The JFreeChart Class Library

Version 1.0.0-pre1

Developer Guide

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 What is JFreeChart?

1.1.1 Overview

JFreeChart is a free chart library for the Java(tm) platform. It is designed for use in applications, applets, servlets and JSP. JFreeChart is distributed with complete source code subject to the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public Licence (see Appendix B for details).

1.1.2 Features

JFreeChart can generate pie charts, bar charts (regular and stacked, with an optional 3D-effect), line charts, scatter plots, time series charts (including moving averages, high-low-open-close charts and candlestick plots), Gantt charts,
meter charts (dial, compass and thermometer), symbol charts, wind plots, combination charts and more.

Additional features include:

- data is accessible from any implementation of the defined interfaces;
- export to PNG and JPEG;
- export to any format with a Graphics2D implementation including:
  - PDF via iText (http://www.lowagie.com/iText/);
  - SVG via Batik (http://xml.apache.org/batik/);
- tool tips;
- interactive zooming;
- chart mouse events;
- annotations;
- HTML image map generation;
- works in applications, servlets, JSP (thanks to the Cewolf project\(^1\)) and applets;
- distributed with complete source code subject to the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License (LGPL);

JFreeChart is written entirely in Java, and should run on any implementation of the Java 2 platform (JDK 1.2.2 or later).

1.1.3 Home Page

The JFreeChart home page can be found at:

http://www.jfree.org/jfreechart/index.php

Here you will find all the latest information about JFreeChart, including sample charts, download links, Javadocs, a discussion forum and more.

\(^1\)See http://cewolf.sourceforge.net for details.
1.2 This Document

1.2.1 Versions

Two versions of this document are available:

- a free version, the “JFreeChart Installation Guide”, is available from the JFreeChart home page, and contains chapters up to and including the instructions for installing JFreeChart and running the demo.

- a premium version, the “JFreeChart Developer Guide”, is available only to those that have paid for it, and includes additional tutorial chapters and reference documentation for the JFreeChart classes.

1.2.2 Disclaimer

Please note that I have put in considerable effort to ensure that the information in this document is up-to-date and accurate, but I cannot guarantee that it does not contain errors. You must use this document at your own risk or not use it at all.

1.3 Acknowledgements

JFreeChart contains code and ideas from many people. At the risk of missing someone out, I would like to thank the following people for contributing to the project:

1.4 Comments and Suggestions

If you have any comments or suggestions regarding this document, please send e-mail to: david.gilbert@object-refinery.com
Chapter 2

Sample Charts

2.1 Introduction

This section shows some sample charts created using JFreeChart. It is intended to give a reasonable overview of the types of charts that JFreeChart can generate. For other examples, please run the demo application included in the JFreeChart distribution:

```
java -jar jfreechart-1.0.0-pre1-demo.jar
```

The complete source code for the demo application is available to purchasers of the JFreeChart Developer Guide.

2.2 Pie Charts

JFreeChart can create pie charts using any data that conforms to the PieDataset interface. Figure 2.1 shows a simple pie chart.

Individual pie sections can be “exploded”, as shown in figure 2.2.

You can also display pie charts with a 3D effect, as shown in figure 2.3.

At the current time it is not possible to explode sections of the 3D pie chart.
CHAPTER 2. SAMPLE CHARTS

Figure 2.1: A simple pie chart

Figure 2.2: A pie chart with an “exploded” section
Figure 2.3: A pie chart drawn with a 3D effect
2.3 Bar Charts

A range of bar charts can be created with JFreeChart, using any data that conforms to the `CategoryDataset` interface. Figure 2.4 shows a bar chart with a vertical orientation.

![Figure 2.4: A vertical bar chart](image)

Bar charts can be displayed with a 3D effect as shown in figure 2.5.

![Figure 2.5: A bar chart with 3D effect](image)

Another variation, the waterfall chart, is shown in figure 2.6.
Figure 2.6: A waterfall chart
2.4 Line Chart

The line chart can be generated using the same `CategoryDataset` that is used for the bar charts—figure 2.7 shows an example.

![Figure 2.7: A line chart](image)
2.5 XY Plots

A third type of dataset, the *XYDataset*, is used to generate a range of chart types.

The standard *XY plot* has numerical x and y axes. By default, lines are drawn between each data point—see figure 2.8.

![Figure 2.8: A line chart](image)

Scatter plots can be drawn by drawing a shape at each data point, rather than connecting the points with lines—an example is shown in figure 2.9.

![Figure 2.9: A scatter plot](image)
2.6 Time Series Charts

JFreeChart supports *time series charts*, as shown in figure 2.10.

![Time Series Demo 1](image1.png)

*Figure 2.10: A time series chart*

It is straightforward to add a moving average line to a time series chart—see figure 2.11 for an example.

![Time Series Demo 8](image2.png)

*Figure 2.11: A time series chart with a moving average*
CHAPTER 2. SAMPLE CHARTS

Using a HighLowDataset (an extension of XYDataset) you can display high-low-open-close data, see figure 2.12 for an example.

Figure 2.12: A high-low-open-close chart

2.7 Histograms

Histograms can be generated using an IntervalXYDataset (another extension of XYDataset), see figure 2.13 for an example.

Figure 2.13: A histogram
2.8 Area Charts

You can generate an area chart for data in a CategoryDataset or an XYDataset. Figure 2.14 shows an example.

![Area Chart](image)

*Figure 2.14: An area chart*

JFreeChart also supports the creation of stacked area charts as shown in figure 2.15.

![Stacked Area Chart](image)

*Figure 2.15: A stacked area chart*

2.9 Difference Chart

A difference chart highlights the difference between two series (see figure 2.16). A second example, shown in figure 2.17 shows how a date axis can be used for the range values.
Figure 2.16: A difference chart

Figure 2.17: A difference chart with times on the range axis
2.10 Step Chart

A step chart displays numerical data as a sequence of “steps”—an example is shown in figure 2.18.

Figure 2.18: A step chart

Step charts are generated from data in an *XYDataset*. 
2.11 Gantt Chart

_Gantt charts_ can be generated using data from an `IntervalCategoryDataset`, as shown in figure 2.19.

![Figure 2.19: A Gantt chart](image)

Another example, showing subtasks and progress indicators, is shown in figure 2.20.

![Figure 2.20: A Gantt chart with progress indicators](image)
2.12 Multiple Axis Charts

JFreeChart has support for charts with multiple axes. Figure 2.21 shows a price-volume chart that demonstrates this feature.

This feature is supported by the CategoryPlot and XYPlot classes. Figure 2.22 shows an example with four range axes.
2.13 Combined and Overlaid Charts

JFreeChart supports combined and overlaid charts. Figure 2.23 shows a line chart overlaid on top of a bar chart.

![Figure 2.23: An overlaid chart](image)

It is possible to combine several charts that share a common domain axis, as shown in figure 2.24.

![Figure 2.24: A chart with a combined domain](image)

In a similar way, JFreeChart can combine several charts that share a common range axis, see figure 2.25.
2.14 Future Development

JFreeChart is free software,\(^1\) so anyone can extend it and add new features to it. Already, more than 80 developers from around the world have contributed code back to the JFreeChart project. It is likely that many more chart types will be developed in the future as developers modify JFreeChart to meet their requirements. Check the JFreeChart home page regularly for announcements and other updates:

http://www.jfree.org/jfreechart/index.php

And if you would like to contribute code to the project, please join in...

\(^1\)See http://www.fsf.org
Chapter 3

Downloading and Installing JFreeChart

3.1 Introduction

This section contains instructions for downloading, unpacking, and (optionally) recompiling JFreeChart. Also included are instructions for running the JFreeChart demonstration application, and generating the Javadoc HTML files from the JFreeChart source code.

3.2 Download

You can download the latest version of JFreeChart from:

http://www.jfree.org/jfreechart/index.php

There are two versions of the JFreeChart download:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File:</th>
<th>Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jfreechart-1.0.0-pre1.tar.gz</td>
<td>JFreeChart for Linux/Unix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jfreechart-1.0.0-pre1.zip</td>
<td>JFreeChart for Windows.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The two files contain the same source code. The main difference is that all the text files in the zip download have been recoded to have both carriage return and line-feed characters at the end of each line.

JFreeChart uses the JCommon class library (currently version 1.0.0-pre1). The JCommon runtime jar file is included in the JFreeChart download, but if you require the source code (recommended) then you should also download JCommon from:

http://www.jfree.org/jcommon/index.php

There is a separate PDF document for JCommon, which includes full instructions for downloading and unpacking the files.
CHAPTER 3. DOWNLOADING AND INSTALLING JFREECHART  37

3.3 Unpacking the Files

After downloading JFreeChart, you need to unpack the files. You should move the download file to a convenient directory—when you unpack JFreeChart, a new subdirectory (jfreechart-1.0.0-pre1) will be created in the same location as the zip or tar.gz archive file.

3.3.1 Unpacking on Linux/Unix

To extract the files from the download on Linux/Unix, enter the following command:

```
tar xzvf jfreechart-1.0.0-pre1.tar.gz
```

This will extract all the source, run-time and documentation files for JFreeChart into a new directory called jfreechart-1.0.0-pre1.

3.3.2 Unpacking on Windows

To extract the files from the download on Windows, enter the following command:

```
jar -xvf jfreechart-1.0.0-pre1.zip
```

This will extract all the source, run-time and documentation files for JFreeChart into a new directory called jfreechart-1.0.0-pre1.

3.3.3 The Files

The top-level directory (jfreechart-1.0.0-pre1) contains the files and directories listed in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File/Directory:</th>
<th>Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ant</td>
<td>A directory containing an Ant build.xml script. You can use this script to rebuild JFreeChart from the source code included in the distribution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHANGELOG.txt</td>
<td>A log of changes made to JFreeChart since the previous release.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>checkstyle</td>
<td>A directory containing several Checkstyle property files. These define the coding conventions used in the JFreeChart source code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jfreechart-1.0.0-pre1.jar</td>
<td>The JFreeChart runtime jar file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jfreechart-1.0.0-pre1-demo.jar</td>
<td>A runnable jar file containing demo applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lib</td>
<td>A directory containing libraries used by JFreeChart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>licence-LGPL.txt</td>
<td>The GNU LGPL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>README.txt</td>
<td>Important information - read this first!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source</td>
<td>A directory containing the source code for JFreeChart.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You should spend some time familiarising yourself with the files included in the download. In particular, you should always read the README.txt file.

### 3.4 Running the Demonstration Applications

A demonstration application is included in the distribution that shows a wide range of charts that can be generated with JFreeChart. To run the demo, type the following command:

```java
java -jar jfreechart-1.0.0-pre1-demo.jar
```

The source code for the demo application is not included in the JFreeChart distribution, but is available to download separately when you purchase the JFreeChart Developer Guide.

### 3.5 Compiling the Source

To recompile the JFreeChart classes, you can use the Ant build.xml file included in the distribution. Change to the ant directory and type:

```bash
ant compile
```

This will recompile all the necessary source files and recreate the JFreeChart run-time jar file.

To run the script requires that you have Ant 1.5.1 (or later) installed on your system, to find out more about Ant visit:

```http
http://ant.apache.org/
```

### 3.6 Generating the Javadoc Documentation

The JFreeChart source code contains extensive Javadoc comments. You can use the javadoc tool to generate HTML documentation files directly from the source code.

To generate the documentation, use the javadoc target in the Ant build.xml script:

```bash
ant javadoc
```

This will create a javadoc directory containing all the Javadoc HTML files, inside the main jfreechart-1.0.0-pre1 directory.
Chapter 4

Using JFreeChart

4.1 Overview

This section presents a simple introduction to JFreeChart, intended for new users of JFreeChart.

4.2 Creating Your First Chart

4.2.1 Overview

Creating charts with JFreeChart is a three step process. You need to:

- create a dataset containing the data to be displayed in the chart;
- create a JFreeChart object that will be responsible for drawing the chart;
- draw the chart to some output target (often, but not always, a panel on the screen);

To illustrate the process, we describe a sample application (First.java) that produces the pie chart shown in figure 4.1. Each of the three steps outlined above is described, along with sample code, in the following sections.

4.2.2 The Data

Step one requires us to create a dataset for our chart. This can be done easily using the DefaultPieDataset class, as follows:

```java
// create a dataset...
DefaultPieDataset dataset = new DefaultPieDataset();
dataset.setValue("Category 1", 43.2);
dataset.setValue("Category 2", 27.9);
dataset.setValue("Category 3", 79.5);
```
CHAPTER 4. USING JFREECHART

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Figure 4.1: A pie chart created using First.java

Note that JFreeChart can create pie charts using data from any class that implements the PieDataset interface. The DefaultPieDataset class (used above) provides a convenient implementation of this interface, but you are free to develop an alternative dataset implementation if you want to.¹

4.2.3 Creating a Pie Chart

Step two concerns how we will present the dataset created in the previous section. We need to create a JFreeChart object that can draw a chart using the data from our pie dataset. We will use the ChartFactory class, as follows:

```java
// create a chart...
JFreeChart chart = ChartFactory.createPieChart(
    "Sample Pie Chart",
    dataset,
    true, // legend?
    true, // tooltips?
    false // URLs?
);
```

Notice how we have passed a reference to the dataset to the factory method. JFreeChart keeps a reference to this dataset so that it can obtain data later on when it is drawing the chart.

The chart that we have created uses default settings for most attributes. There are many ways to customise the appearance of charts created with JFreeChart, but in this example we will just accept the defaults.

¹This is similar in concept to the way that Swing’s JTable class obtains data via theTableModel interface. In fact, this was the inspiration for using interfaces to define the datasets for JFreeChart.
CHAPTER 4. USING JFREECHART

4.2.4 Displaying the Chart

The final step is to display the chart somewhere. JFreeChart is very flexible about where it draws charts, thanks to its use of the Graphics2D class.

For now, let’s display the chart in a frame on the screen. The ChartFrame class contains the machinery (a ChartPanel) required to display charts:

// create and display a frame...
ChartFrame frame = new ChartFrame("Test", chart);
frame.pack();
frame.setVisible(true);

And that’s all there is to it...

4.2.5 The Complete Program

Here is the complete program, so that you can see which packages you need to import and the order of the code fragments given in the preceding sections:

import org.jfree.chart.ChartFactory;
import org.jfree.chart.ChartFrame;
import org.jfree.chart.JFreeChart;
import org.jfree.data.general.DefaultPieDataset;

public class First {

    /**
     * The starting point for the demo.
     * *
     * @param args ignored.
     */
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // create a dataset...
        DefaultPieDataset dataset = new DefaultPieDataset();
        dataset.setValue("Category 1", 43.2);
        dataset.setValue("Category 2", 27.9);
        dataset.setValue("Category 3", 79.5);

        // create a chart...
        JFreeChart chart = ChartFactory.createPieChart("Sample Pie Chart",
                dataset, true, // legend?
                true, // tooltips?
                false // URLs?
        );

        // create and display a frame...
        ChartFrame frame = new ChartFrame("First", chart);
        frame.pack();
        frame.setVisible(true);
    }
}

Hopefully this has convinced you that it is not difficult to create and display charts with JFreeChart. Of course, there is much more to learn...
Chapter 5

Bar Charts

5.1 Introduction

This section describes the bar charts that can be created with JFreeChart. Most bar charts are created using data obtained via the CategoryDataset interface (it is also possible to use the IntervalXYDataset interface, but more on that later).

5.2 A Bar Chart

5.2.1 Overview

A bar chart is created using data from a CategoryDataset, and represents each data item as a bar where the length of the bar is equal to the data value. This section presents a sample application that generates the chart shown in figure 5.1.

![Bar Chart Demo](image)

*Figure 5.1: A sample bar chart*
The full source code (BarChartDemo1.java) for this demo is available for download from the same URL as the JFreeChart Developer Guide.

5.2.2 The Dataset

The first step in generating the chart is to create a dataset. You can use any class that implements the CategoryDataset interface—for the example, we have used the DefaultCategoryDataset class (included in the JFreeChart distribution):

```java
/**
 * Returns a sample dataset.
 *
 * @return The dataset.
 */
private CategoryDataset createDataset() {
    // row keys...
    String series1 = "First";
    String series2 = "Second";
    String series3 = "Third";
    // column keys...
    String category1 = "Category 1";
    String category2 = "Category 2";
    String category3 = "Category 3";
    String category4 = "Category 4";
    String category5 = "Category 5";
    // create the dataset...
    DefaultCategoryDataset dataset = new DefaultCategoryDataset();
    dataset.addValue(1.0, series1, category1);
    dataset.addValue(4.0, series1, category2);
    dataset.addValue(3.0, series1, category3);
    dataset.addValue(5.0, series1, category4);
    dataset.addValue(5.0, series1, category5);
    dataset.addValue(5.0, series2, category1);
    dataset.addValue(7.0, series2, category2);
    dataset.addValue(6.0, series2, category3);
    dataset.addValue(8.0, series2, category4);
    dataset.addValue(4.0, series2, category5);
    dataset.addValue(4.0, series3, category1);
    dataset.addValue(3.0, series3, category2);
    dataset.addValue(2.0, series3, category3);
    dataset.addValue(3.0, series3, category4);
    dataset.addValue(6.0, series3, category5);
    return dataset;
}
```

Notice that we have used String objects as the row and column keys for the data values. You can use any class that implements the Comparable interface as the keys for your data values.
5.2.3 Constructing the Chart

The `createBarChart()` method in the `ChartFactory` class provides a convenient way to create the chart:

```java
// create the chart...
JFreeChart chart = ChartFactory.createBarChart(
    "Bar Chart Demo", // chart title
    "Category", // domain axis label
    "Value", // range axis label
    dataset, // data
    PlotOrientation.VERTICAL,
    true, // include legend
    true, // tooltips?
    false // URLs?
);
```

This method constructs a `JFreeChart` object with a title, legend, and plot with appropriate axes, renderer and tooltip generator. The `dataset` is the one created in the previous section.

5.2.4 Customising the Chart

The chart will be initialised using default settings for most attributes. You are, of course, free to modify any of the settings to change the appearance of your chart. In this example, several attributes are modified:

- the chart background color;
- the “auto tick units” on the range axis (so that the tick labels always display integer values);
- gradient paint is used for the series colors;

Changing the chart’s background color is simple, because this is an attribute maintained by the `JFreeChart` class:

```java
// set the background color for the chart...
chart.setBackgroundPaint(new Color(0xBBBBBD));
```

To change other attributes, we first need to obtain a reference to the `CategoryPlot` object used by the chart:

```java
CategoryPlot plot = chart.getCategoryPlot();
```

The range axis is modified so that the tick units are always integers:

```java
// change the auto tick unit selection to integer units only...
NumberAxis rangeAxis = (NumberAxis) plot.getRangeAxis();
rangeAxis.setStandardTickUnits(TickUnits.createIntegerTickUnits());
```

---

1 Take a look at the source code for this method, if you are interested to know how the bar chart is constructed from the components (axes, plots, renderers etc.) in the JFreeChart library.
The bar renderer is modified so that bar outlines are not drawn, and \texttt{GradientPaint} instances are used for the series colors:

```java
// disable bar outlines...
BarRenderer renderer = (BarRenderer) plot.getRenderer();
renderer.setDrawBarOutline(false);

// set up gradient paints for series...
GradientPaint gp0 = new GradientPaint(0.0f, 0.0f, Color.blue,
0.0f, 0.0f, Color.lightGray);
GradientPaint gp1 = new GradientPaint(0.0f, 0.0f, Color.green,
0.0f, 0.0f, Color.lightGray);
GradientPaint gp2 = new GradientPaint(0.0f, 0.0f, Color.red,
0.0f, 0.0f, Color.lightGray);
renderer.setSeriesPaint(0, gp0);
renderer.setSeriesPaint(1, gp1);
renderer.setSeriesPaint(2, gp2);
```

Refer to the source code, Javadoc API documentation or elsewhere in this document for details of the other customisations that you can make to a bar plot.

### 5.2.5 The Complete Program

The code for the demonstration application is presented in full, complete with the import statements. You should find this code included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution.

```java
/* ------------------
* BarChartDemo1.java
* ------------------
* (C) Copyright 2002-2004, by Object Refinery Limited.
* /
* package demo;
import java.awt.Color;
import java.awt.Dimension;
import java.awt.GradientPaint;
import javax.swing.JPanel;
import org.jfree.chart.ChartFactory;
import org.jfree.chart.ChartPanel;
import org.jfree.chart.JFreeChart;
import org.jfree.chart.axis.CategoryAxis;
import org.jfree.chart.axis.CategoryLabelPositions;
import org.jfree.chart.axis.NumberAxis;
import org.jfree.chart.plot.CategoryPlot;
import org.jfree.chart.plot.PlotOrientation;
import org.jfree.chart.renderer.category.BarRenderer;
import org.jfree.data.category.CategoryDataset;
import org.jfree.data.category.DefaultCategoryDataset;
import org.jfree.ui.ApplicationFrame;
import org.jfree.ui.RefineryUtilities;
/***/
```
CHAPTER 5. BAR CHARTS

* A simple demonstration application showing how to create a bar chart.
*/
public class BarChartDemo1 extends ApplicationFrame {

    /**
     * Creates a new demo instance.
     * @param title the frame title.
     */
    public BarChartDemo1(String title) {
        super(title);
        CategoryDataset dataset = createDataset();
        JFreeChart chart = createChart(dataset);
        ChartPanel chartPanel = new ChartPanel(chart);
        chartPanel.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(500, 270));
        setContentPane(chartPanel);
    }

    /**
     * Returns a sample dataset.
     * @return The dataset.
     */
    private static CategoryDataset createDataset() {
        // row keys...
        String series1 = "First";
        String series2 = "Second";
        String series3 = "Third";
        // column keys...
        String category1 = "Category 1";
        String category2 = "Category 2";
        String category3 = "Category 3";
        String category4 = "Category 4";
        String category5 = "Category 5";
        // create the dataset...
        DefaultCategoryDataset dataset = new DefaultCategoryDataset();
        dataset.addValue(1.0, series1, category1);
        dataset.addValue(4.0, series1, category2);
        dataset.addValue(3.0, series1, category3);
        dataset.addValue(5.0, series1, category4);
        dataset.addValue(5.0, series1, category5);
        dataset.addValue(5.0, series2, category1);
        dataset.addValue(7.0, series2, category2);
        dataset.addValue(6.0, series2, category3);
        dataset.addValue(8.0, series2, category4);
        dataset.addValue(4.0, series2, category5);
        dataset.addValue(4.0, series3, category1);
        dataset.addValue(3.0, series3, category2);
        dataset.addValue(2.0, series3, category3);
        dataset.addValue(3.0, series3, category4);
        dataset.addValue(6.0, series3, category5);
        return dataset;
    }

    /**
     * Creates a sample chart.
     * @param dataset the dataset.
     */
    private static JFreeChart createChart(CategoryDataset dataset) {
        // Other code...
    }
}
private static JFreeChart createChart(CategoryDataset dataset) {

    // create the chart...
    JFreeChart chart = ChartFactory.createBarChart(
            "Bar Chart Demo", // chart title
            "Category", // domain axis label
            "Value", // range axis label
            dataset, // dataset.
            PlotOrientation.VERTICAL, // orientation
            true, // include legend
            true, // tooltips?
            false // URLs?
    );

    // NOW DO SOME OPTIONAL CUSTOMISATION OF THE CHART...

    // set the background color for the chart...
    chart.setBackgroundPaint(Color.white);

    // get a reference to the plot for further customisation...
    CategoryPlot plot = chart.getCategoryPlot();
    plot.setBackgroundPaint(Color.lightGray);
    plot.setDomainGridlinePaint(Color.white);
    plot.setDomainGridlinesVisible(true);
    plot.setRangeGridlinePaint(Color.white);

    // set the range axis to display integers only...
    final NumberAxis rangeAxis = (NumberAxis) plot.getRangeAxis();
    rangeAxis.setStandardTickUnits(NumberAxis.createIntegerTickUnits());

    // disable bar outlines...
    BarRenderer renderer = (BarRenderer) plot.getRenderer();
    renderer.setDrawBarOutline(false);

    // set up gradient paints for series...
    GradientPaint gp0 = new GradientPaint(
            0.0f, 0.0f, Color.blue,
            0.0f, 0.0f, new Color(0, 0, 64)
    );
    GradientPaint gp1 = new GradientPaint(
            0.0f, 0.0f, Color.green,
            0.0f, 0.0f, new Color(0, 64, 0)
    );
    GradientPaint gp2 = new GradientPaint(
            0.0f, 0.0f, Color.red,
            0.0f, 0.0f, new Color(64, 0, 0)
    );
    renderer.setSeriesPaint(0, gp0);
    renderer.setSeriesPaint(1, gp1);
    renderer.setSeriesPaint(2, gp2);

    CategoryAxis domainAxis = plot.getDomainAxis();
    domainAxis.setCategoryLabelPositions(
            CategoryLabelPositions.createUpRotationLabelPositions(Math.PI / 6.0)
    );

    return chart;
}

/**
 * Creates a panel for the demo (used by SuperDemo.java).
 * @return A panel.
 */
CHAPTER 5. BAR CHARTS

5.3 Customising Bar Charts

This section describes some of the methods you can use to customise the appearance of bar charts.

5.3.1 Bar Colors

You can customise the colors used in a bar chart in the same way that you would for most other chart types. You need to obtain a reference to the renderer (the object responsible for drawing the bars in the chart) and set the series colors there:

```java
CategoryPlot plot = chart getCategoryPlot();
BarRenderer renderer = (BarRenderer) plot.getRenderer();
renderer.setSeriesPaint(0, Color.red);
renderer.setSeriesPaint(1, Color.green);
renderer.setSeriesPaint(2, Color.blue);
```

The `setSeriesPaint()` method is defined in the `AbstractRenderer` class.

5.3.2 Bar Spacing

JFreeChart allows you to configure the way that bars are distributed along the category axis. There are settings for:

- the margin before the start of the first category;
• the margin between categories;
• the margin after the end of the last category;
• the gap between bars within a category;

The first three items are configured using the `CategoryAxis`:

```java
CategoryPlot plot = chart.getCategoryPlot();
CategoryAxis axis = plot.getDomainAxis();
axis.setLowerMargin(0.02); // two percent
axis.setCategoryMargin(0.10); // ten percent
axis.setUpperMargin(0.02); // two percent
```

All of the margins are specified as a percentage of the length of the category axis, to allow for the fact that JFreeChart can draw charts at varying sizes. Note that the percentage for the category margin specifies the total margin for all the categories—if \( N \) is the number of categories, the margin is allocated over \( N - 1 \) gaps between the categories.

The spacing between bars within a category is not controlled by the axis—instead, it is dealt with by the `BarRenderer`.

```java
BarRenderer renderer = (BarRenderer) plot.getRenderer();
renderer.setItemMargin(0.15); // fifteen percent
```

As with the category margin, the item margin is the total margin for all the “intra-category” gaps in the chart. If there are \( M \) series in the chart, and \( N \) categories, then there will be \( N \times (M - 1) \) gaps.

A final point to note—the bar widths are dynamically calculated to fill the remaining space after the various margins have been allocated. If is not possible to specify fixed bar widths in JFreeChart.
Chapter 6

Line Charts

6.1 Introduction

This section describes the line charts that can be created with JFreeChart. It is possible to create line charts using data from either the CategoryDataset interface or the XYDataset interface.

6.2 A Line Chart Based On A Category Dataset

6.2.1 Overview

A line chart based on a CategoryDataset simply connects each (category, value) data item using straight lines. This section presents a sample application that generates the following chart shown in figure 6.1.

![Line Chart Demo](image)

*Figure 6.1: A sample line chart*
CHAPTER 6. LINE CHARTS

The full source code for this demo (LineChartDemo1.java) is available for download with the JFreeChart Developer Guide.

6.2.2 The Dataset

The first step in generating the chart is, as always, to create a dataset. In the example, the DefaultCategoryDataset class is used:

```java
defaultcategorydataset dataset = new defaultcategorydataset();
dataset.addValue(212, "Classes", "JDK 1.0");
dataset.addValue(504, "Classes", "JDK 1.1");
dataset.addValue(1820, "Classes", "SDK 1.2");
dataset.addValue(1842, "Classes", "SDK 1.3");
dataset.addValue(2991, "Classes", "SDK 1.4");
```

Note that you can use any implementation of the CategoryDataset interface as your dataset.

6.2.3 Constructing the Chart

The `createLineChart()` method in the ChartFactory class provides a convenient way to create the chart. Here is the code:

```java
// create the chart...
jfreechart chart = chartfactory.createLineChart(
    "Java Standard Class Library", // chart title
    "Release", // domain axis label
    "Class Count", // range axis label
    dataset, // data
    plotorientation.VERTICAL, // orientation
    false, // include legend
    true, // tooltips
    false // urls
);`

This method constructs a JFreeChart object with a title, no legend, and plot with appropriate axes, renderer and tooltip generator. The dataset is the one created in the previous section.

6.2.4 Customising the Chart

The chart will be initialised using default settings for most attributes. You are, of course, free to modify any of the settings to change the appearance of your chart. In this example, we customise the chart in the following ways:

- two subtitles are added to the chart;
- the chart background color is set to white;
- the plot background color is set to light gray;
- the gridline color is changed to white;
- the range axis is modified to display integer values only;
• the renderer is modified to fill shapes with white.

The first subtitle is added at the default position (below the main title):

```java
chart.addSubtitle(new TextTitle("Number of Classes By Release"));
```

The next subtitle takes a little extra code, to change the font, place it at the bottom of the chart, and align it to the right side:

```java
TextTitle source = new TextTitle(
    "Source: Java In A Nutshell (4th Edition) " +
    "by David Flanagan (O'Reilly)"
); source.setFont(new Font("SansSerif", Font.PLAIN, 10));
source.setPosition(RectangleEdge.BOTTOM);
source.setHorizontalAlignment(HorizontalAlignment.RIGHT);
chart.addSubtitle(source);
```

Changing the chart’s background color is simple, because this is an attribute maintained by the JFreeChart class:

```java
chart.setBackgroundPaint(Color.white);
```

To change other attributes, we first need to obtain a reference to the CategoryPlot object used by the chart:

```java
CategoryPlot plot = (CategoryPlot) chart.getPlot();
```

To set the background color for the plot, and change the gridline color:

```java
plot.setBackgroundPaint(Color.lightGray);
plot.setRangeGridlinePaint(Color.white);
```

The plot is responsible for drawing the data and axes on the chart. Some of this work is delegated to a renderer, which you can access via the getRenderer() method. The renderer maintains most of the attributes that relate to the appearance of the data items within the chart.

```java
LineAndShapeRenderer renderer = (LineAndShapeRenderer) plot.getRenderer(); renderer.setShapesVisible(true);
renderer.setDrawOutlines(true); renderer.setUseFillPaint(true);
```

The plot also manages the chart’s axes. In the example, the range axis is modified so that it only displays integer values for the tick labels:

```java
// change the auto tick unit selection to integer units only...
NumberAxis rangeAxis = (NumberAxis) plot.getRangeAxis();
rangeAxis.setStandardTickUnits(NumberAxis.createIntegerTickUnits());
```

There are many other ways to customise the chart. Please refer to the reference section of this document, the API documentation and the source code for details of the methods available.
6.2.5 The Complete Program

The code for the demonstration application is presented in full, complete with the import statements. The source code is available for download from the same location as the JFreeChart Developer Guide.

```java
/* -------------------
 * LineChartDemo1.java
 * -------------------
 * (C) Copyright 2002-2005, by Object Refinery Limited.
 */

package demo;
import java.awt.Color;
import java.awt.Dimension;
import java.awt.Font;
import javax.swing.JPanel;
import org.jfree.chart.ChartFactory;
import org.jfree.chart.ChartPanel;
import org.jfree.chart.JFreeChart;
import org.jfree.chart.axis.NumberAxis;
import org.jfree.chart.plot.CategoryPlot;
import org.jfree.chart.plot.PlotOrientation;
import org.jfree.chart.renderer.category.LineAndShapeRenderer;
import org.jfree.chart.title.TextTitle;
import org.jfree.data.category.CategoryDataset;
import org.jfree.data.category.DefaultCategoryDataset;
import org.jfree.ui.ApplicationFrame;
import org.jfree.ui.HorizontalAlignment;
import org.jfree.ui.RectangleEdge;
import org.jfree.ui.RefineryUtilities;

/**
 * A simple demonstration application showing how to create a line chart using
 * data from a CategoryDataset.
 */
public class LineChartDemo1 extends ApplicationFrame {

    /**
     * Creates a new demo.
     *
     * @param title the frame title.
     */
    public LineChartDemo1(String title) {
        super(title);
        Object dataset = createDataset();
        JFreeChart chart = createChart(dataset);
        ChartPanel chartPanel = new ChartPanel(chart);
        chartPanel.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(500, 270));
        setContentPane(chartPanel);
    }

    /**
     * Creates a sample dataset.
     *
     * @return The dataset.
     */
    private static CategoryDataset createDataset() {
        DefaultCategoryDataset dataset = new DefaultCategoryDataset();
        dataset.addValue(212, "Classes", "JDK 1.0");
        dataset.addValue(504, "Classes", "JDK 1.1");
        dataset.addValue(1520, "Classes", "SDK 1.2");
        dataset.addValue(1842, "Classes", "SDK 1.3");
    }
}```
private static JFreeChart createChart(CategoryDataset dataset) {
    // create the chart...
    JFreeChart chart = ChartFactory.createLineChart(
        "Java Standard Class Library", // chart title
        "Release", // domain axis label
        "Class Count", // range axis label
        dataset, // data
        PlotOrientation.VERTICAL, // orientation
        false, // include legend
        true, // tooltips
        false // urls
    );

    chart.addSubtitle(new TextTitle("Number of Classes By Release"));
    TextTitle source = new TextTitle(
        "Source: Java In A Nutshell (4th Edition) " + "by David Flanagan (O'Reilly)"
    );
    source.setFont(new Font("SansSerif", Font.PLAIN, 10));
    source.setPosition(RectangleEdge.BOTTOM);
    source.setHorizontalAlignment(HorizontalAlignment.RIGHT);
    chart.addSubtitle(source);

    chart.setBackgroundPaint(Color.white);
    CategoryPlot plot = (CategoryPlot) chart.getPlot();
    plot.setBackgroundPaint(Color.lightGray);
    plot.setRangeGridlinePaint(Color.white);

    // customise the range axis...
    NumberAxis rangeAxis = (NumberAxis) plot.getRangeAxis();
    rangeAxis.setStandardTickUnits(NumberAxis.createIntegerTickUnits());

    // customise the renderer...
    LineAndShapeRenderer renderer = (LineAndShapeRenderer) plot.getRenderer();
    renderer.setShapesVisible(true);
    renderer.setDrawOutlines(true);
    renderer.setUseFillPaint(true);
    renderer.setFillPaint(Color.white);

    return chart;
}

/**
 * Creates a panel for the demo (used by SuperDemo.java).
 * @return A panel.
 */
public static JPanel createDemoPanel() {
    JFreeChart chart = createChart(createDataset());
    return new ChartPanel(chart);
}

/**
 * Starting point for the demonstration application.
 */
public static void main(String[] args) {
    LineChartDemo1 demo = new LineChartDemo1("Line Chart Demo");
    demo.pack();
    RefineryUtilities.centerFrameOnScreen(demo);
    demo.setVisible(true);
}


CHAPTER 6. LINE CHARTS

6.3 A Line Chart Based On An XYDataset

6.3.1 Overview

A line chart based on an XYDataset connects each \((x, y)\) point with a straight line. This section presents a sample application that generates the chart shown in figure 6.2.

![Figure 6.2: A sample line chart using an XYPlot](image)

The complete source code (LineChartDemo2.java) is available to download with the JFreeChart Developer Guide.

6.3.2 The Dataset

For this chart, an XYSeriesCollection is used as the dataset (you can use any implementation of the XYDataset interface). For the purposes of the self-contained demo, we create this dataset in code, as follows:

```java
XYSeries series1 = new XYSeries("First");
series1.add(1.0, 1.0);
series1.add(2.0, 4.0);
series1.add(3.0, 3.0);
series1.add(4.0, 5.0);
series1.add(5.0, 5.0);
series1.add(6.0, 7.0);
series1.add(7.0, 7.0);
series1.add(8.0, 8.0);

XYSeries series2 = new XYSeries("Second");
series2.add(1.0, 5.0);
series2.add(2.0, 7.0);
series2.add(3.0, 6.0);
series2.add(4.0, 8.0);
series2.add(5.0, 4.0);
series2.add(6.0, 4.0);
series2.add(7.0, 2.0);
series2.add(8.0, 1.0);

XYSeries series3 = new XYSeries("Third");
```
CHAPTER 6. LINE CHARTS

```java
series3.add(3.0, 4.0);
series3.add(4.0, 3.0);
series3.add(5.0, 2.0);
series3.add(6.0, 3.0);
series3.add(7.0, 6.0);
series3.add(8.0, 3.0);
series3.add(9.0, 4.0);
series3.add(10.0, 3.0);

XYSeriesCollection dataset = new XYSeriesCollection();
dataset.addSeries(series1);
dataset.addSeries(series2);
dataset.addSeries(series3);
return dataset;
```

Notice how each series has x-values (not just y-values) that are independent from the other series. The dataset will also accept `null` in place of a y-value. When a `null` value is encountered, no connecting line is drawn, resulting in a discontinuous line for the series.

### 6.3.3 Constructing the Chart

The `createXYLineChart()` method in the `ChartFactory` class provides a convenient way to create the chart:

```java
JFreeChart chart = ChartFactory.createXYLineChart(
    "Line Chart Demo 2", // chart title
    "X", // x axis label
    "Y", // y axis label
    dataset, // data
    PlotOrientation.VERTICAL,
    true, // include legend
    true, // tooltips
    false // urls
);
```

This method constructs a `JFreeChart` object with a title, legend and plot with appropriate axes and renderer. The `dataset` is the one created in the previous section. The chart is created with a legend, and tooltips are enabled (URLs are disabled—these are only used in the creation of HTML image maps).

### 6.3.4 Customising the Chart

The chart will be initialised using default settings for most attributes. You are, of course, free to modify any of the settings to change the appearance of your chart. In this example, several attributes are modified:

- the chart background color;
- the plot background color;
- the axis offsets;
- the color of the domain and range gridlines;
CHAPTER 6. LINE CHARTS

- the renderer is modified to draw shapes as well as lines;
- the tick unit collection for the range axis, so that the tick values always display integer values;

Changing the chart’s background color is simple:

```java
// set the background color for the chart...
chart.setBackgroundPaint(Color.white);
```

Changing the plot background color, the axis offsets, and the color of the grid-lines, requires a reference to the plot. The cast to `XYPlot` is required so that we can access methods specific to this type of plot:

```java
// get a reference to the plot for further customisation...
XYPlot plot = (XYPlot) chart.getPlot();
plot.setBackgroundPaint(Color.lightGray);
plot.setAxisOffset(new RectangleInsets(5.0, 5.0, 5.0, 5.0));
plot.setDomainGridlinePaint(Color.white);
plot.setRangeGridlinePaint(Color.white);
```

The renderer is modified to display filled shapes in addition to the default lines:

```java
XYLineAndShapeRenderer renderer = (XYLineAndShapeRenderer) plot.getRenderer();
renderer.setShapesVisible(true);
renderer.setShapesFilled(true);
```

The final modification is a change to the range axis. We change the default collection of tick units (which allow fractional values) to an integer-only collection:

```java
// change the auto tick unit selection to integer units only...
NumberAxis rangeAxis = (NumberAxis) plot.getRangeAxis();
rangeAxis.setStandardTickUnits(NumberAxis.createIntegerTickUnits());
```

Refer to the source code, Javadoc API documentation or elsewhere in this document for details of the other customisations that you can make to an `XYPlot`.

