:

```
    Figure1.Initialize(5) // creates a figure with 3 columns and 2 rows, automatically
    Figure1.Initialize(2,1) // creates a figure with 2 columns and 3 rows
```

3.1.3. Events

Figure inherits nearly all the events from its super class ***Canvas***. In addition to these, it also implements the following events.

3.1.3.1. BoxClick

```
    BoxClick(gr as graph, x as integer, y as integer, xVal as double, yVal as double)
As boolean
```

Fires when the Box area (the rectangular area containing the traces) of a ***Graph*** is clicked (mouse button pressed and released). Passes the current ***Graph*** (**gr**), the pixel coordinates (**x**,**y**), as well as the data coordinates (**xVal**,**yVal**) of the location where the click occurred. Returning ***True*** prevents the ***GraphClick*** event from firing afterwards.
Figure 4 shows the Box area of a ***Graph***, marked red.

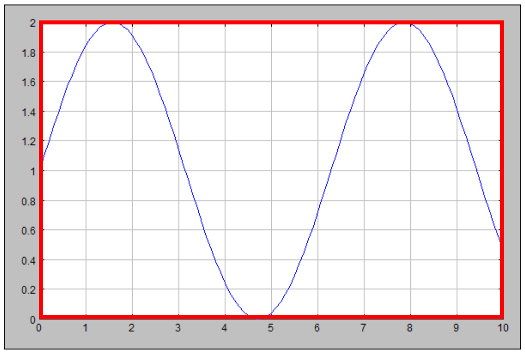

Figure 4: The Box area of a Graph.

3.1.3.2. FigureClick

```
    FigureClick(x as integer, y as integer)
```

Fires when the ***Figure*** is clicked (mouse button pressed and released). Passes the pixel coordinates (***x***,***y***) of the location where the click occurred.

3.1.3.3. GraphClick

```
GraphClick(gr as graph, x as integer, y as integer) As Boolean
```

Fires when a ***Graph*** is clicked (mouse button pressed and released), outside the Box (Lables, Title, etc) as well as inside the Box (rectangular area with traces). Returning ***True*** prevents the ***FigureClick*** event from firing afterwards.

3.1.3.4. MouseDownBox

```
MouseDownBox(gr as graph, x as integer, y as integer, xVal as double, yVal as double) As boolean
```

Fires when the mouse button is pressed down inside the area of the box (the rectangular area containing the traces) of a ***Graph***. Passes the current ***Graph*** (**gr**), the pixel coordinates (**x**,**y**), as well as the data coordinates (**xVal**,**yVal**) of the location where the mouse was pressed. Returning ***True*** prevents the ***MouseDownGraph*** event from firing afterwards.

3.1.3.5. MouseDownFigure

```
MouseDownFigure(x as integer, y as integer) As boolean
```

Fires when the mouse button is pressed down inside the ***Figure***. Passes the pixel coordinates (***x***,***y***) of the location where the mouse button was pressed.

3.1.3.6. MouseDownGraph

```
MouseDownGraph(gr as graph, x as integer, y as integer, xVal as double, yVal as double) As boolean
```

Fires when the mouse button is pressed down inside a ***Graph***. Passes the current ***Graph*** (**gr**), the pixel coordinates (**x**,**y**), as well as the data coordinates (**xVal**,**yVal**) of the location where the mouse was pressed. Returning ***True*** prevents the ***MouseDownFigure*** event from firing afterwards.

3.1.3.7. MouseDownTrace

```
MouseDownTrace(gr as graph, t as trace, x as integer, y as integer, xVal as double, yVal as double, DPoint as integer) As boolean
```

Fires when the mouse button is pressed down inside a ***Graph***. Passes the current ***Graph*** (**gr**), the current **Trace** (**t**), the current pixel coordinates (**x**,**y**), the current data coordinates (**xVal**,**yVal**) of the location where the mouse was pressed. If the mouse was pressed on an actual data point, ***DPoint*** contains the index of the data point within the ***t.x()*** and ***t.y()*** value arrays of the **Trace** (**t**), otherwise ***DPoint*** assumes the value -1. Returning ***True*** prevents the ***MouseDownBox*** event from firing afterwards.

3.1.3.8. MouseOverBox

```
MouseOverBox(gr as graph, x as integer, y as integer, xVal as double, yVal as double) As Boolean
```

Fires when the mouse is moving over the Box area of a ***Graph***. Passes the current ***Graph*** (***gr***), the current pixel coordinates (***x***,***y***), as well as the current data coordinates (***xVal***,***yVal***)of the currently displayed data range. Returning ***True*** prevents the ***MouseOverGraph*** event from firing.

