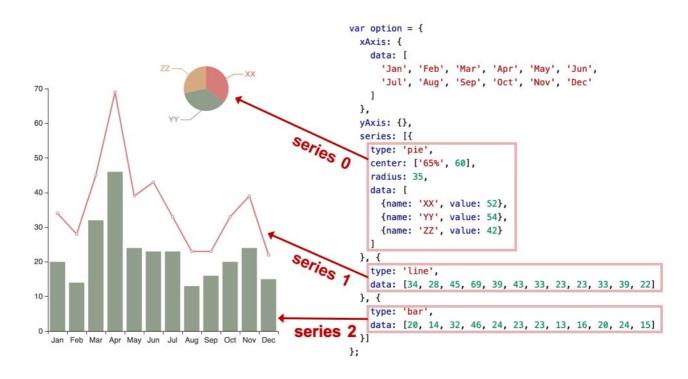
# ECharts 基本概念

### ECharts 基本概念: 系列

系列(series)是指:一组数值映射成对应的图

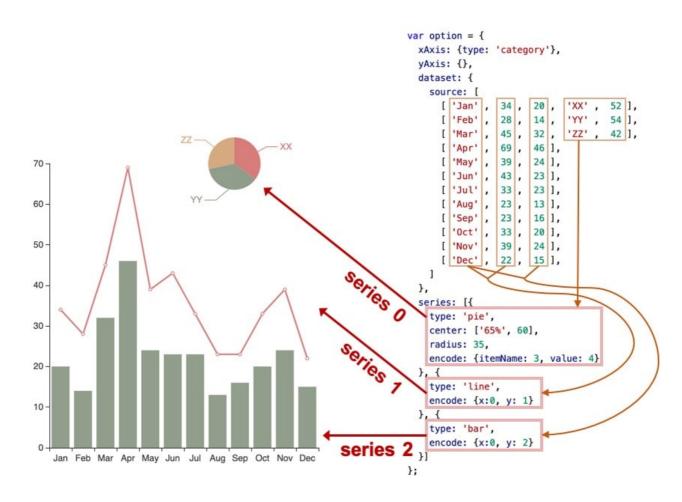


# 案例: 多系列混合

```
</style>
 </head>
 <body>
   <div id="chart"></div>
   <script>
     const chartDom = document.getElementById('chart')
     const chart = echarts.init(chartDom)
     const option = {
       xAxis: {
         data: ['一季度', '二季度', '三季度', '四季度']
       },
       yAxis: {},
       series: [{
         type: 'pie',
         center: ['65%', 60],
         radius: 35,
         data: [{
           name: '分类1', value: 50
         }, {
            name: '分类2', value: 60
         }, {
           name: '分类3', value: 55
         }, {
           name: '分类4', value: 70
         }]
       }, {
         type: 'line',
         data: [100, 112, 96, 123]
       }, {
         type: 'bar',
         data: [79, 81, 88, 72]
       }]
     }
     chart.setOption(option)
   </script>
 </body>
</html>
```

#### ECharts 4.0 新特性: dataset

ECharts 4 开始支持了数据集(dataset)组件用于单独的数据集声明,从而数据可以单独管理,被多个组件复用,并且可以自由指定数据到视觉的映射。这一特性能将逻辑和数据分离,带来更好的复用,并易于理解。

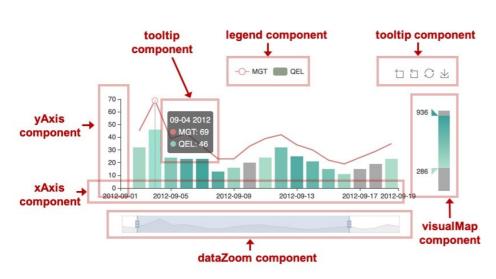


# 案例: dataset 移植

```
</style>
 </head>
 <body>
   <div id="chart"></div>
   <script>
     const chartDom = document.getElementById('chart')
     const chart = echarts.init(chartDom)
     const option = {
       xAxis: {
         type: 'category'
       },
       yAxis: {},
       dataset: {
         source: [
            ['一季度', 79, 100, '分类1', 50],
            ['二季度', 81, 112, '分类2', 60],
            ['三季度', 88, 96, '分类3', 55],
            ['四季度', 72, 123, '分类4', 70],
         ]
       },
       series: [{
         type: 'pie',
         center: ['65%', 60],
         radius: 35,
         encode: { itemName: 3, value: 4 }
       }, {
         type: 'line',
         encode: { x: 0, y: 2 }
       }, {
         type: 'bar',
         encode: { x: 0, y: 1 }
       }]
     }
     chart.setOption(option)
   </script>
 </body>
</html>
```