6.3.5 The Complete Program

The code for the demonstration application is presented here in full, complete with the import statements:

```java
/* -------------------
* LineChartDemo2.java
* -------------------
* (C) Copyright 2002-2005, by Object Refinery Limited.
*
*/
package demo;
import java.awt.Color;
import javax.swing.JPanel;
import org.jfree.chart.ChartFactory;
import org.jfree.chart.ChartPanel;
import org.jfree.chart.JFreeChart;
import org.jfree.chart.axis.NumberAxis;
```
import org.jfree.chart.plot.PlotOrientation;
import org.jfree_chart.plot.XYPlot;
import org.jfree.chart.renderer.xy.XYLineAndShapeRenderer;
import org.jfree.data.xy.XYDataset;
import org.jfree.data.xy.XYSeries;
import org.jfree.data.xy.XYSeriesCollection;
import org.jfree.ui.ApplicationFrame;
import org.jfree.ui.RectangleInsets;
import org.jfree.ui.RefineryUtilities;

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import org.jfree.chart.plot.PlotOrientation;
import org.jfree.chart.plot.XYPlot;
import org.jfree.chart.renderer.xy.XYLineAndShapeRenderer;
import org.jfree.data.xy.XYDataset;
import org.jfree.data.xy.XYSeries;
import org.jfree.data.xy.XYSeriesCollection;
import org.jfree.ui.ApplicationFrame;
import org.jfree.ui.RectangleInsets;
import org.jfree.ui.RefineryUtilities;

/**
 * A simple demonstration application showing how to create a line chart using
 * data from an XYDataset.
 * 
 * IMPORTANT NOTE: THIS DEMO IS DOCUMENTED IN THE JFREECHART DEVELOPER GUIDE.
 * DO NOT MAKE CHANGES WITHOUT UPDATING THE GUIDE ALSO!!
 */
public class LineChartDemo2 extends ApplicationFrame {

/**
 * Creates a new demo.
 * @param title the frame title.
 */
public LineChartDemo2(String title) {
    super(title);
    XYDataset dataset = createDataset();
    JFreeChart chart = createChart(dataset);
    ChartPanel chartPanel = new ChartPanel(chart);
    chartPanel.setPreferredSize(new java.awt.Dimension(500, 270));
    setContentPane(chartPanel);
}

/**
 * Creates a sample dataset.
 * @return a sample dataset.
 */
private static XYDataset createDataset() {
    XYSeries series1 = new XYSeries("First");
    series1.add(1.0, 1.0);
    series1.add(2.0, 4.0);
    series1.add(3.0, 3.0);
    series1.add(4.0, 5.0);
    series1.add(5.0, 5.0);
    series1.add(6.0, 7.0);
    series1.add(7.0, 7.0);
    series1.add(8.0, 8.0);
    XYSeries series2 = new XYSeries("Second");
    series2.add(1.0, 1.0);
    series2.add(2.0, 7.0);
    series2.add(3.0, 6.0);
    series2.add(4.0, 8.0);
    series2.add(5.0, 4.0);
    series2.add(6.0, 4.0);
    series2.add(7.0, 2.0);
    series2.add(8.0, 1.0);
    XYSeries series3 = new XYSeries("Third");
    series3.add(3.0, 4.0);
    series3.add(4.0, 3.0);
    series3.add(5.0, 2.0);
    series3.add(6.0, 3.0);
    series3.add(7.0, 6.0);
}
series3.add(8.0, 3.0);
series3.add(9.0, 4.0);
series3.add(10.0, 3.0);

XYSeriesCollection dataset = new XYSeriesCollection();
dataset.addSeries(series1);
dataset.addSeries(series2);
dataset.addSeries(series3);
return dataset;
}

/**
 * Creates a chart.
 *
 * @param dataset the data for the chart.
 *
 * @return a chart.
 */
private static JFreeChart createChart(XYDataset dataset) {

    // create the chart...
    JFreeChart chart = ChartFactory.createXYLineChart(
            "Line Chart Demo 2", // chart title
            "X", // x axis label
            "Y", // y axis label
            dataset, // data
            PlotOrientation.VERTICAL,
            true, // include legend
            true, // tooltips
            false // urls
    );

    // HOW DO SOME OPTIONAL CUSTOMISATION OF THE CHART...
    chart.setBackgroundPaint(Color.white);

    // get a reference to the plot for further customisation...
    XYPlot plot = (XYPlot) chart.getPlot();
    plot.setBackgroundPaint(Color.lightGray);
    plot.setAxisOffset(new RectangleInsets(5.0, 5.0, 5.0, 5.0));
    plot.setDomainGridlinePaint(Color.white);
    plot.setRangeGridlinePaint(Color.white);
    XYLineAndShapeRenderer renderer = (XYLineAndShapeRenderer) plot.getRenderer();
    renderer.setShapesVisible(true);
    renderer.setShapesFilled(true);

    // change the auto tick unit selection to integer units only...
    NumberAxis rangeAxis = (NumberAxis) plot.getRangeAxis();
    rangeAxis.setStandardTickUnits(NumberAxis.createIntegerTickUnits());

    // OPTIONAL CUSTOMISATION COMPLETED.
    return chart;
}

/**
 * Creates a panel for the demo (used by SuperDemo.java).
 *
 * @return A panel.
 */
public static JPanel createDemoPanel() {
    JFreeChart chart = createChart(createDataset());
    return new ChartPanel(chart);
}
*/
* Starting point for the demonstration application.
* 
* @param args ignored.
* */
public static void main(String[] args) {
    LineChartDemo2 demo = new LineChartDemo2("Line Chart Demo 2");
    demo.pack();
    RefineryUtilities.centerFrameOnScreen(demo);
    demo.setVisible(true);
}
}
Chapter 7

Time Series Charts

7.1 Introduction

Time series charts are very similar to line charts, except that the values on the domain axis are dates rather than numbers. This section describes how to create time series charts with JFreeChart.

7.2 Time Series Charts

7.2.1 Overview

A time series chart is really just a line chart using data obtained via the XYDataset interface (see the example in the previous section). The difference is that the x-values are displayed as dates on the domain axis. This section presents a sample application that generates the chart shown in figure 7.1.

![Figure 7.1: A time series chart](image-url)
The complete source code (TimeSeriesDemo1.java) for this example is available for download with the JFreeChart Developer Guide.

### 7.2.2 Dates or Numbers?

Time series charts are created using data from an `XYDataset`. This interface doesn’t have any methods that return dates, so how does JFreeChart create time series charts?

The x-values returned by the dataset are `double` primitives, but the values are interpreted in a special way—they are assumed to represent the number of milliseconds since midnight, 1 January 1970 (the encoding used by the `java.util.Date` class).

A special axis class (`DateAxis`) converts from milliseconds to dates and back again as necessary, allowing the axis to display tick labels formatted as dates.

### 7.2.3 The Dataset

For the demo chart, a `TimeSeriesCollection` is used as the dataset (you can use any implementation of the `XYDataset` interface):

```java
TimeSeries s1 = new TimeSeries("L&G European Index Trust", Month.class);
s1.add(new Month(2, 2001), 181.8);
s1.add(new Month(3, 2001), 167.3);
s1.add(new Month(4, 2001), 153.8);
s1.add(new Month(5, 2001), 167.6);
s1.add(new Month(6, 2001), 158.8);
s1.add(new Month(7, 2001), 148.3);
s1.add(new Month(8, 2001), 153.9);
s1.add(new Month(9, 2001), 142.7);
s1.add(new Month(10, 2001), 123.2);
s1.add(new Month(11, 2001), 131.8);
s1.add(new Month(12, 2001), 139.6);
s1.add(new Month(1, 2002), 142.9);
s1.add(new Month(2, 2002), 138.7);
s1.add(new Month(3, 2002), 137.3);
s1.add(new Month(4, 2002), 143.9);
s1.add(new Month(5, 2002), 139.8);
s1.add(new Month(6, 2002), 137.0);
s1.add(new Month(7, 2002), 132.8);

TimeSeries s2 = new TimeSeries("L&G UK Index Trust", Month.class);
s2.add(new Month(2, 2001), 129.6);
s2.add(new Month(3, 2001), 123.2);
s2.add(new Month(4, 2001), 117.2);
s2.add(new Month(5, 2001), 124.1);
s2.add(new Month(6, 2001), 122.6);
s2.add(new Month(7, 2001), 119.2);
s2.add(new Month(8, 2001), 116.6);
s2.add(new Month(9, 2001), 112.7);
s2.add(new Month(10, 2001), 101.5);
s2.add(new Month(11, 2001), 106.1);
s2.add(new Month(12, 2001), 110.3);
s2.add(new Month(1, 2002), 111.7);
s2.add(new Month(2, 2002), 111.0);
s2.add(new Month(3, 2002), 109.6);
s2.add(new Month(4, 2002), 113.2);
s2.add(new Month(5, 2002), 111.6);
s2.add(new Month(6, 2002), 108.8);
```
In the example, the series contain monthly data. However, the `TimeSeries` class can be used to represent values observed at other intervals (annual, daily, hourly etc).

### 7.2.4 Constructing the Chart

The `createTimeSeriesChart()` method in the `ChartFactory` class provides a convenient way to create the chart:

```java
JFreeChart chart = ChartFactory.createTimeSeriesChart(
    "Legal & General Unit Trust Prices", // title
    "Date", // x-axis label
    "Price Per Unit", // y-axis label
    dataset, // data
true, // create legend?
true, // generate tooltips?
false // generate URLs?
);
```

This method constructs a `JFreeChart` object with a title, legend and plot with appropriate axes and renderer. The `dataset` is the one created in the previous section.

### 7.2.5 Customising the Chart

The chart will be initialised using default settings for most attributes. You are, of course, free to modify any of the settings to change the appearance of your chart. In this example, several attributes are modified:

- the renderer is changed to display series shapes at each data point, in addition to the lines between data points;

- a date format override is set for the domain axis;

Modifying the renderer requires a couple of steps to obtain a reference to the renderer and then cast it to a `XYLineAndShapeRenderer`:

```java
XYItemRenderer r = plot.getRenderer();
if (r instanceof XYLineAndShapeRenderer) {
    XYLineAndShapeRenderer renderer = (XYLineAndShapeRenderer) r;
    renderer.setDefaultShapesVisible(true);
    renderer.setDefaultShapesFilled(true);
}
```

In the final customisation, a date format override is set for the domain axis.

```java
DateAxis axis = (DateAxis) plot.getDomainAxis();
axis.setDateFormatOverride(new SimpleDateFormat("MMM-yyyy"));
```

When this is set, the axis will continue to “auto-select” a `DateTickUnit` from the collection of standard tick units, but it will ignore the formatting from the tick unit and use the override format instead.
7.2.6 The Complete Program

The code for the demonstration application is presented in full, complete with the import statements:

```java
/* -------------------
 * TimeSeriesDemo.java
 * -------------------
 * (C) Copyright 2002-2005, by Object Refinery Limited.
 */

package demo;

import java.awt.Color;
import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
import javax.swing.JPanel;
import org.jfree.chart.ChartFactory;
import org.jfree.chart.ChartPanel;
import org.jfree.chart.JFreeChart;
import org.jfree.chart.axis.DateAxis;
import org.jfree.chart.plot.XYPlot;
import org.jfree.chart.renderer.xy.XYItemRenderer;
import org.jfree.chart.renderer.xy.XYLineAndShapeRenderer;
import org.jfree.data.time.Month;
import org.jfree.data.time.TimeSeries;
import org.jfree.data.time.TimeSeriesCollection;
import org.jfree.data.xy.XYDataset;
import org.jfree.ui.ApplicationFrame;
import org.jfree.ui.RectangleInsets;
import org.jfree.ui.RefineryUtilities;

/**
 * An example of a time series chart. For the most part, default settings are
 * used, except that the renderer is modified to show filled shapes (as well as
 * lines) at each data point.
 * <p>
 * IMPORTANT NOTE: THIS DEMO IS DOCUMENTED IN THE JFREECHART DEVELOPER GUIDE.
 * DO NOT MAKE CHANGES WITHOUT UPDATING THE GUIDE ALSO!!
 */
public class TimeSeriesDemo1 extends ApplicationFrame {

    /**
     * A demonstration application showing how to create a simple time series
     * chart. This example uses monthly data.
     * <p>
     * @param title the frame title.
     */
    public TimeSeriesDemo1(String title) {
        super(title);
        XYDataset dataset = createDataset();
        JFreeChart chart = createChart(dataset);
        ChartPanel chartPanel = new ChartPanel(chart);
        chartPanel.setPreferredSize(new java.awt.Dimension(500, 270));
        chartPanel.setMouseZoomable(true, false);
        setContentPane(chartPanel);
    }
```

```
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/**
 * Creates a chart.
 *
 * @param dataset a dataset.
 *
 * @return A chart.
 */
private static JFreeChart createChart(XYDataset dataset) {
    JFreeChart chart = ChartFactory.createTimeSeriesChart(
        "Legal & General Unit Trust Prices", // title
        "Date", // x-axis label
        "Price Per Unit", // y-axis label
        dataset, // data
        true, // create legend?
        true, // generate tooltips?
        false // generate URLs?
    );
    chart.setBackgroundPaint(Color.white);
    XYPlot plot = (XYPlot) chart.getPlot();
    plot.setBackgroundPaint(Color.lightGray);
    plot.setDomainGridlinePaint(Color.white);
    plot.setRangeGridlinePaint(Color.white);
    plot.setAxisOffset(new RectangleInsets(5.0, 5.0, 5.0, 5.0));
    plot.setDomainCrosshairVisible(true);
    plot.setRangeCrosshairVisible(true);
    XYItemRenderer r = plot.getRenderer();
    if (r instanceof XYLineAndShapeRenderer) {
        XYLineAndShapeRenderer renderer = (XYLineAndShapeRenderer) r;
        renderer.setDefaultShapesVisible(true);
        renderer.setDefaultShapesFilled(true);
    }
    DateAxis axis = (DateAxis) plot.getDomainAxis();
    axis.setDateFormatOverride(new SimpleDateFormat("MMM-yyyy"));
    return chart;
}

/**
 * Creates a dataset, consisting of two series of monthly data.
 *
 * @return the dataset.
 */
private static XYDataset createDataset() {
    TimeSeries s1 = new TimeSeries("L&G European Index Trust", Month.class);
    s1.add(new Month(2, 2001), 181.8);
    s1.add(new Month(3, 2001), 167.3);
    s1.add(new Month(4, 2001), 153.9);
    s1.add(new Month(5, 2001), 167.6);

    return s1;
}
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s1.add(new Month(6, 2001), 158.8);
s1.add(new Month(7, 2001), 148.3);
s1.add(new Month(8, 2001), 153.9);
s1.add(new Month(9, 2001), 142.7);
s1.add(new Month(10, 2001), 123.2);
s1.add(new Month(11, 2001), 131.8);
s1.add(new Month(12, 2001), 139.6);
s1.add(new Month(1, 2002), 142.9);
s1.add(new Month(2, 2002), 138.7);
s1.add(new Month(3, 2002), 137.3);
s1.add(new Month(4, 2002), 143.9);
s1.add(new Month(5, 2002), 139.8);
s1.add(new Month(6, 2002), 137.0);
s1.add(new Month(7, 2002), 132.8);

TimeSeries s2 = new TimeSeries("L&G UK Index Trust", Month.class);
s2.add(new Month(2, 2001), 129.6);
s2.add(new Month(3, 2001), 123.2);
s2.add(new Month(4, 2001), 117.2);
s2.add(new Month(5, 2001), 124.1);
s2.add(new Month(6, 2001), 122.6);
s2.add(new Month(7, 2001), 119.2);
s2.add(new Month(8, 2001), 116.5);
s2.add(new Month(9, 2001), 112.7);
s2.add(new Month(10, 2001), 101.5);
s2.add(new Month(11, 2001), 106.1);
s2.add(new Month(12, 2001), 110.3);
s2.add(new Month(1, 2002), 111.7);
s2.add(new Month(2, 2002), 111.0);
s2.add(new Month(3, 2002), 109.6);
s2.add(new Month(4, 2002), 113.2);
s2.add(new Month(5, 2002), 111.6);
s2.add(new Month(6, 2002), 108.8);
s2.add(new Month(7, 2002), 101.6);

TimeSeriesCollection dataset = new TimeSeriesCollection();
dataset.addSeries(s1);
dataset.addSeries(s2);

dataset.setDomainIsPointsInTime(true);
return dataset;
}

/**
 * Creates a panel for the demo (used by SuperDemo.java).
 * @return A panel.
 */
public static JPanel createDemoPanel() {
    JFreeChart chart = createChart(createDataset());
    return new ChartPanel(chart);
}

/**
 * Starting point for the demonstration application.
 */
public static void main(String[] args) {
    TimeSeriesDemo1 demo = new TimeSeriesDemo1("Time Series Demo 1");
    demo.pack();
    RefineryUtilities.centerFrameOnScreen(demo);
    demo.setVisible(true);
}
}
Chapter 8

Customising Charts

8.1 Introduction

JFreeChart has been designed to be highly customisable. There are many attributes that you can set to change the default appearance of your charts. In this section, some common techniques for customising charts are presented.

8.2 Chart Attributes

8.2.1 Overview

At the highest level, you can customise the appearance of your charts using methods in the JFreeChart class. This allows you to control:

- the chart border;
- the chart title and sub-titles;
- the background color and/or image;
- the rendering hints that are used to draw the chart, including whether or not anti-aliasing is used;

These items are described in the following sections.

8.2.2 The Chart Border

JFreeChart can draw a border around the outside of a chart. By default, no border is drawn, but you can change this using the setBorderVisible() method. The color and line-style for the border are controlled by the setBorderPaint() and setBorderStroke() methods.

Note: if you are displaying your chart inside a ChartPanel, then you might prefer to use the border facilities provided by Swing.
8.2.3 The Chart Title

A chart has one title that can appear at the top, bottom, left or right of the chart (you can also add subtitles—see the next section). The title is an instance of `TextTitle`. You can obtain a reference to the title using the `getTitle()` method:

```java
TextTitle title = chart.getTitle();
```

To modify the title text (without changing the font or position):

```java
chart.setTitle("A Chart Title");
```

The placement of the title at the top, bottom, left or right of the chart is controlled by a property of the title itself. To move the title to the bottom of the chart:

```java
chart.getTitle().setPosition(RectangleEdge.BOTTOM);
```

If you prefer to have no title on your chart, you can set the title to `null`.

8.2.4 Subtitles

A chart can have any number of subtitles. To add a sub-title to a chart, create a subtitle (any subclass of `Title`) and add it to the chart. For example:

```java
TextTitle subtitle1 = new TextTitle("A Subtitle");
chart.addSubtitle(subtitle1);
```

You can add as many sub-titles as you like to a chart, but keep in mind that as you add more sub-titles there will be less and less space available for drawing the chart.

To modify an existing sub-title, you need to get a reference to the sub-title. For example:

```java
Title subtitle = chart.getSubtitle(0);
```

You will need to cast the `Title` reference to an appropriate subclass before you can change its properties.

You can check the number of sub-titles using the `getSubtitleCount()` method.

8.2.5 Setting the Background Color

You can use the `setBackgroundPaint()` method to set the background color for a chart.\(^1\) For example:

```java
chart.setBackgroundPaint(Color.blue);
```

You can use any implementation of the `Paint` interface, including the Java classes `Color`, `GradientPaint` and `TexturePaint`. For example:

\(^1\)You can also set the background color for the chart’s plot area, which has a slightly different effect—refer to the `Plot` class for details.
Paint p = new GradientPaint(0, 0, Color.white, 1000, 0, Color.green));
chart.setBackgroundPaint(p);

You can also set the background paint to `null`, which is recommended if you have specified a background image for your chart.

### 8.2.6 Using a Background Image

You can use the `setBackgroundImage()` method to set a background image for a chart.

```java
chart.setBackgroundImage(JFreeChart.INFO.getLogo());
```

By default, the image will be scaled to fit the area that the chart is being drawn into, but you can change this using the `setBackgroundImageAlignment()` method.

```java
chart.setBackgroundImageAlignment(Align.TOP_LEFT);
```

Using the `setBackgroundImageAlpha()` method, you can control the alpha-transparency for the image.

If you want an image to fill only the `data area` of your chart (that is, the area inside the axes), then you need to add a background image to the chart’s `Plot` (described later).

### 8.2.7 Rendering Hints

JFreeChart uses the Java2D API to draw charts. Within this API, you can specify `rendering hints` to fine tune aspects of the way that the rendering engine works.

JFreeChart allows you to specify the rendering hints to be passed to the Java2D API when charts are drawn—use the `setRenderingHints()` method.

As a convenience, a method is provided to turn anti-aliasing on or off. With anti-aliasing on, charts appear to be smoother but they take longer to draw:

```java
// turn on antialiasing...
chart.setAntialias(true);
```

By default, charts are drawn with anti-aliasing turned on.

### 8.3 Plot Attributes

#### 8.3.1 Overview

The `JFreeChart` class delegates a lot of the work in drawing a chart to the `Plot` class (or, rather, to a specific subclass of `Plot`). The `getPlot()` method in the `JFreeChart` class returns a reference to the plot being used by the chart.

```java
Plot plot = chart.getPlot();
```
You may need to cast this reference to a specific subclass of `Plot`, for example:
```java
CategoryPlot plot = chart.getCategoryPlot();
```
...or:
```java
XYPlot plot = chart.getXYPlot();
```
Note that these methods will throw a `ClassCastException` if the plot is not an appropriate class.

### 8.3.2 Which Plot Subclass?

How do you know which subclass of `Plot` is being used by a chart? As you gain experience with JFreeChart, it will become clear which charts use `CategoryPlot` and which charts use `XYPlot`. If in doubt, take a look in the `ChartFactory` class source code to see how each chart type is put together.

### 8.3.3 Setting the Background Paint

You can use the `setBackgroundPaint()` method to set the background color for a plot. For example:
```java
Plot plot = chart.getPlot();
plot.setBackgroundPaint(Color.white);
```
You can use any implementation of the `Paint` interface, including the Java classes `Color`, `GradientPaint` and `TexturePaint`. You can also set the background paint to `null`.

### 8.3.4 Using a Background Image

You can use the `setBackgroundImage()` method to set a background image for a plot:
```java
Plot plot = chart.getPlot();
plot.setBackgroundImage(JFreeChart.INFO.getLogo());
```
By default, the image will be scaled to fit the area that the plot is being drawn into. You can change this using the `setBackgroundImageAlignment()` method:
```java
plot.setBackgroundImageAlignment(Align.BOTTOM_RIGHT);
```
Use the `setBackgroundAlpha()` method to control the alpha-transparency used for the image.

If you prefer your image to fill the entire chart area, then you need to add a background image to the `JFreeChart` object (described previously).
8.4 Axis Attributes

Overview

The majority of charts created with JFreeChart have two axes, a domain axis and a range axis. Of course, there are some charts (for example, pie charts) that don’t have axes at all. For charts where axes are used, the Axis objects are managed by the plot.

8.4.1 Obtaining an Axis Reference

Before you can change the properties of an axis, you need to obtain a reference to the axis. The plot classes CategoryPlot and XYPlot both have methods getDomainAxis() and getRangeAxis().

These methods return a reference to a ValueAxis, except in the case of the CategoryPlot, where the domain axis is an instance of CategoryAxis.

```
// get an axis reference...
CategoryPlot plot = chart.getCategoryPlot();
CategoryAxis domainAxis = plot.getDomainAxis();

// change axis properties...
domainAxis.setLabel("Categories");
domainAxis.setLabelFont(someFont);
```

There are many different subclasses of the CategoryAxis and ValueAxis classes. Sometimes you will need to cast your axis reference to a more specific subclass, in order to access some of its attributes. For example, if you know that your range axis is a NumberAxis (and the range axis almost always is), then you can do the following:

```
XYPlot plot = chart.getXYPlot();
NumberAxis rangeAxis = (NumberAxis) plot.getRangeAxis();
rangeAxis.setAutoRange(false);
```

8.4.2 Setting the Axis Label

You can use the setLabel() method to change the axis label. If you would prefer not to have a label for your axis, just set it to null.

You can change the font, color and insets (the space around the outside of the label) with the methods setLabelFont(), setLabelPaint(), and setLabelInsets(), defined in the Axis class.

8.4.3 Rotating Axis Labels

When an axis is drawn at the left or right of a plot (a “vertical” axis), the label is automatically rotated by 90 degrees to minimise the space required. If you prefer to have the label drawn horizontally, you can change the label angle:
8.4.4 Hiding Tick Labels

To hide the tick labels for an axis:

```java
CategoryPlot plot = chart.getCategoryPlot();
ValueAxis axis = plot.getRangeAxis();
axis.setTickLabelsVisible(false);
```

For a `CategoryAxis`, `setTickLabelsVisible(false)` will hide the category labels.

8.4.5 Hiding Tick Marks

To hide the tick marks for an axis:

```java
XYPlot plot = chart.getXYPlot();
Axis axis = plot.getDomainAxis();
axis.setTickMarksVisible(false);
```

Category axes do not have tick marks.

8.4.6 Setting the Tick Size

By default, numerical and date axes automatically select a tick size so that the tick labels will not overlap. You can override this by setting your own tick unit using the `setTickUnit()` method.

Alternatively, for a `NumberAxis` or a `DateAxis` you can specify your own set of tick units from which the axis will automatically select an appropriate tick size. This is described in the following sections.

8.4.7 Specifying “Standard” Number Tick Units

In the `NumberAxis` class, there is a method `setStandardTickUnits()` that allows you to supply your own set of tick units for the “auto tick unit selection” mechanism.

One common application is where you have a number axis that should only display integers. In this case, you don’t want tick units of (say) 0.5 or 0.25. There is a (static) method in the `NumberAxis` class that returns a set of standard integer tick units:

```java
XYPlot plot = chart.getXYPlot();
NumberAxis axis = (NumberAxis) plot.getRangeAxis();
TickUnits units = NumberAxis.createIntegerTickUnits();
axis.setStandardTickUnits(units);
```

You are free to create your own `TickUnits` collection, if you want greater control over the standard tick units.
8.4.8 Specifying “Standard” Date Tick Units

Similar to the case in the previous section, the DateAxis class has a method setStandardTickUnits() that allows you to supply your own set of tick units for the “auto tick unit selection” mechanism.

The createStandardDateTickUnits() method returns the default collection for a DateAxis, but you are free to create your own TickUnits collection if you want greater control over the standard tick units.
Chapter 9

Dynamic Charts

9.1 Overview

To illustrate the use of JFreeChart for creating “dynamic” charts, this section presents a sample application that displays a frequently updating chart of JVM memory usage and availability.

![Figure 9.1: A dynamic chart demo](image)

9.2 Background

9.2.1 Event notification

JFreeChart uses an *event notification mechanism* that allows it to respond to changes to any component of the chart. For example, whenever a dataset is updated, a `DatasetChangeEvent` is sent to all listeners that are registered with the dataset. This triggers the following sequence of events:
• the plot (which registers itself with the dataset as a DatasetChangeListener) receives notification of the dataset change. It updates the axis ranges (if necessary) then passes on a PlotChangeEvent to all its registered listeners;

• the chart receives notification of the plot change event, and passes on a ChartChangeEvent to all its registered listeners;

• finally, for charts that are displayed in a ChartPanel, the panel will receive the chart change event. It responds by redrawing the chart—a complete redraw, not just the updated data.

A similar sequence of events happens for all changes to a chart or its subcomponents.

9.2.2 Performance

Regarding performance, you need to be aware that JFreeChart wasn’t designed specifically for generating real-time charts. Each time a dataset is updated, the ChartPanel reacts by redrawing the entire chart. Optimisations, such as only drawing the most recently added data point, are difficult to implement in the general case, even more so given the Graphics2D abstraction (in the Java2D API) employed by JFreeChart. This limits the number of “frames per second” you will be able to achieve with JFreeChart. Whether this will be an issue for you depends on your data, the requirements of your application, and your operating environment.

9.3 The Demo Application

9.3.1 Overview

The MemoryUsageDemo.java demonstration is included in the “premium demos” download available to purchasers of this document. You can obtain this from:


You will need to enter the username and password supplied with your original purchase of the JFreeChart Developer Guide.

9.3.2 Creating the Dataset

The dataset is created using two TimeSeries objects (one for the total memory and the other for the free memory) that are added to a single time series collection:

```java
// create two series that automatically discard data > 30 seconds old...
this.total = new TimeSeries("Total", Millisecond.class);
this.total.setHistoryCount(30000);
this.free = new TimeSeries("Free", Millisecond.class);
this.free.setHistoryCount(30000);
```
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```java
TimeSeriesCollection dataset = new TimeSeriesCollection();
dataset.addSeries(this.total);
dataset.addSeries(this.free);
```

The `historyCount` attribute for each time series is set to 30,000 milliseconds (or 30 seconds) so that whenever new data is added to the series, any observations that are older than 30 seconds are automatically discarded.

### 9.3.3 Creating the Chart

The chart creation (and customisation) follows the standard pattern for all charts. No special steps are required to create a dynamic chart, except that you should ensure that the axes have their `autoRange` attribute set to `true`. It also helps to retain a reference to the dataset used in the chart.

### 9.3.4 Updating the Dataset

In the demo, the dataset is updated by adding data to the two time series from a separate thread, managed by the following timer:

```java
class DataGenerator extends Timer implements ActionListener {
    DataGenerator(int interval) {
        super(interval, null);
        addActionListener(this);
    }

    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent event) {
        long f = Runtime.getRuntime().freeMemory();
        long t = Runtime.getRuntime().totalMemory();
        addTotalObservation(t);
        addFreeObservation(f);
    }
}
```

Note that JFreeChart does not yet use thread synchronisation between the chart drawing code and the dataset update code, so this approach is a little unsafe.

*One other point to note, at one point while investigating reports of a memory leak in JFreeChart, I left this demo running on a test machine for about six days. As the chart updates, you can see the effect of the garbage collector. Over the six day period, the total memory used remained constant while the free memory decreased as JFreeChart discarded temporary objects (garbage), and increased at the points where the garbage collector did its work.*

### 9.3.5 Source Code

For reference, here is the complete source code for the example:

```java
/* -------------------
 * MemoryUsageDemo.java
 * -------------------
 * (C) Copyright 2002-2005, by Object Refinery Limited.
 */
```
package demo;

import java.awt.BasicStroke;
import java.awt.BorderLayout;
import java.awt.Color;
import java.awt.Font;
import java.awt.event.ActionEvent;
import java.awt.event.ActionListener;
import java.awt.event.WindowAdapter;
import java.awt.event.WindowEvent;
import javax.swing.BorderFactory;
import javax.swing.JFrame;
import javax.swing.JPanel;
import javax.swing.Timer;
import org.jfree.chart.ChartPanel;
import org.jfree.chart.JFreeChart;
import org.jfree.chart.axis.DateAxis;
import org.jfree.chart.axis.NumberAxis;
import org.jfree.chart.plot.XYPlot;
import org.jfree.chart.renderer.xy.XYItemRenderer;
import org.jfree.chart.renderer.xy.XYLineAndShapeRenderer;
import org.jfree.data.time.Millisecond;
import org.jfree.data.time.TimeSeries;
import org.jfree.data.time.TimeSeriesCollection;
import org.jfree.ui.RectangleInsets;

/**
 * A demo application showing a dynamically updated chart that displays the
 * current JVM memory usage.
 * <p>
 * IMPORTANT NOTE: THIS DEMO IS DOCUMENTED IN THE JFREECHART DEVELOPER GUIDE.
 * DO NOT MAKE CHANGES WITHOUT UPDATING THE GUIDE ALSO!!
 */
public class MemoryUsageDemo extends JPanel {

    /** Time series for total memory used. */
    private TimeSeries total;

    /** Time series for free memory. */
    private TimeSeries free;

    /** Creates a new application. */
    * @param historyCount the history count (in milliseconds).
    */
    public MemoryUsageDemo(int historyCount) {
        super(new BorderLayout());

        // create two series that automatically discard data more than 30
        // seconds old...
        this.total = new TimeSeries("Total Memory", Millisecond.class);
        this.total.setHistoryCount(historyCount);
        this.free = new TimeSeries("Free Memory", Millisecond.class);
        this.free.setHistoryCount(historyCount);
        TimeSeriesCollection dataset = new TimeSeriesCollection();
        dataset.addSeries(this.total);
        dataset.addSeries(this.free);

        DateAxis domain = new DateAxis("Time");
        NumberAxis range = new NumberAxis("Memory");
        range.setTickLabelFont(new Font("SansSerif", Font.PLAIN, 12));
        domain.setLabelFont(new Font("SansSerif", Font.PLAIN, 14));
        domain.setTickLabelFont(new Font("SansSerif", Font.PLAIN, 12));

        // create a chart
        JFreeChart chart = new JFreeChart(new CategoryPlot());
        chart.getLegend().setFrame(new RectangleInsets(10, 10, 10, 10));

        // add it to the chart panel
        ChartPanel chartPanel = new ChartPanel(chart);
        chartPanel.setBorder(BorderFactory.createEmptyBorder(10, 10, 10, 10));
        chartPanel.setPreferredSize(new java.awt.Dimension(500, 200));

        // add the chart panel to the frame
        this.add(chartPanel, BorderLayout.CENTER);
    }

    // the main thread
    public void run() {
        // call the update method
        update();
        // update the chart periodically
        timer.start();
    }

    // the update method
    public void update() {
        // update the data source
        total.add(new TimeSeriesValue(), new Date());
        free.add(new TimeSeriesValue(), new Date());

        // update the chart
        chartPanel.repaint();
    }

    // the timer
    private Timer timer = new Timer(1000, new ActionListener() {
        public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
            update();
        }
    });

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // create a new application
        MemoryUsageDemo demo = new MemoryUsageDemo(30000);
        demo.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
        demo.setSize(640, 480);
        demo.setVisible(true);
    }
}
range.setLabelFont(new Font("SansSerif", Font.PLAIN, 14));
XYItemRenderer renderer = new XYL ineAndShapeRenderer(true, false);
renderer.setSeriesPaint(0, Color.red);
renderer.setSeriesPaint(1, Color.green);
renderer.setStroke(
    new BasicStroke(3f, BasicStroke.CAP_BUTT, BasicStroke.JOIN_BEVEL)
);
XYPlot plot = new XYPlot(dataset, domain, range, renderer);
plot.setBackgroundPaint(Color.lightGray);
plot.setDomainGridlinePaint(Color.white);
plot.setRangeGridlinePaint(Color.white);
plot.setAxisOffset(new RectangleInsets(5.0, 5.0, 5.0, 5.0));
domain.setAutoRange(true);
domain.setLowerMargin(0.0);
domain.setUpperMargin(0.0);
domain.setTickLabelsVisible(true);
range.setStandardTickUnits(NumberAxis.createIntegerTickUnits());
JFreeChart chart = new JFreeChart("JVM Memory Usage",
    new Font("SansSerif", Font.BOLD, 24),
    plot,
    true
); chart.setBackgroundPaint(Color.white);
ChartPanel chartPanel = new ChartPanel(chart);
chartPanel.setBorder(BorderFactory.createCompoundBorder(
    BorderFactory.createEmptyBorder(4, 4, 4, 4),
    BorderFactory.createLineBorder(Color.black))
);
add(chartPanel);

/**
 * Adds an observation to the 'total memory' time series.
 * @param y the total memory used.
 */
private void addTotalObservation(double y) {
    this.total.add(new Millisecond(), y);
}

/**
 * Adds an observation to the 'free memory' time series.
 * @param y the free memory.
 */
private void addFreeObservation(double y) {
    this.free.add(new Millisecond(), y);
}

/**
 * The data generator.
 */
class DataGenerator extends Timer implements ActionListener {

    /**
     * Constructor.
     * @param interval the interval (in milliseconds)
     */
    DataGenerator(int interval) {
        super(interval, null);
        addActionListener(this);
    }
/**
 * Adds a new free/total memory reading to the dataset.
 * 
 * @param event the action event.
 */
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent event) {
    long f = Runtime.getRuntime().freeMemory();
    long t = Runtime.getRuntime().totalMemory();
    addTotalObservation(t);
    addFreeObservation(f);
}

/**
 * Entry point for the sample application.
 * 
 * @param args ignored.
 */
public static void main(String[] args) {
    JFrame frame = new JFrame("Memory Usage Demo");
    MemoryUsageDemo panel = new MemoryUsageDemo(30000);
    frame.getContentPane().add(panel, BorderLayout.CENTER);
    frame.setBounds(200, 120, 600, 280);
    frame.setVisible(true);
    panel.new DataGenerator(100).start();
    frame.addWindowListener(new WindowAdapter() {
        public void windowClosing(WindowEvent e) {
            System.exit(0);
        }
    });
}
}
Chapter 10

Tooltips

10.1 Overview

JFreeChart includes mechanisms for generating, collecting and displaying tool tips for individual components of a chart.

In this section, I describe:

- how to generate tool tips (including customisation of tool tips);
- how tool tips are collected;
- how to display tool tips;
- how to disable tool tips if you don’t need them;

10.2 Generating Tool Tips

If you want to use tool tips, you need to make sure they are generated as your chart is being drawn. You do this by setting a tool tip generator for your plot or, in many cases, the plot’s item renderer.

In the sub-sections that follow, I describe how to set a tool tip generator for the common chart types.

10.2.1 Pie Charts

The PiePlot class generates tool tips using the PieToolTipGenerator interface. A standard implementation (StandardPieItemLabelGenerator) is provided, and you are free to create your own implementations.

To set the tool tip generator, use the following method in the PiePlot class:

```java
public void setToolTipGenerator(PieToolTipGenerator generator);
```

Sets the tool tip generator for the pie chart. If you set this to null, no tool tips will be generated.

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10.2.2 Category Charts

Category charts—including most of the bar charts generated by JFreeChart—are based on the `CategoryPlot` class and use a `CategoryItemRenderer` to draw each data item. The `CategoryToolTipGenerator` interface specifies the method via which the renderer will obtain tool tips (if required).

To set the tool tip generator for a category plot’s item renderer, use the following method (defined in the `AbstractCategoryItemRenderer` class):

```java
public void setToolTipGenerator(CategoryToolTipGenerator generator);
```

Sets the tool tip generator for the renderer. If you set this to `null`, no tool tips will be generated.

10.2.3 XY Charts

XY charts—including scatter plots and all the time series charts generated by JFreeChart—are based on the `XYPlot` class and use an `XYItemRenderer` to draw each data item. The renderer generates tool tips (if required) using an `XYToolTipGenerator`.

To set the tool tip generator for an XY plot’s item renderer, use the following method (defined in the `AbstractXYItemRenderer` class):

```java
public void setToolTipGenerator(XYToolTipGenerator generator);
```

Sets the tool tip generator for the renderer. If you set this to `null`, no tool tips will be generated.

10.3 Collecting Tool Tips

Tool tips are collected, along with other chart entity information, using the `ChartRenderingInfo` class. You need to supply an instance of this class to `JFreeChart’s draw()` method, otherwise no tool tip information will be recorded (even if a generator has been registered with the plot or the plot’s item renderer, as described in the previous sections).

Fortunately, the `ChartPanel` class takes care of this automatically, so if you are displaying your charts using the `ChartPanel` class you do not need to worry about how tool tips are collected—it is done for you.

10.4 Displaying Tool Tips

Tool tips are automatically displayed by the `ChartPanel` class, provided that you have set up a tool tip generator for the plot (or the plot’s renderer).

You can also enable or disable the `display` of tool tips in the `ChartPanel` class, using this method:

```java
public void setDisplayToolTips(boolean flag);
```

Switches the display of tool tips on or off.
10.5 Disabling Tool Tips

The most effective way to disable tool tips is to set the tool tip generator to `null`. This ensures that no tool tip information is even generated, which can save memory and processing time (particularly for charts with large datasets).

You can also disable the display of tool tips in the `ChartPanel` class, using the method given in the previous section.

10.6 Customising Tool Tips

You can take full control of the text generated for each tool tip by providing your own implementation of the appropriate tool tip generator interface.
Chapter 11

Item Labels

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 Overview

For many chart types, JFreeChart will allow you to display *item labels* in, on or near to each data item in a chart. For example, you can display the actual value represented by the bars in a bar chart—see figure 11.1.

![Figure 11.1: A bar chart with item labels](image)

This chapter covers how to:

- make item labels visible (for the chart types that support item labels);
- change the appearance (font and color) of item labels;
CHAPTER 11. ITEM LABELS

• specify the location of item labels;
• customise the item label text.

A word of advice: use this feature sparingly. Charts are supposed to summarise your data—if you feel it is necessary to display the actual data values all over your chart, then perhaps your data is better presented in a table format.

11.1.2 Limitations

There are some limitations with respect to the item labels in the current release of JFreeChart:

• some renderers do not support item labels;
• axis ranges are not automatically adjusted to take into account the item labels—some labels may disappear off the chart if sufficient margins are not set (use the setUpperMargin() and/or setLowerMargin() methods in the relevant axis to adjust this).

In future releases of JFreeChart, some or all of these limitations will be addressed.

11.2 Displaying Item Labels

11.2.1 Overview

Item labels are not visible by default, so you need to configure the renderer to create and display them. This involves two steps:

• assign a CategoryLabelGenerator or XLabelGenerator to the renderer—this is an object that assumes responsibility for creating the labels;
• set a flag in the renderer to make the labels visible, either for all series or, if you prefer, on a per series basis.

In addition, you have the option to customise the position, font and color of the item labels. These steps are detailed in the following sections.

11.2.2 Assigning a Label Generator

Item labels are created by a label generator that is assigned to a renderer (the same mechanism is also used for tooltips).

To assign a generator to a CategoryItemRenderer, use the following code:

```java
CategoryItemRenderer renderer = plot.getRenderer();
CategoryLabelGenerator generator = new StandardCategoryLabelGenerator(
    "{2}".new DecimalFormat("0.00")
);
renderer.setLabelGenerator(generator);
```
Similarly, to assign a generator to an `XYItemRenderer`, use the following code:

```java
XYItemRenderer renderer = plot.getRenderer();
XYLabelGenerator generator = new StandardXYLabelGenerator("
(2)" , new DecimalFormat("0.00")
);
renderer.setLabelGenerator(generator);
```

You can customise the behaviour of the standard generator via settings that you can apply in the constructor, or you can create your own generator as described in section 11.5.2.

### 11.2.3 Making Labels Visible For All Series

The `setItemLabelsVisible()` method sets a flag that controls whether or not the item labels are displayed (note that a label generator must be assigned to the renderer, or there will be no labels to display). For a `CategoryItemRenderer`:

```java
CategoryItemRenderer renderer = plot.getRenderer();
renderer.setItemLabelsVisible(true);
```

Similarly, for a `XYItemRenderer`:

```java
XYItemRenderer renderer = plot.getRenderer();
renderer.setItemLabelsVisible(true);
```

Once set, this flag takes precedence over any per series settings you may have made elsewhere. In order for the per series settings to apply, you need to set this flag to `null` (see section 11.2.4).

### 11.2.4 Making Labels Visible For Selected Series

If you prefer, you can set flags that control the visibility of the item labels on a per series basis. For example, item labels are displayed only for the first series in figure 11.2.

You can use code similar to the following:

```java
CategoryItemRenderer renderer = plot.getRenderer();
renderer.setItemLabelsVisible(null); // clears the ALL series flag
renderer.setSeriesItemLabelsVisible(0, true);
renderer.setSeriesItemLabelsVisible(1, false);
```

Notice that the flag for “all series” has been set to `null`—this is important, because the “all series” flag takes precedence over the “per series” flags.

### 11.2.5 Troubleshooting

If, after following the steps outlined in the previous sections, you still can’t see any labels on your chart, there are a couple of things to consider:

- the renderer must have a label generator assigned to it—this is an object that creates the text items that are used for each label.
- some renderers don’t yet support the display of item labels (refer to the documentation for the renderer you are using).
11.3 Item Label Appearance

11.3.1 Overview

You can change the appearance of the item labels by changing the font and/or the color used to display the labels. As for most other renderer attributes, the settings can be made once for all series, or on a per series basis.