3.1.3.9. MouseOverGraph

```
MouseOverGraph(gr as graph, x as integer, y as integer) As Boolean
```

Fires when the mouse is moving over a ***Graph***. Passes the Graph (***gr***) and the current pixel coordinates (***x***,***y***). Returning ***True*** prevents the ***MouseMove*** event of from firing afterwards.

3.1.3.10. MouseOverTrace

```
MouseOverTrace(gr as graph, t as trace, x as integer, y as integer, xVal as double, yVal as double) As Boolean
```

Fires when the mouse is moving over a ***Trace*** (line or marker). Passes the current ***Graph*** (**gr**), the current **Trace** (**t**), the current pixel coordinates (**x**,**y**), as well as the current data coordinates (**xVal**,**yVal**). If the mouse is over an actual data point, ***DPoint*** contains the index of the data point within the ***t.x()*** and ***t.y()*** value arrays of the **Trace** (**t**), otherwise ***DPoint*** assumes the value -1. Returning ***True*** prevents the ***MouseOverBox*** event from firing.

3.1.3.11. TraceClick

```
TraceClick(gr as graph, t as trace, x as integer, y as integer, xVal as double, yVal as double) As Boolean
```

Fires when a ***Trace*** is clicked (mouse button pressed and released). Passes the current ***Graph*** (**gr**), the current **Trace** (**t**), the current pixel coordinates (**x**,**y**), as well as the current data coordinates (**xVal**,**yVal**). If the click occurred on an actual data point, ***DPoint*** contains the index of the data point within the ***t.x()*** and ***t.y()*** value arrays of the **Trace** (**t**), otherwise ***DPoint*** assumes the value -1. Returning ***True*** prevents the ***BoxClick*** event from firing.

3.2. Graph

3.2.1. Properties

3.2.1.1. AxisLabelSize

```
AxisLabelSize As Integer = 14
```

Sets or returns the font size for Axis Labels.

3.2.1.2. Box

```
Box As Boolean = true
```

Turns the box on or off. If this property is ***true***, the box is drawn as a filled rectangle in the color defined in ***BoxColor***.

3.2.1.3. BoxColor

```
BoxColor As Color = &cFFFFFF
```

Sets or returns the color of the Box. Default is white.

3.2.1.4. BoxFrame

```
BoxFrame As Boolean = true
```

Turns the Box Frame on or off. If this property is ***true***, the box frame is drawn as a rectangle in the color defined in ***BoxFrameColor***.

3.2.1.5. BoxFrameColor

```
BoxFrameColor As color = &c000000
```

Sets or returns the color of the Box Frame. Default is black.

3.2.1.6. BoxSelected

```
BoxSelected As Boolean = false
```

If this property is ***true***, the box is selected. This can also be used to select or deselect the box. If the box is selected, a selection frame will be drawn around the box.

3.2.1.7. GraphSelected

```
GraphSelected As Boolean = false
```

If this property is ***true***, the ***Graph*** is selected. This can also be used to select or deselect the ***Graph***. If the ***Graph*** is selected, a selection frame will be drawn around the ***Graph***.

3.2.1.8. Grid

```
Grid As Boolean = true
```

Determines whether a grid is drawn or not. If this property is ***true***, grid lines will be drawn in the color defined in ***GridColor*** and at the X and Y values specified in ***XTick***() and ***YTick***().

3.2.1.9. GridColor

```
GridColor As color = &cC0C0C0
```

Sets or returns the color of the grid lines. The default is gray.

3.2.1.10. Legend

```
Legend as Legend // Read-Only
```

Returns the ***Legend*** of the ***Graph*** so that its properties can be accessed.

3.2.1.11. Limits

```
Limits(3) as double
```

A double array with 4 elements holding the X and Y axis limits:

Limits(0) = MinX
Limits(1) = MaxX
Limits(2) = MinY
Limits(3) = MaxY

Whenever axis limits are assigned using this property, ***AutoTick*** is executed automatically.

3.2.1.12. MinX, MaxX, MinY, MaxY

```
MinX as double
MaxX as double
MinY as double
MaxY as double
```

Properties to individually access the axis limits.

3.2.1.13. ShowLegend

```
ShowLegend as Boolean = false
```

Determines whether the ***Legend*** is drawn or not. If this property is ***true***, the ***Legend*** will be drawn at the location specified by ***Legend.Location***.

3.2.1.14. TextColor

```
TextColor As Color = &c000000
```

Sets or returns the color used to display text in the ***Graph*** (Title, Axes, Labels, etc). Default is black.

3.2.1.15. TextFont

```
TextFont As String = "Arial"
```

Sets or returns the font used to display text in the ***Graph*** (Title, Axes, Labels, Legend, etc). Default is "Arial".