### ECharts 基本概念: 组件

ECharts 中除了绘图之外其他部分,都可抽象为「组件」。例如,ECharts 中至少有这些组件: xAxis(直角坐标系 X 轴)、yAxis(直角坐标系 Y 轴)、grid(直角坐标系底板)、angleAxis(极坐标系角度轴)...



```
var option = {
  legend: {...},
  toolbox: {...},
  tooltip: {...},
  dataZoom: [{...}, {...}],
  visualMap: {...},
  xAxis: [{...}],
  yAxis: [{...}],
  grid: [{...}],
  dataset: {
   source: [...]
  series: [{
   type: 'line',
  }, {
   type: 'bar',
 }]
};
```

案例: 各种组件

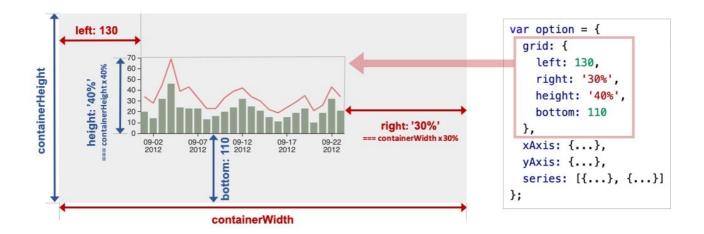
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <script
src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/echarts@4.7.0/dist/echarts.min.js
"></script>
    <style>
      #chart {
        width: 800px;
        height: 400px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div id="chart"></div>
    <script>
      const chartDom = document.getElementById('chart')
      const chart = echarts.init(chartDom)
      const option = {
```

```
title: {
 text: '数据可视化',
  subtext: '慕课网数据可视化体系课'
},
xAxis: {
 type: 'category'
},
yAxis: {},
legend: {
  data: [{
   name: '分类',
   // 强制设置图形为圆。
   icon: 'circle',
   // 设置文本为红色
   textStyle: {
     color: 'red'
   }
  }, '折线图', '柱状图'],
  left: 100
},
toolbox: {
 feature: {
   dataZoom: {
     yAxisIndex: 'none'
   },
    restore: {},
   saveAsImage: {}
 }
},
dataZoom: [{
 show: true,
 start: 30,
 end: 70
}],
dataset: {
  source: [
    ['一季度', 79, 100, '分类1', 50],
    ['二季度', 81, 112, '分类2', 60],
    ['三季度', 88, 96, '分类3', 55],
    ['四季度', 72, 123, '分类4', 70],
 ]
},
```

```
grid: [{
          left: 50,
          top: 70
        }],
        series: [{
          name: '分类',
          type: 'pie',
          center: ['65%', 60],
          radius: 35,
          encode: { itemName: 3, value: 4 }
        }, {
          name: '折线图',
          type: 'line',
          encode: { x: 0, y: 2 }
        }, {
          name: '柱状图',
          type: 'bar',
          encode: { x: 0, y: 1 }
        }]
     }
      chart.setOption(option)
    </script>
 </body>
</html>
```

# ECharts 基本概念: 定位

大多数组件都提供了定位属性,我们可以采用类似 CSS absolute 的定位属性来控制组件的位置,下面这个案例可以通过修改 grid 组件定位来控制图表的位置



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <script
src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/echarts@4.7.0/dist/echarts.min.js
"></script>
    <style>
      #chart {
        width: 800px;
        height: 400px;
        margin-top: 10px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div>
      top: <input type="text" id="top">
      left: <input type="text" id="left">
      right: <input type="text" id="right">
      bottom: <input type="text" id="bottom">
    </div>
    <div id="chart"></div>
    <script>
      let _left = 0
      let _top = 0
      let _bottom = 0
      let _right = 0
      const topInput = document.getElementById('top')
      const leftInput = document.getElementById('left')
      const bottomInput = document.getElementById('bottom')
      const rightInput = document.getElementById('right')
      const chartDom = document.getElementById('chart')
      const chart = echarts.init(chartDom)
      function addInputEvent(dom, key) {
        dom.addEventListener('input', function(e) {
          value = e.target.value
          switch(key) {
            case 'top':
              _top = value
```

```
break
      case 'left':
       _left = value
       break
     case 'bottom':
       _{bottom} = value
       break
     case 'right':
       _right = value
       break
    }
    render()
 })
}
function render() {
  const option = {
    title: {
     text: '数据可视化',
     subtext: '慕课网数据可视化体系课'
    },
    xAxis: {
    type: 'category'
    },
    yAxis: {},
    dataset: {
      source: [
        ['一季度', 79, 100, '分类1', 50],
        ['二季度', 81, 112, '分类2', 60],
        ['三季度', 88, 96, '分类3', 55],
        ['四季度', 72, 123, '分类4', 70],
     ]
    },
    grid: [{
     left: _left,
     top: _top,
     right: _right,
     bottom: _bottom
    }],
    series: [{
     name: '折线图',
     type: 'line',
     encode: { x: 0, y: 2 }
```

```
}]
        }
        chart.setOption(option)
      }
     window.onload = function() {
        topInput.value = _top
        leftInput.value = _left
        bottomInput.value = _bottom
        rightInput.value = _right
        addInputEvent(topInput, 'top')
        addInputEvent(leftInput, 'left')
        addInputEvent(bottomInput, 'bottom')
        addInputEvent(rightInput, 'right')
        render()
     }
    </script>
 </body>
</html>
```