In the current release of JFreeChart, labels are drawn with a transparent background. You cannot set a background color for the labels, nor can you specify that a border be drawn around the labels. This may change in the future.

11.3.2 Changing the Label Font

To change the font for the item labels in all series, you can use code similar to the following:

```java
CategoryItemRenderer renderer = plot.getRenderer();
renderer.setItemLabelFont(new Font("SansSerif", Font.PLAIN, 10));
```

Similarly, to set the font for individual series:

```java
CategoryItemRenderer renderer = plot.getRenderer();

// clear the settings for ALL series...
renderer.setItemLabelFont(null);

// add settings for individual series...
renderer.setSeriesItemLabelFont(0, new Font("SansSerif", Font.PLAIN, 10));
renderer.setSeriesItemLabelFont(1, new Font("SansSerif", Font.BOLD, 10));
```
11.3.3 Changing the Label Color

To change the color for the item labels in all series, you can use code similar to the following:

```java
CategoryItemRenderer renderer = plot.getRenderer();
renderer.setItemLabelPaint(Color.red);
```

Similarly, to set the color for individual series:

```java
CategoryItemRenderer renderer = plot.getRenderer();

// clear the settings for ALL series...
renderer.setItemLabelPaint(null);

// add settings for individual series...
renderer.setSeriesItemLabelPaint(0, Color.red);
renderer.setSeriesItemLabelPaint(1, Color.blue);
```

Once again, notice how the paint for all series has been set to null to prevent it from overriding the per series settings.

11.4 Item Label Positioning

11.4.1 Overview

The positioning of item labels is controlled by four attributes that are combined into an `ItemLabelPosition` object. You can define label positions for items with positive and negative values independently, via the following methods in the `CategoryItemRenderer` interface:

```java
public void setPositiveItemLabelPosition(ItemLabelPosition position);
public void setNegativeItemLabelPosition(ItemLabelPosition position);
```

Understanding how these attributes impact the final position of individual labels is key to getting good results from the item label features in JFreeChart.

There are four attributes:

- the *item label anchor* - determines the base location for the item label;
- the *text anchor* - determines the point on the label that is aligned to the base location;
- the *rotation anchor* - this is the point on the label text about which the rotation (if any) is applied;
- the *rotation angle* - the angle through which the label is rotated.

These are described in the following sections.
11.4.2 The Item Label Anchor

The purpose of the item label anchor setting is to determine an \((x, y)\) location on the chart that is near to the data item that is being labelled. The label is then aligned to this anchor point when it is being drawn. Refer to the \texttt{ItemLabelAnchor} documentation for more information.

11.4.3 The Text Anchor

The text anchor determines which point on the label should be aligned with the anchor point described in the previous section. It is possible to align the center of the label with the anchor point, or the top-right of the label, or the bottom-left, and so on...refer to the \texttt{TextAnchor} documentation for all the options.

Running the \texttt{DrawStringDemo} application in the \texttt{org.jfree.demo} package (included in the JCommon distribution) is a good way to gain an understanding of how the text anchor is used to align labels to a point on the screen.

11.4.4 The Rotation Anchor

The rotation anchor defines a point on the label about which the rotation (if any) will be applied to the label. The \texttt{DrawStringDemo} class also demonstrates this feature.

11.4.5 The Rotation Angle

The rotation angle defines the angle through which the label is rotated. The angle is specified in radians, and the rotation point is defined by the rotation anchor described in the previous section.

11.5 Customising the Item Label Text

11.5.1 Overview

Up to this point, we’ve relied on the label generator built in to JFreeChart to create the text for the item labels. If you want to have complete control over the label text, you can write your own class that implements the \texttt{CategoryItemLabelGenerator} interface.

In this section I provide a brief overview of the technique for implementing a custom label generator, then present two examples to illustrate the type of results you can achieve with this technique.

11.5.2 Implementing a Custom Label Generator

To develop a custom label generator, you simply need to write a class that implements the method defined in the \texttt{CategoryLabelGenerator} interface:
public String generateLabel(CategoryDataset dataset, int series, int category);

The renderer will call this method at the point that it requires a String use for a label, and will pass in the CategoryDataset and the series and category indices for the current item. This means that you have full access to the entire dataset (not just the current item) for the creation of the label.

The method can return an arbitrary String value, so you can apply any formatting you want to the result. It is also valid to return null if you prefer no label to be displayed.

All this is best illustrated by way of examples, which are provided in the following sections.

11.6 Example 1 - Values Above a Threshold

11.6.1 Overview

In this first example, the goal is to display labels for the items that have a value greater than some predefined threshold value (see figure 11.3).

It isn’t all that difficult to achieve, we simply need to:

- write a class that implements the CategoryLabelGenerator interface, and implement the generateItemLabel() method in such a way that it returns null for any item where the value is less than the threshold;

- create an instance of this new class, and assign it to the renderer using the setLabelGenerator() method.
11.6.2 Source Code

The complete source code is presented below.

```java
/* -------------------
* ItemLabelDemo1.java
* -------------------
* (C) Copyright 2004, by Object Refinery Limited.
*
*/
package demo;

import java.awt.Color;
import java.awt.Dimension;
import java.awt.Font;
import javax.swing.JPanel;
import org.jfree.chart.ChartFactory;
import org.jfree.chart.ChartPanel;
import org.jfree.chart.JFreeChart;
import org.jfree.chart.axis.NumberAxis;
import org.jfree.chart.labels.CategoryLabelGenerator;
import org.jfree.chart.plot.CategoryPlot;
import org.jfree.chart.plot.Orientation;
import org.jfree.chart.renderer.category.CategoryItemRenderer;
import org.jfree.data.category.CategoryDataset;
import org.jfree.data.category.DefaultCategoryDataset;
import org.jfree.ui.ApplicationFrame;
import org.jfree.ui.RefineryUtilities;

/**
 * A simple demo showing a label generator that only displays labels for items
 * with a value that is greater than some threshold.
 */
public class ItemLabelDemo1 extends ApplicationFrame {
    
    static class LabelGenerator implements CategoryLabelGenerator {
        
        /**
         * A custom label generator.
         */
        
        private double threshold;

        /**
         * Creates a new generator that only displays labels that are greater
         * than or equal to the threshold value.
         *
         * @param threshold the threshold value.
         */
        public LabelGenerator(double threshold) {
            this.threshold = threshold;
        }

        /**
         * Generates a label for the specified item. The label is typically a
         * formatted version of the data value, but any text can be used.
         *
         * @param dataset the dataset (<code>null</code> not permitted).
         * @param series the series index (zero-based).
         * @param category the category index (zero-based).
         * @return the label (possibly <code>null</code>).  
         */
        public String generateLabel(CategoryDataset dataset, int series,
```
int category) {
    String result = null;
    final Number value = dataset.getValue(series, category);
    if (value != null) {
        final double v = value.doubleValue();
        if (v > this.threshold) {
            result = value.toString(); // could apply formatting here
        }
    }
    return result;
}

/**
 * Creates a new demo instance.
 * @param title the frame title.
 */
public ItemLabelDemo1(String title) {
    super(title);
    CategoryDataset dataset = createDataset();
    JFreeChart chart = createChart(dataset);
    ChartPanel chartPanel = new ChartPanel(chart);
    chartPanel.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(500, 270));
    getContentPane().add(chartPanel);
}

/**
 * Returns a sample dataset.
 * @return The dataset.
 */
private static CategoryDataset createDataset() {
    DefaultCategoryDataset dataset = new DefaultCategoryDataset();
    dataset.addValue(11.0, "S1", "C1");
    dataset.addValue(44.3, "S1", "C2");
    dataset.addValue(93.0, "S1", "C3");
    dataset.addValue(35.6, "S1", "C4");
    dataset.addValue(75.1, "S1", "C5");
    return dataset;
}

/**
 * Creates a sample chart.
 * @param dataset the dataset.
 * @return the chart.
 */
private static JFreeChart createChart(CategoryDataset dataset) {
    // create the chart...
    JFreeChart chart = ChartFactory.createBarChart("Item Label Demo 1", // chart title
        "Category", // domain axis label
        "Value", // range axis label
        dataset, // data
        PlotOrientation.VERTICAL, // orientation
        false, // include legend
        true, // tooltips?
        false // URLs?
    )
}
};

chart.setBackgroundPaint(Color.white);
CategoryPlot plot = chart.getCategoryPlot();
plot.setBackgroundPaint(Color.lightGray);
plot.setDomainGridlinePaint(Color.white);
plot.setRangeGridlinePaint(Color.white);
NumberAxis rangeAxis = (NumberAxis) plot.getRangeAxis();
rangeAxis.setUpperMargin(0.15);
CategoryItemRenderer renderer = plot.getRenderer();
renderer.setLabelGenerator(new LabelGenerator(50.0));
renderer.setItemLabelFont(new Font("Serif", Font.PLAIN, 20));
renderer.setItemLabelsVisible(true);
return chart;
}

/**
 * Creates a panel for the demo (used by SuperDemo.java).
 * @return A panel.
 */
public static JPanel createDemoPanel() {
    JFreeChart chart = createChart(createDataset());
    return new ChartPanel(chart);
}

/**
 * Returns a description of the demo.
 * @return A description.
 */
public static String getDemoDescription() {
    return "A bar chart with item labels displayed only for values greater than a threshold.";
}

/**
 * Starting point for the demonstration application.
 * @param args ignored.
 */
public static void main(String[] args) {
    ItemLabelDemo1 demo = new ItemLabelDemo1("Item Label Demo 1");
   demo.pack();
    RefineryUtilities.centerFrameOnScreen(demo);
demo.setVisible(true);
}

11.7 Example 2 - Displaying Percentages

11.7.1 Overview

In this example, the requirement is to display a bar chart where each bar is labelled with the value represented by the bar and also a percentage (where the percentage is calculated relative to a particular bar within the series OR the
In this implementation, the label generator calculates the percentage value on-the-fly. If a category index is supplied in the constructor, the base value used to calculate the percentage is taken from the specified category within the current series. If no category index is available, then the total of all the values in the current series is used as the base.

A default percentage formatter is created within the label generator—a more sophisticated implementation would provide the ability for the formatter to be customised via the generator’s constructor.

### 11.7.2 Source Code

The complete source code follows.

```java
package demo;
import java.awt.Color;
import java.awt.Dimension;
import java.text.NumberFormat;
import javax.swing.JPanel;
import org.jfree.chart.ChartFactory;
import org.jfree.chart.ChartPanel;
import org.jfree.chart.JFreeChart;
import org.jfree.chart.axis.AxisLocation;
```
import org.jfree.chart.axis.NumberAxis;
import org.jfree.chart.labels.CategoryLabelGenerator;
import org.jfree.chart.plot.CategoryPlot;
import org.jfree.chart.plot.PlotOrientation;
import org.jfree.chart.renderer.category.CategoryItemRenderer;
import org.jfree.data.category.CategoryDataset;
import org.jfree.data.category.DefaultCategoryDataset;
import org.jfree.ui.ApplicationFrame;
import org.jfree.ui.RefineryUtilities;

/**
 * A simple demo showing a label generator that displays labels that include
 * a percentage calculation.
 */
public class ItemLabelDemo2 extends ApplicationFrame {

  /**
   * A custom label generator.
   */
  static class LabelGenerator implements CategoryLabelGenerator {

    /**
     * The index of the category on which to base the percentage
     * (null = use series total).
     */
    private Integer category;

    /**
     * A percent formatter. */
    private NumberFormat formatter = NumberFormat.getPercentInstance();

    /**
     * Creates a new label generator that displays the item value and a
     * percentage relative to the value in the same series for the
     * specified category.
     * @param category the category index (zero-based).
     */
    public LabelGenerator(final int category) {
        this(new Integer(category));
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new label generator that displays the item value and
     * a percentage relative to the value in the same series for the
     * specified category. If the category index is <code>null</code>,
     * the total of all items in the series is used.
     * @param category the category index (<code>null</code> permitted).
     */
    public LabelGenerator(Integer category) {
        this.category = category;
    }

    /**
     * Generates a label for the specified item. The label is typically
     * a formatted version of the data value, but any text can be used.
     * @param dataset the dataset (<code>null</code> not permitted).
     * @param series the series index (zero-based).
     * @param category the category index (zero-based).
     * @return the label (possibly <code>null</code>).
     */
    public String generateLabel(CategoryDataset dataset, int series, int category) {
        String result = null;
        return result;
    }

  }

}
double base = 0.0;
if (this.category != null) {
    final Number b = dataset.getValue(series, this.category.intValue());
    base = b.doubleValue();
} else {
    base = calculateSeriesTotal(dataset, series);
}
Number value = dataset.getValue(series, category);
if (value != null) {
    final double v = value.doubleValue();
    // you could apply some formatting here
    result = value.toString() + "(" + this.formatter.format(v / base) + ")";
}
return result;

/**
 * Calculates a series total.
 * @param dataset the dataset.
 * @param series the series index.
 * @return The total.
 */
private double calculateSeriesTotal(CategoryDataset dataset, int series) {
    double result = 0.0;
    for (int i = 0; i < dataset.getColumnCount(); i++) {
        Number value = dataset.getValue(series, i);
        if (value != null) {
            result = result + value.doubleValue();
        }
    }
    return result;
}

/**
 * Creates a new demo instance.
 * @param title the frame title.
 */
public ItemLabelDemo2(String title) {
    super(title);
    CategoryDataset dataset = createDataset();
    JFreeChart chart = createChart(dataset);
    ChartPanel chartPanel = new ChartPanel(chart);
    chartPanel.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(500, 270));
    setContentPane(chartPanel);
}

/**
 * Returns a sample dataset.
 * @return the dataset.
 */
private static CategoryDataset createDataset() {
    DefaultCategoryDataset dataset = new DefaultCategoryDataset();
    dataset.addValue(100.0, "S1", "C1");
    dataset.addValue(44.3, "S1", "C2");
    dataset.addValue(93.0, "S1", "C3");
    dataset.addValue(80.0, "S2", "C1");
dataset.addValue(75.1, "S2", "C2");
dataset.addValue(15.1, "S2", "C3");
return dataset;

/**
 * Creates a sample chart.
 * @param dataset the dataset.
 * @return the chart.
 */
private static JFreeChart createChart(CategoryDataset dataset) {
    // create the chart...
    JFreeChart chart = ChartFactory.createBarChart(
        "Item Label Demo 2", // chart title
        "Category", // domain axis label
        "Value", // range axis label
        dataset, // data
        PlotOrientation.HORIZONTAL, // orientation
        true, // include legend
        true, // tooltips?
        false // URLs?
    );
    chart.setBackgroundPaint(Color.white);
    CategoryPlot plot = chart.getCategoryPlot();
    plot.setBackgroundPaint(Color.lightGray);
    plot.setDomainGridlinePaint(Color.white);
    plot.setRangeGridlinePaint(Color.white);
    plot.setRangeAxisLocation(AxisLocation.BOTTOM_OR_LEFT);
    NumberAxis rangeAxis = (NumberAxis) plot.getRangeAxis();
    rangeAxis.setUpperMargin(0.25);
    CategoryItemRenderer renderer = plot.getRenderer();
    renderer.setItemLabelsVisible(true);
    // use one or the other of the following lines to see the different modes for
    // the label generator...
    renderer.setLabelGenerator(new LabelGenerator(null));
    //renderer.setLabelGenerator(new LabelGenerator(0));
    return chart;
}

/**
 * Creates a panel for the demo (used by SuperDemo.java).
 * @return A panel.
 */
public static JPanel createDemoPanel() {
    JFreeChart chart = createChart(createDataset());
    return new ChartPanel(chart);
}

/**
 * Returns a description of the demo.
 * @return A description.
 */
public static String getDemoDescription() {
    return "A bar chart with customised item labels."
}
/**
 * Starting point for the demonstration application.
 *
 * @param args ignored.
 */
public static void main(String[] args) {
    ItemLabelDemo2 demo = new ItemLabelDemo2("Item Label Demo 2");
demo.pack();
RefineryUtilities.centerFrameOnScreen(demo);
demo.setVisible(true);
}
}
Chapter 12

Multiple Axes and Datasets

12.1 Introduction

JFreeChart supports the use of multiple axes and datasets in the CategoryPlot and XYPlot classes. You can use this feature to display two or more datasets on a single chart, while making allowance for the fact that the datasets may contain data of vastly different magnitudes—see figure 12.1 for an example.

![Multiple Axis Demo 1](image)

Figure 12.1: A chart with multiple axes

Typical charts constructed with JFreeChart use a plot that has a single dataset, a single renderer, a single domain axis and a single range axis. However, it is possible to add multiple datasets, renderers and axes to a plot. In this section, an example is presented showing how to use these additional datasets, renderers and axes.
12.2 An Example

12.2.1 Introduction

The MultipleAxisDemo1.java application (included in the JFreeChart Demo distribution) provides a good example of how to create a chart with multiple axes. This section provides some notes on the steps taken within that code.

12.2.2 Create a Chart

To create a chart with multiple axes, datasets, and renderers, you should first create a regular chart (for example, using the ChartFactory class). You can use any chart that is constructed using a CategoryPlot or an XYPlot. In the example, a time series chart is created as follows:

```java
XYDataset dataset1 = createDataset("Series 1", 100.0, new Minute(), 200);
JFreeChart chart = ChartFactory.createTimeSeriesChart("Multiple Axis Demo 1", "Time of Day", "Primary Range Axis", dataset1, true, true, false);
```

12.2.3 Adding an Additional Axis

To add an additional axis to a plot, you can use the setRangeAxis() method:

```java
NumberAxis axis2 = new NumberAxis("Range Axis 2");
plot.setRangeAxis(1, axis2);
plot.setRangeAxisLocation(1, AxisLocation.BOTTOM_OR_RIGHT);
```

The setRangeAxis() method is used to add the axis to the plot. Note that an index of 1 (one) has been used—you can add as many additional axes as you require, by incrementing the index each time you add a new axis.

The setRangeAxisLocation() method allows you to specify where the axis will appear on the chart, using the AxisLocation class. You can have the axis on the same side as the primary axis, or on the opposite side—the choice is yours. In the example, BOTTOM_OR_RIGHT is specified, which means (for a range axis) on the right if the plot has a vertical orientation, or at the bottom if the plot has a horizontal orientation.

At this point, no additional dataset has been added to the chart, so if you were to display the chart you would see the additional axis, but it would have no data plotted against it.

12.2.4 Adding an Additional Dataset

To add an additional dataset to a plot, use the setDataset() method:
By default, the dataset will be plotted against the primary range axis. To have the dataset plotted against a different axis, use the `mapDatasetToDomainAxis()` and `mapDatasetToRangeAxis()` methods. These methods accept two arguments, the first is the index of the dataset, and the second is the index of the axis.

### 12.2.5 Adding an Additional Renderer

When you add an additional dataset, usually it makes sense to add an additional renderer to go with the dataset. Use the `setRenderer()` method:

```java
XYItemRenderer renderer2 = ... // up to you
plot.setRenderer(1, renderer2);
```

The index (1 in this case) should correspond to the index of the dataset added previously.

Note: if you don’t specify an additional renderer, the primary renderer will be used instead. In that case, the series colors will be shared between the primary dataset and the additional dataset.

### 12.3 Hints and Tips

When using multiple axes, you need to provide some visual cue to readers to indicate which axis applies to a particular series. In the `MultipleAxisDemo1.java` application, the color of the axis label text has been changed to match the series color.

Additional demos available for download with the JFreeChart Developer Guide include:

- DualAxisDemo1.java
- DualAxisDemo2.java
- DualAxisDemo3.java
- DualAxisDemo4.java
- MultipleAxisDemo1.java
- MultipleAxisDemo2.java
- MultipleAxisDemo3.java
Chapter 13

Combined Charts

13.1 Introduction

JFreeChart supports combined charts via several plot classes that can manage any number of sub-plots:

- CombinedDomainCategoryPlot / CombinedRangeCategoryPlot;
- CombinedDomainXYPlot / CombinedRangeXYPlot;

This section presents a few examples that use the combined chart facilities provided by JFreeChart. All the examples are included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution.

13.2 Combined Domain Category Plot

13.2.1 Overview

A combined domain category plot is a plot that displays two or more subplots (instances of CategoryPlot) that share a common domain axis. Each subplot maintains its own range axis. An example is shown in figure 13.1.

It is possible to display this chart with a horizontal or vertical orientation—the example shown has a vertical orientation.

13.2.2 Constructing the Chart

A demo application (CombinedCategoryPlotDemo1.java, available for download with the JFreeChart Developer Guide) provides an example of how to create this type of chart. The key step is the creation of a CombinedDomainCategoryPlot instance, to which subplots are added:
CHAPTER 13. COMBINED CHARTS

Figure 13.1: A combined domain category plot

```java
CategoryAxis domainAxis = new CategoryAxis("Category");
CombinedDomainCategoryPlot plot = new CombinedDomainCategoryPlot(domainAxis);
plot.add(subplot1, 2);
plot.add(subplot2, 1);

JFreeChart result = new JFreeChart("Combined Domain Category Plot Demo",
new Font("SansSerif", Font.BOLD, 12),
plot,
true);

Notice how subplot1 has been added with a weight of 2 (the second argument
in the add() method, while subplot2 has been added with a weight of 1. This
controls the amount of space allocated to each plot.

The subplots are regular CategoryPlot instances that have had their domain
axis set to null. For example, in the demo application the following code is
used (it includes some customisation of the subplots):

```java
CategoryDataset dataset1 = createDataset1();
NumberAxis rangeAxis1 = new NumberAxis("Value");
rangeAxis1.setStandardTickUnits(NumberAxis.createIntegerTickUnits());
LineAndShapeRenderer renderer1 = new LineAndShapeRenderer();
renderer1.setBaseToolTipGenerator(new StandardCategoryToolTipGenerator());
CategoryPlot subplot1 = new CategoryPlot(dataset1, null, rangeAxis1, renderer1);
subplot1.setDomainGridlinesVisible(true);

CategoryDataset dataset2 = createDataset2();
NumberAxis rangeAxis2 = new NumberAxis("Value");
rangeAxis2.setStandardTickUnits(NumberAxis.createIntegerTickUnits());
BarRenderer renderer2 = new BarRenderer();
renderer2.setBaseToolTipGenerator(new StandardCategoryToolTipGenerator());
CategoryPlot subplot2 = new CategoryPlot(dataset2, null, rangeAxis2, renderer2);
subplot2.setDomainGridlinesVisible(true);
```
13.3 Combined Range Category Plot

13.3.1 Overview

A combined range category plot is a plot that displays two or more subplots (instances of CategoryPlot) that share a common range axis. Each subplot maintains its own domain axis. An example is shown in figure 13.2.

![Figure 13.2: A combined range category plot.](image)

It is possible to display this chart with a horizontal or vertical orientation (the example above has a vertical orientation).

13.3.2 Constructing the Chart

A demo application (CombinedCategoryPlotDemo2.java, available for download with the JFreeChart Developer Guide) provides an example of how to create this type of chart. The key step is the creation of a CombinedRangeCategoryPlot instance, to which subplots are added:

```java
ValueAxis rangeAxis = new NumberAxis("Value");
CombinedRangeCategoryPlot plot = new CombinedRangeCategoryPlot(rangeAxis);
plot.add(subplot1, 3);
plot.add(subplot2, 2);
JFreeChart result = new JFreeChart("Combined Range Category Plot Demo",
        new Font("SansSerif", Font.BOLD, 12),
        plot,
        true);
```

Notice how subplot1 has been added with a weight of 3 (the second argument in the add() method), while subplot2 has been added with a weight of 2. This controls the amount of space allocated to each plot.
The subplots are regular `CategoryPlot` instances that have had their range axis set to `null`. For example, in the demo application the following code is used (it includes some customisation of the subplots):

```java
CategoryDataset dataset1 = createDataset1();
CategoryAxis domainAxis1 = new CategoryAxis("Class 1");
domainAxis1.setCategoryLabelPositions(CategoryLabelPositions.UP_45);
domainAxis1.setMaxCategoryLabelWidthRatio(5.0f);
LineAndShapeRenderer renderer1 = new LineAndShapeRenderer();
renderer1.setBaseToolTipGenerator(new StandardCategoryToolTipGenerator());
CategoryPlot subplot1 = new CategoryPlot(dataset1, domainAxis1, null, renderer1);
subplot1.setDomainGridlinesVisible(true);

CategoryDataset dataset2 = createDataset2();
CategoryAxis domainAxis2 = new CategoryAxis("Class 2");
domainAxis2.setCategoryLabelPositions(CategoryLabelPositions.UP_45);
domainAxis2.setMaxCategoryLabelWidthRatio(5.0f);
BarRenderer renderer2 = new BarRenderer();
renderer2.setBaseToolTipGenerator(new StandardCategoryToolTipGenerator());
CategoryPlot subplot2 = new CategoryPlot(dataset2, domainAxis2, null, renderer2);
subplot2.setDomainGridlinesVisible(true);
```

### 13.4 Combined Domain XY Plot

#### 13.4.1 Overview

A combined domain XY plot is a plot that displays two or more subplots (instances of `XYPlot`) that share a common domain axis. Each subplot maintains its own range axis. An example is shown in figure 13.3.

![Combined Domain XY Plot](image)

Figure 13.3: A combined domain XY plot

It is possible to display this chart with a horizontal or vertical orientation (the example shown has a vertical orientation).
CHAPTER 13. COMBINED CHARTS

13.4.2 Constructing the Chart

A demo application (CombinedXYPlotDemo1.java, available for download with the JFreeChart Developer Guide) provides an example of how to create this type of chart. The key step is the creation of a CombinedDomainXYPlot instance, to which subplots are added:

```java
CombinedDomainXYPlot plot = new CombinedDomainXYPlot(new NumberAxis("Domain"));
plot.setGap(10.0);
plot.add(subplot1, 1);
plot.add(subplot2, 1);
plot.setOrientation(PlotOrientation.VERTICAL);
return new JFreeChart("CombinedDomainXYPlot Demo",
                     JFreeChart.DEFAULT_TITLE_FONT, plot, true);
```

Notice how the subplots are added with weights (both 1 in this case). This controls the amount of space allocated to each plot.

The subplots are regular XYPlot instances that have had their domain axis set to null. For example, in the demo application the following code is used (it includes some customisation of the subplots):

```java
XYDataset data1 = createDataset1();
XYItemRenderer renderer1 = new StandardXYItemRenderer();
NumberAxis rangeAxis1 = new NumberAxis("Range 1");
XYPlot subplot1 = new XYPlot(data1, null, rangeAxis1, renderer1);
subplot1.setRangeAxisLocation(AxisLocation.BOTTOM_OR_LEFT);
XYTextAnnotation annotation = new XYTextAnnotation("Hello!", 50.0, 10000.0);
annotation.setFont(new Font("SansSerif", Font.PLAIN, 9));
annotation.setRotationAngle(Math.PI / 4.0);
subplot1.addAnnotation(annotation);
// create subplot 2...
XYDataset data2 = createDataset2();
XYItemRenderer renderer2 = new StandardXYItemRenderer();
NumberAxis rangeAxis2 = new NumberAxis("Range 2");
rangeAxis2.setAutoRangeIncludesZero(false);
XYPlot subplot2 = new XYPlot(data2, null, rangeAxis2, renderer2);
subplot2.setRangeAxisLocation(AxisLocation.TOP_OR_LEFT);
```

13.5 Combined Range XY Plot

13.5.1 Overview

A combined range XY plot is a plot that displays two or more subplots (instances of XYPlot) that share a common range axis. Each subplot maintains its own domain axis. An example is shown in figure 13.4.

It is possible to display this chart with a horizontal or vertical orientation (the example shown has a vertical orientation).
13.5.2 Constructing the Chart

A demo application (CombinedXYPlotDemo2.java, available for download with the JFreeChart Developer Guide) provides an example of how to create this type of chart. The key step is the creation of a CombinedRangeXYPlot instance, to which subplots are added:

```java
// create the plot...
CombinedRangeXYPlot plot = new CombinedRangeXYPlot(new NumberAxis("Value"));
plot.add(subplot1, 1);
plot.add(subplot2, 1);
return new JFreeChart("Combined (Range) XY Plot",
JFreeChart.DEFAULT_TITLE_FONT, plot, true);
```

Notice how the subplots are added with weights (both 1 in this case). This controls the amount of space allocated to each plot.

The subplots are regular XYPlot instances that have had their range axis set to null. For example, in the demo application the following code is used (it includes some customisation of the subplots):

```java
// create subplot 1...
IntervalXYDataset data1 = createDataset1();
XYItemRenderer renderer1 = new XYBarRenderer(0.20);
renderer1.setToolTipGenerator(new StandardXYToolTipGenerator(
    new SimpleDateFormat("d-MM-yyyy"), new DecimalFormat("0,000.0"))
);
XYPlot subplot1 = new XYPlot(data1, new DateAxis("Date"), null, renderer1);

// create subplot 2...
XYDataset data2 = createDataset2();
XYItemRenderer renderer2 = new StandardXYItemRenderer();
renderer2.setTooltipGenerator(new StandardXYToolTipGenerator(
```

Figure 13.4: A combined range XY plot
CHAPTER 13. COMBINED CHARTS

new SimpleDateFormat("d-MMM-yyyy").format(new Date(0)).substring(0, 5), new DecimalFormat("0,000.0")
); XYPlot subplot2 = new XYPlot(data2, new DateAxis("Date"), null, renderer2);
Chapter 14

Datasets and JDBC

14.1 Introduction

In this section, I describe the use of several datasets that are designed to work with JDBC to obtain data from database tables:

- JDBCPieDataset
- JDBCCategoryDataset
- JDBCXYDataset

These datasets have been developed by Bryan Scott of the Australian Antarctic Division.

14.2 About JDBC

JDBC is a high-level Java API for working with relational databases. JDBC does a good job of furthering Java’s platform independence, making it possible to write portable code that will work with many different database systems.

JDBC provides a mechanism for loading a JDBC driver specific to the database system actually being used. JDBC drivers are available for many databases, on many different platforms.

14.3 Sample Data

To see the JDBC datasets in action, you need to create some sample data in a test database.

Here is listed some sample data that will be used to create a pie chart, a bar chart and a time series chart.

A pie chart will be created using this data (in a table called piedata1):
CHAPTER 14. DATASETS AND JDBC

| CATEGORY | VALUE |
|----------+-------|
| London   | 54.3  |
| New York | 43.4  |
| Paris    | 17.9  |

Similarly, a bar chart will be created using this data (in a table called category-data1):

| CATEGORY | SERIES1 | SERIES2 | SERIES3 |
|----------+---------+---------+--------|
| London   | 54.3    | 32.1    | 53.4   |
| New York | 43.4    | 54.3    | 75.2   |
| Paris    | 17.9    | 34.8    | 37.1   |

Finally, a time series chart will be generated using this data (in a table called xydata1):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X</th>
<th>SERIES1</th>
<th>SERIES2</th>
<th>SERIES3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-Aug-2002</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>53.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Aug-2002</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>75.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-Aug-2002</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>37.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Aug-2002</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Aug-2002</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-Aug-2002</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-Aug-2002</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-Aug-2002</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-Aug-2002</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You should set up a test database containing these tables...ask your database administrator to help you if necessary. I’ve called my test database jfreechartdb, but you can change the name if you want to.

In the next section I document the steps I used to set up this sample data using PostgreSQL, the database system that I have available for testing purposes. If you are using a different system, you may need to perform a slightly different procedure—refer to your database documentation for information.

14.4 PostgreSQL

14.4.1 About PostgreSQL

PostgreSQL is a powerful object-relational database server, distributed under an open-source licence. You can find out more about PostgreSQL at:

http://www.postgresql.org

Note: although PostgreSQL is free, it has most of the features of large commercial relational database systems. I encourage you to install it and try it out.
14.4.2 Creating a New Database

First, while logged in as the database administrator, I create a test database called jfreechartdb:

```
CREATE DATABASE jfreechartdb;
```

Next, I create a user jfreechart:

```
CREATE USER jfreechart WITH PASSWORD 'password';
```

This username and password will be used to connect to the database via JDBC.

14.4.3 Creating the Pie Chart Data

To create the table for the pie dataset:

```
CREATE TABLE piedata1 (
    category VARCHAR(32),
    value FLOAT
);
```

...and to populate it:

```
INSERT INTO piedata1 VALUES ('London', 54.3);
INSERT INTO piedata1 VALUES ('New York', 43.4);
INSERT INTO piedata1 VALUES ('Paris', 17.9);
```

14.4.4 Creating the Category Chart Data

To create the table for the category dataset:

```
CREATE TABLE categorydata1 (
    category VARCHAR(32),
    series1 FLOAT,
    series2 FLOAT,
    series3 FLOAT
);
```

...and to populate it:

```
INSERT INTO categorydata1 VALUES ('London', 54.3, 32.1, 53.4);
INSERT INTO categorydata1 VALUES ('New York', 43.4, 54.3, 75.2);
INSERT INTO categorydata1 VALUES ('Paris', 17.9, 34.8, 37.1);
```
14.4.5 Creating the XY Chart Data

To create the table for the XY dataset:

```sql
CREATE TABLE xydata1 (
  date DATE,
  series1 FLOAT,
  series2 FLOAT,
  series3 FLOAT
);
```

...and to populate it:

```sql
INSERT INTO xydata1 VALUES ('1-Aug-2002', 54.3, 32.1, 53.4);
INSERT INTO xydata1 VALUES ('2-Aug-2002', 43.4, 54.3, 75.2);
INSERT INTO xydata1 VALUES ('3-Aug-2002', 39.6, 55.9, 37.1);
INSERT INTO xydata1 VALUES ('4-Aug-2002', 35.4, 55.2, 27.5);
INSERT INTO xydata1 VALUES ('5-Aug-2002', 33.9, 49.8, 22.3);
INSERT INTO xydata1 VALUES ('6-Aug-2002', 35.2, 48.4, 17.7);
INSERT INTO xydata1 VALUES ('7-Aug-2002', 38.9, 49.7, 15.3);
INSERT INTO xydata1 VALUES ('8-Aug-2002', 36.3, 44.4, 12.1);
INSERT INTO xydata1 VALUES ('9-Aug-2002', 31.0, 46.3, 11.0);
```

Granting Table Permissions

The last step in setting up the sample database is to grant read access to the new tables to the user `jfreechart`:

```sql
GRANT SELECT ON piedata1 TO jfreechart;
GRANT SELECT ON categorydata1 TO jfreechart;
GRANT SELECT ON xydata1 TO jfreechart;
```

14.5 The JDBC Driver

To access the sample data via JDBC, you need to obtain a JDBC driver for your database. For PostgreSQL, I downloaded a free driver from:

http://jdbc.postgresql.org

In order to use this driver, I need to ensure that the jar file containing the driver is on the classpath.

14.6 The Demo Applications

14.6.1 JDBCPieChartDemo

The JDBCPieChartDemo application will generate a pie chart using the data in the `piedata1` table, providing that you have configured your database correctly.

The code for reading the data is in the `readData()` method:
private PieDataset readData() {
    JDBCPieDataset data = null;
    String url = "jdbc:postgresql://nomad/jfreechartdb";
    Connection con;
    try {
        Class.forName("org.postgresql.Driver");
    } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
        System.err.print("ClassNotFoundException: ");
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    }
    try {
        con = DriverManager.getConnection(url, "jfreechart", "password");
        data = new JDBCPieDataset(con);
        String sql = "SELECT * FROM PIEDATA1;";
        data.executeQuery(sql);
        con.close();
    } catch (SQLException e) {
        System.err.print("SQLException: ");
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.print("Exception: ");
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    }
    return data;
}

Important things to note in the code are:

- the url used to reference the test database includes the name of my test server (nomad), you will need to modify this;
- a connection is made to the database using the username/password combination jfreechart/password;
- the query used to pull the data from the database is a standard SELECT query, but you can use any SQL query as long as it returns columns in the required format (refer to the JDBCPieDataset class documentation for details).

14.6.2 JDBCCategoryChartDemo

The JDBCCategoryChartDemo application generates a bar chart using the data in the categorydata1 table. The code is almost identical to the JDBCPieChartDemo. Once again, you can use any SQL query as long as it returns columns in the required format (refer to the JDBCCategoryDataset class documentation for details).
14.6.3 JDBCXYChartDemo

The JDBCXYChartDemo application generates a time series chart using the data in the xydata1 table. The code is almost identical to the JDBCPieChartDemo. Once again, you can use any SQL query as long as it returns columns in the required format (refer to the JDBCXYDataset class documentation for details).
Chapter 15

Exporting Charts to Acrobat PDF

15.1 Introduction

In this section, I describe how to export a chart to an Acrobat PDF file using JFreeChart and iText. Along with the description, I provide a small demonstration application that creates a PDF file containing a basic chart. The resulting file can be viewed using Acrobat Reader, or any other software that is capable of reading and displaying PDF files.

15.2 What is Acrobat PDF?

Acrobat PDF is a widely used electronic document format. Its popularity is due, at least in part, to its ability to reproduce high quality output on a variety of different platforms.

PDF was created by Adobe Systems Incorporated. Adobe provide a free (but closed source) application called Acrobat Reader for reading PDF documents. Acrobat Reader is available on most end-user computing platforms, including GNU/Linux, Windows, Unix, Macintosh and others.

If your system doesn’t have Acrobat Reader installed, you can download a copy from:


On some platforms, there are free (in the GNU sense) software packages available for viewing PDF files. Ghostview on Linux is one example.
15.3 iText

iText is a popular free Java class library for creating documents in PDF format. It is developed by Bruno Lowagie, Paulo Soares and others. The home page for iText is:

http://www.lowagie.com/iText

At the time of writing, the latest version of iText is 1.3.

15.4 Graphics2D

JFreeChart can work easily with iText because iText provides a Graphics2D implementation. Before I proceed to the demonstration application, I will briefly review the Graphics2D class.

The java.awt.Graphics2D class, part of the standard Java 2D API, defines a range of methods for drawing text and graphics in a two dimensional space. Particular subclasses of Graphics2D handle all the details of mapping the output (text and graphics) to specific devices.

JFreeChart has been designed to draw charts using only the methods defined by the Graphics2D class. This means that JFreeChart can generate output to any target that can provide a Graphics2D subclass.

![Diagram](image)

Figure 15.1: The JFreeChart draw() method

iText incorporates a PdfGraphics2D class, which means that iText is capable of generating PDF content based on calls to the methods defined by the Graphics2D class...and this makes it easy to produce charts in PDF format, as you will see in the following sections.
15.5 Getting Started

To compile and run the demonstration application, you will need the following jar files:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File:</th>
<th>Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jfreechart-1.0.0-pre1.jar</td>
<td>The JFreeChart class library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jcommon-1.0.0-pre1.jar</td>
<td>The JCommon class library (used by JFreeChart).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itext-1.3.jar</td>
<td>The iText class library.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first two files are included with JFreeChart, and the third is the iText runtime.

15.6 The Application

The first thing the sample application needs to do is create a chart. Here we create a time series chart:

```java
// create a chart...
XYDataset dataset = createDataset();
JFreeChart chart = ChartFactory.createTimeSeriesChart(
    "Legal & General Unit Trust Prices",
    "Date",
    "Price Per Unit",
    dataset,
    true,
    true,
    false
);

// some additional chart customisation here...
```

There is nothing special here—in fact you could replace the code above with any other code that creates a `JFreeChart` object. You are encouraged to experiment.

Next, I will save a copy of the chart in a PDF file:

```java
// write the chart to a PDF file...
File fileName = new File(System.getProperty("user.home") + "/jfreechart1.pdf");
saveChartAsPDF(fileName, chart, 400, 300, new DefaultFontMapper());
```

There are a couple of things to note here.

First, I have hard-coded the filename used for the PDF file. I’ve done this to keep the sample code short. In a real application, you would provide some other means for the user to specify the filename, perhaps by presenting a file chooser dialog.

Second, the `saveChartAsPDF()` method hasn’t been implemented yet! To create that method, I’ll first write another more general method, `writeChartAsPDF()`. This method performs most of the work that will be required by the `saveChartAsPDF()` method, but it writes data to an output stream rather than a file.
public static void writeChartAsPDF(OutputStream out,
        JFreeChart chart,
        int width,
        int height,
        FontMapper mapper) throws IOException {
        Rectangle pagesize = new Rectangle(width, height);
        Document document = new Document(pagesize, 50, 50, 50, 50);
        try {
            PdfWriter writer = PdfWriter.getInstance(document, out);
            document.addAuthor("JFreeChart");
            document.addSubject("Demonstration");
            document.open();
            PdfContentByte cb = writer.getDirectContent();
            PdfTemplate tp = cb.createTemplate(width, height);
            Graphics2D g2 = tp.createGraphics(width, height, mapper);
            Rectangle2D r2D = new Rectangle2D.Double(0, 0, width, height);
            chart.draw(g2, r2D);
            g2.dispose();
            cb.addTemplate(tp, 0, 0);
        } catch (DocumentException de) {
            System.err.println(de.getMessage());
        }
        document.close();
    }

Inside this method, you will see some code that sets up and opens an iText
document, obtains a Graphics2D instance from the document, draws the chart
using the Graphics2D object, and closes the document.

You will also notice that one of the parameters for this method is a FontMapper
object. The FontMapper interface maps Java Font objects to the BaseFont
objects used by iText.

The DefaultFontMapper class is predefined with default mappings for the Java
logical fonts. If you use only these fonts, then it is enough to create a Default-
FontMapper using the default constructor. If you want to use other fonts (for
example, a font that supports a particular character set) then you need to do
more work. I’ll give an example of this later.

In the implementation of the writeChartAsPDF() method, I’ve chosen to create
a PDF document with a custom page size (matching the requested size of the
chart). You can easily adapt the code to use a different page size, alter the
size and position of the chart and even draw multiple charts inside one PDF
document.

Now that I have a method to send PDF data to an output stream, it is straight-
forward to implement the saveChartAsPDF() method. Simply create a FileOutputStream
and pass it on to the writeChartAsPDF() method:

        public static void saveChartAsPDF(File file,
                JFreeChart chart,
                int width,
                int height,
                FontMapper mapper) throws IOException {
            try (BufferedOutputStream out = new FileOutputStream(file)) {
                writeChartAsPDF(out, chart, width, height, mapper);
                out.close();
            }
        }

This method takes a File object as an argument. When constructing a
FileOutputStream, make sure to pass a true to the second parameter of the
BufferedOutputStream constructor to avoid Java 7’s infamous new bug.

This is all the code that is required. The pieces can be assembled into the following program (reproduced in full here so that you can see all the required import statements and the context in which the code is run):