3.2.1.16. TickLabelSize

```
TickLabelSize As Integer = 12
```

Sets or returns the font size used for tick mark labels.

3.2.1.17. Title

```
Title As String = ""
```

Sets or returns the title of the ***Graph***. If this ***String*** is left empty, no title will be drawn and the area otherwise occupied by the title is used to expand the ***Graph***, as shown in Figure 5.

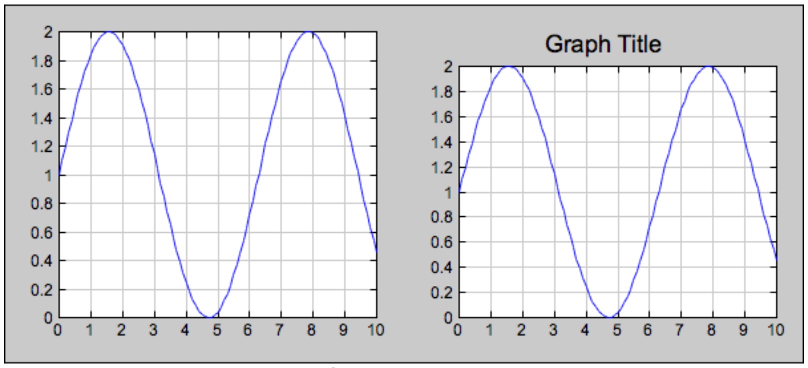

Figure 5: Graph Title.

3.2.1.18. TitleSize

```
TitleSize As Integer = 18
```

Sets or returns the font size used to draw the ***Graph*** title.

3.2.1.19. TraceCount

```
TraceCount as integer // Read-Only
```

Returns the number of children of type ***Trace***.

3.2.1.20. Traces

```
Traces() as Trace // Read-Only
```

Returns the collection of ***Traces*** in the ***Graph***.

3.2.1.21. XLabel, YLabel

```
XLabel As String = ""
YLabel As String = ""
```

Sets or returns the labels of the axes of the ***Graph***. If these ***Strings*** are left empty, no labels will be drawn, and the area otherwise occupied by the labels is used to expand the ***Graph***, as shown in Figure 6.

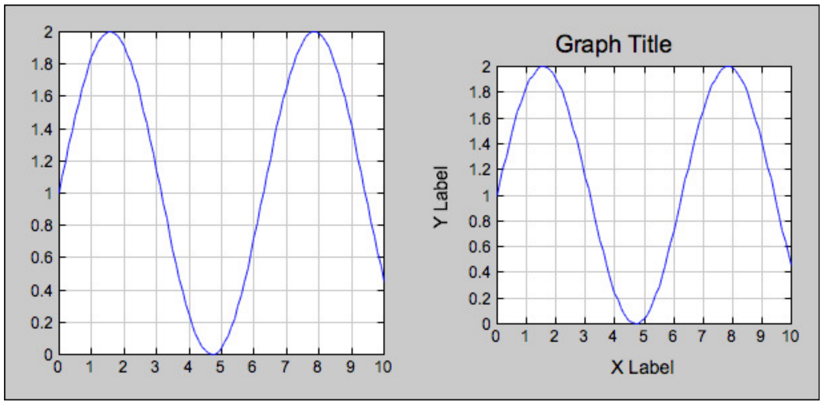

Figure 6: Axis Labels.

3.2.1.22. XScaleType, YScaleType

```
XScaleType as integer = 0
YScaleType as integer = 0
```

Determines the scale type of each axis:

0: linear

1: logarithmic

The axis scale type can be set individually for each axis. The different combinations are show in Figure 7.