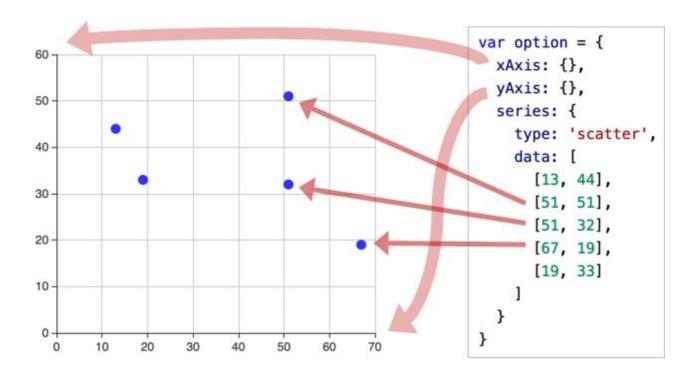
### ECharts 基本概念: 坐标系

很多系列,例如 line(折线图)、bar(柱状图)、scatter(散点图)、heatmap(热力图)等等,需要运行在"坐标系"上。坐标系用于布局这些图,以及显示数据的刻度等等。例如 ECharts 中至少支持这些坐标系: 直角坐标系、极坐标系、地理坐标系(GEO)、单轴坐标系、日历坐标系等。其他一些系列,例如 pie(饼图)、tree(树图)等等,并不依赖坐标系,能独立存在。还有一些图,例如 graph(关系图)等,既能独立存在,也能布局在坐标系中,依据用户的设定而来。

一个坐标系,可能由多个组件协作而成。我们以最常见的直角坐标系来举例。直角坐标系中,包括有 xAxis(直角坐标系 X 轴)、yAxis(直角坐标系 Y 轴)、grid(直角坐标系底板)三种组件。xAxis、yAxis 被 grid 自动引用并组织起来,共同工作。

## 案例: 散点图

我们来看下图,这是最简单的使用直角坐标系的方式: 只声明了 xAxis、yAxis 和一个 scatter(散点图系列),ECharts 会为它们创建 grid 并进行关联:

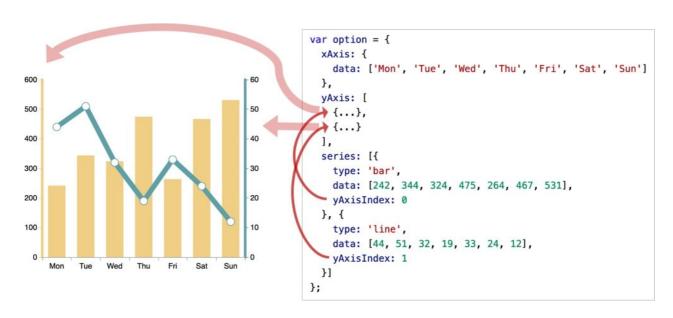


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <script
src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/echarts@4.7.0/dist/echarts.min.js
"></script>
    <style>
      #chart {
        width: 800px;
        height: 400px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div id="chart"></div>
    <script>
      const chartDom = document.getElementById('chart')
      const chart = echarts.init(chartDom)
      const option = {
        xAxis: {},
        yAxis: {},
        dataset: {
          source: [
            [13, 44],
```