```java
package demo.pdf;

import java.awt.Graphics2D;
import java.awt.geom.Rectangle2D;
import java.io.BufferedOutputStream;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
import org.jfree.chart.ChartFactory;
import org.jfree.chart.JFreeChart;
import org.jfree.chart.axis.DateAxis;
import org.jfree.chart.plot.XYPlot;
import org.jfree.chart.renderer.xy.XYLineAndShapeRenderer;
import org.jfree.data.time.Month;
import org.jfree.data.time.TimeSeries;
import org.jfree.data.time.TimeSeriesCollection;
import org.jfree.data.xy.XYDataset;
import com.lowagie.text.Document;
import com.lowagie.text.DocumentException;
import com.lowagie.text.Rectangle;
import com.lowagie.text.pdf.DefaultFontMapper;
import com.lowagie.text.pdf.FontMapper;
import com.lowagie.text.pdf.PdfContentByte;
import com.lowagie.text.pdf.PdfTemplate;
import com.lowagie.text.pdf.PdfWriter;

public class PDFExportDemo1 {

    public static void saveChartAsPDF(File file, JFreeChart chart, int width, int height, FontMapper mapper) throws IOException {
        OutputStream out = new BufferedOutputStream(new FileOutputStream(file));
    }
```
CHAPTER 15. EXPORTING CHARTS TO ACROBAT PDF

```java
private static void writeChartAsPDF(OutputStream out, JFreeChart chart, int width, int height, FontMapper mapper) throws IOException {
    Rectangle pagesize = new Rectangle(width, height);
    Document document = new Document(pagesize, 50, 50, 50, 50);
    try {
        PdfWriter writer = PdfWriter.getInstance(document, out);
        document.addAuthor("JFreeChart");
        document.addSubject("Demonstration");
        document.open();
        PdfContentByte cb = writer.getDirectContent();
        PdfTemplate tp = cb.createTemplate(width, height);
        Graphics2D g2 = tp.createGraphics(width, height, mapper);
        Rectangle2D r2D = new Rectangle2D.Double(0, 0, width, height);
        chart.draw(g2, r2D);
        g2.dispose();
        cb.addTemplate(tp, 0, 0);
    } catch (DocumentException de) {
        System.err.println(de.getMessage());
    }
    document.close();
}
```

```
/**
 * Creates a dataset, consisting of two series of monthly data. *
 * @return the dataset. *
 */
public static XYDataset createDataset() {
    TimeSeries s1 = new TimeSeries("L&G European Index Trust", Month.class);
    s1.add(new Month(2, 2001), 181.8);
    s1.add(new Month(3, 2001), 153.8);
    s1.add(new Month(4, 2001), 167.6);
    s1.add(new Month(5, 2001), 158.8);
    s1.add(new Month(6, 2001), 158.8);
    s1.add(new Month(7, 2001), 153.9);
    s1.add(new Month(8, 2001), 143.9);
    s1.add(new Month(9, 2001), 139.8);
    s1.add(new Month(10, 2001), 137.0);
    s1.add(new Month(11, 2001), 131.8);
    s1.add(new Month(12, 2001), 139.0);
    s1.add(new Month(1, 2002), 142.9);
    s1.add(new Month(2, 2002), 138.7);
    s1.add(new Month(3, 2002), 137.3);
    s1.add(new Month(4, 2002), 143.9);
    s1.add(new Month(5, 2002), 139.8);
    s1.add(new Month(6, 2002), 137.0);
    s1.add(new Month(7, 2002), 132.8);
    return s1;
}
```
Before you compile and run the application, remember to change the file name used for the PDF file to something appropriate for your system! And include the jar files listed in section 15.5 on your classpath.
15.7 Viewing the PDF File

After compiling and running the sample application, you can view the resulting PDF file using a PDF viewer like Acrobat Reader (or, in my case, Gnome PDF Viewer):

Most PDF viewer applications provide zooming features that allow you to get a close up view of your charts.

15.8 Unicode Characters

It is possible to use the full range of Unicode characters in JFreeChart and iText, as long as you are careful about which fonts you use. In this section, I present some modifications to the previous example to show how to do this.

15.8.1 Background

Internally, Java uses the Unicode character encoding to represent text strings. This encoding uses sixteen bits per character, which means there are potentially 65,536 different characters available (the Unicode standard defines something like 38,000 characters).

You can use any of these characters in both JFreeChart and iText, subject to one proviso: the font you use to display the text must define the characters used or you will not be able to see them.

Many fonts are not designed to display the entire Unicode character set. The following website contains useful information about fonts that do support Unicode (at least to some extent):

http://www.slovo.info/unifonts.htm
I have tried out the `tahoma.ttf` font with success. In fact, I will use this font in the example that follows. The Tahoma font doesn't support every character defined in Unicode, so if you have specific requirements then you need to choose an appropriate font. At one point I had the Arial Unicode MS font (`arialuni.ttf`) installed on my system—this has support for the full Unicode character set, although this means that the font definition file is quite large (around 24 megabytes!)

### 15.8.2 Fonts, iText and Java

iText has to handle fonts according to the PDF specification. This deals with document portability by allowing fonts to be (optionally) embedded in a PDF file. This requires access to the font definition file.

Java, on the other hand, abstracts away some of the details of particular font formats with the use of the `Font` class.

To support the `Graphics2D` implementation in iText, it is necessary to map `Font` objects from Java to `BaseFont` objects in iText. This is the role of the `FontMapper` interface.

If you create a new `DefaultFontMapper` instance using the default constructor, it will already contain sensible mappings for the logical fonts defined by the Java specification. But if you want to use additional fonts—and you must if you want to use a wide range of Unicode characters—then you need to add extra mappings to the `DefaultFontMapper` object.

### 15.8.3 Mapping Additional Fonts

I've decided to use the `Tahoma` font to display a chart title that incorporates some Unicode characters. The font definition file (`tahoma.ttf`) is located, on my system, in the directory:

```
/opt/sun-jdk-1.4.2.08/jre/lib/fonts
```

Here's the code used to create the `FontMapper` for use by iText—I've based this on an example written by Paulo Soares:

```java
DefaultFontMapper mapper = new DefaultFontMapper();
mapper.insertDirectory("/opt/sun-jdk-1.4.2.08/jre/lib/fonts");
DefaultFontMapper.BaseFontParameters pp =
    mapper.getBaseFontParameters("Tahoma");
if (pp!=null) {
    pp.encoding = BaseFont.IDENTITY_H;
}
```

Now I can modify the code that creates the chart, in order to add a custom title to the chart (I've changed the data and chart type also):

```java
// create a chart...
TimeSeries series = new TimeSeries("Random Data");
Day current = new Day(1, 1, 2000);
double value = 100.0;
```
for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i++) {
    try {
        value = value + Math.random() - 0.5;
        series.add(current, new Double(value));
        current = (Day) current.next();
    } catch (SeriesException e) {
        System.err.println("Error adding to series");
    }
}

XYDataset data = new TimeSeriesCollection(series);
JFreeChart chart = ChartFactory.createTimeSeriesChart("Test",
"Date",
"Value",
data,
true,
false,
false);

// Unicode test...
String text = "\u278A\u20A0\u20A1\u20A2\u20A3\u20A4\u20A5\u20A6\u20A7\u20A8\u20A9";
//String text = "hi";
Font font = new Font("Tahoma", Font.PLAIN, 12);
TextTitle subtitle = new TextTitle(text, font);
chart.addSubtitle(subtitle);

Notice that the subtitle (a random collection of currency symbols) is defined using escape sequences to specify each Unicode character. This avoids any problems with encoding conversions when I save the Java source file.

The output from the modified sample program is shown in figure 15.2. The example has been embedded in this document in PDF format, so it is a good example of the type of output you can expect by following the instructions in this document.
CHAPTER 15. EXPORTING CHARTS TO ACROBAT PDF

Figure 15.2: A Unicode subtitle
Chapter 16

Exporting Charts to SVG Format

16.1 Introduction
In this section, I present an example that shows how to export charts to SVG format, using JFreeChart and Batik (an open source library for working with SVG).

16.2 Background
16.2.1 What is SVG?
Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) is a standard language for describing two-dimensional graphics in XML format. It is a Recommendation of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C).

16.2.2 Batik
Batik is an open source toolkit, written in Java, that allows you to generate SVG content. Batik is available from:

http://xml.apache.org/batik

At the time of writing, the latest stable version of Batik is 1.6.

16.3 A Sample Application
16.3.1 JFreeChart and Batik
JFreeChart and Batik can work together relatively easily because:
• JFreeChart draws all chart output using Java’s Graphics2D abstraction; and

• Batik provides a concrete implementation of Graphics2D that generates SVG output (SVGGraphics2D).

In this section, a simple example is presented to get you started using JFreeChart and Batik. The example is based on the technique described here:

http://xml.apache.org/batik/svggen.html

16.3.2 Getting Started

First, you should download Batik and install it according to the instructions provided on the Batik web page.

To compile and run the sample program presented in the next section, you need to ensure that the following jar files are on your classpath:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File:</th>
<th>Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jcommon-1.0.0-pre1.jar</td>
<td>Common classes from JFree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jfreechart-1.0.0-pre1.jar</td>
<td>The JFreeChart class library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batik-awt-util.jar</td>
<td>Batik runtime files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batik-dom.jar</td>
<td>Batik runtime files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batik-svggen.jar</td>
<td>Batik runtime files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batik-util.jar</td>
<td>Batik runtime files.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16.3.3 The Application

Create a project in your favourite Java development environment, add the libraries listed in the previous section, and type in the following program (or easier, grab a copy of the source from the JFreeChart demo collection):

```java
/* ------------------
 * SVGExportDemo.java
 * ------------------
 * (C) Copyright 2002-2005, by Object Refinery Limited.
 * *
 */

package demo.svg;

import java.awt.geom.Rectangle2D;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStreamWriter;
import java.io.Writer;
import org.apache.batik.dom.GenericDOMImplementation;
import org.apache.batik.svggen.SVGGraphics2D;
import org.jfree.chart.ChartFactory;
import org.jfree.chart.JFreeChart;
import org.jfree.data.general.DefaultPieDataset;
import org.w3c.dom.DOMImplementation;
import org.w3c.dom.Document;
```
CHAPTER 16. EXPORTING CHARTS TO SVG FORMAT

/**
   * A demonstration showing the export of a chart to SVG format.
   */
public class SVGExportDemo {

/**
   * Starting point for the demo.
   * @param args ignored.
   */
public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
    // create a dataset...
    DefaultPieDataset data = new DefaultPieDataset();
    data.setValue("Category 1", new Double(43.2));
    data.setValue("Category 2", new Double(27.9));
    data.setValue("Category 3", new Double(79.5));
    // create a chart
    JFreeChart chart = ChartFactory.createPieChart(
            "Sample Pie Chart",
            data,
            true,
            false,
            false
    );

    // THE FOLLOWING CODE BASED ON THE EXAMPLE IN THE BATIK DOCUMENTATION...
    // Get a DOMImplementation
    DOMImplementation domImpl = GenericDOMImplementation.getDOMImplementation();
    // Create an instance of org.w3c.dom.Document
    Document document = domImpl.createDocument(null, "svg", null);
    // Create an instance of the SVG Generator
    SVGGraphics2D svgGenerator = new SVGGraphics2D(document);
    // set the precision to avoid a null pointer exception in Batik 1.5
    svgGenerator.getGeneratorContext().setPrecision(6);
    // Ask the chart to render into the SVG Graphics2D implementation
    chart.draw(svgGenerator, new Rectangle2D.Double(0, 0, 400, 300), null);
    // Finally, stream out SVG to a file using UTF-8 character to byte encoding
    boolean useCSS = true;
    Writer out = new OutputStreamWriter(
            new FileOutputStream(new File("test.svg")), "UTF-8");
    svgGenerator.stream(out, useCSS);
}
}

Running this program creates a file test.svg in SVG format.

16.3.4 Viewing the SVG

Batik includes a viewer application ("Squiggle") which you can use to open and view the SVG file. The Batik download includes instructions for running the viewer, effectively all you require is:

java -jar batik-squiggle.jar
The following screen shot shows the pie chart that we created earlier, displayed using the browser application. A transformation (rotation) has been applied to the chart from within the browser:

If you play about with the viewer, zooming in and out and applying various transformations to the chart, you will begin to appreciate the power of the SVG format.
Chapter 17

Applets

17.1 Introduction

Subject to a couple of provisos, using JFreeChart in an applet is relatively straightforward. This section provides a brief overview of the important issues and describes a working example that should be sufficient to get you started.

Figure 17.1: An applet using JFreeChart

Figure 17.1 shows a sample applet that uses JFreeChart. This applet is available online at:

http://www.object-refinery.com/jfreechart/applet.html

The source code for this applet appears later in this section.
17.2 Issues

The main issues to consider when developing applets (whether with or without JFreeChart) are:

- browser support;
- security restrictions;
- code size.

Be sure that you understand these issues before you commit significant resources to writing applets.

17.2.1 Browser Support

The vast majority of web browsers provide support for the latest version of Java (JDK 1.4) and will therefore have no problems running applets that use JFreeChart (recall that JFreeChart will run on any version of the JDK from 1.2.2 onwards).

However, the vast majority of users on the web use (by default in most cases) the one web browser—Microsoft Internet Explorer (MSIE)—that only supports a version of Java (JDK 1.1) that is now hopelessly out-of-date. This is a problem, because applets that use JFreeChart will not work on a default installation of MSIE. There is a workaround—users can download and install Sun’s Java plugin—but, like many workarounds, it is too much effort and inconvenience for many people. The end result is a deployment problem for developers who choose to write applets.

This single issue has caused many developers to abandon their plans to develop applets\(^1\) and instead choose an easier-to-deploy technology such as Java Servlets (see the next chapter).

17.2.2 Security

Applets (and Java more generally) have been designed with security in mind. When an applet runs in your web browser, it is restricted in the operations that it is permitted to perform. For example, an applet typically will not be allowed to read or write to the local filesystem. Describing the details of Java’s security mechanism is beyond the scope of this text, but you should be aware that some functions provided by JFreeChart (for example, the option to save charts to PNG format via the pop-up menu) will not work in applets that are subject to the default security policy. If you need these functions to work, then you will need to study Java’s security mechanism in more detail.

\(^1\)For some people this issue won’t be a concern. For example, you may be developing applets for internal corporate use, and your standard desktop configuration includes a browser that supports JDK 1.4. Alternatively, you may be providing an applet for public use via the World Wide Web, but it is not critical that every user be able to run the applet.
17.2.3 Code Size

A final issue to consider is the size of the “runtime” code required for your applet. Before an applet can run, the code (typically packed into jar files) has to be downloaded to the end user’s computer. Clearly, for users with limited bandwidth connections, the size of the code can be an issue.

The JFreeChart code is distributed in a jar file that is around 1,000KB in size. That isn’t large—especially when you consider the number and variety of charts that JFreeChart supports—but, at the same time, it isn’t exactly optimal for a user on a dial-up modem connection. And you need to add to that the JCommon jar file (around 290KB) plus whatever code you have for your applet.

As always with JFreeChart, you have the source code so you could improve this by repackaging the JFreeChart jar file to include only those classes that are used by your applet (directly or indirectly).

17.3 A Sample Applet

As mentioned in the introduction, a sample applet that uses JFreeChart can be seen at the following URL:\(^2\)

\texttt{http://www.object-refinery.com/jfreechart/applet.html}

Two aspects of the sample applet are interesting, the source code that is used to create the applet and the HTML file that is used to invoke the applet.

17.3.1 The HTML

The HTML used to invoke the applet is important, since it needs to reference the necessary jar files. The HTML applet tag used is:

\begin{verbatim}
<APPLET ARCHIVE="jfreechart-1.0.0-pre2-applet-demo.jar,
jfreechart-1.0.0-pre2.jar,jcommon-1.0.0-pre2.jar"
CODE="demo.applet.Applet1" width=640 height=260
ALT="You should see an applet, not this text."
/></APPLET>
\end{verbatim}

Notice that three jar files are referenced. The first contains the applet class (source code in the next section) only, while the remaining two jar files are the standard JFreeChart and JCommon class libraries (the version numbers reflect the age of the demo rather than the current releases).

You can place the applet tag anywhere in your HTML file that you might place some other element (such as an image).

\(^2\)If the applet does not work for you, please check that your web browser is configured correctly and supports JDK 1.2.2 or later.
17.3.2 The Source Code

The sample applet is created using the following source code (which is included in the “support demos” package). There is very little applet-specific code here—we just extend JApplet:

```java
package demo.applet;
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.ActionEvent;
import javax.swing.*;
import org.jfree.chart.*;
import org.jfree.data.time.*;

public class Applet1 extends JApplet {
    private TimeSeries total;
    private TimeSeries free;

    public Applet1() {
        // create two series that automatically discard data more than
        // 30 seconds old...
        this.total = new TimeSeries("Total", Millisecond.class);
        this.total.setHistoryCount(30000);
        this.free = new TimeSeries("Free", Millisecond.class);
        this.free.setHistoryCount(30000);
        TimeSeriesCollection dataset = new TimeSeriesCollection();
        dataset.addSeries(total);
        dataset.addSeries(free);

        XYSeriesCollection dataset = new XYSeriesCollection();
        dataset.addSeries(total);
        dataset.addSeries(free);

        DateAxis domain = new DateAxis("Time");
        NumberAxis range = new NumberAxis("Memory");
        XYItemRenderer renderer = new XYLineAndShapeRenderer(true, false);
        XYPlot plot = new XYPlot(dataset, domain, range, renderer);
        plot.setBackgroundPaint(Color.lightGray);
        plot.setDomainGridlinePaint(Color.white);
    }
}
```
CHAPTER 17. APPLETS

plot.setRangeGridLinePaint(Color.white);
renderer.setSeriesPaint(0, Color.red);
renderer.setSeriesPaint(1, Color.green);
renderer.setSeriesStroke(0, new BasicStroke(1.5f));
renderer.setSeriesStroke(1, new BasicStroke(1.5f));
domain.setAutoRange(true);
domain.setLowerMargin(0.0);
domain.setUpperMargin(0.0);
domain.setTickLabelsVisible(true);
range.setStandardTickUnits(NumberAxis.createIntegerTickUnits());
JFreeChart chart = new JFreeChart("Memory Usage", JFreeChart.DEFAULT_TITLE_FONT, plot, true);
chart.setBackgroundPaint(Color.white);
ChartPanel chartPanel = new ChartPanel(chart);
chartPanel.setPopupMenu(null);
getContentPane().add(chartPanel);
new Applet1.DataGenerator().start();

/**
 * Adds an observation to the 'total memory' time series.
 * @param y the total memory used.
 */
private void addTotalObservation(double y) {
    total.add(new Millisecond(), y);
}

/**
 * Adds an observation to the 'free memory' time series.
 * @param y the free memory.
 */
private void addFreeObservation(double y) {
    free.add(new Millisecond(), y);
}

/**
 * The data generator.
 */
class DataGenerator extends Timer implements ActionListener {

    /**
     * Constructor.
     */
    DataGenerator() {
        super(100, null);
        addActionListener(this);
    }

    /**
     * Adds a new free/total memory reading to the dataset.
     * @param event the action event.
     */
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent event) {
        long f = Runtime.getRuntime().freeMemory();
        long t = Runtime.getRuntime().totalMemory();
        addTotalObservation(t);
        addFreeObservation(f);
    }
Chapter 18

Servlets

18.1 Introduction

The Java Servlets API is a popular technology for creating web applications. JFreeChart is well suited for use in a servlet environment and, in this section, some examples are presented to help those developers that are interested in using JFreeChart for web applications.

All the sample code in this section is available for download from:


The file to download is jfreechart-1.0.0-pre1-demo.zip.¹

18.2 A Simple Servlet

The ServletDemo1 class implements a very simple servlet that returns a PNG image of a bar chart generated using JFreeChart. When it is run, the servlet will return a raw image to the client (web browser) which will display the image without any surrounding HTML—see figure 18.1. Typically, you will not present raw output in this way, so this servlet is not especially useful on its own, but the example is:

- a good illustration of the request-response nature of servlets;
- useful as a test case if you are configuring a server environment and want to check that everything is working.

We will move on to a more complex example later, showing how to request different charts using HTML forms, and embedding the generated charts within HTML output.

¹To access this page you need to enter the username and password provided to you in the confirmation e-mail you received when you purchased the JFreeChart Developer Guide.
Here is the code for the basic servlet:

```java
/* -----------------
 * ServletDemo1.java
 * -----------------
 * (C) Copyright 2002-2004, by Object Refinery Limited.
 */

package demo;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import org.jfree.chart.ChartFactory;
import org.jfree.chart.ChartUtilities;
import org.jfree.chart.JFreeChart;
import org.jfree.chart.plot.PlotOrientation;
import org.jfree.data.category.DefaultCategoryDataset;

/**
 * A basic servlet that returns a PNG image file generated by JFreeChart.
 * This class is described in the JFreeChart Developer Guide in the
 * "Servlets" chapter.
 */
public class ServletDemo1 extends HttpServlet {

    /**
     * Creates a new demo.
     */
    public ServletDemo1() {
        // nothing required
    }
```
/**
 * Processes a GET request.
 * @param request the request.
 * @param response the response.
 * @throws ServletException if there is a servlet related problem.
 * @throws IOException if there is an I/O problem.
 */
public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
        throws ServletException, IOException {
    OutputStream out = response.getOutputStream();
    try {
        DefaultCategoryDataset dataset = new DefaultCategoryDataset();
        dataset.addValue(10.0, "S1", "C1" );
        dataset.addValue(4.0, "S1", "C2" );
        dataset.addValue(15.0, "S1", "C3" );
        dataset.addValue(-5.0, "S2", "C1" );
        dataset.addValue(-7.0, "S2", "C2" );
        dataset.addValue(14.0, "S2", "C3" );
        dataset.addValue(-3.0, "S2", "C4" );
        dataset.addValue(6.0, "S3", "C1" );
        dataset.addValue(17.0, "S3", "C2" );
        dataset.addValue(-12.0, "S3", "C3" );
        dataset.addValue(7.0, "S3", "C4" );
        dataset.addValue(7.0, "S4", "C1" );
        dataset.addValue(15.0, "S4", "C2" );
        dataset.addValue(11.0, "S4", "C3" );
        dataset.addValue(10.0, "S4", "C4" );
        dataset.addValue(-8.0, "S5", "C1" );
        dataset.addValue(-6.0, "S5", "C2" );
        dataset.addValue(-9.0, "S5", "C3" );
        dataset.addValue(-9.0, "S5", "C4" );
        dataset.addValue(9.0, "S6", "C1" );
        dataset.addValue(8.0, "S6", "C2" );
        dataset.addValue(6.0, "S6", "C3" );
        dataset.addValue(6.0, "S6", "C4" );
        dataset.addValue(-10.0, "S7", "C1" );
        dataset.addValue(9.0, "S7", "C2" );
        dataset.addValue(7.0, "S7", "C3" );
        dataset.addValue(7.0, "S7", "C4" );
        dataset.addValue(11.0, "S8", "C1" );
        dataset.addValue(13.0, "S8", "C2" );
        dataset.addValue(9.0, "S8", "C3" );
        dataset.addValue(9.0, "S8", "C4" );
        dataset.addValue(-3.0, "S9", "C1" );
        dataset.addValue(7.0, "S9", "C2" );
        dataset.addValue(11.0, "S9", "C3" );
        dataset.addValue(-10.0, "S9", "C4" );

        JFreeChart chart = ChartFactory.createBarChart("Bar Chart", "Category", "Value", dataset, PlotOrientation.VERTICAL, true, true, false);
        response.setContentType("image/png");
        ChartUtilities.writeChartAsPNG(out, chart, 400, 300);
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.toString());
    } finally {
        out.close();
    }
The `doGet()` method is called by the servlet engine when a request is made by a client (usually a web browser). In response to the request, the servlet performs several steps:

- an `OutputStream` reference is obtained for returning output to the client;
- a chart is created;
- the `content type` for the response is set to `image/png`. This tells the client what type of data it is receiving;
- a PNG image of the chart is written to the output stream;
- the output stream is closed.

### 18.3 Compiling the Servlet

Note that the classes in the `javax.servlet.*` package (and sub-packages), used by the demo servlet, are not part of the Java 2 Standard Edition (J2SE). In order to compile the above code using J2SE, you will need to obtain a `servlet-api.jar` file. I’ve used the one that is redistributed with Tomcat (an open source servlet engine written using Java). You can find out more about Tomcat at:

http://jakarta.apache.org/tomcat

You will also require the JFreeChart and JCommon jar files to compile the above servlet. Change your working directory to `jfreechart-1.0.0-pre1-demo`, then enter the following command (on Windows, you need to change the colons to semi-colons, and the forward slashes to backward slashes):

```bash
javac -classpath jfreechart-1.0.0-pre1.jar:lib/jcommon-1.0.0-pre1.jar:lib/servlet-api.jar source/demo/ServletDemo1.java
```

This should create a `ServletDemo1.class` file. The next section describes how to deploy this servlet using Tomcat.

### 18.4 Deploying the Servlet

Servlets are deployed in the `webapps` directory provided by your servlet engine. In my case, I am using Tomcat 5.0.28 on SUSE Linux 9.1, and the directory is:

---

2 Servlets are portable between different servlet engines, so if you are using a different servlet engine, consult the documentation to find the location of the `webapps` folder.
Within the webapps directory, create a jfreechart1 directory to hold the first servlet demo, then create the following structure within the directory:

```
../jfreechart1/WEB-INF/web.xml
../jfreechart1/WEB-INF/lib/jfreechart-1.0.0-pre1.jar
../jfreechart1/WEB-INF/lib/jcommon-1.0.0-pre1.jar
../jfreechart1/WEB-INF/classes/demo/ServletDemo1.class
```

You need to create the web.xml file—it provides information about the servlet:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE web-app PUBLIC "-//Sun Microsystems, Inc.//DTD Web Application 2.2//EN" "http://java.sun.com/j2ee/dtds/web-app_2.2.dtd">
<web-app>
  <servlet>
    <servlet-name>ServletDemo1</servlet-name>
    <servlet-class>com.jrefinery.chart.demo.ServletDemo1</servlet-class>
  </servlet>
  <servlet-mapping>
    <servlet-name>ServletDemo1</servlet-name>
    <url-pattern>/servlet/ServletDemo1</url-pattern>
  </servlet-mapping>
</web-app>
```

Once you have all these files in place, restart your servlet engine and type in the following URL using your favourite web browser:

```
http://localhost:8080/jfreechart1/servlet/ServletDemo1
```

If all is well, you will see the chart image displayed in your browser, as shown in figure 18.1.

### 18.5 Embedding Charts in HTML Pages

It is possible to embed a chart image generated by a servlet inside an HTML page (that is generated by another servlet). This is demonstrated by ServletDemo2, which is also available in the jfreechart-1.0.0-pre1-demo.zip file.

**ServletDemo2** processes a request by returning a page of HTML that, in turn, references another servlet (ServletDemo2ChartGenerator) that returns a PNG image of a chart. The end result is a chart embedded in an HTML page, as shown in figure 18.2.

Here is the code for ServletDemo2:

```java
/* -----------------
* ServletDemo2.java
* -----------------
*/
```
package demo;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.PrintWriter;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;

/**
 * A basic servlet that generates an HTML page that displays a chart generated by
 * JFreeChart.
 * <p>
 * This servlet uses another servlet (ServletDemo2ChartGenerator) to create a PNG image
 * for the embedded chart.
 * <p>
 * This class is described in the JFreeChart Developer Guide.
 */
public class ServletDemo2 extends HttpServlet {

    /**
     * Creates a new servlet demo.
     *
     * ServletDemo2()
     * // nothing required
     */

    /**
     * Processes a POST request.
     * <p>
     * The chart.html page contains a form for generating the first request, after that
     */

    public void doPost(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp) throws ServletException, IOException {
    }

    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp) throws ServletException, IOException {
    }

    public void destroy() {
    }
}

/**
 * © Copyright 2002-2004, by Object Refinery Limited.
 */
*/

Figure 18.2: ServletDemo2 in a browser
**the HTML returned by this servlet contains the same form for generating subsequent requests.**

**@param request the request.**

**@param response the response.**

**@throws ServletException if there is a servlet related problem.**

**@throws IOException if there is an I/O problem.**

```java
public void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
throws ServletException, IOException {

    PrintWriter out = new PrintWriter(response.getWriter());
    try {
        String param = request.getParameter("chart");
        response.setContentType("text/html");
        out.println("<HTML>");
        out.println("<HEAD>");
        out.println("<TITLE>JFreeChart Servlet Demo 2</TITLE>");
        out.println("</HEAD>");
        out.println("<BODY>");
        out.println("<H2>JFreeChart Servlet Demo</H2>");
        out.println("<P>");
        out.println("Please choose a chart type:");
        out.println("<FORM ACTION="ServletDemo2" METHOD=POST>");
        String pieChecked = (param.equals("pie") ? " CHECKED" : "");
        String barChecked = (param.equals("bar") ? " CHECKED" : "");
        String timeChecked = (param.equals("time") ? " CHECKED" : "");
        out.println("<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="chart" VALUE="pie"" + pieChecked +"> Pie Chart";
        out.println("<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="chart" VALUE="bar"" + barChecked +"> Bar Chart";
        out.println("<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="chart" VALUE="time"" + timeChecked +"> Time Series Chart";
        out.println("<INPUT TYPE="submit" VALUE="Generate Chart">";
        out.println("</FORM>");
        out.println("<P>");
        out.println("<IMG SRC="ServletDemo2ChartGenerator?type=" + param + "\" BORDER=1 WIDTH=400 HEIGHT=300/>";
        out.println("</BODY>"};
        out.flush();
        out.close();
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.toString());
    } finally {
        out.close();
    }
}
```

Notice how this code gets a reference to a **Writer** from the **response** parameter, rather than an **OutputStream** as in the previous example. The reason for this is because this servlet will be returning text (HTML), compared to the previous servlet which returned binary data (a PNG image).³

³The **Writer** is wrapped in a **PrintWriter** in order to use the more convenient methods
The response type is set to text/html since this servlet returns HTML text. An important point to note is that the <IMG> tag in the HTML references another servlet (ServletDemo2ChartGenerator), and this other servlet creates the required chart image. The actual chart returned is controlled by the chart parameter, which is set up in the HTML using a <FORM> element.

Here is the source code for ServletDemo2ChartGenerator:

```java
/* -------------------------------
 * ServletDemo2ChartGenerator.java
 * -------------------------------
 * (C) Copyright 2002-2004, by Object Refinery Limited.
 */
package demo;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import org.jfree.chart.ChartFactory;
import org.jfree.chart.ChartUtilities;
import org.jfree.chart.JFreeChart;
import org.jfree.chart.plot.PlotOrientation;
import org.jfree.data.category.DefaultCategoryDataset;
import org.jfree.data.general.DefaultPieDataset;
import org.jfree.data.time.Day;
import org.jfree.data.time.TimeSeries;
import org.jfree.data.time.TimeSeriesCollection;
import org.jfree.data.xy.XYDataset;
import org.jfree.date.SerialDate;

/**
 * A servlet that returns one of three charts as a PNG image file. This servlet is
 * referenced in the HTML generated by ServletDemo2.
 * 
 * Three different charts can be generated, controlled by the 'type' parameter. The possible
 * values are 'pie', 'bar' and 'time' (for time series).
 * 
 * This class is described in the JFreeChart Developer Guide.
 */
public class ServletDemo2ChartGenerator extends HttpServlet {

  /**
   * Default constructor.
   */
  public ServletDemo2ChartGenerator() {
    // nothing required
  }

  /**
   * Process a GET request.
   *
   * @param request the request.
   * @param response the response.
   * @throws ServletException if there is a servlet related problem.
   * @throws IOException if there is an I/O problem.
   */
  available in the latter class.
```
public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {
    OutputStream out = response.getOutputStream();
    try {
        String type = request.getParameter("type");
        JFreeChart chart = null;
        if (type.equals("pie")) {
            chart = createPieChart();
        } else if (type.equals("bar")) {
            chart = createBarChart();
        } else if (type.equals("time")) {
            chart = createTimeSeriesChart();
        }
        if (chart != null) {
            response.setContentType("image/png");
            ChartUtilities.writeChartAsPNG(out, chart, 400, 300);
        }
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.toString());
    } finally {
        out.close();
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a sample pie chart.
 * @return a pie chart.
 */
private JFreeChart createPieChart() {
    // create a dataset...
    DefaultPieDataset data = new DefaultPieDataset();
    data.setValue("One", new Double(43.2));
    data.setValue("Two", new Double(10.0));
    data.setValue("Three", new Double(27.5));
    data.setValue("Four", new Double(17.5));
    data.setValue("Five", new Double(11.0));
    data.setValue("Six", new Double(19.4));
    JFreeChart chart = ChartFactory.createPieChart("Pie Chart", data, true, true, false);
    return chart;
}

/**
 * Creates a sample bar chart.
 * @return a bar chart.
 */
private JFreeChart createBarChart() {
    DefaultCategoryDataset dataset = new DefaultCategoryDataset();
    dataset.addValue(10.0, "S1", "C1");
    dataset.addValue(4.0, "S1", "C2");
    dataset.addValue(15.0, "S1", "C3");
    dataset.addValue(14.0, "S1", "C4");
    dataset.addValue(-5.0, "S2", "C1");
    dataset.addValue(-7.0, "S2", "C2");
    dataset.addValue(14.0, "S2", "C3");
dataset.addValue(-3.0, "S2", "C4");
dataset.addValue(6.0, "S3", "C1");
dataset.addValue(17.0, "S3", "C2");
dataset.addValue(-12.0, "S3", "C3");
dataset.addValue(7.0, "S3", "C4");
dataset.addValue(6.0, "S4", "C1");
dataset.addValue(15.0, "S4", "C2");
dataset.addValue(-6.0, "S4", "C3");
dataset.addValue(10.0, "S4", "C3");
dataset.addValue(7.0, "S4", "C4");
dataset.addValue(9.0, "S6", "C1");
dataset.addValue(8.0, "S6", "C2");
dataset.addValue(null, "S6", "C3");
dataset.addValue(6.0, "S6", "C4");
dataset.addValue(-10.0, "S7", "C1");
dataset.addValue(9.0, "S7", "C2");
dataset.addValue(10.0, "S7", "C3");
dataset.addValue(5.0, "S7", "C4");
dataset.addValue(11.0, "S8", "C1");
dataset.addValue(13.0, "S8", "C2");
dataset.addValue(9.0, "S8", "C3");
dataset.addValue(2.0, "S8", "C4");
dataset.addValue(-3.0, "S9", "C1");
dataset.addValue(7.0, "S9", "C2");
dataset.addValue(11.0, "S9", "C3");

JFreeChart chart = ChartFactory.createBarChart3D("Bar Chart", "Category", "Value", dataset, PlotOrientation.VERTICAL, true, true, false);
return chart;
}

/**
 * Creates a sample time series chart.
 * @return a time series chart.
 */
private JFreeChart createTimeSeriesChart() {
    // here we just populate a series with random data...
    TimeSeries series = new TimeSeries("Random Data");
    Day current = new Day(1, SerialDate.JANUARY, 2001);
    for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
        series.add(current, Math.random() * 100);
        current = (Day) current.next();
    }
    XYDataset data = new TimeSeriesCollection(series);
    JFreeChart chart = ChartFactory.createTimeSeriesChart("Time Series Chart", "Date", "Rate", data, true, true, false);
    return chart;
}
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To compile these two servlets, you can enter the following command at the command line:

```bash
javac -classpath jfreechart-0.9.21.jar:lib/jcommon-0.9.6.jar:lib/servlet-api.jar
source/demo/ServletDemo2.java source/demo/ServletDemo2ChartGenerator.java
```

The following sections describe the supporting files required for the servlet, and how to deploy them.

### 18.6 Supporting Files

Servlets typically generate output for clients that access the web application via a web browser. Most web applications will include at least one HTML page that is used as the starting point for the application.

For the demo servlets above, the following `index.html` page is used:

```html
<HTML>
  <HEADER>
    <TITLE>JFreeChart : Basic Servlet Demo</TITLE>
  </HEADER>
  <BODY>
    <H2>JFreeChart: Basic Servlet Demo</H2>
    <P>
      There are two sample servlets available:
      <ul>
        <li>a very basic servlet to generate a <a href="servlet/ServletDemo1">bar chart</a>;</li>
        <li>another servlet that allow you to select one of <a href="chart.html">three sample charts</a>. The selected chart is displayed in an HTML page.</li>
      </ul>
    </P>
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

There are two hyperlinks in this page, the first references the first demo servlet (`ServletDemo1`) and the second references another HTML page, `chart.html`:

```html
<HTML>
  <HEADER>
    <TITLE>JFreeChart Servlet Demo 2</TITLE>
  </HEADER>
  <BODY>
    <H2>JFreeChart Servlet Demo</H2>
    <P>
      Please choose a chart type:
      <FORM ACTION="servlet/ServletDemo2" METHOD=POST>
        <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="chart" VALUE="pie" CHECKED> Pie Chart
        <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="chart" VALUE="bar"> Bar Chart
      </FORM>
    </P>
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

---

4 You’ll find this file in the `servlets` directory of the demo distribution, along with the other servlet support files.
This second HTML page contains a `<FORM>` element used to specify a parameter for the second servlet (`ServletDemo2`). When this servlet runs, it returns its own HTML that is almost identical to the above but also includes an `<IMG>` element with a reference to the `ServletDemo2ChartGenerator` servlet.

## 18.7 Deploying Servlets

After compiling the demo servlets, they need to be deployed to a servlet engine, along with the supporting files, so that they can be accessed by clients. Fortunately, this is relatively straightforward.