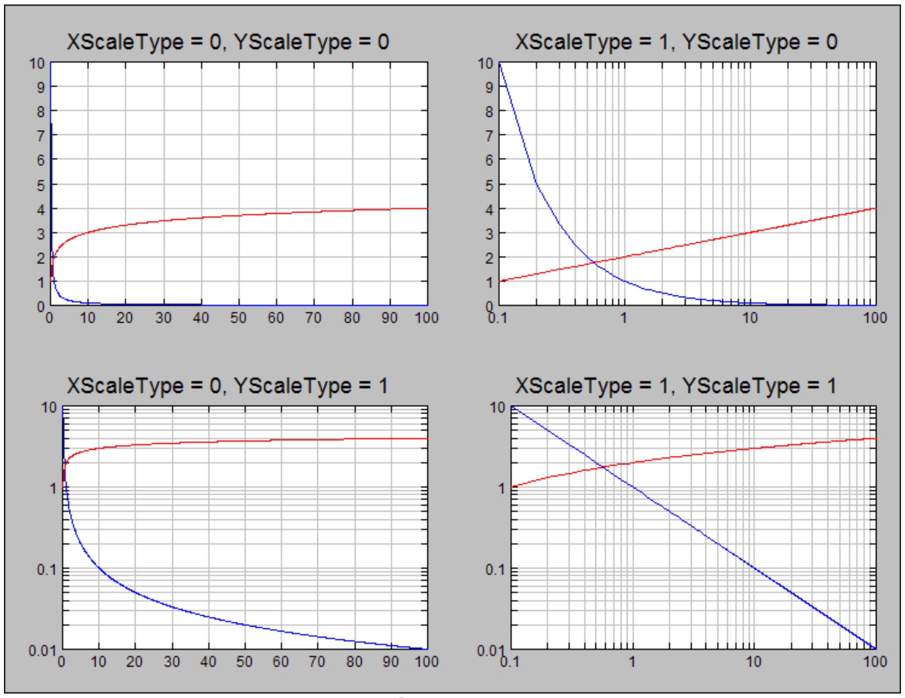

Figure 7: Axis Scale Types.

Whenever the scale type of an axis is set, ***AutoFit*** is automatically executed for this axis.

3.2.1.23. XTick, YTick

XTick() as double
YTick() as double

Arrays of type ***Double***, one for each axis. The array elements determine where tick marks and grid lines are drawn. The ***AutoTick*** functions can be used to automatically populate these arrays. Whenever these arrays are written (manually or automatically), the corresponding tick label arrays (***XTickLabel***() and ***YTicklabel***()) are automatically generated to match the values in ***XTick***() and ***YTick***().

3.2.1.24. XTickLabel, YTickLabel

XTickLabel() As String
YTickLabel() As String

Arrays of type ***String***, one for each axis. The array elements are ***strings*** that are drawn next to the corresponding tick marks defined in ***XTick***() and ***YTick***(). Whenever values are assigned to ***XTick***() or ***YTick***(), the corresponding tick label arrays are automatically generated.

3.2.2. Methods

3.2.2.1. AutoFit, AutoFitX, AutoFitY

```
AutoFit
AutoFitX
AutoFitY
```

The **AutoFit** methods are used to automatically select the axis limits such that all the data of all the ***Traces*** assigned to the ***Graph*** is plotted. Automatic fitting can be done for each axis individually (***AutoFixX*** or ***AutoFixY***), or both axes simultaneously (***AutoFit***).
For *linear* axis scales, the limits are rounded to the next 2nd most significant digit. For *logarithmic* axis scales, the limits are rounded to the next decade.
Whenever an ***AutoFit*** Method is executed, the corresponding ***AutoTick*** method is executed as well.

3.2.2.2. AutoTick, AutoTickX, AutoTickY

```
AutoTick
AutoTickX
AutoTickY
```

The ***AutoTick*** methods are used to automatically populate the ***XTick***() and ***YTick***() arrays. For *linear* axis scales, the axes are divided into 10 equal segments. For *logarithmic* axis scales, each decade along the axis is divided into 10 equal segments.
Calling an ***AutoTick*** method causes the corresponding tick label array to be populated automatically.

3.2.2.3. Initialize

```
Initialize()
```

Removes the ***Legend*** and ***Traces*** from the ***Graph***. Returns all the colors and display settings to their defaults.

3.2.2.4. IndexOfTrace

```
IndexOfTrace(t as trace) as integer
```

Returns the index of the passed ***Trace*** in the ***Graph's*** collection of ***Traces***.

3.2.2.5. Plot

```
Plot(x() as double, y() as double, Style as string = "") as trace
Plot(y() as double, Style as string = "") as trace
```

Plots the values in ***y***() versus the values in ***x***(). If ***x***() is omitted, incrementing integer values starting at 0 are used instead. Similar to its MATLAB counterpart, an optional ***Style*** argument can be passed. ***Style*** is a spaceseparated string of style arguments for both the trace and the markers. The options are as follows:

Line Style		Marker Style		Line Color		Line Width	
-	solid	.	point	b	blue	1..9	pixels
:	dotted	o	circle	g	green		
-.	slash-dotted	x	x	r	red		
--	dashed	+	plus	c	cyan		
n	none	*	star	m	magenta		
		s	square	y	yellow		
		d	diamond				
		t	triangle				

Table 1: Style Arguments.

Example:

```
t = Figure1.Graph(0).Plot(x, y, "- o r 2")
```

This plots a red solid line with circle markers, with a width of 2.

Each time ***Graph.Plot*** is called, a new ***Trace*** is added to ***Graph***. ***Graph.Plot*** returns the ***Trace*** (***t***) that was added to the **Graph**.