```
[51, 51],
      [51, 32],
      [67, 19],
      [19, 33]
      ]
    },
    series: [{
      type: 'scatter',
      encode: { x: 0, y: 1 }
    }]
    }
    chart.setOption(option)
    </script>
    </body>
    </html>
```

### 案例: 双坐标系

再来看下图,两个 yAxis,共享了一个 xAxis。两个 series,也共享了这个 xAxis,但是分别使用不同的 yAxis,使用 yAxisIndex 来指定它自己使用的是哪个 yAxis:



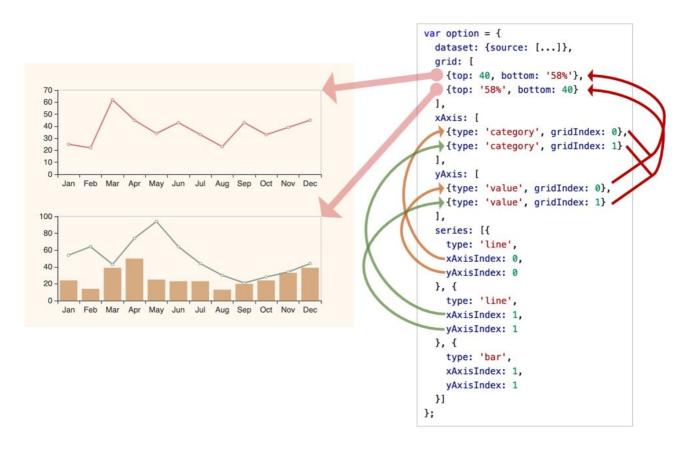
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<script
src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/echarts@4.7.0/dist/echarts.min.js
"></script>
    <style>
      #chart {
        width: 800px;
        height: 400px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div id="chart"></div>
    <script>
      const chartDom = document.getElementById('chart')
      const chart = echarts.init(chartDom)
      const option = {
        legend: {},
        tooltip: {},
        xAxis: {
          type: 'category'
        },
        yAxis: [{
          min: 0,
          max: 100
        }, {
          min: 0,
          max: 100
        }],
        dataset: {
          source: [
            ['product', '2012', '2013', '2014', '2015'],
            ['Matcha Latte', 41.1, 30.4, 65.1, 53.3],
            ['Milk Tea', 86.5, 92.1, 85.7, 83.1]
          ]
        },
        series: [
          { type: 'bar', seriesLayoutBy: 'row', yAxisIndex: 0 },
          { type: 'line', seriesLayoutBy: 'row', yAxisIndex: 1 }
        ]
      chart.setOption(option)
    </script>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

## 案例: 多坐标系

再来看下图,一个 ECharts 实例中,有多个 grid,每个 grid 分别有 xAxis、yAxis,他们使用 xAxisIndex、yAxisIndex、gridIndex 来指定引用关系:



```
}
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div id="chart"></div>
    <script>
      const chartDom = document.getElementById('chart')
      const chart = echarts.init(chartDom)
      const option = {
        legend: {},
        tooltip: {},
        xAxis: [{
          type: 'category',
          gridIndex: 0
        }, {
          type: 'category',
          gridIndex: 1
        }],
        yAxis: [{
          gridIndex: 0
        }, {
          gridIndex: 1
        }],
        dataset: {
          source: [
            ['product', '2012', '2013', '2014', '2015'],
            ['Matcha Latte', 41.1, 30.4, 65.1, 53.3],
            ['Milk Tea', 86.5, 92.1, 85.7, 83.1],
            ['Cheese Cocoa', 24.1, 67.2, 79.5, 86.4]
          ]
        },
        grid: [{
          bottom: '55%'
        }, {
          top: '55%'
        }],
        series: [
          // 这几个系列会在第一个直角坐标系中,每个系列对应到 dataset 的每一
行。
          { type: 'bar', seriesLayoutBy: 'row' },
          { type: 'bar', seriesLayoutBy: 'row' },
          { type: 'bar', seriesLayoutBy: 'row' },
```