The first requirement is a `web.xml` file to describe the web application being deployed:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE web-app PUBLIC "-//Sun Microsystems, Inc.//DTD Web Application 2.2//EN" "http://java.sun.com/j2ee/dtds/web-app_2.2.dtd">
<web-app>
  <servlet>
    <servlet-name>ServletDemo1</servlet-name>
    <servlet-class>demo.ServletDemo1</servlet-class>
  </servlet>
  <servlet>
    <servlet-name>ServletDemo2</servlet-name>
    <servlet-class>demo.ServletDemo2</servlet-class>
  </servlet>
  <servlet>
    <servlet-name>ServletDemo2ChartGenerator</servlet-name>
    <servlet-class>demo.ServletDemo2ChartGenerator</servlet-class>
  </servlet>
  <servlet-mapping>
    <servlet-name>ServletDemo1</servlet-name>
    <url-pattern>/servlet/ServletDemo1</url-pattern>
  </servlet-mapping>
  <servlet-mapping>
    <servlet-name>ServletDemo2</servlet-name>
    <url-pattern>/servlet/ServletDemo2</url-pattern>
  </servlet-mapping>
</web-app>
```
<servlet-mapping>
  <servlet-name>ServletDemo2ChartGenerator</servlet-name>
  <url-pattern>/servlet/ServletDemo2ChartGenerator</url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>

This file lists the servlets by name, and specifies the class file that implements the servlet. The actual class files will be placed in a directory where the servlet engine will know to find them (the classes sub-directory within a directory specific to the application).

The final step is copying all the files to the appropriate directory for the servlet engine. In testing with Tomcat, I created a jfreechart2 directory within Tomcat’s webapps directory. The index.html and chart.html files are copied to this directory.

webapps/jfreechart2/index.html
webapps/jfreechart2/chart.html

Next, a subdirectory WEB-INF is created within the jfreechart2 directory, and the web.xml file is copied to here.

webapps/jfreechart2/WEB-INF/web.xml

A classes subdirectory is created within WEB-INF to hold the .class files for the three demo servlets. These need to be saved in a directory hierarchy matching the package hierarchy:

webapps/jfreechart2/WEB-INF/classes/demo/ServletDemo1.class
webapps/jfreechart2/WEB-INF/classes/demo/ServletDemo2.class
webapps/jfreechart2/WEB-INF/classes/demo/ServletDemo2ChartGenerator.class

Finally, the servlets make use of classes in the JFreeChart and JCommon class libraries. The jar files for these libraries need to be added to a lib directory within WEB-INF. You will need:

webapps/jfreechart2/WEB-INF/lib/jcommon-1.0.0-pre1.jar
webapps/jfreechart2/WEB-INF/lib/jfreechart-1.0.0-pre1.jar

Now restart your servlet engine, and point your browser to:


If all the files have been put in the correct places, you should see the running servlet demonstration (this has been tested using Tomcat 5.0.29 running on SuSE Linux 9.1).
Chapter 19

Miscellaneous

19.1 Introduction

This section contains miscellaneous information about JFreeChart.

19.2 X11 / Headless Java

If you are using JFreeChart in a server environment running Unix / Linux, you may encounter the problem that JFreeChart won’t run without X11. This is a common problem for Java code that relies on AWT, see the following web page for further information:

http://java.sun.com/products/java-media/2D/forDevelopers/java2dfaq.html#xvfb

There is also a thread in the JFreeChart forum with lots of info:


19.3 Java Server Pages

Developers that are interested in using JFreeChart with JSP will want to check out the Cewolf project:

http://cewolf.sourceforge.net/

Thanks to Guido Laures for leading this effort.

19.4 Loading Images

Images in Java are represented by the Image class. You can load an image using the createImage() method in the Toolkit class, but you need to be aware that this method loads the image asynchronously—in other words, the method returns immediately (before the image is loaded) and the image loading continues in
a separate thread. This can cause problems if you use the image without first waiting for it to complete loading.

You can use the `MediaTracker` class to check the progress of an image as it loads. But in the case where you just want to ensure that you have a fully loaded image, a useful technique is to use Swing’s `ImageIcon` class to do the image loading for you:

```java
ImageIcon icon = new ImageIcon("/home/dgilbert/temp/daylight.png");
Image image = icon.getImage();
```

In this case, the constructor doesn’t return until the image is fully loaded, so by the time you call the `getImage()` method, you know that the image loading is complete.
Chapter 20

Packages

20.1 Overview

The following sections contain reference information for the classes, arranged by package, that make up the JFreeChart class library.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package:</th>
<th>Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.chart</td>
<td>The main chart classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.chart.annotations</td>
<td>A simple framework for annotating charts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.chart.axis</td>
<td>Axis classes and related interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.chart.entity</td>
<td>Classes representing chart entities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.chart.event</td>
<td>The event classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.chart.imagemap</td>
<td>HTML image map utility classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.chart.labels</td>
<td>The item label and tooltip classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.chart.needle</td>
<td>Needle classes for the compass plot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.chart.plot</td>
<td>Plot classes and interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.chart.renderer</td>
<td>The base package for renderers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.chart.renderer.category</td>
<td>Plug-in renderers for use with the CategoryPlot class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.chart.renderer.xy</td>
<td>Plug-in renderers for use with the XYPlot class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.chart.servlet</td>
<td>Servlet utility classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.chart.title</td>
<td>Chart title classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.chart.urls</td>
<td>Interfaces and classes for generating URLs in image maps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.chart.ui</td>
<td>User interface classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.data</td>
<td>Dataset interfaces and classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.data.category</td>
<td>The CategoryDataset interface and related classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.data.contour</td>
<td>The ContourDataset interface and related classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.data.function</td>
<td>The Function2D interface and related classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.data.gantt</td>
<td>Dataset interfaces and classes for Gantt charts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.data.general</td>
<td>General dataset classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.data.io</td>
<td>General I/O classes for datasets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.data.jdbc</td>
<td>Some JDBC dataset classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.data.statistics</td>
<td>Classes that are used for generating statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.data.time</td>
<td>Time-based dataset interfaces and classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.data.xml</td>
<td>Classes for reading datasets from XML.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.jfree.data.xy</td>
<td>The XYDataset interface and related classes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional information can be found in the Javadoc HTML files.
Chapter 21

Package: org.jfree.chart

21.1 Overview

This package contains the major classes and interfaces in the JFreeChart Class Library, including the all important JFreeChart class.

21.2 ChartColor

21.2.1 Overview

This class defines some standard colors.

21.2.2 Notes

The DefaultDrawingSupplier class uses the createDefaultPaintArray() method to generate the default paint sequence for charts.

21.3 ChartFactory

21.3.1 Overview

This class contains a range of convenient methods for creating standard types of charts.

HINT: The use of these methods is optional. Take a look at the source code for the method you are using to see if it might be a better option to cut-and-paste the code into your application, and then customise it to meet your requirements.
21.3.2 Pie Charts

to create a regular pie chart:

public static JFreeChart createPieChart(String title,
PieDataset dataset, boolean legend, boolean tooltips, boolean urls);

creates a pie chart for the specified PieDataset (null permitted). The chart is constructed using a PiePlot.

To create a pie chart with a “3D effect”:

public static JFreeChart createPieChart3D(String title,
PieDataset dataset, boolean legend, boolean tooltips, boolean urls)

creates a 3D pie chart for the specified PieDataset (null permitted). The chart is constructed using a PiePlot3D.

To create a single chart containing multiple pie charts:

public static JFreeChart createMultiplePieChart(String title,
CategoryDataset dataset, TableOrder order, boolean legend,
boolean tooltips, boolean urls);

creates a multiple pie chart for the specified CategoryDataset. This chart is constructed using a MultiplePiePlot. The order argument can be either TableOrder.BY_ROW or TableOrder.BY_COLUMN.

To create a single chart containing multiple pie charts with a “3D effect”:

public static JFreeChart createMultiplePieChart3D(String title,
CategoryDataset dataset, TableOrder order, boolean legend,
boolean tooltips, boolean urls);

creates a multiple pie chart for the specified CategoryDataset. This chart is constructed using a MultiplePiePlot. The order argument can be either TableOrder.BY_ROW or TableOrder.BY_COLUMN.

21.3.3 Methods

To create a bar chart:

public static JFreeChart createBarChart(String title,
String categoryAxisLabel, String valueAxisLabel, CategoryDataset dataset,
PlotOrientation orientation, boolean legend, boolean tooltips, boolean urls);

creates a horizontal or vertical bar chart for the given CategoryDataset (see the BarRenderer class documentation for an example).

To create a bar chart with a “3D effect”:

public static JFreeChart createBarChart3D(String title,
String categoryAxisLabel, String valueAxisLabel, CategoryDataset dataset,
PlotOrientation orientation, boolean legend, boolean tooltips, boolean urls);

creates a bar chart with 3D effect for the given CategoryDataset (see the BarRenderer3D class documentation for an example).

To create a stacked bar chart:
CHAPTER 21. PACKAGE: ORG.JFREE.CHART

public static JFreeChart createStackedBarChart(String title, String categoryAxisLabel, String valueAxisLabel, CategoryDataset data, PlotOrientation orientation, boolean legend, boolean tooltips, boolean urls);
Creates a stacked bar chart for the given CategoryDataset.

To create a stacked bar chart with a “3D effect”:

public static JFreeChart createStackedBarChart3D(String title, String categoryAxisLabel, String valueAxisLabel, CategoryDataset data, PlotOrientation orientation, boolean legend, boolean tooltips, boolean urls);
Creates a stacked bar chart with 3D effect for the given CategoryDataset.

To create a line chart based on a CategoryDataset:

public static JFreeChart createLineChart(String title, String categoryAxisLabel, String valueAxisLabel, CategoryDataset dataset, PlotOrientation orientation, boolean legend, boolean tooltips, boolean urls);
Creates a line chart for the given CategoryDataset.

To create a line chart based on an XYDataset:

public static JFreeChart createXYLineChart(String title, String xAxisLabel, String yAxisLabel, XYDataset dataset, PlotOrientation orientation, boolean legend, boolean tooltips, boolean urls)
Creates a XY line chart for the given XYDataset.

To create a scatter plot:

public static JFreeChart createScatterPlot(String title, String xAxisLabel, String yAxisLabel, XYDataset data, PlotOrientation orientation, boolean legend, boolean tooltips, boolean urls)
Creates a scatter plot for the given XYDataset.

To create a time series chart:

public static JFreeChart createTimeSeriesChart(String title, String timeAxisLabel, String valueAxisLabel, XYDataset data, boolean legend, boolean tooltips, boolean urls)
Creates a time series chart for the given XYDataset.

To create a bar chart using an IntervalXYDataset (bearing in mind that you can use the XYBarDataset wrapper to convert any XYDataset to the required type):

public static JFreeChart createXYBarChart(String title, String xAxisLabel, boolean dateAxis, String yAxisLabel, IntervalXYDataset dataset, PlotOrientation orientation, boolean legend, boolean tooltips, boolean urls);
Creates an XY bar chart for the given IntervalXYDataset. The dateAxis argument allows you to select whether the chart is created with a DateAxis or a NumberAxis for the domain axis. The chart created with this method uses a XYPlot and XYBarRenderer.

To create a high-low-open-close chart:
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public static JFreeChart createHighLowChart(String title, String timeAxisLabel, String valueAxisLabel, HighLowDataset dataset, Timeline timeline, boolean legend)
Creates a high-low-open-close chart for the given HighLowDataset.

To create a candlestick chart:

public static JFreeChart createCandlestickChart(String title, String timeAxisLabel, String valueAxisLabel, HighLowDataset data, boolean legend)
Creates a candlestick chart for the given HighLowDataset.

To create an area chart using data from a XYDataset:

public static JFreeChart createXYAreaChart(String title, String xAxisLabel, String yAxisLabel, XYDataset dataset, PlotOrientation orientation, boolean legend, boolean tooltips, boolean urls)
Creates an area chart for the specified dataset. The chart that is created uses a XYPlot and a XYAreaRenderer.

To create a stacked area chart using data from a TableDataset:

public static JFreeChart createStackedXYAreaChart(String title, String xAxisLabel, String yAxisLabel, TableXYDataset dataset, PlotOrientation orientation, boolean legend, boolean tooltips, boolean urls)
Creates a stacked area chart for the specified dataset (notice that the dataset must be a TableXYDataset for stacking). The chart that is created uses a XYPlot and a StackedXYAreaRenderer.

21.4 ChartFrame

21.4.1 Overview

A frame containing chart within a ChartPanel.

21.4.2 Constructors

There are two constructors:

public ChartFrame(String title, JFreeChart chart);
Creates a new ChartFrame containing the specified chart.

The second constructor gives you the opportunity to request that the chart is contained within a JScrollPane:

public ChartFrame(String title, JFreeChart chart, boolean scrollPane);
Creates a new ChartFrame containing the specified chart. The scrollPane flag indicates whether or not the chart should be displayed within a ScrollPane.
Methods

To access the chart’s panel:

```java
public ChartPanel getChartPanel();
Returns the panel that contains the chart.
```

## 21.5 ChartMouseEvent

### 21.5.1 Overview

An event generated by the `ChartPanel` class to represent a mouse click or a mouse movement over a chart. These events are passed to listeners via the `ChartMouseListener` interface.

### 21.5.2 Constructor

To create a new event:

```java
public ChartMouseEvent(JFreeChart chart, MouseEvent trigger, ChartEntity entity);
Creates a new event for the specified chart. The event also records the underlying trigger event and the entity underneath the mouse pointer (possibly null).
```

Event objects will usually be created by the `ChartPanel` class and sent to all registered listeners—you won’t normally need to create an instance of this class yourself.

### 21.5.3 Methods

Use the following methods to access the attributes for the event:

```java
public JFreeChart getChart();
Returns the chart (never null) that the event relates to.

public MouseEvent getTrigger();
Returns the underlying mouse event (never null) that triggered the generation of this event. This contains information about the mouse location, among other things.

public ChartEntity getEntity();
Returns the chart entity underneath the mouse pointer (this may be null).
```

### 21.5.4 Notes

To receive notification of these events, an object first needs to implement the `ChartMouseListener` interface and then register itself with a `ChartPanel` object, via the `addChartMouseListener()` method (see section 21.7.6).
21.6 ChartMouseListener

21.6.1 Overview
An interface that defines the callback method for a *chart mouse listener*. Any class that implements this interface can be registered with a `ChartPanel` and receive notification of mouse events.

21.6.2 Methods
This receives notification of mouse click events:

```java
void chartMouseClicked(ChartMouseEvent event);
```
A callback method for receiving notification of a mouse click on a chart.

This method receives notification of mouse movement events:

```java
void chartMouseMoved(ChartMouseEvent event);
```
A callback method for receiving notification of a mouse movement event on a chart.

21.7 ChartPanel

21.7.1 Overview
A panel that provides a convenient means to display a `JFreeChart` instance in a Swing-based user-interface (extends `javax.swing.JPanel`). The panel can be set up to include a popup menu providing access to:

- chart properties – the property editors are incomplete, but allow you to customise many chart properties;
- printing – print a chart via the standard Java printing facilities;
- saving – write the chart to a PNG format file;
- zooming – zoom in or out by adjusting the axis ranges;

In addition, the panel can:

- provide offscreen buffering to improve performance when redrawing overlapping frames;
- display tool tips;

All of these features are used in the demonstration applications included with the JFreeChart Developer Guide.
21.7.2 Constructors

The standard constructor accepts a `JFreeChart` as the only parameter, and creates a panel that displays the chart:

```java
public ChartPanel(JFreeChart chart);
```

Creates a new panel for displaying the specified chart.

By default, the panel is automatically updated whenever the chart changes (for example, if you modify the range for an axis, the chart will be redrawn automatically).

21.7.3 The Chart

The chart that is displayed by the panel is accessible via the following methods:

```java
public JFreeChart getChart();
```

Returns the chart that is displayed in the panel.

```java
public void setChart(JFreeChart chart);
```

Sets the chart that is displayed in the panel. The panel registers with the chart as a change listener, so that it can repaint the chart whenever it changes.

21.7.4 Chart Scaling

JFreeChart is designed to draw charts at arbitrary sizes. In the case of the `ChartPanel` class, the chart is drawn to fit the current size of the panel (which is usually determined externally by a layout manager). When the panel gets very small (or very large) the layout procedure used by JFreeChart may not produce good results. To counteract this, the `ChartPanel` class specifies minimum and maximum drawing thresholds. When the panel dimensions fall below the minimum threshold (or above the maximum threshold) the chart is drawn at a different size then scaled down (up) to fit the actual panel size.

The default minimum threshold is 300 pixels (width) x 200 pixels (height). You can change these defaults using the following methods:

```java
public int getMinimumDrawWidth();
```

Returns the lower threshold for the chart drawing width.

```java
public void setMinimumDrawWidth(double width);
```

Sets the lower threshold for the chart drawing width. If the panel is narrower than this, the chart is drawn at the specified width then scaled down to fit the panel.

```java
public int getMinimumDrawHeight();
```

Returns the lower threshold for the chart drawing height.

```java
public void setMinimumDrawHeight(double height);
```

Sets the lower threshold for the chart drawing height. If the panel is shorter than this, the chart is drawn at the specified height then scaled down to fit the panel.
Similarly, the default maximum threshold is 800 pixels (width) by 600 pixels (height). You can change these defaults using the following methods:

```java
public int getMaximumDrawWidth();
Returns the upper threshold for the chart drawing width.

public void setMaximumDrawWidth(double width);
Sets the upper threshold for the chart drawing width. If the panel is wider than this, the chart is drawn at the specified width then scaled up to fit the panel.

public int getMaximumDrawHeight();
Returns the upper threshold for the chart drawing height.

public void setMaximumDrawHeight(double height);
Sets the upper threshold for the chart drawing height. If the panel is taller than this, the chart is drawn at the specified height then scaled up to fit the panel.
```

### 21.7.5 Tooltips

The panel includes support for displaying tool tips (assuming that tool tips have been generated by the plot or renderer). To disable (or re-enable) the display of tool tips, use the following method:

```java
public void setDisplayToolTips(boolean flag);
Switches the display of tool tips on or off for this panel.
```

The panel uses the standard Swing tool tip mechanism, which means that the tool tip timings (initial delay, dismiss delay and reshow delay) can be controlled application-wide using the usual Swing API calls. In addition, the panel has a facility to temporarily override the application wide settings while the mouse pointer is within the bounds of the panel:

```java
public void setInitialDelay(int delay);
Sets the initial delay (in milliseconds) before tool tips are displayed.

public void setDismissDelay(int delay);
Sets the delay (in milliseconds) before tool tips are dismissed.

public void setReshowDelay(int delay);
Sets the delay (in milliseconds) before tool tips are reshown.
```

### 21.7.6 Chart Mouse Events

Any object that implements the `ChartMouseListener` interface can register with the panel to receive notification of any mouse events that relate to the chart.

```java
public void addChartMouseListener(ChartMouseListener listener)
Adds an object to the list of objects that should receive notification of any ChartMouseEvents that occur.

public void removeChartMouseListener(ChartMouseListener listener);
Removes an object from the list of objects that should receive notification of chart mouse events.
```
21.7.7 The Popup Menu

The chart panel has a popup menu that provides menu items for property editing, saving charts to PNG, printing charts, and some zooming options. The constructors provide options for including/excluding any of these options.

You can access the popup menu with the following methods:

```
public JPopupMenu getPopupMenu();
Returns the popup menu for the panel.

public void setPopupMenu(JPopupMenu popup);
Sets the popup menu for the panel. Set this to null if you don’t want a popup menu at all.
```

21.7.8 Notes

The size of the ChartPanel is determined by the layout manager used to arrange components in your user interface. In some cases, the layout manager will respect the preferred size of the panel, which you can set like this:

```
chartPanel.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(500, 270));
```

This class implements the Printable interface, to provide a simple mechanism for printing a chart. An option in the panel’s popup menu calls the createPrintJob() method. The print job ends up calling the print() method to draw the chart on a single piece of paper.

If you need greater control over the printing process—for example, you want to display several charts on one page—you can write your own implementation of the Printable interface (in any class that has access to the chart(s) you want to print). The implementation incorporated with the ChartPanel class is a basic example, provided for convenience only.

The chart panel provides a “mouse zooming” feature. A demonstration of this is provided in the MouseZoomDemo application.

See Also

JFreeChart.

21.8 ChartRenderingInfo

21.8.1 Overview

This class can be used to collect information about a chart as it is rendered, particularly information concerning the dimensions of various sub-components of the chart.

In the current implementation, four pieces of information are recorded for most chart types:
• the chart area;
• the plot area (including the axes);
• the data area ("inside" the axes);
• the dimensions are other information (including tool tips) for the entities within a chart;

You have some control over the information that is generated. For instance, tool tips will not be generated unless you set up a generator in the renderer.

21.8.2 Constructors

The default constructor:

```java
public ChartRenderingInfo();
```

Creates a `ChartRenderingInfo` object. Entity information will be collected using an instance of `StandardEntityCollection`.

An alternative constructor allows you to supply a specific entity collection:

```java
public ChartRenderingInfo(EntityCollection entities);
```

Creates a `ChartRenderingInfo` object.

21.8.3 Notes

The `ChartPanel` class automatically collects entity information using this class, because it needs it to generate tool tips.

21.9 ChartUtilities

21.9.1 Overview

This class contains utility methods for:

• creating images from charts—supported formats are PNG and JPEG;
• generating HTML image maps.

All of the methods in this class are `static`

21.9.2 Generating PNG Images

The `Portable Network Graphics` (PNG) format is a good choice for creating chart images. The format offers:

• a free and open specification;
• fast and effective compression;
no loss of quality when images are reconstructed from the compressed binary format;

- excellent support in most web clients;

JFreeChart provides support for writing charts in PNG format via an encoder developed by J. David Eisenberg (published as free software under the terms of the GNU LGPL). You can find this encoder at:

http://www.catcode.com

The most general method allows you to write the image data directly to an output stream:

```java
public static void writeChartAsPNG(OutputStream out, JFreeChart chart, int width, int height) throws IOException
```

Writes a chart image of the specified size directly to the output stream.

If you need to retain information about the chart dimensions and content (to create an HTML image map, for example) you can pass in a newly created `ChartRenderingInfo` object using this method:

```java
public static void writeChartAsPNG(OutputStream out, JFreeChart chart, int width, int height, ChartRenderingInfo info)
```

Writes a chart image of the specified size directly to the output stream, and collects chart information in the supplied `info` object.

The above methods have counterparts that write image data directly to a file:

```java
public static void saveChartAsPNG(File file, JFreeChart chart, int width, int height);
```

Saves a chart image of the specified size into the specified file, using the PNG format.

```java
public static void saveChartAsPNG(File file, JFreeChart chart, int width, int height, ChartRenderingInfo info);
```

Saves a chart to a PNG format image file. If an `info` object is supplied, it will be populated with information about the structure of the chart.

### 21.9.3 Generating JPEG Images

The *Joint Photographic Experts Group* (JPEG) image format is supported using methods that are almost identical to those listed for PNG in the previous section.

> NOTE: JPEG is not an ideal format for charts. Images lose some definition after decompression from this format. This is most noticeable in high color contrast areas, which are common in charts. It is recommended that you use PNG format instead of JPEG, if at all possible.

To write a chart to a file in JPEG format:
public static void saveChartAsJPEG(File file, JFreeChart chart, int width, int height);
Saves a chart to a JPEG format image file.

As with the PNG methods, if you need to know more information about the structure of the chart within the generated image, you will need to pass in a ChartRenderingInfo object:

public static void saveChartAsJPEG(File file, JFreeChart chart, int width, int height, ChartRenderingInfo info);
Saves a chart to a JPEG format image file. If an info object is supplied, it will be populated with information about the structure of the chart.

### 21.9.4 HTML Image Maps

An HTML image map is an HTML fragment used to describe the characteristics of an image file. The image map can define regions within the image, and associate these with URLs and tooltip information.

To generate a simple HTML image map for a JFreeChart instance, first generate an image for the chart and be sure to retain the ChartRenderingInfo object from the image drawing. Then, generate the image map using the following method:

public static void writeImageMap(PrintWriter writer, String name, String hrefPrefix, ChartRenderingInfo info);
 Writes a `<MAP>` element containing the region definitions for a chart that has been converted to an image. The info object should be the structure returned from the method call that wrote the chart to an image file.

There are two demonstration applications in the JFreeChart download that illustrate how this works: ImageMapDemo1 and ImageMapDemo2.

### 21.9.5 Notes

PNG tends to be a better format for charts than JPEG since the compression is “lossless” for PNG.

### 21.10 ClipPath

#### 21.10.1 Overview

Not yet documented.

### 21.11 DrawableLegendItem

#### 21.11.1 Overview

Used to represent a LegendItem plus it’s physical drawing characteristics (position, label location etc.) as it is being laid out on the chart.
21.12 Effect3D

21.12.1 Overview

An interface that should be implemented by renderers that use a “3D effect”. This allows the 3D axis classes to synchronise their own “3D effect” with that of the renderer and plot.

See Also

BarRenderer3D, CategoryAxis3D, NumberAxis3D.

21.13 JFreeChart

21.13.1 Overview

The JFreeChart class coordinates the entire process of drawing charts. One method:

```java
public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D area);
```

...instructs the JFreeChart object to draw a chart onto a specific area on some graphics device.

Java supports several graphics devices—including the screen, the printer, and buffered images—via different implementations of the abstract class `java.awt.Graphics2D`. Thanks to this abstraction, JFreeChart can generate charts on any of these target devices, as well as others implemented by third parties (for example, the SVG Generator implemented by the Batik Project).

In broad terms, the JFreeChart class sets up a context for drawing a Plot. The plot obtains data from a Dataset, and may delegate the drawing of individual data items to a CategoryItemRenderer or an XYItemRenderer, depending on the plot type (not all plot types use renderers).

The JFreeChart class can work with many different Plot subclasses. Depending on the type of plot, a specific dataset will be required. The following table summarises the combinations that are currently available:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dataset</th>
<th>Compatible Plot Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MeterDataset</td>
<td>CompassPlot, MeterPlot and ThermometerPlot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PieDataset</td>
<td>PiePlot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CategoryDataset</td>
<td>CategoryPlot subclasses with various renderers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XYDataset</td>
<td>XYPlot with various renderers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IntervalXYDataset</td>
<td>XYPlot with a XYBarRenderer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HighLowDataset</td>
<td>XYPlot with a HighLowRenderer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HighLowDataset</td>
<td>XYPlot with a CandlestickRenderer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
21.13.2 Constructors

All constructors require you to supply a `Plot` instance (the `Plot` maintains a reference to the dataset used for the chart).

The simplest constructor is:

```java
public JFreeChart(Plot plot);
```

Creates a new `JFreeChart` instance. The chart will have no title, and no legend.

For greater control, a more complete constructor is available:

```java
public JFreeChart(Plot plot, String title, Font titleFont, boolean createLegend);
```

Creates a new `JFreeChart` instance. This constructor allows you to specify a single title (you can add additional titles, later, if necessary).

The `ChartFactory` class provides some utility methods that can make the process of constructing charts simpler.

21.13.3 Attributes

The attributes maintained by the `JFreeChart` class are listed in Table 21.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>borderVisible</td>
<td>A flag that controls whether or not a border is drawn around the outside of the chart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderStroke</td>
<td>The <code>Stroke</code> used to draw the chart’s border.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderPaint</td>
<td>The <code>Paint</code> used to paint the chart’s border.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>The chart title (an instance of <code>TextTitle</code>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subTitles</td>
<td>A list of subtitles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legend</td>
<td>The chart legend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plot</td>
<td>The plot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antialias</td>
<td>A flag that indicates whether or not the chart should be drawn with anti-aliasing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundPaint</td>
<td>The background paint for the chart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundImage</td>
<td>An optional background image for the chart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundImage.Alignment</td>
<td>The alignment of the background image (if there is one).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundImage.Alpha</td>
<td>The alpha transparency for the background image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notify</td>
<td>A flag that controls whether or not change events are passed on to the chart’s registered listeners;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>renderingHints</td>
<td>The Java2D rendering hints that will be applied when the chart is drawn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 21.1: Attributes for the `JFreeChart` class

21.13.4 Methods

The most important method for a chart is the `draw()` method:
public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D chartArea);
Draws the chart on the Graphics2D device, within the specified area.

The chart does not retain any information about the location or dimensions of the items it draws. Callers that require such information should use the alternative method:

public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D chartArea, ChartRenderingInfo info);
Draws the chart on the Graphics2D device, within the specified area. If info is not null, it will be populated with information about the items drawn within the chart (to be returned to the caller).

To set the title for a chart:

public void setTitle(String title);
Sets the title for a chart and sends a ChartChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

An alternative method for setting the chart title is:

public void setTitle(TextTitle title);
Sets the title for a chart and sends a ChartChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

Although a chart can have only one title, it can have any number of subtitles:

public void addSubtitle(Title title);
Adds a title to the chart.

The legend shows the names of the series (or sometimes categories) in a chart, next to a small color indicator. To set the legend for a chart:

public void setLegend(Legend legend);
Sets the legend for a chart.

You can control whether or not the chart is drawn with anti-aliasing (switching anti-aliasing on can improve the on-screen appearance of charts):

public void setAntiAlias(boolean flag);
Sets a flag controlling whether or not anti-aliasing is used when drawing the chart.

To set the background paint for the chart:

public void setBackgroundPaint(Paint paint);
Sets the background paint for the chart and sends a ChartChangeEvent to all registered listeners. If this is set to null, the chart background will be transparent.
21.13.5 Background Image

A chart can have a background image (optional):

```java
public Image getBackgroundImage();
```

Returns the background image for the chart (possibly null).

```java
public void setBackgroundImage(Image image);
```

Sets the background image for the chart (null permitted) and sends a `ChartChangeEvent` to all registered listeners. You must ensure that the image is fully loaded before passing it to this method—see section 19.4 for more information.

To control the alignment of the background image:

```java
public int getBackgroundImageAlignment();
```

Returns a code that specifies the alignment of the background image.

```java
public void setBackgroundImageAlignment(int alignment);
```

Sets the alignment for the background image and sends a `ChartChangeEvent` to all registered listeners. Standard alignment codes are defined by the `Align` class.

To control the alpha transparency of the background image:

```java
public float getBackgroundImageAlpha();
```

Returns the alpha transparency for the background image.

```java
public void setBackgroundImageAlpha(float alpha);
```

Sets the alpha transparency for the background image then sends a `ChartChangeEvent` to all registered listeners. The alpha should be a value between 0.0 (fully transparent) and 1.0 (opaque).

An alternative option is to set a background image for the chart’s `Plot`—this image will be positioned within the plot area only rather than the entire chart area.

21.13.6 The Chart Border

A border can be drawn around the outside of a chart, if required. By default, no border is drawn, since in many cases a border can be added externally (for example, in an HTML page). If you do require a border, use the following methods:

```java
public boolean isBorderVisible();
```

Returns the flag that controls whether or not a border is drawn around the outside of the chart.

```java
public void setBorderVisible(boolean visible);
```

Sets the flag that controls whether or not a border is drawn around the outside of the chart, and sends a `ChartChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.

To control the appearance of the border:
public Stroke getBorderStroke();
Returns the Stroke used to draw the chart border, if there is one.

public void setBorderStroke(Stroke stroke);
Sets the Stroke used to draw the chart border, if there is one, and sends a ChartChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

public Paint getBorderPaint();
Returns the Paint used to draw the chart border, if there is one.

public void setBorderPaint(Paint paint);
Sets the Paint used to paint the chart border, if there is one, and sends a ChartChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

21.13.7 Chart Change Listeners

If an object wants to “listen” for changes that are made to a chart, it needs to implement the ChartChangeListener interface so that it can register with the chart instance to receive ChartChangeEvent notifications.

For example, a ChartPanel instance automatically registers itself with the chart that it displays—any change to the chart results in the panel being repainted.

To receive notification of any change to a chart, a listener object should register via this method:

    public void addChangeListener(ChartChangeListener listener);
Register to receive chart change events.

To stop receiving change notifications, a listener object should deregister via this method:

    public void removeChangeListener(ChartChangeListener listener);
Deregister to stop receiving chart change events.

There are situations where you might want to temporarily disable the event notification mechanism—use the following methods:

    public boolean isNotify();
Returns the flag that controls whether or not change events are sent to registered listeners.

    public void setNotify(boolean notify);
Sets the flag that controls whether or not change events are sent to registered listeners. You can use this method to temporarily turn off the notification mechanism.

21.13.8 Creating Images

The JFreeChart class includes utility methods for creating a BufferedImage containing the chart:

    public BufferedImage createBufferedImage(int width, int height);
Creates a buffered image containing the chart. The size of the image is specified by the width and height arguments.
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public BufferedImage createBufferedImage(int width, int height, 
ChartRenderingInfo info);
Creates a buffered image containing the chart. The size of the image is 
specified by the width and height arguments. The info argument is used 
to collect information about the chart as it is being drawn (required if you 
want to create an HTML image map for the image).

One other variation draws the chart at one size then scales it (up or down) to 
fit a different image size:

public BufferedImage createBufferedImage(int imageWidth, int imageHeight, 
double drawWidth, double drawHeight, ChartRenderingInfo info)
Creates an image containing a chart that has been drawn at one size then 
scaled (up or down) to fit the image size.

21.13.9 Notes
Some points to note:

- the ChartFactory class provides a large number of methods for creating 
  “ready-made” charts.

- the Java2D API is used throughout JFreeChart, so JFreeChart does not 
  work with JDK1.1 (a common question from applet developers, although 
  hopefully less of an issue as browser support for Java 2 improves).

21.14 Legend

21.14.1 Overview
The base class for a chart legend (displays the series names and colors used in 
a chart). The legend can appear at the top, bottom, left or right of a chart. 
StandardLegend is the only subclass available.

21.14.2 Usage
If you create charts using the ChartFactory class, a legend will often be cre-
ated for you. You can access the legend using the getLegend() method in the 
JFreeChart class.

To change the position of the legend relative to the chart to one of the positions 
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST or WEST, use the following code:

    Legend legend = myChart.getLegend();
    legend.setAnchor(Legend.WEST);

If you don’t want a legend to appear on your chart, you can set it to null:

    myChart.setLegend(null);
21.14.3 Constructor
This is an abstract class, so the constructor is protected.

21.14.4 Notes
This class implements a listener mechanism which can be used by subclasses.

See Also
StandardLegend.

21.15 LegendItem

21.15.1 Overview
A class that records the attributes of an item that should appear in a legend. Instances of this class are usually created by a renderer, which should set the attributes to match the visual representation of the corresponding series. Table 21.2 lists the attributes defined by the class.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>label</td>
<td>The label (usually the series name).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>A description of the item (not currently used).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shapeVisible</td>
<td>A flag that indicates whether or not the shape is visible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shape</td>
<td>The shape displayed for the legend item.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shapeFilled</td>
<td>A flag that controls whether or not the shape is filled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fillPaint</td>
<td>The fill paint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shapeOutlineVisible</td>
<td>A flag that indicates whether or not the shape outline is visible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outlinePaint</td>
<td>The outline paint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outlineStroke</td>
<td>The outline stroke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lineVisible</td>
<td>A flag that indicates whether or not the line is visible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lineStroke</td>
<td>The line stroke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linePaint</td>
<td>The line paint.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 21.2: Attributes for the LegendItem class

21.15.2 Constructors
To create a legend item:

```java
public LegendItem(String label, String description, Shape shape, Paint fillPaint);
```
Creates a legend item with a filled shape (no outline). No line is visible.
public LegendItem(String label, String description, Shape shape, Paint fillPaint, Stroke outlineStroke, Paint outlinePaint);
Creates a legend item with a filled and outlined shape. No line is visible.

public LegendItem(String label, String description, Shape line, Stroke lineStroke, Paint linePaint);
Creates a legend item with a colored line (and no shape).

public LegendItem(String label, String description, boolean shapeVisible, Shape shape, boolean shapeFilled, Paint fillPaint, boolean shapeOutlineVisible, Paint outlinePaint, Stroke outlineStroke, boolean lineVisible, Shape line, Stroke lineStroke, Paint linePaint);
Creates a legend item with all attributes specified by the caller.

21.15.3 Notes
Some points to note:

- instances of this class are immutable;
- this class implements the `Serializable` interface.

21.16 LegendItemCollection

21.16.1 Overview
A collection of legend items.

See Also
Legend.

21.17 LegendItemSource

21.17.1 Overview
An interface for obtaining a collection of legend items. This interface is implemented (or extended) by:

- `CategoryPlot`;
- `CategoryItemRenderer`;
- `XYPlot`;
- `XYItemRenderer`;

A `LegendTitle` will use one or more of these sources to obtain legend items for display on the chart. This provides an opportunity for the legend to display just a subset of the items from a chart, if required.
21.17.2 Methods

To obtain a collection of legend items:

```java
public LegendItemCollection getLegendItems();
```

Returns a collection of legend items (possibly empty, but never null).

21.18 LegendRenderingOrder

21.18.1 Overview

A class that defines tokens that control the order of the items in the legend. See table 21.3 for the tokens that are defined.

21.19 MeterLegend

21.19.1 Overview

To be documented.

21.20 PolarChartPanel

21.20.1 Overview

An extension of the `ChartPanel` class with a pop-up menu that applies to polar charts.

21.21 StandardLegend

21.21.1 Overview

A chart legend displays the names of the series in a chart.

21.21.2 Methods

The legend position is controlled using methods inherited from the `Legend` class. To set the color and thickness of the legend outline, use the following methods:

---

### Table 21.3: Tokens defined by LegendRenderingOrder

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID:</th>
<th>Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LegendRenderingOrder.STANDARD</td>
<td>Items are rendered in order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LegendRenderingOrder.REVERSE</td>
<td>Items are rendered in reverse order.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
public void setOutlineStroke(Stroke stroke);
Sets the Stroke used to draw the outline for the legend and sends a LegendChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

public void setOutlinePaint(Paint paint);
Sets the Paint used to draw the outline for the legend and sends a LegendChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

To set the background color for the legend:
public void setBackgroundPaint(Paint paint);
Sets the Paint used to fill the background of the legend and sends a LegendChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

To set the title (optional) and title font for the legend:
public void setTitle(String title);
Sets the title for the legend and sends a LegendChangeEvent to all registered listeners. You can set the title to null if you prefer no title for the legend.

public void setTitleFont(Font font);
Sets the title font for the legend and sends a LegendChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

To set the color and font used for the legend item text:
public void setItemFont(Font font);
Sets the font used to display the text for the legend items.

public void setItemPaint(Paint paint);
Sets the paint used to display the text for the legend items.

21.21.3 Legend Item Shapes
If your chart displays shapes to represent the items in a series, you can get the legend to reflect this using the following method:

public void setDisplaySeriesShapes(boolean flag);
Sets the flag that controls whether shapes are displayed for the legend items.

A range of methods are available to change the appearance of the shapes in the legend. The fill color is obtained from the chart’s renderer, but the outline paint and stroke is set in the legend:

public void setShapeOutlinePaint(Paint paint);
Sets the Paint used to outline shapes in the legend.

public void setShapeOutlineStroke(Stroke stroke);
Sets the Stroke used to outline shapes in the legend.

You can also scale the size of the shapes displayed in the legend:

public void setShapeScaleX(double factor);
Sets the x scale factor for the shapes displayed in the legend.

public void setShapeScaleY(double factor);
Sets the y scale factor for the shapes displayed in the legend.
21.21.4 Notes

Some points to note:

- the legend does not have methods to get or set the items that will be displayed. At the time a chart is drawn, the legend items are obtained via a call to the `getLegendItems()` method in the `Plot` class;

- it is planned that this class should be replaced by a `LegendTitle` class, so that the legend can be treated (for layout purposes) as if it were a chart title.
Chapter 22

Package:
org.jfree.chart.annotations

22.1 Overview

The annotations framework provides a mechanism for adding small text and graphics items to charts, usually to highlight a particular data item. In the current release, annotations can be added to the CategoryPlot and XYPlot classes. This framework is relatively basic at present, additional features are likely to be added in the future.

22.2 CategoryAnnotation

22.2.1 Overview

The interface that must be supported by annotations that are to be added to a CategoryPlot.

The CategoryTextAnnotation class is the only implementation of this interface that is included in the JFreeChart distribution.

22.2.2 Methods

This interface defines a single method:

```java
public void draw(Graphics2D g2, CategoryPlot plot, Rectangle2D dataArea, CategoryAxis domainAxis, ValueAxis rangeAxis);
```

Draws the annotation.
22.3 CategoryTextAnnotation

22.3.1 Overview
An annotation that can be used to display an item of text at some location (defined by a (category, value) pair) on a CategoryPlot.

22.4 TextAnnotation

22.4.1 Overview
The base class for a text annotation. The class includes font, paint, alignment and rotation settings. Subclasses will add location information to the content represented by this class.

22.4.2 Constructor
The constructor for this class is protected since you won’t create an instance of this class directly (use a subclass):

protected TextAnnotation(String text);
Creates a new text annotation with the specified attributes.

22.4.3 Methods
There are methods for accessing the text, font, paint, anchor and rotation attributes.

22.4.4 Notes
CategoryTextAnnotation and XYTextAnnotation are the two subclasses included in the JFreeChart distribution.

22.5 XYAnnotation

22.5.1 Overview
The interface that must be supported by annotations that are to be added to an XYPlot.

This interface is implemented by:

- XYDrawableAnnotation;
- XYLineAnnotation;
- XYPointerAnnotation;
- XYTextAnnotation;
You can, of course, provide your own implementations of the interface.

### 22.5.2 Methods

This class defines one method for drawing the annotation:

```java
public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D dataArea, 
XYPlot plot, ValueAxis domainAxis, ValueAxis rangeAxis);
```

Draws the annotation. The `dataArea` is the space defined by (within) the two axes. If the annotation defines its location in terms of data values, the axes can be used to convert these values to Java2D coordinates.

### 22.6 XYDrawableAnnotation

#### 22.6.1 Overview

An annotation that draws an object at some \((x, y)\) location on an `XYPlot`. The object can be any implementation of the `Drawable` interface (defined in the JCommon class library).

#### 22.6.2 Notes

See the `MarkerDemo1.java` source file in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution for an example.

### 22.7 XYImageAnnotation

#### 22.7.1 Overview

An annotation that allows an image to be displayed at an arbitrary \((x, y)\) location on an `XYPlot`. To add an image annotation to a plot, use code similar to the following:

```java
XYPlot plot = (XYPlot) chart.getPlot();
Image image = ... // fetch a small image from somewhere
XYImageAnnotation a1 = new XYImageAnnotation(5.0, 2.0, image);
plot.addAnnotation(a1);
```

You need to ensure that the image is fully loaded before you supply it to the `XYImageAnnotation` constructor, otherwise it may not appear the first time your chart is drawn (see 19.4).

#### 22.7.2 Constructor

There is just one constructor:
public XYImageAnnotation(double x, double y, Image image);
Creates an annotation that will display the specified image at the given 
(x, y) location. The coordinates are specified in data-space (that is, the 
axis coordinates of the chart) and the image will be centered about the 
specified location.

22.7.3 Drawing
Once an annotation has been added to a plot, the plot will take care of drawing it every time the chart is redrawn. The following method is used:

public void draw(Graphics2D g2, XYPlot plot, Rectangle2D dataArea, ValueAxis domainAxis, ValueAxis rangeAxis);
Draws the annotation within the specified dataArea. This method is called 
by the plot, you shouldn’t need to call it yourself.

22.7.4 Equals, Cloning and Serialization
This class overrides the equals() method specified in Object:

public boolean equals(Object object);
Tests this annotation for equality with an arbitrary object. This method 
will return true if object is an instance of XYImageAnnotation with the 
same coordinates and image as this annotation.

The annotation can be cloned:

public Object clone() throws CloneNotSupportedException;
Returns a clone of the annotation.

At present, serialization is not supported because images are not automatically 
serializable. Hopefully this will be fixed in a future release by writing our own 
image serialization code (for instance, by writing the image data to PNG format, 
then decoding it again upon deserialization).

22.7.5 Notes
Some points to note:

• the PlotOrientationDemo1 application (source code is included in the JFreeChart 
Demo distribution) includes an image annotation for each sub-chart.

22.8 XYLineAnnotation

22.8.1 Overview
A simple annotation that draws a line between a starting point (x0, y0) and 
and ending point (x1, y1) on an XYPlot. To add a line annotation to a plot, use 

code similar to the following:
XYPlot plot = (XYPlot) chart.getPlot();
XYLineAnnotation a1 = new XYLineAnnotation(1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0,
new BasicStroke(1.5f), Color.red);
plot.addAnnotation(a1);

22.8.2 Constructors

To create a new annotation:

public XYLineAnnotation(double x1, double y1, double x2, double y2);
Creates an annotation that will draw a line from \((x_1, y_1)\) to \((x_2, y_2)\) on
the chart. By default, the line is black and uses a stroke width of 1.0.

public XYLineAnnotation(double x1, double y1, double x2, double y2, Stroke
stroke, Paint paint);
Creates an annotation that will draw a line from \((x_1, y_1)\) to \((x_2, y_2)\) on
the chart. The line is drawn using the specified stroke and paint.

22.8.3 Drawing

Once an annotation has been added to a plot, the plot will take care of drawing
it every time the chart is redrawn. The following method is used:

public void draw(Graphics2D g2,
XYPlot plot, Rectangle2D dataArea,
ValueAxis domainAxis,
ValueAxis rangeAxis);
Draws the annotation within the specified dataArea. This method is called
by the plot, you shouldn’t need to call it yourself.

22.8.4 Equals, Cloning and Serialization

This class overrides the equals() method specified in Object:

public boolean equals(Object object);
Tests this annotation for equality with an arbitrary object. This method
will return true if object is an instance of XYLineAnnotation with the same
coordinates, stroke and paint settings as this annotation.

The annotation can be cloned:

public Object clone() throws CloneNotSupportedException;
Returns a clone of the annotation.

This class is Serializable.

22.8.5 Notes

Some points to note:

- if you want to use a line annotation on a time series chart, the x-coordinates
  of the annotation should be specified in “milliseconds since 1-Jan-1970,
  GMT”.
22.9 XYPointerAnnotation

22.9.1 Overview
An annotation that displays an arrow pointing towards a specific \((x, y)\) location on an \texttt{XYPlot} (see figure 22.1). The arrow can have a label at one end.

![An XYPointerAnnotation example](image)

\textit{Figure 22.1: An XYPointerAnnotation example}

22.9.2 Usage
To add a pointer annotation to an \texttt{XYPlot}:

```java
XYPlot plot = (XYPlot) chart.getPlot();
XYPointerAnnotation pointer = new XYPointerAnnotation(
    "Best Bid", millis, 163.0, 3.0 * Math.PI / 4.0);
pointer.setTipRadius(10.0);
pointer.setBaseRadius(35.0);
pointer.setFont(new Font("SansSerif", Font.PLAIN, 9));
pointer.setPaint(Color.blue);
pointer.setTextAnchor(TextAnchor.HALF_ASCENT_RIGHT);
plot.addAnnotation(pointer);
```

22.9.3 Constructor
To create a new pointer annotation:

```java
public XYPointerAnnotation(String label, double x, double y, double angle);
```

Creates a new pointer annotation to highlight the specified \((x, y)\) location on the chart.

22.9.4 Methods
To control the angle of the arrow:

```java
public double getAngle();
```

Returns the angle of the arrow (in radians).
public void setAngle(double angle);
Sets the angle of the arrow (in radians). If you imagine a clockface, an
angle of 0 results in an arrow pointing from 3 o’clock to the center of the
clock face, with positive values proceeding from 3 o’clock in a clockwise
direction.

To control the distance between the \((x, y)\) location and the tip of the arrow:

public double getTipRadius();
Returns the radius of the circle that determines how far from the \((x, y)\)
location the tip of the arrow is.

public void setTipRadius(double radius);
Sets the radius of the circle that determines the end point of the arrow.

To control the distance between the \((x, y)\) location and the base of the arrow:

public double getBaseRadius();
Returns the radius of the circle that determines how far from the \((x, y)\)
location to the base of the arrow.

public void setBaseRadius(double radius);
Sets the radius of the circle that determines the base point for the arrow.

To control the offset between the base of the arrow and the label anchor point:

public double getLabelOffset();
Returns the label offset (in Java2D units).

public void setLabelOffset(double offset);
Sets the label offset from the base of the arrow (in Java2D units).

To control the length of the arrow head:

public double getArrowLength();
Returns the length of the arrow head (in Java2D units).

public void setArrowLength(double length);
Sets the length of the arrow head (in Java2D units).

To control the width of the arrow head:

public double getArrowWidth();
Returns the width of the arrow head in Java2D units.

public void setArrowWidth(double width);
Sets the width of the arrow head in Java2D units.

To control the \texttt{Stroke} used to draw the arrow:

public Stroke getArrowStroke();
Returns the stroke used to draw the arrow (never \texttt{null}).

public void setArrowStroke(Stroke stroke);
Sets the stroke used to draw the arrow (\texttt{null} not permitted).

To control the \texttt{Paint} used to draw the arrow:
public Paint getArrowPaint();
Returns the paint used to draw the arrow (never null).

public void setArrowPaint(Paint paint);
Sets the paint used to draw the arrow (null not permitted).

To draw the annotation (this method is called by the plot, you shouldn’t need to call it directly yourself):

public void draw(Graphics2D g2, XYPlot plot, Rectangle2D dataArea, ValueAxis domainAxis, ValueAxis rangeAxis);
Draws the annotation.

22.10 XYPolygonAnnotation

22.10.1 Overview

A simple annotation that draws a polygon on an XYPlot. The polygon’s coordinates are specified in “data space” (that is, the coordinate system defined by the plot’s axes).

22.10.2 Constructors

To create a new annotation:

public XYPolygonAnnotation(double[] polygon);
Creates a new annotation that draws a polygon with the supplied coordinates. The array contains (x, y) coordinates of the polygon’s vertices, and the polygon will be drawn with a black outline, one unit wide.

public XYPolygonAnnotation(double[] polygon, Stroke stroke, Paint outlinePaint)
Creates a new annotation that draws the specified polygon with the given stroke and outline paint. The polygon is not filled.

public XYPolygonAnnotation(double[] polygon, Stroke stroke, Paint outlinePaint, Paint fillPaint);
Creates a new annotation that draws a polygon with the specified vertices, using the supplied stroke, outlinePaint and fillPaint.

22.10.3 Methods

The annotation is drawn (by the plot) using this method (which you shouldn’t need to call yourself):

public void draw(Graphics2D g2, XYPlot plot, Rectangle2D dataArea, ValueAxis domainAxis, ValueAxis rangeAxis, int rendererIndex, PlotRenderingInfo info);
Draws the annotation within the specified dataArea.
22.10.4 Equals, Cloning and Serialization

To test this class for equality with an arbitrary object:

```java
public boolean equals(Object obj);
```

Returns true if this annotation is equal to the specified obj. This method will return true if and only if:

- obj is not null;
- obj is an instance of XYPolygonAnnotation;
- obj defines a polygon with the same vertices in the same order as this annotation;
- obj has the same stroke, outlinePaint and fillPaint as this annotation;

This class is cloneable and implements the `PublicCloneable` interface. This class is also serializable.

22.11 XYShapeAnnotation

22.11.1 Overview

A simple annotation that draws a shape on an `XYPlot`. The shape’s coordinates are specified in “data space” (that is, the coordinate system defined by the plot’s axes).

22.11.2 Notes

Before drawing, the shape must be transformed to Java2D coordinates. The transformation code assumes linear scales on the axes, so this type of annotation may not work well with logarithmic axes.

22.12 XYTextAnnotation

22.12.1 Overview

A text annotation that can be added to an `XYPlot`. You can use this class to add a small text label at some \((x, y)\) location on a chart.

The annotation inherits font, paint, alignment and rotation settings from the `TextAnnotation` class.

22.12.2 Usage

To add a simple annotation to an `XYPlot`:

```java
XYPlot plot = (XYPlot) chart.getPlot();
XYAnnotation annotation = new XYTextAnnotation("Hello World!", 10.0, 25.0);
plot.addAnnotation(annotation);
```

The text will be centered on the specified \((x, y)\) location.
22.12.3 Constructors

To create a new annotation:

```java
public XYTextAnnotation(String text, double x, double y);
```

Creates a new text annotation for display at the specified (x, y) location (in data space). An exception is thrown if the `text` argument is `null`.

22.12.4 Methods

This class defines methods to get and set the x and y values (defining the location of the annotation against the domain and range axes):

```java
public double getX();
Returns the x-coordinate (in data space).
public void setX(double x);
Sets the x-coordinate (in data space) for the annotation.
public double getY();
Returns the y-coordinate (in data space).
public void setY(double y);
Sets the y-coordinate (in data space) for the annotation.
```

The following method is used to draw the annotation. It is called by the plot, you won’t normally need to call this method yourself:

```java
public void draw(Graphics2D g2, XYPlot plot, Rectangle2D dataArea,
ValueAxis domainAxis, ValueAxis rangeAxis);
```

22.12.5 Notes

Some points to note:

- this class is cloneable and serializable;
- the `AnnotationDemo1.java` application (included in the premium demo collection) provides an example;
- the `XYPointerAnnotation` subclass can be used to display a label with an arrow pointing to some (x, y) value.
Chapter 23

Package: org.jfree.chart.axis

23.1 Overview

This package contains all the axis classes plus a few assorted support classes and interfaces:

- the CategoryPlot and XYPlot classes maintain references to two axes (by default), which we refer to as the domain axis and range axis. These terms are based on the idea that these plots are providing a visual representation of a function that maps a set of domain values onto a set of range values. For most purposes, you can think of the domain axis as the X-axis and the range axis as the Y-axis, but we prefer the more generic terms.

- the default settings provided by the axis classes should work well for a wide range of applications. However, there are many ways to customise the behaviour of the axes by modifying attributes via the JFreeChart API. Be sure to read through the API documentation to become familiar with the options that are available.

- a powerful feature of JFreeChart is the support for multiple domain and range axes on a single plot. If you plan to make use of this feature, you should refer to section 12 for more information.

The axis classes are Cloneable and Serializable.

23.2 Axis

23.2.1 Overview

An abstract base class representing an axis. Some subclasses of Plot, including CategoryPlot and XYPlot, will use axes to display data. Figure 23.1 illustrates the axis class hierarchy.
23.2.2 Constructors

The constructors for this class are protected, you cannot create an instance of this class directly—you must use a subclass.

23.2.3 Attributes

The attributes maintained by the Axis class are listed in Table 23.1. There are methods to read and update most of these attributes. In most cases, updating an axis attribute will result in an AxisChangeEvent being sent to all (or any) registered listeners.

The default values used to initialise the axis attributes are listed in Table 23.2.

23.2.4 Usage

To change the attributes of an axis, you must first obtain a reference to the axis. Usually, you will obtain the reference from the plot that uses the axis. For example:

```java
CategoryPlot plot = (CategoryPlot) chart.getPlot();
CategoryAxis axis = plot.getDomainAxis();
// change axis attributes here...
```

Notice that the getDomainAxis() method returns a particular subclass of Axis (CategoryAxis in this case). That’s okay, because the subclass inherits all the attributes defined by Axis anyway.

23.2.5 The Axis Label

The axis label typically describes what an axis is measuring (for example, “Sales in US$”). To access the axis label:

```java
public String getLabel();
Returns the axis label (possibly null).
```
CHAPTER 23. PACKAGE: ORG.JFREE.CHART.AXIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute:</th>
<th>Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>plot</td>
<td>The plot to which the axis belongs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visible</td>
<td>A flag that controls whether or not the axis is visible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>label</td>
<td>The axis label.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labelFont</td>
<td>The font for the axis label.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labelPaint</td>
<td>The foreground color for the axis label.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labelInsets</td>
<td>The space to leave around the outside of the axis label.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axisLineVisible</td>
<td>A flag that controls whether or not a line is drawn for the axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axisLinePaint</td>
<td>The paint used to draw the axis line if it is visible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axisLineStroke</td>
<td>The stroke used to draw the axis line if it is visible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tickLabelsVisible</td>
<td>A flag controlling the visibility of tick labels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tickLabelFont</td>
<td>The font for the tick labels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tickLabelPaint</td>
<td>The color for the tick labels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tickLabelInsets</td>
<td>The space to leave around the outside of the tick labels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tickMarksVisible</td>
<td>A flag controlling the visibility of tick marks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tickMarkStroke</td>
<td>The stroke used to draw the tick marks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tickMarkPaint</td>
<td>The paint used to draw the tick marks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tickMarkInsideLength</td>
<td>The amount by which the tick marks extend into the plot area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tickMarkOutsideLength</td>
<td>The amount by which the tick marks extend outside the plot area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 23.1: Attributes for the Axis class

```java
public void setLabel(String label);
Sets the axis label and sends an AxisChangeEvent to all registered listeners. If you set the label to null, no label is displayed for the axis.
```

To access the font used to display the axis label:

```java
public Font getLabelFont();
Returns the Font used to display the axis label.
```

```java
public void setLabelFont(Font font);
Sets the Font used to display the axis label and sends an AxisChangeEvent
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Value:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_AXIS_LABEL_FONT</td>
<td>new Font(&quot;SansSerif&quot;, Font.PLAIN, 14);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_AXIS_LABEL_PAINT</td>
<td>Color.black;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_AXIS_LABELInsets</td>
<td>new Insets(2, 2, 2, 2);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_TICK_LABEL_FONT</td>
<td>new Font(&quot;SansSerif&quot;, Font.PLAIN, 10);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_TICK_LABEL_PAINT</td>
<td>Color.black;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_TICK_LABELInsets</td>
<td>new Insets(2, 1, 2, 1);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_TICK_STROKE</td>
<td>new BasicStroke(1);</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 23.2: Axis class default attribute values
to all registered listeners.

To access the paint used to display the axis label:

```java
public Paint getLabelPaint();
Returns the paint used to display the axis label.
```

```java
public void setLabelPaint(Paint paint);
Sets the paint used to display the axis label and sends an AxisChangeEvent
to all registered listeners.
```

### 23.2.6 Tick Marks and Labels

It is common for axes to have small marks at regular intervals to show the scale of values displayed by the axis. In JFreeChart, we refer to these marks as “tick marks”, and the labels corresponding to these marks as “tick labels”. This class defines the basic attributes that control the appearance of tick marks and labels, but leaves the actual generation and formatting up to specific subclasses.

To control the visibility of the tick marks for an axis:

```java
public boolean isTickMarksVisible();
Returns the flag that controls whether or not the tick marks are visible.
```

```java
public void setTickMarksVisible(boolean flag);
Sets the flag that controls whether or not tick marks are visible, then
sends an AxisChangeEvent to all registered listeners.
```

To control the stroke used to draw the tick marks:

```java
public Stroke getTickMarkStroke();
Returns the stroke used to draw the tick marks (never null).
```

```java
public void setTickMarkStroke(Stroke stroke);
Sets the stroke used to draw the tick marks (null not permitted) then
sends an AxisChangeEvent to all registered listeners.
```

To control the paint used to draw the tick marks:

```java
public Paint getTickMarkPaint();
Returns the paint used to draw the tick marks (never null).
```

```java
public void setTickMarkPaint(Paint paint);
Sets the paint used to draw the tick marks (null not permitted) then
sends an AxisChangeEvent to all registered listeners.
```

To control the visibility of the tick labels for an axis:

```java
public boolean isTickLabelsVisible();
Returns the flag that controls whether or not the tick labels are visible.
```

```java
public void setTickLabelsVisible(boolean flag);
Sets the flag that controls whether or not the tick labels are visible and
sends an AxisChangeEvent to all registered listeners.
```

To control the font used to draw the tick labels:
public Font getTickLabelFont();
Returns the tick label font.

public void setTickLabelFont(Font font);
Sets the tick label font and sends an AxisChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

To control the paint used to draw the tick labels:
public Paint getTickLabelPaint();
Returns the tick label paint.

public void setTickLabelPaint(Paint paint);
Sets the tick label paint and sends an AxisChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

23.2.7 Methods
All axes are drawn by the plot that owns the axis, using this method:
public abstract AxisState draw(Graphics2D g2, double cursor,
Rectangle2D plotArea, Rectangle2D dataArea,
RectangleEdge edge);
Draws the axis along the specified edge of the data area. Given that there may be more than one axis on a particular edge, the cursor value specifies the distance from the edge that the axis should be drawn (to take account of other axes that have already been drawn). An AxisState object is returned which provides information about the axis (for example, the tick values which the plot will use to draw gridlines if they are visible).

All axes are given the opportunity to refresh the axis ticks during the drawing process, which allows for dynamic adjustment depending on the amount of space available for drawing the axis:
public abstract List refreshTicks(Graphics2D g2, AxisState state,
Rectangle2D plotArea, Rectangle2D dataArea,
RectangleEdge edge);
Creates a list of ticks for the axis and updates the axis state.

23.2.8 Change Notification
This class implements a change notification mechanism that is used to notify other objects whenever an axis is changed in some way. This is part of a JFreeChart-wide mechanism that makes it possible to receive notifications whenever a component of a chart is changed. Most often, such notifications result in the chart being redrawn.

The following methods are used:
public void addChangeListener(AxisChangeListener listener);
Registers an object to receive notification whenever the axis changes.

public void removeChangeListener(AxisChangeListener listener);
Deregisters an object, so that it no longer receives notification when the axis changes.

public void notifyListeners(AxisChangeEvent event);
Notifies all registered listeners that a change has been made to the axis.
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See Also
AxisChangeEvent, AxisChangeListener.

23.3 AxisCollection

23.3.1 Overview
A storage structure that is used to record the axes that have been assigned to the top, bottom, left and right sides of a plot.

23.3.2 Notes
Axis collections are maintained only temporarily during the process of drawing a chart.

23.4 AxisLocation

23.4.1 Overview
This class is used to represent the possible axis locations for a 2D chart:

- AxisLocation.TOP_OR_LEFT;
- AxisLocation.TOP_OR_RIGHT;
- AxisLocation.BOTTOM_OR_LEFT;
- AxisLocation.BOTTOM_OR_RIGHT;

The final position of the axis is dependent on the orientation of the plot (horizontal or vertical) and whether the axis is being used as a domain or a range axis.

23.4.2 Notes
The axis location is set using methods in the CategoryPlot and XYPlot classes.

23.5 AxisSpace

23.5.1 Overview
This class is used to record the amount of space (in Java2D units) required to display the axes around the edges of a plot. Since the plot may contain many axes (or, in the most complex case, many subplots containing many axes) this class is used to collate the space requirements for all the axes. Axes are always drawn around the edges of the data area but should never extend outside the plot area.
23.5.2 Methods

There are methods to get and set each of the attributes top, bottom, left and right maintained by this class.

To add space to a particular edge:

```java
public void add(double space, RectangleEdge edge);
```
Adds the specified amount of space (in Java2D units) to one edge.

Sometimes you want to ensure that there is at least a specified amount of space for the axis along a particular edge (this is used to ensure that the data areas in combined plots are aligned). The following methods achieve this:

```java
public void ensureAtLeast(double space, RectangleEdge edge);
```
Ensures that there is at least the specified amount of space for the axes along the specified edge.

```java
public void ensureAtLeast(AxisSpace space);
```
As above, but applied to all the edges.

Given a rectangle and an instance of AxisSpace, you can calculate the size of an inner rectangle (essentially this is how the data area is computed from the plot area):

```java
public Rectangle2D shrink(Rectangle2D area, Rectangle2D result);
```
Calculates an inner rectangle based on the current space settings. If result is null a new Rectangle2D is created for the result, otherwise the supplied rectangle is recycled.

23.6 AxisState

23.6.1 Overview

Instances of this class are used to record state information for an axis during the process of drawing the axis to some output target.
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23.6.2 Notes

By recording state information \textit{per drawing} of an axis, it should be possible for separate threads to draw the same axis to different output targets simultaneously without interfering with one another. This is part of an effort to (eventually) make JFreeChart thread-safe.

23.7 CategoryAnchor

23.7.1 Overview

An enumeration of the anchor points within the space allocated for a single category on a \texttt{CategoryAxis}:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default:</th>
<th>Value:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CategoryAnchor.START</td>
<td>The start of the category.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CategoryAnchor.MIDDLE</td>
<td>The middle of the category.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CategoryAnchor.END</td>
<td>The end of the category.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23.7.2 Usage

This class is used to control the position of the domain axis gridlines drawn in a \texttt{CategoryPlot} (see the \texttt{setDomainGridlinePosition()} method).

23.8 CategoryAxis

23.8.1 Overview

A \textit{category axis} is used as the domain axis in a \texttt{CategoryPlot}. Categories are displayed at regular intervals along the axis, with a gap before the first category (the \textit{lower margin}), a gap after the last category (the \textit{upper margin}) and a gap between each category (the \textit{category margin}).

\texttt{Category Axis}

\texttt{lowerMargin} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{CATEGORY 1} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{CATEGORY 2} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{CATEGORY N} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{upperMargin}

\texttt{categoryMargin}

\textit{Figure 23.3: The CategoryAxis margins}

The axis will usually display a label for each category. There are a range of options for controlling the position, alignment and rotation of the labels—these are described in section 23.8.5.
23.8.2 Constructor

There is a single constructor:

```java
public CategoryAxis(String label);
```

Creates a new category axis with the specified label. If you prefer no axis label, you can use null for the label argument.

23.8.3 Attributes

The attributes maintained by the `CategoryAxis` class are listed in Table 23.3. These attributes are in addition to those inherited from the `Axis` class (see section 23.2.3 for details).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute:</th>
<th>Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lowerMargin</td>
<td>The margin that appears before the first category, expressed as a percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upperMargin</td>
<td>The margin that appears after the last category, expressed as a percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>categoryMargin</td>
<td>The margin between categories, expressed as a percentage of the overall axis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>categoryLabelOffset</td>
<td>The offset between the axis line and the category labels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>categoryLabelPositions</td>
<td>A structure that defines label positioning information for each possible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following default values are used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default:</th>
<th>Value:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_AXIS_MARGIN</td>
<td>0.05 (5 percent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_CATEGORY_MARGIN</td>
<td>0.20 (20 percent)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23.8.4 Setting Axis Margins

To set the lower margin for the axis:

```java
public void setLowerMargin(double margin);
```

Sets the lower margin for the axis and sends an `AxisChangeEvent` to all registered listeners. The margin is a percentage of the axis length (for example, 0.05 for a five percent margin).

To set the upper margin for the axis:

```java
public void setUpperMargin(double margin);
```

Sets the upper margin for the axis and sends an `AxisChangeEvent` to all registered listeners. The margin is a percentage of the axis length (for example, 0.05 for a five percent margin).
To set the margin between categories:

```java
public void setCategoryMargin(double margin);
```
Sets the category margin for the axis and sends an `AxisChangeEvent` to all registered listeners. The margin is a percentage of the axis length (for example, 0.20 for a twenty percent margin). The overall margin is distributed over $N-1$ gaps where $N$ is the number of categories displayed on the axis.

### 23.8.5 Category Label Positioning and Alignment

There are many options for controlling the positioning, alignment and rotation of category labels. This provides a great deal of flexibility, but at the price of being somewhat complex.

By default, JFreeChart will display category labels on a single line, truncated if necessary. However, multi-line labels are supported:

```java
public int getMaximumCategoryLabelLines()
```
Returns the current maximum number of lines for displaying category labels.

```java
public void setMaximumCategoryLabelLines(int lines);
```
Sets the maximum number of lines for displaying category labels and sends an `AxisChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.

Line wrapping occurs when longer labels reach the maximum width allowed for category labels. This maximum category label width is specified in a relative way, in the `CategoryLabelPosition` class. In addition, there is an override setting in this class:

```java
public float getMaximumCategoryLabelWidthRatio();
```
Returns the maximum category label width setting, which is expressed as a percentage of either (a) the category label rectangle, or (b) the length of the range axis.

```java
public void setMaximumCategoryLabelWidthRatio(float ratio);
```
Sets the maximum category label width, expressed as a percentage of (a) the category label rectangle, or (b) the length of the range axis. This setting overrides the value specified in the `CategoryLabelPosition` class (see below). After setting the value, an `AxisChangeEvent` is sent to all registered listeners.

To set the position of the category labels:

```java
public void setCategoryLabelPositions(CategoryLabelPositions positions);
```
Sets the attribute that controls the position, alignment and rotation of the category labels along the axis.

The `CategoryLabelPositions` class is just a structure containing four instances of the `CategoryLabelPosition` class. When the axis needs to determine where it is going to draw the category labels, it will select one of those instances depending on the current location of the axis (at the top, bottom, left or right of the plot). It is the attributes of the `CategoryLabelPosition` object that ultimately determine where the labels are drawn.
• the first attribute is an anchor point relative to a notional category rectangle that is computed by the axis (see figure 23.4). Within this rectangle, an anchor point is specified using the `RectangleAnchor` class.

![Category Axis](image)

Figure 23.4: A category label rectangle

• the second attribute is a text anchor, which defines a point on the category label which is aligned with the anchor point on within the category rectangle mentioned previously. This is specified using the `TextBlockAnchor` class. Try running the `DrawStringDemo` class in the JCommon distribution to see how the anchor is used to align text to a point on the screen.

• two additional attributes define a rotation anchor point and a rotation angle. These are applied once the label text has been positioned using the previous two attributes;

• a width ratio and width ratio type control the maximum width of the category labels.

23.8.6 Category Label Tool Tips

It is possible to specify tooltips for the labels along the category axis. This can be useful if you want to use short category names, but have the opportunity to display a longer description. To add a tool tip:

```java
public void addCategoryLabelToolTip(Comparable category, String tooltip);
```

Adds a tooltip for the specified category.

To remove a tool tip:

```java
public void removeCategoryLabelToolTip(Comparable category);
```

Removes the tooltip for the specified category.

To remove all tool tips:

```java
public void clearCategoryLabelToolTips();
```

Removes all category label tool tips.

This feature is not supported by other axis types yet.
23.8.7 Other Methods

To control whether or not a line is drawn for the axis:

```java
public void setAxisLineVisible(boolean visible);
```

Sets the flag that controls whether or not a line is drawn for the axis. Often, this isn’t required because the `CategoryPlot` draws an outline around itself by default. However, sometimes the plot will have no outline OR the axis may be offset from the plot.

23.8.8 Internals

In JFreeChart, axes are owned/managed by a plot. The plot is responsible for assigning drawing space to all of the axes in a plot, which it does by first asking the axes to estimate the space they require (primarily for the axis labels). The following method is used:

```java
public AxisSpace reserveSpace(Graphics2D g2, Plot plot, Rectangle2D plotArea, RectangleEdge edge, AxisSpace space);
```

Updates the axis space to allow room for this axis to be drawn.

When reserving space, the axis needs to determine the tick marks along the axis, which it does via the following method:

```java
public List refreshTicks(Graphics2D g2, AxisState state, Rectangle2D plotArea, Rectangle2D dataArea, RectangleEdge edge);
```

Returns a list of the ticks along the axis.

After the plot has estimated the space required for each axis, it then computes the “data area” and draws all the axes around the edges of this area:

```java
public AxisState draw(Graphics2D g2, double cursor, Rectangle2D plotArea, Rectangle2D dataArea, RectangleEdge edge);
```

Draws the axis along a specific edge of the data area. The cursor is a measure of how far from the edge of the data area the axis should be drawn (another axis may have been drawn along the same edge already, for example) and the plot area is the region inside which all the axes should fit (it contains the data area).

For a given rectangular region in Java2D space, the axis can be used to calculate an x-coordinate or a y-coordinate (depending on which edge of the rectangle the axis is aligned) for the start, middle or end of a particular category on the axis:

```java
public double getCategoryJava2DCoordinate(CategoryAnchor anchor, int category, int categoryCount, Rectangle2D area, RectangleEdge edge);
```

Returns the x- or y-coordinate (in Java2D space) of the specified category.

23.8.9 Cloning and Serialization

This class is Cloneable and Serializable.
23.8.10 Notes

Some points to note:

- tick marks are not supported by this axis (yet).

23.9 CategoryAxis3D

23.9.1 Overview

An extension of the CategoryAxis class that adds a 3D effect. If you use a CategoryItemRenderer that draws items with a 3D effect, then you need to ensure that you are using this class rather than a regular CategoryAxis. Eventually, the aim is to combine this class into the CategoryAxis class.

23.10 CategoryLabelPosition

23.10.1 Overview

This class records the attributes that control the positioning (including alignment and rotation) of category labels along a CategoryAxis:

- the category anchor - a RectangleAnchor that is used to determine the point on the axis against which the category label is aligned. This is specified relative to a rectangular area that the CategoryAxis allocates for the category (see figure 23.4);
- the label anchor - a TextBlockAnchor that determines the point on the category label (a TextBlock) that is aligned with the category anchor;
- the rotation anchor - the point on the category label about which the label is rotated (note that there may be no rotation);
- the rotation angle - the angle of the rotation, specified in radians;
- the category label width type - controls whether the maximum width for the labels is relative to the width of the category label rectangle (the default) or the length of the range axis (useful when labels are rotated so that they are perpendicular to the category axis);
- the maximum category label width ratio, measured as a percentage of either the category label rectangle or the length of the range axis (see the previous setting).

23.10.2 Usage

To customise the label positioning, alignment and rotation, you would typically create four instances of this class (one for each of the possible axis locations) and use these to create a CategoryLabelPositions object.
23.10.3 Notes

The following points should be noted:

- instances of this class are immutable, a fact that is relied upon by code elsewhere in the JFreeChart library.

23.11 CategoryLabelPositions

23.11.1 Overview

This class is used to specify the positions of category labels on a CategoryAxis. To account for the fact that an axis can appear in one of four different locations (the top, bottom, left or right of the plot) this class contains four instances of the CategoryLabelPosition class—the axis will choose the appropriate one when the labels are being drawn.

Several static instances of this class have been predefined in order to simplify general usage of the CategoryAxis class:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STANDARD</td>
<td>The default label positions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UP_90</td>
<td>The labels are rotated 90 degrees, with the text running from the bottom to the top of the chart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOWN_90</td>
<td>The labels are rotated 90 degrees, with the text running from the top to the bottom of the chart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UP_45</td>
<td>The labels are rotated 45 degrees, with the text running towards the top of the chart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOWN_45</td>
<td>The labels are rotated 45 degrees, with the text running towards the bottom of the chart.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 23.4: Static instances of the CategoryLabelPositions class

23.11.2 Usage

For example, to change the category axis labels to a 45 degree angle:

```java
CategoryAxis domainAxis = plot.getDomainAxis();
domainAxis.setCategoryLabelPositions(CategoryLabelPositions.UP_45);
```

The above example uses one of the predefined instances of this class. However, you can also experiment with creating your own instance, to fully customise the category label positions.

23.12 CategoryLabelWidthType

23.12.1 Overview

This class defines tokens that are used to specify how the maximum category label width ratio—a setting that limits the width of category labels relative to
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Table 23.5: Tokens defined by CategoryLabelWidthType

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID:</th>
<th>Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CategoryLabelWidthType.CATEGORY</td>
<td>The maximum width is a percentage of the category width (for example, 0.90 for 90 percent).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CategoryLabelWidthType.RANGE</td>
<td>The maximum width is a percentage of the length of the range axis (typically used when the labels are displayed perpendicular to the category axis).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

the size of the plot—is applied. See table 23.5 for the tokens that are defined.

23.12.2 Usage

This class is used for the creation of CategoryLabelPosition instances.

23.12.3 Notes

Some points to note:

- the maximum category label width ratio is set using the
  setMaximumCategoryLabelWidthRatio() method in the CategoryPlot class
  (or, if this is 0.0, the ratio is taken from the CategoryLabelPosition instance);

- when a category label reaches its maximum width, it will wrap to another
  line (up to the maximum number of lines allowed). If the full label cannot
  be displayed within the maximum number of lines allowed, the label is
  truncated.

23.13 CategoryTick

23.13.1 Overview

A class used to represent a single tick on a CategoryAxis. This class is used
internally and it is unlikely that you should ever need to use it directly.

23.14 ColorBar

23.14.1 Overview

A color bar is used with a ContourPlot.
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23.15 CompassFormat

23.15.1 Overview
A custom NumberFormat class that can be used to display numerical values as compass directions—see figure 23.5 for an example. In the example, the range axis on the left side of the chart displays compass directions in place of numerical values.

23.15.2 Usage
There is a demo (CompassFormatDemo1.java) included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution.

23.16 CyclicNumberAxis

23.16.1 Overview
An extension of the NumberAxis class that is used to generate cyclic plots. See the CyclicXYPlotDemo.java file.

23.16.2 Constructors
To create a new axis:

```java
public CyclicNumberAxis(double period);
```

Creates a new axis with the specified period and a zero offset. No label is set for the axis.
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public CyclicNumberAxis(double period, double offset);
Creates a new axis with the specified period and offset. No label is set for the axis.

public CyclicNumberAxis(double period, String label);
Creates a new axis with the specified period and axis label. The offset is zero.

public CyclicNumberAxis(double period, double offset, String label);
Creates a new axis with the specified period, offset and label.

23.16.3 Methods

To control the visibility of the “advance line”:

public boolean isAdvanceLineVisible();
Returns the flag that controls whether or not the advance line is displayed.

public void setAdvanceLineVisible(boolean visible);
Sets the flag that controls whether or not the advance line is displayed.

public Paint getAdvanceLinePaint();
Returns the paint used to draw the advance line (never null).

public void setAdvanceLinePaint(Paint paint);
Sets the paint used to draw the advance line (null not permitted).

public Stroke getAdvanceLineStroke();
Returns the stroke used to draw the advance line (never null).

public void setAdvanceLineStroke(Stroke stroke);
Sets the stroke used to draw the advance line (null not permitted).

public boolean isBoundMappedToLastCycle();

public void setBoundMappedToLastCycle(boolean boundMappedToLastCycle);

23.17 DateAxis

23.17.1 Overview

An axis that displays date/time values—extends ValueAxis. This class is designed to be flexible about the range of dates/times that it can display—anything from a few milliseconds to several centuries can be handled.

A date axis can be used for the domain and/or range axis in an XYPlot. In a CategoryPlot, a date axis can only be used for the range axis.
23.17.2 Usage

To change the attributes of the axis, you need to obtain a `DateAxis` reference—because of the way JFreeChart is designed, this usually involves a “cast”:

```java
XYPlot plot = (XYPlot) chart.getPlot();
ValueAxis domainAxis = plot.getDomainAxis();
if (domainAxis instanceof DateAxis) {
    DateAxis axis = (DateAxis) domainAxis;
    // customise axis here...
}
```

Given a `DateAxis` reference, you can change:

- the axis range, see section 23.17.5;
- the size and formatting of the tick labels, see section 23.17.6;
- other inherited attributes, see section 23.41.4.

23.17.3 Constructors

The default constructor creates a new axis with no label:

```java
public DateAxis();
Creates a new date axis with no label.
```

You can specify the label using:

```java
public DateAxis(String label);  
Creates a new axis with the specified label (null permitted, in which case no label is displayed for the axis).
```

Sometimes it is useful to be able to specify the time zone used for the tick marks and labels on the axis:

```java
public DateAxis(String label, TimeZone zone);  
Creates a new date axis where the tick marks and labels are calculated for the specified time zone.
```

23.17.4 Attributes

The following attributes are defined, in addition to those inherited from the `ValueAxis` class:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dateFormatOverride</td>
<td>A date formatter that, if set, overrides the format of the tick labels displayed on the axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tickUnit</td>
<td>Controls the size and formatting of the tick labels on the axis (an instance of <code>DateTickUnit</code>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minimumDate</td>
<td>The minimum date/time visible on the axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maximumDate</td>
<td>The maximum date/time visible on the axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verticalTickLabels</td>
<td>A flag that controls whether or not the tick labels on the axis are displayed “vertically” (that is, rotated 90 degrees from horizontal).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
23.17.5 The Axis Range

```java
public Date getMinimumDate();
Returns the earliest date along the axis range.

public void setMinimumDate(Date date);
Sets the earliest date for the axis.

public Date getMaximumDate();
Returns the latest date along the axis range.

public void setMaximumDate(Date maximumDate);
Sets the latest date for the axis.
```

To set the axis range:

```java
public void setRange(Range range);
Sets the range of values to be displayed by the axis and sends an AxisChangeEvent

to all registered listeners.

public void setRange(Range range, boolean turnOffAutoRange, boolean notify);
Sets the range of values to be displayed by the axis. The turnOffAutoRange
flag controls whether the auto range calculation is disabled or not (usu-
ally you want to disable it) and the notify flag controls whether or not
an AxisChangeEvent is sent to all registered listeners.

public void setRange(Date lower, Date upper);
Sets the range of values to be displayed by the axis.

public void setRange(double lower, double upper);
Sets the range of values to be displayed by the axis and sends an AxisChangeEvent

to all registered listeners.
```

For example:

```java
// start and end are instances of java.util.Date
axis.setRange(start, end);
```

23.17.6 Tick Units

The tick units on the date axis are controlled by a similar “auto tick unit
selection” mechanism to that used in the NumberAxis class. This mechanism
relies on a collection of “standard” tick units (stored in an instance of TickUnits).
The axis will try to select the smallest tick unit that doesn’t cause the tick labels
to overlap.

If you want to specify a fixed tick size and format, you can use code similar to
this:

1\Note that when you set the axis range in this way, the auto-range attribute is set to false.
It is assumed that by setting a range manually, you do not want that subsequently overridden
by the auto-range calculation.
/ set the tick size to one week, with formatting...
DateFormat formatter = new SimpleDateFormat("d-MMM-yyyy");
DateTickUnit unit = new DateTickUnit(DateTickUnit.DAY, 7, formatter);
axis.setTickUnit(unit);

Note that setting a tick unit manually in this way disables the “auto” tick unit selection mechanism. You may find that the tick size you have requested results in overlapping labels.

If you just want to control the tick label format, one option is to specify an override format:

// specify an override format...
DateFormat formatter = new SimpleDateFormat("d-MMM");
axis.setDateFormatOverride(formatter);

This is a simple and effective approach in some situations, but has the limitation that the same format is applied to all tick sizes.

A final approach to controlling the formatting of tick labels is to create your own TickUnits collection. The collection can contain any number of DateTickUnit objects, and should be registered with the axis as follows:

// supply a new tick unit collection...
axis.setStandardTickUnits(myCollection);

23.17.7 Tick Label Orientation

To control the orientation of the tick labels on the axis:

axis.setVerticalTickLabels(true);

This code survives from the HorizontalDateAxis class...it needs to be changed to be more generic for axes that could have either a horizontal or vertical orientation.

23.17.8 Timelines

This class uses a Timeline to provide an opportunity for the axis to map from Java time (measured in milliseconds since 1 January 1970, 00:00:00 GMT), to some other time scale. The default time line performs an “identity” mapping—that is, the millisecond values are not changed.

Use the following methods to change the time line:

public Timeline getTimeline();
Returns the current time line.

public void setTimeline(Timeline timeline);
Sets the time line and sends an AxisChangeEvent to all registered listeners.
23.17.9 Other Methods

You can specify a fixed tick unit for the axis:

```java
public DateTickUnit getTickUnit();
Returns the tick unit (possibly null, in which case a tick unit will be
selected automatically.)

public void setTickUnit(DateTickUnit unit);
Sets the fixed tick unit for the axis and sends an AxisChangeEvent
to all registered listeners.

public void setTickUnit(DateTickUnit unit, boolean notify,
boolean turnOffAutoSelection);
Sets the fixed tick unit for the axis.
```

You can specify an override formatter for the tick labels:

```java
public DateFormat getDateFormatOverride();
Returns the formatter for the tick labels. If this is non-null, it is used to
override any other formatter.

public void setDateFormatOverride(DateFormat formatter)
Sets the formatter and sends an AxisChangeEvent to all registered listeners.
```

Tick marks and labels are displayed at regular intervals along the axis. You
can control whether the marks are positioned at the start, middle or end of the
interval:

```java
public DateTickMarkPosition getTickMarkPosition();
Returns the position for the tick marks within each interval along the axis.

public void setTickMarkPosition(DateTickMarkPosition position);
Sets the position for the tick marks within each interval along the axis
and sends an AxisChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

public void configure();
Configures the axis which involves recalculating the axis range (if the
autoRange flag is switched on).

public boolean isHiddenValue(long millis);
Returns true if the specified millisecond is hidden by the Timeline, and
false otherwise.

public double valueToJava2D(double value, Rectangle2D area, RectangleEdge
edge);
Converts a data value to Java2D coordinates, assuming that the axis lies
along one edge of the specified area.

public double dateToJava2D(Date date, Rectangle2D area, RectangleEdge edge);
Converts a date to Java2D coordinates, assuming that the axis lies along
one edge of the specified area.

public double java2DToValue(double java2DValue, Rectangle2D area, RectangleEdge
edge);
Translates a Java2D coordinate into a data value.
public Date calculateLowestVisibleTickValue(DateTickUnit unit);  
Calculates the value of the first tick mark on the axis.

public Date calculateHighestVisibleTickValue(DateTickUnit unit);  
Calculates the value of the last tick mark on the axis.

public static TickUnitSource createStandardDateTickUnits();  
Creates a set of standard tick units for a date axis.

public static TickUnitSource createStandardDateTickUnits(TimeZone zone);  
Creates a set of standard tick units for a date axis.

public List refreshTicks(Graphics2D g2, AxisState state, Rectangle2D plotArea, 
Rectangle2D dataArea, RectangleEdge edge);  
Returns a list of ticks for the axis.

public AxisState draw(Graphics2D g2, double cursor, Rectangle2D plotArea, 
Rectangle2D dataArea, RectangleEdge edge, PlotRenderingInfo plotState);  
Draws the axis. Normally, this method is called by the plot that owns the 
axis—you shouldn’t need to call this method yourself.

public void zoomRange(double lowerPercent, double upperPercent);  
Changes the axis range to simulate a “zoom” function.

public boolean equals(Object obj);  
Tests for equality with an arbitrary object.

23.17.10 Notes

Although the axis displays dates for tick labels, at the lowest level it is still 
working with double primitives obtained from the Number objects supplied by 
the plot’s dataset. The values are interpreted as the number of milliseconds 
since 1 January 1970 (that is, the same encoding used by java.util.Date).

23.18 DateTickMarkPosition

23.18.1 Overview

A simple enumeration of the possible tick mark positions for a DateAxis. The positions are:

- DateTickMarkPosition.START;
- DateTickMarkPosition.MIDDLE;
- DateTickMarkPosition.END.

Use the setTickMarkPosition() method in the DateAxis class to change this setting.
23.19 DateTick

23.19.1 Overview

A class used to represent a single tick on a DateAxis.

23.19.2 Usage

This class is used internally and it is unlikely that you should ever need to use it directly.

23.20 DateTickUnit

23.20.1 Overview

A date tick unit for use by subclasses of DateAxis (extends the TickUnit class). The unit size can be specified as a multiple of one of the following time units:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Unit</th>
<th>Constant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>DateTickUnit.YEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>DateTickUnit.MONTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day</td>
<td>DateTickUnit.DAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hour</td>
<td>DateTickUnit.HOUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minute</td>
<td>DateTickUnit.MINUTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>DateTickUnit.SECOND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millisecond</td>
<td>DateTickUnit.MILLISECOND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that these constants are not the same as those defined by Java’s Calendar class.

23.20.2 Usage

There are two ways to make use of this class. The first is where you know the exact tick size that you want for your axis. In this case, you create a new date tick unit then call the setTickUnit() method in the DateAxis class. For example, to set the tick unit size on the axis to one week:

```java
XYPlot plot = myChart.getXYPlot();
ValueAxis axis = plot.getDomainAxis();
axis.setTickUnit(new DateTickUnit(DateTickUnit.DAY, 7));
```

The second usage is to create a collection of tick units using the TickUnits class, and then allow the DateAxis to automatically select an appropriate unit. See the setStandardTickUnits() method for more details.
23.20.3 Constructors

To create a new date tick unit:

```java
public DateTickUnit(int unit, int count);
```

Creates a new tick unit with a default date formatter for the current locale.

Alternatively, you can supply your own date formatter:

```java
public DateTickUnit(int unit, int count, DateFormat formatter);
```

Creates a new date tick unit with the specified date formatter.

For both constructors, the `unit` argument should be defined using one of the constants listed in section 23.20.1. The `count` argument specifies the multiplier (often just 1).

23.20.4 Methods

To get the units used to specify the tick size:

```java
public int getUnit();
```

Returns a constant representing the units used to specify the tick size. The constants are listed in section 23.20.1.

To get the number of units:

```java
public int getCount();
```

Returns the number of units.

To format a date using the tick unit’s internal formatter:

```java
public String dateToString(Date date);
```

Formats the date as a String.

The following method is used for simple date addition:

```java
public Date addToDate(Date base);
```

Creates a new `Date` that is calculated by adding this `DateTickUnit` to the `base` date.

23.20.5 Notes

This class is immutable, a requirement for all subclasses of `TickUnit`.

See Also

`NumberTickUnit`.

23.21 ExtendedCategoryAxis

23.21.1 Overview

An extension of the `CategoryAxis` class that allows sublabels to be displayed with the categories.
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23.22 LogarithmicAxis

23.22.1 Overview
A numerical axis that displays values using a logarithmic scale. Extends NumberAxis.

23.23 MarkerAxisBand

23.23.1 Overview
A band that can be added to a NumberAxis to highlight certain value ranges.

23.23.2 Usage
To use this class, first create a new band:

```java
MarkerAxisBand band = new MarkerAxisBand(
    axis, 2.0, 2.0, 2.0, 2.0,
    new Font("SansSerif", Font.PLAIN, 9));
```

Next, add as many ranges as you require to be displayed on the axis:

```java
IntervalMarker m1 = new IntervalMarker(0.0, 33.0,
    "Low", Color.gray,
    new BasicStroke(0.5f),
    Color.green, 0.75f);
band.addMarker(m1);

IntervalMarker m2 = new IntervalMarker(33.0, 66.0,
    "Medium", Color.gray,
    new BasicStroke(0.5f),
    Color.orange, 0.75f);
band.addMarker(m2);

IntervalMarker m3 = new IntervalMarker(66.0, 100.0,
    "High", Color.gray,
    new BasicStroke(0.5f),
    Color.red, 0.75f);
band.addMarker(m3);
```

23.24 ModuloAxis

23.24.1 Overview
This axis is a special extension of NumberAxis that presents a fixed range of values in a “circular” or “cyclic” fashion. It was originally developed to display directional measurements (that is, values in the range 0 to 360 degrees), but should be general enough to be applied for other uses. The CompassFormatDemo2 application (included in the JFreeChart Demo distribution) provides one example of this axis in use—see figure 23.6.
23.24.2 Constructor

There is a single constructor:

```java
public ModuloAxis(String label, Range fixedRange);
```

Creates a new axis with the specified `label` and `fixedRange`.

23.24.3 The Display Range

The display range is the subset (of the fixed range) that is currently displayed by the axis. It is defined by a start value and an end value. It is possible for the start value to be greater than the end value—in this case, the displayed range is formed from two parts: (1) the start value to the upper bound of the fixed range, and (2) the lower bound of the fixed range to the end value.

To find the current display range:

```java
public double getDisplayStart();
```

Returns the start value of the range being displayed by the axis. This value will always fall within the fixed range specified in the constructor.