3.2.2.6. Pixel2ValueX, Pixel2ValueY

```
Pixel2ValueX(x as integer) as double
Pixel2ValueY(y as integer) as double
```

Converts pixel coordinates to data coordinates, according to the axis limits and the axis type.

3.2.2.7. StemPlot

```
StemPlot(x() as double, y() as double) as trace
StemPlot(y() as double) as trace
```

Draws a Stem Plot for the values in ***y***() versus the values in ***x***(). If ***x***() is omitted, incrementing integer values starting at 0 are used instead.
Each time ***Graph.StemPlot*** is called, a new ***Trace*** is added to ***Graph***. ***Graph.StemPlot*** returns the ***Trace*** (***t***) that was added to the **Graph**.

3.2.2.8. SetLimits

```
SetLimits(minX as double, maxX as double, minY as double, maxY as double)
```

Sets the axis limits. Calling this method also executes ***AutoTick***.

3.2.2.9. Trace

```
Trace(index as integer) as Trace
```

Returns the ***Trace*** from the ***Graph's*** collection of ***Traces***, specified by ***index***.

3.2.2.10. Value2PixelX, Value2PixelY

```
Value2PixelX(xVal as double) as integer
Value2PixelY(yVal as double) as integer
```

Converts data coordinates to pixels coordinates, according to the axis limits and the axis type.

3.3. Trace

3.3.1. Properties

3.3.1.1. DisplayName

```
DisplayName As String = ""
```

This is the name of the ***Trace*** that is displayed in the ***Legend***.

3.3.1.2. LineColor

```
LineColor As Color
```

Sets or returns the color of the ***Trace***.

3.3.1.3. LineStyle

```
LineStyle As Integer = 0
```

Sets or returns the line style of the ***Trace***.

Line Style	
0	solid
1	dotted
2	slash-dotted
3	dashed
4	none

Table 2: Line Styles.

3.3.1.4. LineWidth

```
LineWidth As Integer = 1
```

Sets or returns the thickness of the ***Trace*** line in pixels.

3.3.1.5. MarkerSolid

```
MarkerSolid As Boolean = false
```

This property determines whether markers that are polygons (circle, square, diamond, triangle) are drawn solid or outlined only.

3.3.1.6. MarkerStyle

```
MarkerStyle As Integer = 8
```

Sets or returns the style of the Marker.

Marker Style	
0	point
1	circle
2	x
3	plus
4	star
5	square
6	diamond
7	triangle
8	none

Table 3: Marker Styles.

3.3.1.7. MarkerSize

```
MarkerSize As Integer = 7
```

Sets or returns the size of the Marker in pixels.

3.3.1.8. Selected

```
Selected As Boolean = false
```

If this property is ***true***, the ***Trace*** is selected. This can also be used to select or deselect the ***Trace***. If the ***Trace*** is selected, it will be drawn wider and in a different color.

3.3.1.9. Stem

```
Stem As Boolean = false
```

If this property is ***true***, the ***Trace*** is drawn with stems at each datapoint. When adding a ***Trace*** to a ***Graph*** using the ***Graph.StemPlot*** method, this property is set to ***true*** for the added ***Trace***.

3.3.1.10. x, y

```
x() As double
y() As double
```

These arrays contain the actual data of the trace. The values are usually automatically assigned to these arrays via the ***Graph.Plot*** method.

3.4. Legend

3.4.1. Properties

3.4.1.1. BoxColor

```
BoxColor As Color = &cFFFFFF
```

Sets or returns the color of the Box of the ***Legend***. Default is white.

3.4.1.2. BoxFrameColor

```
BoxFrameColor As Color = &c000000
```

Sets or returns the color of the Box Frame of the ***Legend***. Default is black.

3.4.1.3. Location

```
Location as integer = 0
```

Sets or returns the location of the ***Legend*** in the ***Graph***.

Location	
0	top right
1	top left
2	bottom right
3	bottom left
4	top
5	bottom
6	right
7	left

Table 4: Legend Locations.

3.4.1.4. TextColor

```
TextColor As Color = &c000000
```

Sets or returns the color used to display text in the ***Legend***. Default is black.

3.4.1.5. TextSize

```
TextSize as integer = 11
```

Sets or returns the font size used for the ***Legend***.

3.4.1.6. Visible

```
Visible as integer = false
```

Determines whether the ***Legend*** is drawn or not. The default is ***false***.

4. Examples

The following examples use the following routine to create linear arrays of type double:

```
Function MakeRange(StartVal as double, StopVal as double, Interval as double) As double()
  // Creates an array of doubles, starting at StartVal and ending at StopVal,
  // with increments of Interval

  dim r() as double

  if Interval = 0 then
    r.Append StartVal
    r.Append StopVal
    return r
  end if

  dim NoOfSteps as integer = Floor((StopVal-StartVal) / Interval)

  for i as integer = 0 to NoOfSteps
    r.Append StartVal + i*interval
  next

  return r

End Function
```

4.1. Example 1

Code:

```
// Generate Some Data
  dim x1() as double
  dim x2() as double
  dim x3() as double
  dim y1() as double
  dim y2() as double
  dim y3() as double
  dim y4() as double
  dim y5() as double
  dim y6() as double
  dim y7() as double
  dim y8() as double
  dim y9() as Double
  dim y10() as Double

  x1 = MakeRange(0,10,1)
  for i as integer = 0 to UBound(x1)
    y1.Append 1 + (x1(i)*0.5)^2
    y2.append y1(i) / 2
  next

  x2 = MakeRange(0,6.3,0.1)
  for i as integer = 0 to UBound(x2)
    y3.Append 5*sin(x2(i))
    y4.Append 3*sin(x2(i)*2)
  next

  x3 = MakeRange(0,9.5,0.05)
  for i as integer = 0 to UBound(x3)
    y5.Append sin(x3(i)*10) * x3(i) + 8
    y6.Append 5 * (sin(x3(i)) + 1/3*sin(3*x3(i))  + 1/5*sin(5*x3(i)) _
      + 1/7*sin(7*x3(i))  + 1/9*sin(9*x3(i)) ) + 5
  next

  for i as integer = 0 to UBound(x1)
    y7.Append 20 * exp(-x1(i))
    y8.Append Sqrt(40*x1(i))
    y9.Append 20 - 2*i
    y10.Append 20
  next

  // Plot data
  Figure1.Initialize(0)

  dim t as trace
  dim g as graph = Figure1.Graph(0)
  t = g.Plot(x1,y1," 0 o --")
  t.DisplayName = "Trace 1"
  t = g.Plot(x1,y2,"t :")
  t.DisplayName = "Trace 2"
  t = g.Plot(x2,y3, "n .")
  t.DisplayName = "Trace 3"
  t = g.Plot(x2,y4,"3")
  t.DisplayName = "Trace 4"
  t = g.Plot(x3,y5)
  t.DisplayName = "Trace 5"
  t = g.Plot(x3,y6)
  t.DisplayName = "Trace 6"
  t = g.Plot(x1,y7,"n x")
  t.DisplayName = "Trace 7"
  t.MarkerSize = 11 ' custom marker size
  t = g.Plot(x1,y8,"-. s")
  t.DisplayName = "Trace 8"
  t.LineColor = &c007700 ' custom color
  t = g.Plot(x1,y9,"n +")
  t.DisplayName = "Trace 9"
  t = g.Plot(x1,y10,"*")
  t.DisplayName = "Trace 10"

  // Labels and Title
  g.XLabel = "X Values"
  g.YLabel = "Y Values"
  g.Title = "Example Graph"

  // Show Legend
  g.Legend.Location = 1
  g.ShowLegend = true

  Figure1.Draw
```

Result:

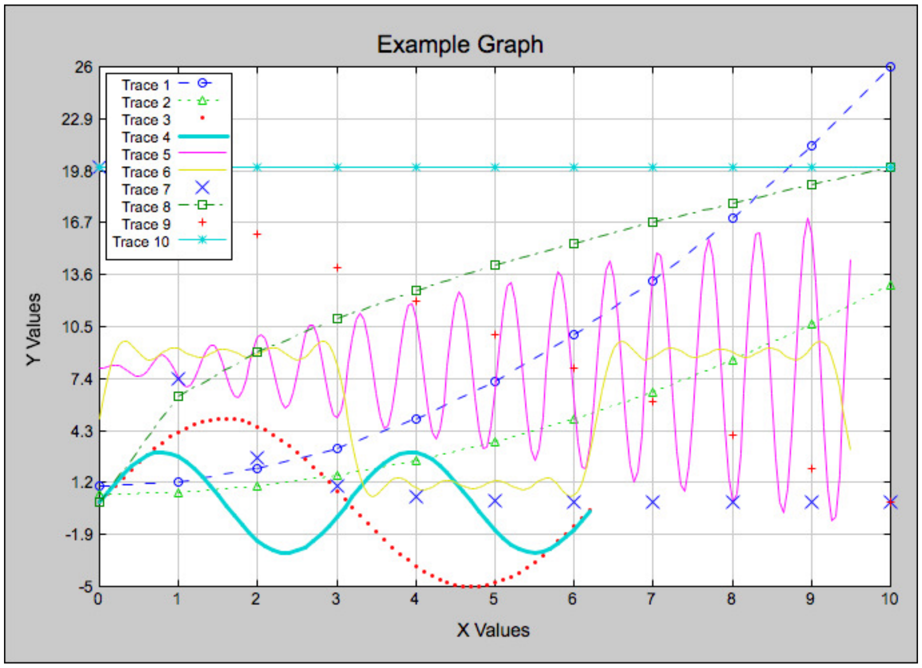

Figure 8: Example 1.