```java
public double getDisplayEnd();
```

Returns the end value of the range being displayed by the axis. This value will always fall within the fixed range specified in the constructor.

To set the display range:

```java
public void setDisplayRange(double start, double end);
```

Sets the display range for the axis. If either `start` or `end` fall outside the fixed range specified in the constructor, they will first be mapped to the fixed range (using a modulo-like calculation). It is possible for `start` to be greater than `end—in this case, the displayed range is formed from two parts: (1) the start value to the upper bound of the fixed range, and (2) the lower bound of the fixed range to the end value.

23.24.4 Other Methods

Other methods defined for this class are mainly for internal use:
public double valueToJava2D(double value, Rectangle2D area, RectangleEdge edge);
Converts a data value to a Java2D coordinate, assuming that the axis lies along the specified edge of the given area. This method overrides the method provided by NumberAxis to account for the fact that the display range may be in two pieces.

public double java2DToValue(double java2DValue, Rectangle2D area, RectangleEdge edge);
Converts a Java2D coordinate into a data value, assuming that the axis lies along the specified edge of the given area. This method overrides the method provided by NumberAxis to account for the fact that the display range may be in two pieces.

public void resizeRange(double percent);
Resizes the display range, about its central value, by the specified percentage (values less that 1.0 or 100% will shrink the range, while values greater than 1.0 will expand the range).

public void resizeRange(double percent, double anchorValue);
Resizes the display range by the specified percentage about the anchorValue. Percentage values less that 1.0 or 100% will shrink the range, while values greater than 1.0 will expand the range).

public double lengthToJava2D(double length, Rectangle2D area, RectangleEdge edge);
Converts a length (specified in data space) into Java2D units. This method overrides the method specified in NumberAxis to account for the fact that the displayed range on the axis may be in two pieces.

23.25 NumberAxis

23.25.1 Overview
An axis that displays numerical data along a linear scale. This class extends ValueAxis. You can create your own subclasses if you have special requirements.

23.25.2 Constructors
To create a new axis:

    public NumberAxis(String label);
Creates a new axis with the specified label (null permitted).

23.25.3 Usage
A NumberAxis can be used for the domain and/or range axes in an XYPlot, and for the range axis in a CategoryPlot.

The methods for obtaining a reference to the axis typically return a ValueAxis, so you will need to “cast” the reference to a NumberAxis before using any of the methods specific to this class. For example:
ValueAxis rangeAxis = plot.getRangeAxis();
if (rangeAxis instanceof NumberAxis) {
    NumberAxis axis = (NumberAxis) rangeAxis;
    axis.setAutoRangeIncludesZero(true);
}

This casting technique is used often in JFreeChart.

### 23.25.4 The Axis Range

You can control most aspects of the axis range using methods inherited from the `ValueAxis` class—see section 23.41.5 for details.

Two additional controls are added by this class. First, you can specify whether or not zero must be included in the axis range:

```java
axis.setAutoRangeIncludesZero(true);
```

If the `auto-range-includes-zero` flag is set to `true`, then you can further control how the axis margin is calculated when zero falls within the axis margin. By setting the `auto-range-sticky-zero` flag to `true`:

```java
axis.setAutoRangeStickyZero(true);
```

...you can truncate the margin at zero.

### 23.25.5 Auto Tick Unit Selection

The `NumberAxis` class contains a mechanism for automatically selecting a tick unit from a collection of “standard” tick units. The aim is to display as many ticks as possible, without the tick labels overlapping. The appropriate tick unit will depend on the axis range (which is often a function of the available data) and the amount of space available for displaying the chart.

The `default` standard tick unit collection contains about 50 tick units ranging in size from 0.0000001 to 1,000,000,000. The collection is created and returned by the `createStandardTickUnits()` method.

You can replace the default collection with any other collection of tick units you care to create. One common situation where this is necessary is the case where your data consists of integer values only. In this case, you only want the axis to display integer tick values, but sometimes the axis will show values like 0.00, 2.50, 5.00, 7.50, 10.00, when you might prefer 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. For this situation, a set of standard integer tick units has been created. Use the following code:

```java
NumberAxis rangeAxis = (NumberAxis) plot.getRangeAxis();
TickUnits units = NumberAxis.createIntegerTickUnits();
rangeAxis.setStandardTickUnits(units);
```

For greater control over the tick sizes or formatting, create your own `TickUnits` object.
23.25.6 Attributes

The following table lists the properties maintained by NumberAxis, in addition to those inherited from ValueAxis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute:</th>
<th>Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>autoRangeIncludesZero</td>
<td>A flag that indicates whether or not zero is always included when the axis range is determined automatically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autoRangeStickyZero</td>
<td>A flag that controls the behaviour of the auto-range calculation when zero falls within the lower or upper margin for the axis. If true, the margin will be truncated at zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numberFormatOverride</td>
<td>A NumberFormat that, if set, overrides the formatting of the tick labels for the axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verticalTickLabels</td>
<td>A flag that indicates whether or not the tick labels are rotated to vertical.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>markerBand</td>
<td>An optional band that highlights ranges along the axis (see MarkerAxisBand).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following default values are used for attributes wherever necessary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Value:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_MINIMUM_AXIS_VALUE</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_MAXIMUM_AXIS_VALUE</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_MINIMUM_AUTO_RANGE</td>
<td>new Double(0.0000001);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_TICK_UNIT</td>
<td>new NumberTickUnit(new Double(1.0), new DecimalFormat(&quot;0&quot;);</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23.25.7 Methods

If you have set the auto-range flag to true (so that the axis range automatically adjusts to fit the current data), you may also want to set the AutoRangeIncludesZero flag to ensure that the axis range always includes zero:

```java
public void setAutoRangeIncludesZero(boolean flag);
Sets the auto-range-includes-zero flag.
```

When the auto-tick-unit-selection flag is set to true, the axis will select a tick unit from a set of standard tick units. You can define your own standard tick units for an axis with the following method:

```java
public void setStandardTickUnits(TickUnits units);
Sets the standard tick units for the axis.
```

You don’t have to use the auto tick units mechanism. To specify a fixed tick size (and format):

```java
public void setTickUnit(NumberTickUnit unit);
Sets a fixed tick unit for the axis. This allows you to control the size and format of the ticks, but you need to be sure to choose a tick size that doesn’t cause the tick labels to overlap.
```
You can reverse the direction of the values on the axis:

```java
public void setInverted(boolean flag);
```

An inverted axis has values that run from high to low, the reverse of the normal case.

### 23.25.8 Notes

This class defines a default set of standard tick units. You can override the default settings by calling the `setStandardTickUnits()` method.

See Also

- `ValueAxis`, `TickUnits`.

### 23.26 NumberAxis3D

#### 23.26.1 Overview

An extension of the `NumberAxis` class that adds a 3D effect. Eventually, this class will be combined with the `NumberAxis` class.

### 23.27 NumberTick

#### 23.27.1 Overview

A class used to represent a single tick on a `NumberAxis`.

#### 23.27.2 Usage

This class is used internally and it is unlikely that you should ever need to use it directly.

### 23.28 NumberTickUnit

#### 23.28.1 Overview

A number tick unit for use by subclasses of `NumberAxis` (extends the `TickUnit` class).

#### 23.28.2 Usage

There are two ways that this class is typically used.

The first is where you know the exact tick size that you want for an axis. In this case, you create a new tick unit then call the `setTickUnit()` method in the `ValueAxis` class. For example:
XYPlot plot = myChart.getXYPlot();
ValueAxis axis = plot.getRangeAxis();
axis.setTickUnit(new NumberTickUnit(25.0));

The second is where you prefer to leave the axis to automatically select a tick
unit. In this case, you should create a collection of tick units (see the TickUnits
class for details).

### 23.28.3 Constructors

To create a new number tick unit:

```
public NumberTickUnit(double size);
```

Creates a new number tick unit with a default number formatter for the
current locale.

Alternatively, you can supply your own number formatter:

```
public NumberTickUnit(double size, NumberFormat formatter);
```

Creates a new number tick unit with the specified number formatter.

### 23.28.4 Methods

To format a value using the tick unit’s internal formatter:

```
public String valueToString(double value);
```

Formats the value as a `String`.

### 23.28.5 Notes

This class is immutable, a requirement for all subclasses of TickUnit.

See Also

- DateTickUnit.

### 23.29 PeriodAxis

#### 23.29.1 Overview

A date/time axis with the following features:

- supports multiple label bands, where each band is divided up into time
  periods;
- automatic range calculation based on (whole unit) time periods;
- a user specified time zone;

See figure 23.7 for an example. You can use this axis in place of a DateAxis, it
does a similar job but with a slightly different set of features.
23.29.2 Constructors

To create a new axis:

```java
public PeriodAxis(String label,
                 RegularTimePeriod first, RegularTimePeriod last);
```

Creates a new axis—calls the next constructor, passing it the default time zone.

```java
public PeriodAxis(String label,
                 RegularTimePeriod first, RegularTimePeriod last, TimeZone timeZone);
```

Creates a new axis that displays data from the first to the last time periods. All time periods are evaluated within the specified timeZone.

23.29.3 The Axis Range

The axis range is defined by two time periods:

```java
public RegularTimePeriod getFirst();
```

Returns the time period that defines the start of the range of values displayed by the axis.

```java
public RegularTimePeriod getLast();
```

Returns the time period that defines the end of the range of values displayed by the axis.

Alternatively, you can get the range (bounds specified in milliseconds):

```java
public Range getRange();
```

Returns the current axis range. The lower bound of the range is set to the first millisecond of the first time period, and the upper bound of the range is set to the last millisecond of the last time period. The time zone is taken into account when pegging the first and last time periods to the millisecond time line.

The axis range can be specified manually or automatically calculated by JFreeChart to “fit” the available data values. To specify a manual range, use the following methods:
public void setFirst(RegularTimePeriod first);
Sets the time period that defines the start of the range of values displayed
by the axis, and sends an AxisChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

data
public void setLast(RegularTimePeriod last);
Sets the time period that defines the end of the range of values displayed
by the axis, and sends an AxisChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

To have the axis range calculated automatically, use the setAutoRange() method
inherited from the ValueAxis class. In addition, you may want to specify the
time period class used by the auto-range calculation—the axis range will always
include a whole number of time periods of the class specified:

public Class getAutoRangeTimePeriodClass();
Returns the time period class used when the axis range is calculated au-
tomatically.

data
public void setAutoRangeTimePeriodClass(Class c);
Sets the time period class used when the axis range is calculated au-
tomatically. The axis range will always be a whole number of periods.
Valid classes include: Year.class, Quarter.class, Month.class, Week.class,
Day.class, Hour.class, Minute.class, Second.class and Millisecond.class.

23.29.4 Axis Labelling

The axis supports one or more “bands” of labels, where each band is represented
by an instance of PeriodAxisLabelInfo. Use the following methods to get/set the
band definitions:

public PeriodAxisLabelInfo[] getLabelInfo();
Returns an array of objects where each object defines the format for one
band of labels along the axis.

public void setLabelInfo(PeriodAxisLabelInfo[] info);
Sets an array of objects where each object defines the format for one band
of labels along the axis.

Examples of specifying label bounds can be found in the PeriodAxisDemo1 and
PeriodAxisDemo2 classes, included in the JFreeChart Demo distribution.

23.29.5 Time Zones

In order to “peg” time periods to the absolute time line (in Java, measured in
milliseconds since 1-Jan-1970 GMT), you need to specify a time zone. Use the
following methods:

public TimeZone getTimeZone();
Returns the TimeZone used to “peg” time periods to the absolute time line.

public void setTimeZone(TimeZone zone);
Sets the TimeZone that is used to “peg” time periods to the absolute time
line.
23.29.6 Equals, Cloning and Serialization

This class overrides the equals() method from the Object class:

```java
public boolean equals(Object obj);
```
Tests this axis for equality with an arbitrary object. Another object is considered equal if it is a PeriodAxis with the same attributes as this axis.

The axis is Cloneable and PublicCloneable:

```java
public Object clone() throws CloneNotSupportedException;
```
Returns a clone of the axis.

The axis is Serializable.

23.29.7 Other Methods

The remaining methods defined by this class are mostly for internal use:

```java
public double valueToJava2D(double value, Rectangle2D area, RectangleEdge edge);
```
Converts a data value to a Java2D coordinate, assuming that the axis lies along the specified edge of the given area.

```java
public double java2DToValue(double java2DValue, Rectangle2D area, RectangleEdge edge);
```
Converts a Java2D coordinate back into a data value, assuming that the axis lies along the specified edge of the given area.

```java
public void configure();
```
Configures the axis for use. This method is usually called by the plot when the axis is first assigned to the plot, because a new plot means a new set of data and therefore the axis range may need to be updated. You won’t normally need to call this method yourself.

```java
public AxisSpace reserveSpace(Graphics2D g2, Plot plot, Rectangle2D plotArea, RectangleEdge edge, AxisSpace space);
```
Reserves additional space in space to allow room for this axis to be displayed. This method is called by the plot during the process of laying out and drawing the chart, you won’t normally need to call this method yourself.

```java
public AxisState draw(Graphics2D g2, double cursor, Rectangle2D plotArea, Rectangle2D dataArea, RectangleEdge edge, PlotRenderingInfo plotState);
```
Draws the axis. This method is called by the plot, you won’t normally need to call it yourself.

```java
public List refreshTicks(Graphics2D g2, AxisState state, Rectangle2D plotArea, Rectangle2D dataArea, RectangleEdge edge);
```
For this axis, this method returns an empty list.

See Also

DateAxis, PeriodAxisLabelInfo.
23.30 PeriodAxisLabelInfo

23.30.1 Overview

A helper class that records the information for one “band” of labels on a PeriodAxis. When you are specifying the label bands for the axis, you create an array of PeriodAxisLabelInfo objects—for example:

```java
PeriodAxisLabelInfo[] info = new PeriodAxisLabelInfo[2];
info[0] = new PeriodAxisLabelInfo(Month.class, new SimpleDateFormat("MMM"));
info[1] = new PeriodAxisLabelInfo(Year.class, new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy"));
domainAxis.setLabelInfo(info);
```

In the above example, there are two bands. The first band is split into 1 month time periods and the second band is split into 1 year time periods. The sample code comes from the PeriodAxisDemo1.java file that is included in the JFreeChart Demo distribution.

23.30.2 Constructors

To create a new instance:

```java
public PeriodAxisLabelInfo(Class periodClass, DateFormat dateFormat);
```

Creates a new instance based on the specified periodClass (see below). The dateFormat is used to format the labels for each time period.

```java
public PeriodAxisLabelInfo(Class periodClass, DateFormat dateFormat,
RectangleInsets padding, Font labelFont, Paint labelPaint,
boolean drawDividers, Stroke dividerStroke, Paint dividerPaint);
```

Creates a new instance based on the specified periodClass (see below). The dateFormat is used to format the labels for each time period. The padding controls the minimum gap between time period labels. The remaining arguments control the appearance of the labels and the (optional) dividing lines between labels.

When constructing an instance of this class, you need to specify the class of time period that you want to use for labelling purposes. This is usually one of the following: Year.class, Quarter.class, Month.class, Week.class, Day.class, Hour.class, Minute.class, Second.class or Millisecond.class.

23.30.3 Methods

The following methods are defined:

```java
public Class getPeriodClass();
```

Returns the specific class used to represent time periods—it should be some subclass of RegularTimePeriod.

```java
public DateFormat getDateFormat();
```

Returns the formatter for the date labels.

```java
public RectangleInsets getPadding();
```

Returns the padding that controls the minimum space between labels.
public Font getLabelFont();
Returns the Font used to display labels for each time period.

public Paint getLabelPaint();
Returns the Paint that is used as the foreground color when displaying
labels for each time period.

public boolean getDrawDividers();
Returns a flag that determines whether or not dividers are drawn between
time periods.

public Stroke getDividerStroke();
Returns the Stroke used to draw dividers between time periods.

public Paint getDividerPaint();
Returns the Paint used to draw dividers between time periods.

public RegularTimePeriod createInstance(Date millisecond, TimeZone zone);
Creates a time period that includes the specified millisecond, taking into
account the time zone. The time period will be an instance of the class
returned by the getPeriodClass() method.

23.30.4 Equals, Cloning and Serialization
To test this instance for equality with another object:

public boolean equals(Object obj);
Tests this instance for equality with an arbitrary object. This method will
return true if obj is an instance of PeriodAxisLabelInfo with equivalent
settings to this instance.

To make a clone of this instance:

public Object clone() throws CloneNotSupportedException;
Creates a clone of this object.

This class is Serializable.

23.31 SegmentedTimeline
23.31.1 Overview
A segmented timeline for use with a DateAxis.

23.31.2 Usage
Please refer to the Javadocs.

23.32 StandardTickUnitSource
23.32.1 Overview
A standard implementation of the TickUnitSource interface.
23.33 SubCategoryAxis

23.33.1 Overview

An extension of the CategoryAxis class that allows subcategories to be displayed. See the StackedBarChartDemo4.java file for an example.

23.34 SymbolicAxis

23.34.1 Overview

An axis that displays numerical data using symbols.

23.35 SymbolicTickUnit

23.35.1 Overview

Not yet documented.

23.36 Tick

23.36.1 Overview

A utility class representing a tick on an axis. Used temporarily during the drawing process only—you won’t normally use this class yourself.

See Also
TickUnit.

23.37 TickUnit

23.37.1 Overview

An abstract class representing a tick unit, with subclasses including:

- DateTickUnit – for use with a DateAxis;
- NumberTickUnit – for use with a NumberAxis.

23.37.2 Constructors

The standard constructor:

```
public TickUnit(double size);
```

Creates a new tick unit with the specified size.
23.37.3 Notes

Implements the Comparable interface, so that a collection of tick units can be sorted easily using standard Java methods.

See Also
TickUnits.

23.38 TickUnits

23.38.1 Overview

A collection of tick units. This class is used by the DateAxis and NumberAxis classes to store a list of “standard” tick units. The auto-tick-unit-selection mechanism chooses one of the standard tick units in order to maximise the number of ticks displayed without having the tick labels overlap.

23.38.2 Constructors

The default constructor:

```java
public TickUnits();
```

Creates a new collection of tick units, initially empty.

23.38.3 Methods

To add a new tick unit to the collection:

```java
public void add(TickUnit unit);
```

Adds the tick unit to the collection.

To find the tick unit in the collection that is the next largest in size compared to the specified tick unit:

```java
public TickUnit getLargerTickUnit(TickUnit unit);
```

Returns the tick unit that is one size larger than the specified unit.

23.38.4 Notes

The NumberAxis class has a static method createStandardTickUnits() that generates a tick unit collection (of standard tick sizes) for use by numerical axes.

See Also
TickUnit.
23.39 TickUnitSource

23.39.1 Overview
The interface through which an axis obtains standard tick units.

23.40 Timeline

23.40.1 Overview
The interface that defines the methods for a timeline that can be used with a DateAxis.

23.40.2 Methods
The interface declares the following methods:

```java
public long toTimelineValue(long millisecond);
Translates a millisecond (as defined by java.util.Date) into an index along this timeline.

public long toTimelineValue(Date date);
Translates a Date into an index along the timeline.

public long toMillisecond(long timelineValue);
Converts a timeline index back into a millisecond. Note that many timeline index values can map to a single millisecond.

public boolean containsDomainValue(long millisecond);
Returns true if the millisecond is contained within the timeline, and false otherwise.

public boolean containsDomainValue(Date date);
Returns true if the date is contained within the timeline, and false otherwise.

public boolean containsDomainRange(long fromMillisecond, long toMillisecond);
Returns true if the range of millisecond values is contained within the timeline, and false otherwise.

public boolean containsDomainRange(Date fromDate, Date toDate);
Returns true if the range of dates is contained within the timeline, and false otherwise.
```

23.40.3 Notes
The SegmentedTimeline class implements this interface.
23.41 ValueAxis

23.41.1 Overview

The base class for all axes that display “values”, with the two key subclasses being NumberAxis and DateAxis.

At the lowest level, the axis values are manipulated as double primitives, obtained from the Number objects supplied by the plot’s dataset.

23.41.2 Constructors

The constructors for this class are protected, you cannot create a ValueAxis directly—you must use a subclass.

23.41.3 Attributes

The attributes maintained by this class, in addition to those that it inherits from the Axis class, are listed in Table 23.6. There are methods to read and update most of these attributes. In general, updating an axis attribute will result in an AxisChangeEvent being sent to all (or any) registered listeners.

The default values used to initialise the axis attributes (when necessary) are listed in Table 23.7.

23.41.4 Usage

To modify the attributes of a ValueAxis, you first need to obtain a reference to the axis. For a CategoryPlot, you can use the following code:

```java
CategoryPlot plot = myChart.getCategoryPlot();
ValueAxis rangeAxis = plot.getRangeAxis();
// modify the axis here...
```

The code for an XYPlot is very similar, except that the domain axis is also a ValueAxis in this case:

```java
XYPlot plot = (XYPlot) chart.getPlot();
ValueAxis domainAxis = plot.getDomainAxis();
ValueAxis rangeAxis = plot.getRangeAxis();
// modify the axes here...
```

Having obtained an axis reference, you can:

* control the axis range, see section 23.41.5;
Attribute: | Description:
---|---
inverted | A flag that is used to “invert” the axis scale.
autoRange | A flag controlling whether or not the axis range is automatically adjusted to fit the range of data values.
fixedAutoRange | If specified, the auto-range is calculated by subtracting this value from the maximum domain value in the dataset.
autoRangeMinimumSize | The smallest axis range allowed when it is automatically calculated.
lowerMargin | The margin to allow at the lower end of the axis scale (expressed as a percentage of the total axis range).
upperMargin | The margin to allow at the upper end of the axis scale (expressed as a percentage of the total axis range).
autoTickUnitSelection | A flag controlling whether or not the tick units are selected automatically.
standardTickUnits | A collection of the “standard” tick units that can be used by this axis.
positiveArrowVisible | A flag that controls whether or not an arrow is drawn at the positive end of the scale.
negativeArrowVisible | A flag that controls whether or not an arrow is drawn at the negative end of the scale.
upArrow | The shape used to draw an arrow at the end of an axis pointing upwards.
downArrow | The shape used to draw an arrow at the end of an axis pointing downwards.
leftArrow | The shape used to draw an arrow at the end of an axis pointing leftwards.
rightArrow | The shape used to draw an arrow at the end of an axis pointing rightwards.

Table 23.6: Attributes for the ValueAxis class

23.41.5 The Axis Range

The axis range defines the highest and lowest values that will be displayed on the axis. On a chart, it is typically the case that data values outside the axis range are clipped, and therefore not visible on the chart.

By default, JFreeChart is configured to automatically calculate axis ranges so that all of the data in your dataset is visible. It does this by determining the highest and lowest values in your dataset, adding a small margin (to prevent the data being plotted right up to the edge of a chart), and setting the axis range. If you want to, you can turn off this default behaviour, using:

```java
axis.setAutoRange(false);
```

You can exercise some control over the auto-range calculation. To set the upper and lower margins (a percentage of the overall axis range):

```java
// set margins to 10 percent each...
```
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Table 23.7: ValueAxis class default attribute values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Value:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_AUTO_RANGE</td>
<td>true;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_MINIMUM_AXIS_VALUE</td>
<td>0.0;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_MAXIMUM_AXIS_VALUE</td>
<td>1.0;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_UPPER_MARGIN</td>
<td>0.05 (5 percent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_LOWER_MARGIN</td>
<td>0.05 (5 percent)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
axis.setLowerMargin(0.10);
axis.setUpperMargin(0.10);
```

### 23.4.1.6 Inverting the Axis Scale

There is a flag that can be used to “invert” the axis scale:

```java
public boolean isInverted();
```

Returns the flag that controls whether or not the axis scale is inverted.

```java
public void setInverted(boolean flag);
```

Sets the flag that controls whether or not the axis scale is inverted and sends an `AxisChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.

### 23.4.1.7 Methods

A key function for a `ValueAxis` is to convert a data value to an output (Java2D) coordinate for plotting purposes. The output coordinate will be dependent on the area into which the data is being drawn:

```java
public double valueToJava2D(double dataValue, Rectangle2D dataArea);
```

Converts a data value into a co-ordinate along one edge of the `dataArea` (the `dataArea` is the rectangle inside the plot’s axes). Whether the coordinate relates to the (left) vertical or (bottom) horizontal edge, depends on the orientation of the axis subclass.

The inverse function converts a Java2D coordinate back to a data value:

```java
public double java2DToValue(double java2DValue, Rectangle2D dataArea);
```

Converts a Java2D coordinate back to a data value.

To control whether or not the axis range is automatically adjusted to fit the available data:

```java
public boolean isAutoRange();
```

Returns the flag that controls whether the axis range is automatically updated to reflect the data values.

```java
public void setAutoRange(boolean auto);
```

Sets the flag that controls whether or not the axis range is automatically adjusted to fit the available data values, and sends an `AxisChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.
protected void setAutoRange(boolean auto, boolean notify);
An alternative version of the above method that lets you specify whether
or not the listeners are notified.

To manually set the axis range (which automatically disables the auto-range
flag):

    public void setRange(Range range);
Sets the axis range.

An alternative method that achieves the same thing:

    public void setRange(double lower, double upper);
Sets the axis range.

To set the lower bound for the axis:

    public void setLowerBound(double value);
Sets the lower bound for the axis. If the auto-range attribute is true it is
automatically switched to false. Registered listeners are notified of the
change.

To set the upper bound for the axis:

    public void setUpperBound(double value);
Sets the upper bound for the axis. If the auto-range attribute is true it is
automatically switched to false. Registered listeners are notified of the
change.

To set a flag that controls whether or not the axis tick units are automatically
selected:

    public void setAutoTickUnitSelection(boolean flag);
Sets a flag (commonly referred to as the auto-tick-unit-selection flag) that
controls whether or not the tick unit for the axis is automatically selected
from a collection of standard tick units.

23.41.8 Notes
Some points to note:

- in a CategoryPlot, the range axis is required to be a subclass of ValueAxis.
- in an XYPlot, both the domain and range axes are required to be a subclass of ValueAxis.

See Also
Axis, DateAxis, NumberAxis.

23.42 ValueTick
23.42.1 Overview
The base class for the NumberTick and DateTick classes.
Chapter 24

Package: org.jfree.chart.block

24.1 Introduction

The org.jfree.chart.block package contains classes that are used for laying out rectangular items (blocks) within containers.

24.2 AbstractBlock

24.2.1 Overview

A base class for implementing a “block”, which is used as a layout unit in JFreeChart (particularly for the LegendTitle class).

24.2.2 Constructor

To create a new block:

protected AbstractBlock();
Creates a new block.

24.2.3 Methods

The following accessor methods are defined:

public String getID();
Returns the block id.

public void setID(String id);
Sets the block id.

public double getWidth();
Returns the block width.
public void setWidth(double width);
Sets the block width. This is a “preferred” width which may or may not
be observed by the layout manager.

public double getHeight();
Returns the block height.

public void setHeight(double height);
Sets the block height. This is a “preferred” height which may or may not
be observed by the layout manager.

public RectangleInsets getMargin();
Returns the margin around the outside of the block’s border.

public void setMargin(RectangleInsets margin);
Sets the margin around the outside of the block’s border.

public BlockBorder getBorder();
Returns the border that will be drawn around the block.

public void setBorder(BlockBorder border);
Sets the border that will be drawn around the block.

public RectangleInsets getPadding();
Returns the padding between the block’s content and its border.

public void setPadding(RectangleInsets padding);
Sets the padding between the block’s content and its border.

public Size2D arrange(Graphics2D g2);
Arranges the block and returns its size. Keep in mind that the block may
be a BlockContainer that contains other blocks.

public Size2D arrange(Graphics2D g2, RectangleConstraint constraint);
Arranges the block and returns its size. Keep in mind that the block may
be a BlockContainer that contains other blocks.

public Rectangle2D getBounds();
Returns the bounds for the block.

public void setBounds(Rectangle2D bounds);
Sets the bounds for the block. This method is often called by a layout
manager.

protected double trimToContentWidth(double fixedWidth);
Reduces the given width to account for the margin, border and padding.

protected double trimToContentHeight(double fixedHeight);
Reduces the given height to account for the margin, border and padding.

protected RectangleConstraint toContentConstraint(RectangleConstraint c);
Translates a bounds constraint into a content constraint.

protected double calculateTotalWidth(double contentWidth);
Calculates the bounds width from the content width.

protected double calculateTotalHeight(double contentHeight);
Calculates the bounds height from the content height.
protected Rectangle2D trimMargin(Rectangle2D area);
Trims the block's margin from area.

protected Rectangle2D trimBorder(Rectangle2D area);
Trims the block's border from area.

protected Rectangle2D trimPadding(Rectangle2D area);
Trims the block's padding from area.

protected void drawBorder(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D area);
Draws the border for the block.

24.2.4 Equals, Cloning and Serialization
To test a block for equality with an arbitrary object:

    public boolean equals(Object obj);
    Returns true if this block is equal to obj, and false otherwise.

24.3 Arrangement
24.3.1 Overview
A layout manager that can arrange blocks.

24.3.2 Methods
This interface defines the following methods:

    public void add(Block block, Object key);
    Adds a block to the layout, with the specified key. The layout manager
    has an opportunity to record the key associated with any block (or it can
    choose to ignore this information).

    public void arrange(BlockContainer container, RectangleConstraint constraint,
                          Graphics2D g2);
    Arranges the blocks within the given container, subject to the specified
    constraint.

    public void clear();
    Clears any cached layout information.

24.4 Block
24.4.1 Overview
This interface defines methods that allow a rectangular graphical object (referred to generically as a “block”) to:

    • identify itself;
• provide information about its size, perhaps subject to an external constraint;
• set its bounds.

24.4.2 Methods

public String getID();
Returns the ID for the block (depending on the application, this might be null).

public void setID(String id);
Sets the id for the block.

public Size2D arrange(Graphics2D g2);
Arranges the block without any constraints and returns the block size.

public Size2D arrange(Graphics2D g2, RectangleConstraint constraint);
Arranges the block, subject to the given constraint, and returns the resulting size.

public Rectangle2D getBounds();
Gets the bounds for the block.

public void setBounds(Rectangle2D bounds);
Sets the bounds for the block.

24.5 BlockBorder

24.5.1 Overview
A simple border that can be assigned to any subclass of AbstractBlock.

24.5.2 Constructors
There are two constructors:

public BlockBorder();
Creates a new block border, using insets of 1.0 on all four sides of the border.

public BlockBorder(RectangleInsets insets);
Creates a new block border using the specified insets.

24.5.3 Methods

public RectangleInsets getInsets();
Returns the insets that define the available drawing space for the border.

public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D area);
Draws the border around the edges of the specified area, always staying within the area.

public boolean equals(Object obj);
Tests this border for equality with an arbitrary object.
24.6 BlockContainer

24.6.1 Overview
A container for blocks that uses an Arrangement to organise the layout of the blocks.

24.6.2 Constructors
To create a new container:

```java
public BlockContainer()

Creates a new container using a BorderArrangement.
```

```java
public BlockContainer(Arrangement arrangement);

Creates a new container using the specified arrangement.
```

24.6.3 Methods
To get or set the layout manager:

```java
public Arrangement getArrangement();

Returns the object responsible for the block layout.
```

```java
public void setArrangement(Arrangement arrangement);

Sets the object responsible for the block layout.
```

```java
public boolean isEmpty();

Returns true if the container is empty (contains no blocks), and false otherwise.
```

```java
public List getBlocks();

Returns an unmodifiable list of the blocks in the container.
```

```java
public void add(Block block);

Adds a block to the container.
```

```java
public void add(Block block, Object key);

Adds a block to the container along with the given key (which is intended for the use of the layout manager).
```

```java
public void clear();

Clears all the blocks in the container.
```

```java
public Size2D arrange(Graphics2D g2, RectangleConstraint constraint);

Arranges the blocks in the container, subject to the specified constraint.
```

```java
public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D area);

Draws the blocks within the specified area.
```

24.6.4 Equals, Cloning and Serialization

```java
public boolean equals(Object obj);

Returns true if this container is equal to obj and false otherwise.
```

```java
public Object clone() throws CloneNotSupportedException;

Returns a clone of the container.
```
24.7 BorderArrangement

24.7.1 Overview

A layout manager (Arrangement) that is similar to the BorderLayout class in AWT.

24.7.2 Constructor

To create a new instance:

```java
public BorderArrangement();
```

Creates a new layout manager.

24.7.3 Methods

The layout manager records the “key” for each block in the following method, which is usually called by the BlockContainer:

```java
public void add(Block block, Object key);
```

Records the block and its key (valid keys are defined by the RectangleEdge class).

```java
public Size2D arrange(BlockContainer container, RectangleConstraint constraint, Graphics2D g2);
```

Arranges the blocks within the container, subject to the given constraint, and returns the overall size of the container.

```java
public void clear();
```

Clears any cached layout information.

24.8 ColorBlock

24.8.1 Overview

A simple block that is filled with a color. This is a useful class for visual testing of layout classes.

24.8.2 Constructor

To create a new block:

```java
public ColorBlock(Paint paint, double width, double height);
```

Creates a new block with the specified “preferred” dimensions.

24.8.3 Methods

To draw the block:

```java
public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D area);
```

Draws the block inside the given area.
24.9 ColumnArrangement

24.9.1 Overview

An overview.

    public ColumnArrangement();

    public ColumnArrangement(HorizontalAlignment hAlign, VerticalAlignment vAlign, double hGap, double vGap);

    public void add(Block block, Object key);

    public void arrange(BlockContainer container, RectangleConstraint constraint, Graphics2D g2);

    public void clear();

    public boolean equals(Object obj);

24.10 EmptyBlock

24.10.1 Overview

An empty block, which can be useful for inserting fixed amounts of white space into a layout.

    public EmptyBlock(double width, double height);
    Creates a new empty block with the specified “preferred” dimensions.

24.10.2 Methods

To draw the block:

    public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D area);
    Draws the block (since the block is empty, this does nothing).

    public Object clone() throws CloneNotSupportedException;
    Returns a clone of the block.

24.11 FlowArrangement

24.11.1 Overview

An overview.
public FlowArrangement();

public FlowArrangement(HorizontalAlignment hAlign, VerticalAlignment vAlign, double hGap, double vGap);

public void add(Block block, Object key);

public void arrange(BlockContainer container, RectangleConstraint constraint, Graphics2D g2);

public void clear();

public boolean equals(Object obj);

24.12 GridArrangement

24.12.1 Overview
A layout manager (Arrangement) that places blocks within a fixed size grid.

24.12.2 Constructor
To create a new instance:

public GridArrangement(int rows, int columns);
Creates a new instance with the specified number of rows and columns.

24.12.3 Methods

public void add(Block block, Object key);
Adds a block to the layout. This method does nothing, because the grid layout doesn’t require any information about the blocks.

public Size2D arrange(BlockContainer container, RectangleConstraint constraint, Graphics2D g2);
Arranges the blocks in the specified container subject to the given constraint.

See Also
FlowArrangement

24.13 LabelBlock

24.13.1 Overview
A label that can be incorporated into a block layout.
24.13.2 Constructors

To create a new instance:

```java
public LabelBlock(String label);
```
Creates a new label block with a default font.

```java
public LabelBlock(String label, Font font);
```
Creates a new label block with the specified font.

24.13.3 Methods

A label can be placed within a layout by a layout manager that calls the following method:

```java
public Size2D arrange(Graphics2D g2, RectangleConstraint constraint);
```
Fits the label block to the specified constraints, and returns the dimensions.

To draw the label block:

```java
public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D area);
```
Draws the label within the specified area.

24.13.4 Notes

Some points to note:

- this class implements the `Block` interface, and thus supports margins, borders and padding as do all blocks.

24.14 LengthConstraintType

24.14.1 Overview

This class defines three constraint types:

- `LengthConstraintType.NONE`;
- `LengthConstraintType.FIXED`;
- `LengthConstraintType.RANGE`;

These types are used when creating `RectangleConstraint` instances.
24.14.2 Methods

The following methods are implemented:

public String toString();
Returns a string representation of the instance, primarily used for debugging.

public boolean equals(Object obj);
Tests this instance for equality with an arbitrary object.

public int hashCode();
Returns a hash code for the instance.

24.15 RectangleConstraint

24.15.1 Overview

A specification of the constraints that a rectangular shape must meet. For each dimension (width and height) there are three possible constraints: NONE, FIXED and RANGE (indicated by the LengthConstraintType class). These constraints are used by the layout code implemented by JFreeChart.

24.15.2 Constructors

There are several constructors:

public RectangleConstraint(double w, double h);
Creates a new constraint where both the width and height are fixed at the given dimensions.

public RectangleConstraint(Range w, Range h);
Creates a new constraint where the width and height must fall within the given ranges.

public RectangleConstraint(double w, Range widthRange, LengthConstraintType widthConstraintType, double h, Range heightRange, LengthConstraintType heightConstraintType);
Creates a new constraint with the specified attributes (this method gives you full control over all attributes). Note that the width and height ranges may be specified as null.

24.15.3 Accessor Methods

To access the attributes of this class:

public double getWidth();
Returns the fixed width.

public Range getWidthRange();
Returns the width range (possibly null).
public LengthConstraintType getWidthConstraintType();
Returns the width constraint type (never null).

public double getHeight();
Returns the fixed height.

public Range getHeightRange();
Returns the height range (possibly null).

public LengthConstraintType getHeightConstraintType();
Returns the height constraint type (never null).