4.2. Example 2

Code:

```
// Generate Some Data
  dim x1() as double
  dim x2() as double
  dim x3() as double
  dim y1() as double
  dim y2() as double
  dim y3() as double
  dim y4() as double
  dim y5() as double
  dim y6() as double
  dim y7() as double
  dim y8() as double
  dim y9() as Double
  dim y10() as Double

  x1 = MakeRange(0,10,1)
  for i as integer = 0 to UBound(x1)
    y1.Append 1 + (x1(i)*0.5)^2
    y2.append y1(i) / 2
  next

  x2 = MakeRange(0,6.3,0.1)
  for i as integer = 0 to UBound(x2)
    y3.Append 5*sin(x2(i))
    y4.Append 3*sin(x2(i)*2)
  next

  x3 = MakeRange(0,9.5,0.05)
  for i as integer = 0 to UBound(x3)
    y5.Append sin(x3(i)*10) * x3(i) + 8
    y6.Append 5 * (sin(x3(i)) + 1/3*sin(3*x3(i))  + 1/5*sin(5*x3(i)) _
      + 1/7*sin(7*x3(i))  + 1/9*sin(9*x3(i)) ) + 5
  next

  for i as integer = 0 to UBound(x1)
    y7.Append 20 * exp(-x1(i))
    y8.Append Sqrt(40*x1(i))
    y9.Append 20 - 2*i
    y10.Append 20
  next

  // Plot data
  Figure1.Initialize(2) // We want 3 Graphs

  dim t as trace
  dim g as graph = Figure1.Graph(0)
  t = g.Plot(x1,y1," 0 o --")
  t.DisplayName = "Trace 1"
  t = g.Plot(x1,y2,"t :")
  t.DisplayName = "Trace 2"
  t = g.Plot(x2,y3, "n .")
  t.DisplayName = "Trace 3"
  t = g.Plot(x2,y4,"3")
  g = Figure1.Graph(1)
  t.DisplayName = "Trace 4"
  t = g.Plot(x3,y5)
  t.DisplayName = "Trace 5"
  t = g.Plot(x3,y6)
  g = Figure1.Graph(2)
  t.DisplayName = "Trace 6"
  t = g.Plot(x1,y7,"n x")
  t.DisplayName = "Trace 7"
  t.MarkerSize = 11 ' custom marker size
  t = g.Plot(x1,y8,"-. s")
  t.DisplayName = "Trace 8"
  t.LineColor = &c007700 ' custom color
  t = g.Plot(x1,y9,"n +")
  t.DisplayName = "Trace 9"
  t = g.Plot(x1,y10,"*")
  t.DisplayName = "Trace 10"

  // Labels, Title and Legend
  for i as integer = 0 to 2
    g = Figure1.Graph(i)
    g.XLabel = "X Values"
    g.YLabel = "Y Values"
    g.Title = "Example Graph"
    g.Legend.Location = 1
    g.ShowLegend = true
next

Figure1.Draw
```

Result:

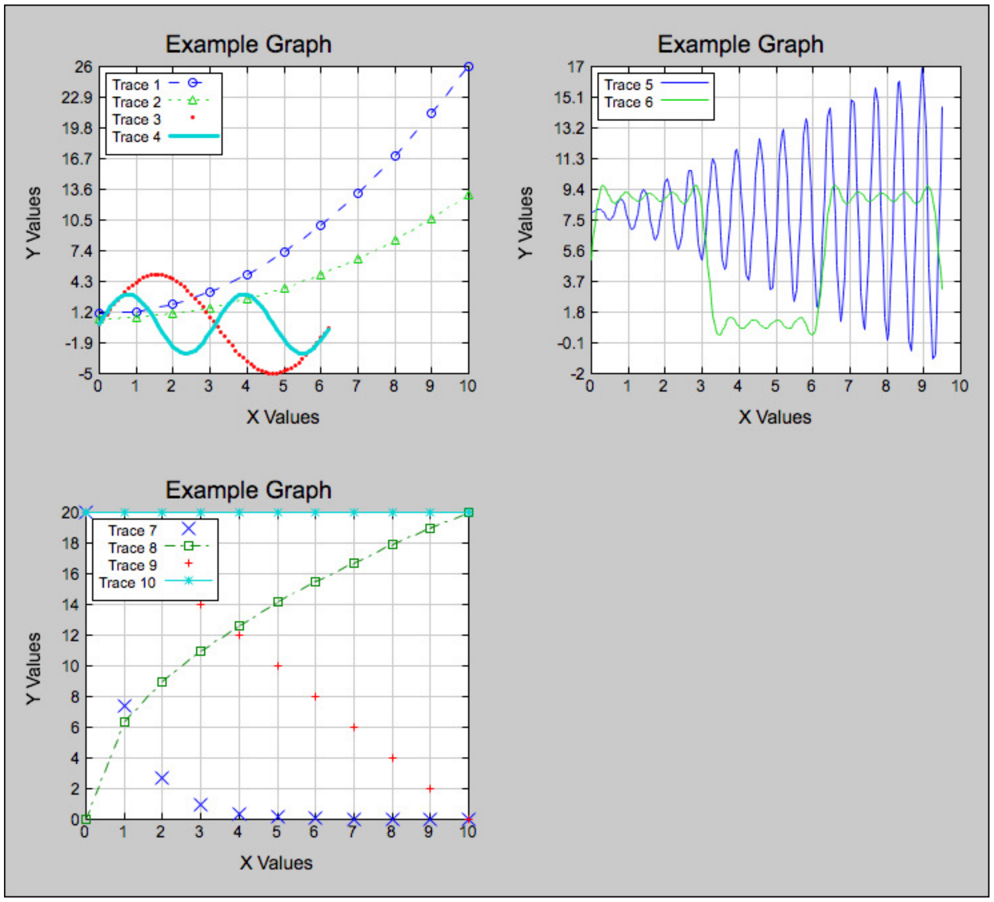

Figure 9: Example 2.

4.3. Example 3

Code:

```
    // Generate Some Data
      dim x1() as double
      dim y1() as double
      dim y2() as Double

      x1 = MakeRange(0.1,999.9,0.1)
      for i as integer = 0 to UBound(x1)
        y1.Append 1/x1(i)
        y2.Append 2 + log(x1(i))/log(10)
      next

      // Plot data
      Figure1.Initialize(0)

      dim t as trace
```

```
dim g as Graph = Figure1.Graph(0)
g.XScaleType = 1
g.YScaleType = 1

t = g.Plot(x1,y1,"o --")
t.DisplayName = "Trace 1"
t = g.Plot(x1,y2,"r")
t.DisplayName = "Trace 2"

// Labels and Title
g.XLabel = "X Values"
g.YLabel = "Y Values"
g.Title = "Example Graph"

// Show Legend
g.ShowLegend = true

Figure1.Draw
```

Result:

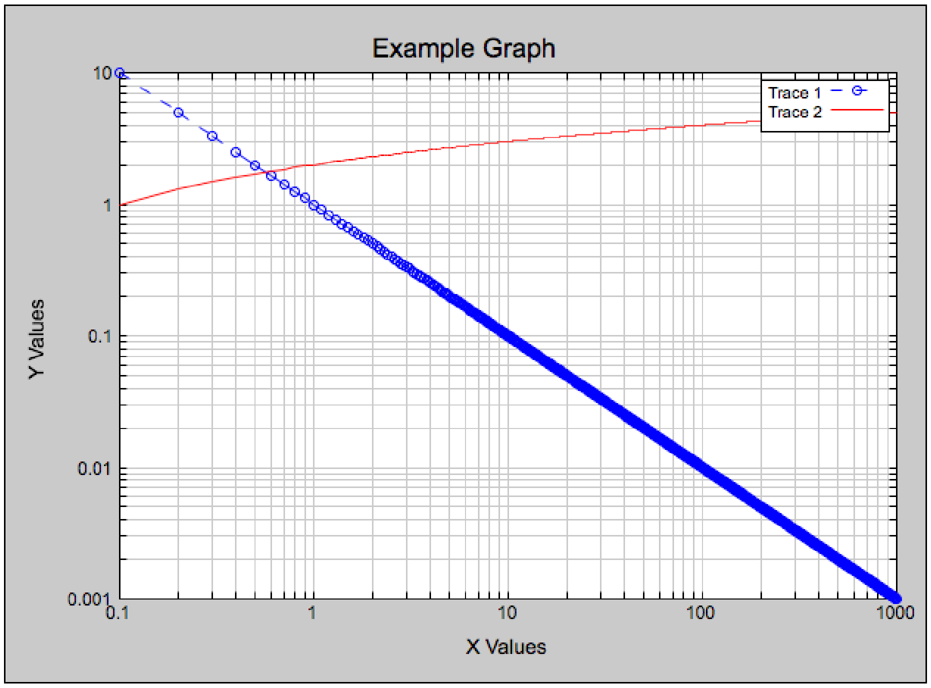

Figure 10: Example 3.