24.15.4 Other Methods

Other methods include:

public RectangleConstraint toUnconstrainedWidth();
Returns a new instance with the same height constraint and NO width constraint.

public RectangleConstraint toUnconstrainedHeight();
Returns a new instance with the same width constraint and NO height constraint.

public RectangleConstraint toFixedWidth(double width);
Returns a new instance with the same height constraint and a FIXED width constraint.

public RectangleConstraint toFixedHeight(double height);
Returns a new instance with the same width constraint and a FIXED height constraint.

public Size2D calculateConstrainedSize(Size2D base);
Applies the constraint to the supplied dimensions and returns the “constrained” dimensions.

public String toString();
Returns a string representing this class, primarily for debugging purposes.
Chapter 25

Package:
org.jfree.chart.entity

25.1 Introduction
The org.jfree.chart.entity package contains classes that represent entities in a chart.

25.2 Background
Recall that when you render a chart to a Graphics2D using the draw() method in the JFreeChart class, you have the option of supplying a ChartRenderingInfo object to collect information about the chart’s dimensions. Most of this information is represented in the form of ChartEntity objects, stored in an EntityCollection.

You can use the entity information in any way you choose. For example, the ChartPanel class makes use of the information for:

- displaying tool tips;
- handling chart mouse events.

It is more than likely that other applications for this information will be found.

25.3 CategoryItemEntity

25.3.1 Overview
This class is used to convey information about an item within a category plot. The information captured includes the area occupied by the item, the tool tip and URL text (if any) generated for the item, the dataset, and the series and category that the item represents.
25.3.2 Constructors

To construct a new instance:

```java
public CategoryItemEntity(Shape area, String toolTipText, String urlText, 
CategoryDataset dataset, int series, Object category, int categoryIndex);
```

Creates a new entity instance.

25.3.3 Methods

Accessor methods are implemented for the `dataset`, `series` and `category` attributes. Other methods are inherited from the `ChartEntity` class.

25.3.4 Notes

Most `CategoryItemRenderer` implementations will generate entities using this class, as required.

See Also

`ChartEntity`, `CategoryPlot`.

25.4 ChartEntity

25.4.1 Overview

This class is used to convey information about an entity within a chart. The information captured includes the area occupied by the item and the tool tip text generated for the item.

There are a number of subclasses that can be used to provide additional information about a chart entity.

![Chart entity classes diagram](image)

*Figure 25.1: Chart entity classes*
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25.4.2 Constructors

To construct a new instance:

```java
public ChartEntity(Shape area, String toolTipText);
```

Creates a new chart entity object. The area is specified in Java 2D space.

Chart entities are created by other classes in the JFreeChart library, you don’t usually need to create them yourself.

25.4.3 Methods

Accessor methods are implemented for the `area` and `toolTipText` attributes.

To support the generation of HTML image maps, the `getShapeType()` method returns a `String` containing either `RECT` or `POLY`, and the `getShapeCoords()` method returns a `String` containing the coordinates of the shape’s outline. See the `ChartUtilities` class for more information about HTML image maps.

25.4.4 Notes

The `ChartEntity` class records where an entity has been drawn using a `Graphics2D` instance. Changing the attributes of an entity won’t change what has already been drawn.

See Also

`CategoryItemEntity`, `PieSectionEntity`, `XYItemEntity`.

25.5 ContourEntity

25.5.1 Overview

Not yet documented.

25.6 EntityCollection

25.6.1 Overview

An interface that defines the API for a collection of chart entities. This is used by the `ChartRenderingInfo` class to record where items have been drawn when a chart is rendered using a `Graphics2D` instance.

Each `ChartEntity` can also record tool tip information (for displaying tool tips in a Swing user interface) and/or URL information (for generating HTML image maps).
25.6.2 Methods

The interface defines three methods. To clear a collection:

```java
public void clear();
```
Clears the collection. All entities in the collection are discarded.

To add an entity to a collection:

```java
public void addEntity(ChartEntity entity);
```
Adds an entity to the collection.

To retrieve an entity based on Java 2D coordinates:

```java
public ChartEntity getEntity(double x, double y);
```
Returns an entity whose area contains the specified coordinates. If the coordinates fall within the area of multiple entities (the entities overlap) then only one entity is returned.

25.6.3 Notes

The `StandardEntityCollection` class provides a basic implementation of this interface (but one that won’t scale to large numbers of entities).

See Also

`ChartEntity, StandardEntityCollection`.

25.7 LegendItemEntity

25.7.1 Overview

An entity that records information about a legend item.

25.8 PieSectionEntity

25.8.1 Overview

This class is used to convey information about an item within a pie plot. The information captured includes the area occupied by the item, the dataset, pie and section indices, and the tool tip and URL text (if any) generated for the item.

25.8.2 Constructors

To construct a new instance:

```java
public PieSectionEntity(Shape area, PieDataset dataset, int pieIndex, int sectionIndex, Comparable sectionKey, String toolTipText, String urlText);
```
Creates a new entity object.
25.8.3 Methods
Accessor methods are implemented for the `dataset`, `pieIndex`, `sectionIndex` and `sectionKey` attributes. Other methods are inherited from the `ChartEntity` class.

25.8.4 Notes
The `PiePlot` class generates pie section entities as required.

See Also
`ChartEntity`, `PiePlot`.

25.9 StandardEntityCollection

25.9.1 Overview
A basic implementation of the `EntityCollection` interface. This class can be used (optionally, by the `ChartRenderingInfo` class) to store a collection of chart entity objects from one rendering of a chart.

25.9.2 Methods
This class implements the methods in the `EntityCollection` interface.

25.9.3 Notes
The `getEntity()` method iterates through the entities searching for one that contains the specified coordinates. For charts with a large number of entities, a more efficient approach will be required.¹

See Also
`ChartEntity`, `EntityCollection`.

25.10 TickLabelEntity

25.10.1 Overview
An entity that records information about a tick label.

¹This is on the to-do list but, given the size of the to-do list, I’m hopeful that someone will contribute code to address this.
25.11 XYItemEntity

25.11.1 Overview

This class is used to convey information about an item within an XY plot. The information captured includes the area occupied by the item, the tool tip text generated for the item, and the series and item index.

25.11.2 Constructors

To construct a new instance:

```java
public XYItemEntity(Shape area, XYDataset dataset, int series, int item,
                    String toolTipText, String urlText);
```

Creates a new entity object.

25.11.3 Methods

Accessor methods are implemented for the `dataset`, `series` and `item` attributes. Other methods are inherited from the `ChartEntity` class.

25.11.4 Notes

Most `XYItemRenderer` implementations will generate entities using this class, as required.

See Also

`ChartEntity`, `XYPlot`.
Chapter 26

Package:
org.jfree.chart.event

26.1 Introduction
This package contains classes and interfaces that are used to broadcast and receive events relating to changes in chart properties. By default, some of the classes in the library will automatically register themselves with other classes, so that they receive notification of any changes and can react accordingly. For the most part, you can simply rely on this default behaviour.

26.2 AxisChangeEvent

26.2.1 Overview
An event that can be sent to an AxisChangeListener to provide information about a change to an axis.

26.2.2 Notes
Often, the only information provided by the event is that some change has been made to the axis (that is, the specific change is not identified).

26.3 AxisChangeListener

26.3.1 Overview
An interface through which axis change event notifications are posted.
26.3.2 Methods
The interface defines a single method:

```java
public void axisChanged(AxisChangeEvent event);
```
Receives notification of a change to an axis.

26.3.3 Notes
If a class needs to receive notification of changes to an axis, then it needs to
implement this interface and register itself with the axis.

26.4 ChartChangeEvent

26.4.1 Overview
An event that is used to provide information about changes to a chart. You
can register an object with a JFreeChart instance, provided that the object
implements the ChartChangeListener interface, and it will receive a notification
whenever the chart changes.

26.4.2 Constructors
The following constructors are defined:

```java
public ChartChangeEvent(Object source);
```
Creates a new event generated by the given source.

```java
public ChartChangeEvent(Object source, JFreeChart chart);
```
Creates a new event generated by the given source for the given chart
(the source and chart may be the same).

```java
public ChartChangeEvent(Object source, JFreeChart chart, ChartChangeEventType
  type);
```
Creates a new event with the specified type.

26.4.3 Methods
The following methods are defined:

```java
public JFreeChart getChart();
```
Returns the chart that the event relates to.

```java
public void setChart(JFreeChart chart);
```
Sets the chart for the event.

```java
public ChartChangeEventType getType();
```
Returns the event type.

```java
public void setType(ChartChangeEventType type);
```
Sets the event type.
26.4.4 Notes

The ChartPanel class automatically registers itself with the chart it is displaying. When it receives a ChartChangeEvent, it repaints the chart.

26.5 ChartChangeEvent

26.5.1 Overview

This class defines the tokens that can be used to specify the “type” for a ChartChangeEvent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Token:</th>
<th>Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ChartChangeEventType.GENERAL</td>
<td>A general event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ChartChangeEventType.NEW_DATASET</td>
<td>An event that signals that a new dataset has</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>been added to the chart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ChartChangeEventType.DATASET_UPDATED</td>
<td>An event that signals that a dataset has</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>been updated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 26.1: ChartChangeEventType tokens

The intent behind specifying event types is to allow JFreeChart to react in special ways to particular events. For example, an updated dataset may not require a chart redraw if the data that changed is outside the visible data range. However, there is currently no code in JFreeChart that takes advantage of the event type.

26.6 ChartChangeListener

26.6.1 Overview

An interface through which chart change event notifications are posted.

26.6.2 Methods

The interface defines a single method:

```java
public void chartChanged(ChartChangeEvent event);
```

Receives notification of a change to a chart.

26.6.3 Notes

Some points to note:

- if a class needs to receive notification of changes to a chart, then it needs to implement this interface and register itself with the chart;
- the ChartPanel class implements this interface.
26.7 ChartProgressEvent

26.7.1 Overview
Not yet documented.

26.8 ChartProgressListener

26.8.1 Overview
Not yet documented.

26.9 LegendChangeEvent

26.9.1 Overview
An event that is used to provide information about changes to a legend.

See Also
LegendChangeListener.

26.10 LegendChangeListener

26.10.1 Overview
An interface through which legend change event notifications are posted.

26.10.2 Methods
The interface defines a single method:

```java
public void legendChanged(LegendChangeEvent event);
```
Receives notification of a change to a legend.

26.10.3 Notes
If a class needs to receive notification of changes to a legend, then it needs to implement this interface and register itself with the legend.

See Also
LegendChangeEvent.
26.11 PlotChangeEvent

26.11.1 Overview
An event that is used to provide information about changes to a plot. You can register an object with a `Plot` instance, provided that the object implements the `PlotChangeListener` interface, and it will receive a notification whenever the plot changes.

26.11.2 Notes
A `JFreeChart` object will automatically register itself with the `Plot` that it manages, and receive notification whenever the plot changes. The chart usually responds by raising a `ChartChangeEvent`, which other listeners may respond to (for example, the `ChartPanel` if the chart is displayed in a GUI).

26.12 PlotChangeListener

26.12.1 Overview
An interface through which plot change event notifications are posted.

26.12.2 Methods
The interface defines a single method:

```java
public void plotChanged(PlotChangeEvent event);
```
Receives notification of a change to a plot.

26.12.3 Notes
Some points to note:

- if a class needs to receive notification of changes to a plot, then it needs to implement this interface and register itself with the plot.
- the `JFreeChart` class implements this interface and automatically registers itself with the plot it manages.

26.13 RendererChangeEvent

26.13.1 Overview
An event that is used to provide information about changes to a renderer. If an object needs to receive notification of these events, its class should implement the `RendererChangeListener` interface so the object can register itself with the renderer via the `addChangeListener()` method.
In the default setup, a change to a renderer will cause the plot to receive notification of the event. The plot will usually respond by firing a `PlotChangeEvent` (which usually gets passed on to the chart and results in a `ChartChangeEvent` being fired).

### 26.13.2 Notes

In the current implementation, the event just signals a change without specifying exactly what changed. A possible future enhancement would be to include information about the nature of the change, so that the listener(s) can decide what action to take in response to the event.

### 26.14 RendererChangeListener

#### 26.14.1 Overview

An interface through which renderer change event notifications are posted. The `CategoryPlot` and `XYPlot` classes implement this interface so they can receive notification of changes to their renderer(s).

#### 26.14.2 Methods

The interface defines a single method:

```java
public void rendererChanged(RendererChangeEvent event);
```

Receives notification of a change to a renderer.

#### 26.14.3 Notes

If an `Object` needs to receive notification of changes to a renderer, then its class needs to implement this interface so the object can register itself with the renderer.

### 26.15 TitleChangeEvent

#### 26.15.1 Overview

An event that is used to provide information about changes to a chart title (any subclass of `Title`).

#### 26.15.2 Notes

This event is part of the overall mechanism that JFreeChart uses to automatically update charts whenever changes are made to components of the chart.
26.16 TitleChangeListener

26.16.1 Overview
An interface through which title change event notifications are posted.

26.16.2 Methods
The interface defines a single method:

```java
public void titleChanged(TitleChangeEvent event);
```
Receives notification of a change to a title.

26.16.3 Notes
If a class needs to receive notification of changes to a title, then it needs to implement this interface and register itself with the title.

See Also
Title, TitleChangeListener.
Chapter 27

Package:
org.jfree.chart.imagemap

27.1 Overview
This package contains classes and interfaces that support the creation of HTML image maps. These image maps can be created using the ImageMapUtilities class, typically from a servlet.

27.2 DynamicDriveToolTipTagFragmentGenerator

27.2.1 Overview
A tool-tip fragment generator that generates tool-tips that are designed to work with the Dynamic Drive DHTML Tip Message library:

http://www.dynamicdrive.com

This class implements the ToolTipTagFragmentGenerator interface.

27.3 ImageMapUtilities

27.3.1 Overview
This class contains some utility methods that are useful for creating HTML image maps.

27.3.2 Methods

public static void writeImageMap(PrintWriter writer, String name, ChartRenderingInfo info);

Writes an image map using info as the source of chart entity information.
27.4 OverLIBToolTipTagFragmentGenerator

27.4.1 Overview
A tool-tip generator that generates tool-tips for use with the OverLIB library. See this URL for details:

http://www.bosrup.com/web/overlib/

This class implements the ToolTipTagFragmentGenerator interface.

27.5 StandardToolTipTagFragmentGenerator

27.5.1 Overview
A tool-tip generator that generates tool-tips using the HTML title attribute. This class implements the ToolTipTagFragmentGenerator interface.

27.6 StandardURLTagFragmentGenerator

27.6.1 Overview
A standard implementation of the URLTagFragmentGenerator interface.

27.7 ToolTipTagFragmentGenerator

27.7.1 Overview
The interface that must be implemented by a class that generates tooltip tag fragments for an HTML image map.
Classes that implement this interface include:

- `StandardToolTipTagFragmentGenerator`;
- `DynamicDriveToolTipTagFragmentGenerator`;
- `OverLIBToolTipTagFragmentGenerator`;

### 27.7.2 Methods

This interface defines a single method:

```java
public String generateToolTipFragment(String toolTipText);
```

Returns a tooltip fragment based on the supplied tool-tip text.

### 27.8 URLTagFragmentGenerator

#### 27.8.1 Overview

The interface that must be implemented by a class that generates URL tag fragments for an HTML image map.

The `StandardURLTagFragmentGenerator` class provides one implementation of this interface.

#### 27.8.2 Methods

This interface defines a single method:

```java
public String generateURLFragment(String urlText);
```

Returns a URL fragment based on the supplied URL text.
Chapter 28

Package:
org.jfree.chart.labels

28.1 Introduction

This package contains interfaces and classes for generating labels for the individual data items in a chart. There are two label types:

- **item labels** – text displayed in, on or near to each data item in a chart;
- **tooltips** – text that is displayed when the mouse pointer “hovers” over a data item in a chart.

Section 10 contains information about using tool tips and section 11 contains information about using item labels.

28.2 AbstractCategoryItemLabelGenerator

28.2.1 Overview

An abstract base class for creating item labels for a CategoryItemRenderer. Both the StandardCategoryToolTipGenerator and StandardCategoryLabelGenerator classes extend this class.

The generator uses Java’s MessageFormat class to construct labels by substituting any or all of the objects listed in table 28.1.

The data value is formatted before it is passed to the MessageFormat—you can specify the NumberFormat or DateFormat that is used to preformat the value via the constructor.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{0}</td>
<td>The series name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{1}</td>
<td>The category label.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{2}</td>
<td>The (preformatted) data value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 28.1: MessageFormat substitutions

### 28.2.2 Constructors

Two (protected) constructors are provided, the difference between them is the type of formatter (number or date) for the data values. In both cases, the labelFormat parameter determines the overall structure of the generated label—you can use the substitutions listed in table 28.1.

```java
protected AbstractCategoryItemLabelGenerator(String labelFormat, NumberFormat formatter);
Creates a new generator that formats the data values using the supplied NumberFormat instance.

protected AbstractCategoryItemLabelGenerator(String labelFormat, DateFormat formatter);
Creates a new generator that formats the data values using the supplied DateFormat instance.
```

### Methods

To generate a label string:

```java
protected String generateLabelString(CategoryDataset dataset, int row, int column);
Generates a label string. This method first calls the createItemArray() function, then passes the result to Java’s MessageFormat to build the required label.
```

The following function builds the array (Object[]) that contains the items that can be substituted by the MessageFormat code:

```java
protected Object[] createItemArray(CategoryDataset dataset, int row, int column);
Returns an array containing three items, the series name, the category label and the formatted data value.
```

### 28.2.3 Notes

Some points to note:

- the StandardCategoryToolTipGenerator and StandardCategoryLabelGenerator classes are extensions of this class;
- instances of this class are Cloneable and Serializable.
28.3 AbstractXYItemLabelGenerator

28.3.1 Overview

An abstract base class for creating item labels for an XYItemRenderer. Both the StandardXYToolTipGenerator and StandardXYLabelGenerator classes extend this class.

The generator uses Java’s MessageFormat class to construct labels by substituting any or all of the objects listed in table 28.2.

The x and y values are formatted before they are passed to MessageFormat—you can specify the NumberFormat or DateFormat that is used to preformat the values via the constructor.

28.3.2 Constructors

Various constructors are provided that give you control over the formatters (number or date) used for the x and y data values. In all cases, the labelFormat parameter determines the overall structure of the generated label—you can use the substitutions listed in table 28.2.

protected AbstractXYItemLabelGenerator();
Creates a new generator that formats the data values using the default number formatter for the current locale.

public AbstractXYItemLabelGenerator(String formatString, NumberFormat xFormat, NumberFormat yFormat);
Creates a new generator that formats the data values using the supplied NumberFormat instances.

public AbstractXYItemLabelGenerator(String formatString, DateFormat xFormat, NumberFormat yFormat);
Creates a new generator that formats the x-values as dates and the y-values as numbers.

protected AbstractXYItemLabelGenerator(String formatString, DateFormat xFormat, DateFormat yFormat);
Creates a new generator that formats both the x and y values as dates.

Methods

To generate a label string:
protected String generateLabelString(XYDataset dataset, int series, int item);

Generates a label string. This method first calls the createItemArray() function, then passes the result to Java’s MessageFormat to build the required label.

The following function builds the array (Object[]) that contains the items that can be substituted by the MessageFormat code:

protected Object[] createItemArray(XYDataset dataset, int series, int item);

Returns an array containing three items, the series name, the formatted x and y data values.

28.3.3 Notes

Some points to note:

- the StandardXYToolTipGenerator and StandardXYLabelGenerator classes are extensions of this class;
- instances of this class are Cloneable and Serializable.

28.4 BoxAndWhiskerToolTipGenerator

28.4.1 Overview

A tool tip generator for a box-and-whisker chart. This is the default generator used by the BoxAndWhiskerRenderer class.

28.5 BoxAndWhiskerXYToolTipGenerator

28.5.1 Overview

A tool tip generator for a box-and-whisker chart. This is the default generator used by the XYBoxAndWhiskerRenderer class.

28.6 CategoryLabelGenerator

28.6.1 Overview

A category label generator is an object that assumes responsibility for creating the text strings that will be used for item labels in a chart. A generator is assigned to a renderer using the setLabelGenerator() method in the CategoryItemRenderer interface. This interface defines the API through which the renderer will communicate with the generator.
28.6.2 Usage

Chapter 11 contains information about using item labels.

28.6.3 Methods

The renderer will call this method to obtain an item label:

```java
public String generateItemLabel(CategoryDataset data, int series, int category);
```

Returns a string that will be used to label the specified item. Classes that implement this method are permitted to return null for the result, in which case no label will be displayed for that item.

28.6.4 Notes

Some points to note:

- the `StandardCategoryLabelGenerator` class provides one implementation of this interface, but you can also write your own class that implements this interface, and take complete control over the generation of item labels.

28.7 CategoryToolTipGenerator

28.7.1 Overview

A category tool tip generator is an object that assumes responsibility for creating the text strings that will be used for tooltips in a chart. A generator is assigned to a renderer using the `setToolTipGenerator()` method in the `CategoryItemRenderer` interface. This interface defines the API through which the renderer will communicate with the generator.

28.7.2 Methods

The renderer will call this method to obtain the tooltip text for an item:

```java
public String generateToolTip(CategoryDataset data, int series, int category);
```

Returns a string that will be used as the tooltip text for the specified item. If null is returned, no tool tip will be displayed.

28.7.3 Notes

Some points to note:

- the `StandardCategoryToolTipGenerator` provides one implementation of this interface, but you can also write your own class that implements this interface, and take complete control over the generation of item labels and tooltips;
• refer to chapter 10 for information about using tool tips.

28.8 ContourToolTipGenerator

28.8.1 Overview
The interface that must be implemented by all contour tool tip generators. When a ContourPlot requires tooltip text for a data item, it will obtain it via this interface.

28.8.2 Methods
The interface defines a single method for obtaining the tooltip text for a data item:

```java
public String generateToolTip(ContourDataset data, int item);
```
Returns a string that can be used as the tooltip text for a data item.

28.9 CustomXYToolTipGenerator

28.9.1 Overview
A tool tip generator (for use with an XYItemRenderer) that returns a predefined tool tip for each data item.

28.9.2 Methods
To specify the text to use for the tool tips:

```java
public void addToolTipSeries(List toolTips);
```
Adds the list of tool tips (for one series) to internal storage. These tool tips will be returned (without modification) by the generator for each data item.

28.9.3 Notes
See section 10 for information about using tool tips with JFreeChart.

28.10 HighLowItemLabelGenerator

28.10.1 Overview
A label generator that is intended for use with the HighLowRenderer class. The generator will only return tool tips for a dataset that is an implementation of the HighLowDataset interface.
28.10.2 Constructors

To create a new label generator:

```java
public HighLowItemLabelGenerator(DateFormat dateFormatter, NumberFormat numberFormatter);
```

Creates a new label generator that uses the specified date and number formatters.

28.10.3 Methods

The key method constructs a `String` to be used as the tooltip text for a particular data item:

```java
public String generateToolTip(XYDataset dataset, int series, int item);
```

Returns a string containing the date, value, high value, low value, open value and close value for the data item. This method will return `null` if the dataset does not implement the `HighLowDataset` interface.

The following method is intended to generate an item label for display in a chart, but since the renderer does not yet support this the method simply returns `null`:

```java
public String generateItemLabel(XYDataset dataset, int series, int category);
```

Returns `null`. To be implemented.

28.10.4 Notes

See section 10 for an overview of tool tips with JFreeChart.

28.11 IntervalCategoryLabelGenerator

28.11.1 Overview

An `label generator` that can be used with any `CategoryItemRenderer`. This generator will detect if the dataset supplied to the renderer is an implementation of the `IntervalCategoryDataset` interface, and will generate labels that display both the `start value` and the `end value` for each item.

28.11.2 Constructors

The default constructor will create a label generator that formats the data values as numbers, using the platform default number format:

```java
public IntervalCategoryLabelGenerator();
```

Creates a new label generator with a default number formatter.

If you prefer to set the number format yourself, use the following constructor:

```java
public IntervalCategoryLabelGenerator(NumberFormat formatter);
```

Creates a new label generator with a specific number formatter.
In some cases, the data values in the dataset will represent dates (encoded as milliseconds since midnight, 1-Jan-1970 GMT, as for `java.util.Date`). In this case, you can create a label generator using the following constructor:

```java
public IntervalCategoryLabelGenerator(DateFormat formatter);
```

Creates a new label generator that formats the start and end data values as dates.

### 28.11.3 Notes

The `createGanttChart()` in the `ChartFactory` class uses this type of label generator (with date formatting).

### 28.12 IntervalCategoryToolTipGenerator

#### 28.12.1 Overview

An tool tip generator that can be used with any `CategoryItemRenderer`. This generator will detect if the dataset supplied to the renderer is an implementation of the `IntervalCategoryDataset` interface, and will generate labels that display both the `start value` and the `end value` for each item.

#### 28.12.2 Constructors

The default constructor will create a label generator that formats the data values as numbers, using the platform default number format:

```java
public IntervalCategoryToolTipGenerator();
```

Creates a new tool tip generator with a default number formatter.

If you prefer to set the number format yourself, use the following constructor:

```java
public IntervalCategoryToolTipGenerator(NumberFormat formatter);
```

Creates a new tool tip generator with a specific number formatter.

In some cases, the data values in the dataset will represent dates (encoded as milliseconds since midnight, 1-Jan-1970 GMT, as for `java.util.Date`). In this case, you can create a label generator using the following constructor:

```java
public IntervalCategoryToolTipGenerator(DateFormat formatter);
```

Creates a new tool tip generator that formats the start and end data values as dates.

#### 28.12.3 Notes

The `createGanttChart()` in the `ChartFactory` class uses this type of label generator (with date formatting).
28.13 ItemLabelAnchor

28.13.1 Overview

An item label anchor is used by a renderer to calculate a fixed point (the item label anchor point) relative to a data item on a chart. This point becomes a reference point that an item label can be aligned to.

This class defines 25 anchors. The numbers 1 to 12 are used and roughly correspond to the positions of the hours on a clock face. In addition, positions are defined relative to an “inside” ring and an “outside” ring - see figure 28.1 for an illustration.

![Diagram of Item Label Anchors]

Figure 28.1: The Item Label Anchors

With 12 points on the inside circle, 12 points on the outside circle, plus a “center” anchor point, in all there are 25 possible anchor points.

For some renderers, the circular arrangement of anchor points doesn’t make sense, so the renderer is free to modify the anchor positions (see the BarRenderer class for an example).

28.13.2 Usage

The ItemLabelPosition class includes an item label anchor as one of the attributes that define the location of item labels drawn by a renderer.
28.14 ItemLabelPosition

28.14.1 Overview

This class is used to specify the position of item labels on a chart. Four attributes are used to specify the position:

- **the item label anchor** - the renderer will use this to calculate an \((x, y)\) anchor point on the chart near to the data item that the item label corresponds to (see \texttt{ItemLabelAnchor});
- **the text anchor** - this is a point relative to the item label text which will be aligned with the item label anchor point above;
- **the rotation anchor** - this is another point somewhere on the item label about which the text will be rotated (if there is a rotation);
- **the rotation angle** - this specifies the amount of rotation about the rotation point.

These four attributes provide a lot of scope for placing item labels in interesting ways.

28.14.2 Usage

The \texttt{AbstractRenderer} class provides methods for specifying the item label position for positive and negative data values separately:

- \texttt{public void setPositiveItemLabelPosition(ItemLabelPosition position);} Sets the item label position for positive data values.
- \texttt{public void setNegativeItemLabelPosition(ItemLabelPosition position);} Sets the item label position for negative data values.

28.15 PieSectionLabelGenerator

28.15.1 Overview

A **pie section label generator** is an object that assumes responsibility for generating labels for the sections in a \texttt{PiePlot}. This interface defines the method used by the plot to request a section label. The \texttt{StandardPieItemLabelGenerator} class provides an implementation of this interface.

28.15.2 Methods

The \texttt{PiePlot} class will call the following method to obtain a section label for each section in a pie chart as it is being drawn:

- \texttt{public String generateSectionLabel(PieDataset dataset, Comparable key);} Returns a section label for the specified item in the dataset. A class implementing this method can return \texttt{null}, in which case no label will be displayed for the pie section.
28.15.3 Notes

Some points to note:

- you can develop your own label generator, register it with a PiePlot, and take full control over the labels that are generated.

28.16 PieToolTipGenerator

28.16.1 Overview

The interface that must be implemented by a pie tool tip generator, a class used to generate tool tips for a pie chart.

28.16.2 Methods

The PiePlot class will call the following method to obtain a tooltip for each section in a pie chart:

```java
public String generateToolTip(PieDataset data, Comparable key);
```

Returns a String that will be used as the tool tip text. This method can return null in which case no tool tip will be displayed.

28.16.3 Notes

Some points to note:

- the StandardPieItemLabelGenerator class provides an implementation of this interface;

- you can develop your own tool tip generator, register it with a PiePlot, and take full control over the labels that are generated;

- section 10 contains information about using tool tips with JFreeChart.

28.17 StandardCategoryLabelGenerator

28.17.1 Overview

A generator that can be assigned to a CategoryItemRenderer for the purpose of generating item labels (this class implements the CategoryLabelGenerator interface). This class is very flexible in the format of the labels it can generate. It uses Java’s MessageFormat class to create a label which can contain any of the items listed in table 28.1. The data value can be formatted using any NumberFormat instance.
28.17.2 Usage

Most often you will assign a generator to a renderer and then never need to refer to it again:

```java
CategoryPlot plot = (CategoryPlot) chart.getPlot();
CategoryItemRenderer renderer = plot.getRenderer();
CategoryLabelGenerator generator = new StandardCategoryLabelGenerator("\{2\}", new DecimalFormat("0.00"));
renderer.setLabelGenerator(generator);
renderer.setItemLabelsVisible(true);
```

The renderer will call the generator’s methods when necessary. See section 11 for more information.

28.17.3 Constructors

To create a default generator:

```java
public StandardCategoryLabelGenerator();
```

Creates a new generator that formats values using the default number format for the user’s locale. "\{2\}" is used as the label format string (that is, just the data value).

To create a generator that formats values as numbers:

```java
public StandardCategoryLabelGenerator(String labelFormat, NumberFormat formatter);
```

Creates a generator that formats values as numbers using the supplied formatter. The `labelFormat` is passed to a `MessageFormat` to control the structure of the generated label, and can use any of the substitutions listed in table 28.1.

To create a generator that formats values as dates (interpreting the numerical value as milliseconds since 1-Jan-1970, in the same way as `java.util.Date`):

```java
public StandardCategoryLabelGenerator(String labelFormat, DateFormat formatter);
```

Creates a generator that formats values as dates using the supplied formatter. The `labelFormat` is passed to a `MessageFormat` to control the structure of the generated label, and can use any of the substitutions listed in table 28.1.

28.17.4 Methods

The renderer will call the following method whenever it requires an item label:

```java
public String generateLabel(CategoryDataset dataset, int series, int category);
```

Generates an item label for the specified data item.
28.17.5 Notes

Some points to note:

- instances of this class are cloneable and serializable, and the `PublicCloneable` interface is implemented;

28.18 StandardCategoryToolTipGenerator

28.18.1 Overview

A generator that can be assigned to a `CategoryItemRenderer` for the purpose of generating tooltips. This class implements the `CategoryToolTipGenerator` interface.

28.18.2 Usage

Most often you will assign a generator to a renderer and then never need to refer to it again:

```java
CategoryPlot plot = (CategoryPlot) chart.getPlot();
CategoryItemRenderer renderer = plot.getRenderer();
renderer.setToolTipGenerator(new StandardCategoryToolTipGenerator());
```

The renderer will call the generator’s methods when necessary.

28.18.3 Constructors

This class has a default constructor:

```java
public StandardCategoryToolTipGenerator();
```

Creates a new generator that formats values using the default number format for the user’s locale.

To create a generator that formats values as numbers:

```java
public StandardCategoryToolTipGenerator(String labelFormat, NumberFormat formatter);
```

Creates a generator that formats values using the supplied formatter.

To create a generator that formats values as dates (interpreting the numerical value as milliseconds since 1-Jan-1970, in the same way as `java.util.Date`):

```java
public StandardCategoryToolTipGenerator(String labelFormat, DateFormat formatter);
```

Creates a generator that formats values as dates using the supplied formatter.
28.18.4 Methods

When the renderer requires a tool tip, it will call the following method:

```java
public String generateToolTip(CategoryDataset dataset,
    int series, int category);
```
Generates a tooltip for the specified data item.

28.18.5 Notes

Some points to note:

- this class implements the `PublicCloneable` interface;
- section 10 contains information about using tool tips with JFreeChart.

28.19 StandardContourToolTipGenerator

28.19.1 Overview

A default implementation of the `ContourToolTipGenerator` interface.

28.20 StandardPieItemLabelGenerator

28.20.1 Overview

A label generator that can be used to generate section labels and tool tips for a `PiePlot` (implements `PieSectionLabelGenerator` and `PieToolTipGenerator`).

The generator uses Java’s `MessageFormat` class to construct labels by substituting any or all of the objects listed in table 28.3.

The default tool tip format string is "\{0\} : (\{1\}, \{2\})", which displays the item key, followed by the item value and percentage. Similarly, the default section label format is "\{0\} = \{1\}" , which displays the item key followed by the item value (the percentage is not displayed).

28.20.2 Usage

You can use this class when you want to change the format of the the section labels or tool tips on a pie chart. For example, to change the section labels:
PiePlot plot = (PiePlot) chart.getPlot();
PieSectionLabelGenerator generator = new StandardPieItemLabelGenerator(
    "\{0\} = \{2\}", new DecimalFormat("0"), new DecimalFormat("0.00%")
);
plot.setLabelGenerator(generator);

### 28.20.3 Constructors

The default constructor uses number and percentage formatters appropriate for
the default locale:

```java
public StandardPieItemLabelGenerator();
```

Creates a default label generator.

You can create a generator with a specific format string:

```java
public StandardPieItemLabelGenerator(String labelFormat);
```

Creates a generator using the specified format string. The item value
and percentage (if included in the format string) will be formatted using
default formatters for the current locale.

The final constructor allows you to specify the item value and percentage for-
matters:

```java
public StandardPieItemLabelGenerator(String labelFormat,
    NumberFormat numberFormat, NumberFormat percentFormat)
```

Creates a generator using the specified format string, with custom form-
matters for the item value and item percentage.

### 28.20.4 Notes

Some points to note:

- instances of this class are cloneable and serializable;
- section 10 contains information about using tool tips with JFreeChart.

### 28.21 StandardXYLabelGenerator

#### 28.21.1 Overview

A generator that can be assigned to an `XYItemRenderer` for the purpose of generating item labels (this class implements the `XYLabelGenerator` interface). This class is very flexible in the format of the labels it can generate. It uses Java’s `MessageFormat` class to create a label that can contain any of the items listed in table 28.2. The x and y values can be formatted using any instance of `NumberFormat` or `DateFormat`. 
28.21.2 Usage

Most often you will assign a generator to a renderer and then never need to refer to it again:

```java
XYPlot plot = (XYPlot) chart.getPlot();
XYItemRenderer renderer = plot.getRenderer();
XYLabelGenerator generator = new StandardXYLabelGenerator(
    "\{2\}", new DecimalFormat("0.00"), new DecimalFormat("0.00")
);
renderer.setLabelGenerator(generator);
renderer.setItemLabelsVisible(true);
```

The renderer will call the generator’s methods when necessary. See section 11 for more information.

28.21.3 Constructors

To create a default generator:

```java
public StandardXYLabelGenerator();
```

Creates a new generator that formats values using the default number format for the user’s locale. "\{2\}" is used as the label format string (that is, just the data value).

To create a generator that formats the x and y values as numbers:

```java
public StandardXYLabelGenerator(String labelFormat, 
    NumberFormat xFormat, NumberFormat yFormat);
```

Creates a generator that formats values as numbers using the supplied formatters. The `labelFormat` is passed to a `MessageFormat` to control the structure of the generated label, and can use any of the substitutions listed in table 28.2.

To create a generator that formats the x-values as dates (interpreting the numerical value as milliseconds since 1-Jan-1970, in the same way as `java.util.Date`):

```java
public StandardXYLabelGenerator(String labelFormat, 
    DateFormat xFormat, NumberFormat yFormat);
```

Creates a generator that formats values as dates using the supplied formatter. The `labelFormat` is passed to a `MessageFormat` to control the structure of the generated label, and can use any of the substitutions listed in table 28.2.

28.21.4 Methods

The renderer will call the following method whenever it requires an item label:

```java
public String generateLabel(XYDataset dataset, 
    int series, int item);
```

Generates an item label for the specified data item.
28.21.5 Notes

Some points to note:

- instances of this class are cloneable and serializable, and the `PublicCloneable` interface is implemented;

28.22 StandardXYToolTipGenerator

28.22.1 Overview

A generator that can be assigned to an `XYItemRenderer` for the purpose of generating tooltips (this class implements the `XYToolTipGenerator` interface). This class is very flexible in the format of the labels it can generate. It uses Java's `MessageFormat` class to create a label that can contain any of the items listed in table 28.2. The x and y values can be formatted using any instance of `NumberFormat` or `DateFormat`.

28.22.2 Usage

You can create a tool tip generator and assign it to a renderer when you wish to control the formatting of the tool tip text. For example:

```java
XYPlot plot = (XYPlot) chart.getPlot();
XYItemRenderer renderer = plot.getRenderer();
XYToolTipGenerator generator = new StandardXYToolTipGenerator("{2}", new DecimalFormat("0.00"), new DecimalFormat("0.00") );
renderer.setToolTipGenerator(generator);
```

The renderer will call the generator’s methods when necessary. See section 10 for more information.

For the display of time series data, you will want the x-values to be formatted as dates in the tool tips. You can achieve this by specifying a `DateFormat` instance as the formatter for the x-values, as follows:

```java
XYPlot plot = (XYPlot) chart.getPlot();
XYItemRenderer renderer = plot.getRenderer();
XYToolTipGenerator generator = new StandardXYToolTipGenerator("{1}, {2}", new SimpleDateFormat("d-MMM-yyyy"), new DecimalFormat("0.00") );
renderer.setToolTipGenerator(generator);
```

28.22.3 Constructors

To create a default generator:

```java
public StandardXYToolTipGenerator();
```

Creates a new generator that formats values using the default number format for the user's locale. "(0): (1), (2)") is used as the label format string (that is, the series name followed by the x and y values).
To create a generator that formats the x and y values as numbers:

```java
public StandardXYToolTipGenerator(String labelFormat,
        NumberFormat xFormat, NumberFormat yFormat);
```

Creates a generator that formats values as numbers using the supplied formatters. The `labelFormat` is passed to a `MessageFormat` to control the structure of the generated label, and can use any of the substitutions listed in table 28.2.

To create a generator that formats the x-values as dates (interpreting the numerical value as milliseconds since 1-Jan-1970, in the same way as `java.util.Date`):

```java
public StandardXYToolTipGenerator(String labelFormat,
        DateFormat xFormat, NumberFormat yFormat);
```

Creates a generator that formats values as dates using the supplied formatter. The `labelFormat` is passed to a `MessageFormat` to control the structure of the generated label, and can use any of the substitutions listed in table 28.2.

### 28.22.4 Methods

The renderer will call the following method whenever it requires an item label:

```java
public String generateToolTip(XYDataset dataset,
        int series, int item);
```

Generates a tool tip for the specified data item.

### 28.22.5 Notes

Some points to note:

- instances of this class are cloneable and serializable, and the `PublicCloneable` interface is implemented;

### 28.23 StandardXYZToolTipGenerator

#### 28.23.1 Overview

A default implementation of the `XYZItemLabelGenerator` interface. This generator is used with the `XYBubbleRenderer` class.

### 28.24 SymbolicXYItemLabelGenerator

#### 28.24.1 Overview

An item label generator for use with symbolic plots.
28.25 XYLabelGenerator

28.25.1 Overview

An *xy label generator* is an object that assumes responsibility for generating the text strings that will be used for the item labels in a chart. A generator is assigned to a renderer using the `setLabelGenerator()` method in the `XYItemRenderer` interface.

28.25.2 Usage

Chapter 11 contains information about using item labels.

28.25.3 Methods

The renderer will call the following method whenever it requires an item label:

```java
public String generateLabel(XYDataset dataset, int series, int item);
```

Returns a string that will be used to label the specified data item. Classes that implement this method are permitted to return `null` for the result, in which case no label will be displayed for that item.

28.25.4 Notes

Some points to note:

- the `StandardXYLabelGenerator` class provides one implementation of this interface, but you can also write your own class that implements this interface, and take complete control over the generation of item labels;

28.26 XYToolTipGenerator

28.26.1 Overview

The interface that must be implemented by an *XY tool tip generator*, a class used to generate tool tips for an `XYPlot`.

28.26.2 Methods

The plot will call the following method whenever it requires a tool tip for an item:

```java
public String generateToolTip(XYDataset data, int series, int item);
```

This method is called whenever the plot needs to generate a tooltip for a data item. It can return an arbitrary string, generally derived from the specified item in the supplied dataset.
28.26.3 Notes

Some points to note:

- to "install" a tool tip generator, use the `setToolTipGenerator()` method in the `XYItemRenderer` interface.
- `StandardXYToolTipGenerator` implements this interface, but you are free to write your own implementation to suit your requirements.

Section 10 contains information about using tool tips with JFreeChart.

28.27 XYZToolTipGenerator

28.27.1 Overview

A tool tip generator that creates labels for items in an `XYZDataset`.

28.27.2 Methods

This interface adds a single method to the one it inherits from `XYToolTipGenerator`:

```java
public String generateToolTip(XYZDataset dataset, int series, int item);
```

Returns a (possibly null) string as the tool tip text for the specified item within a given series.

28.27.3 Notes

Some points to note:

- this interface extends `XYToolTipGenerator`;
- the `StandardXYZToolTipGenerator` class is the only implementation of this interface provided by JFreeChart.
Chapter 29

Package: org.jfree.chart.needle

29.1 Overview

This package contains classes for drawing needles in a compass plot:

- `ArrowNeedle` – an arrow needle;
- `LineNeedle` – a line needle;
- `LongNeedle` – a long needle;
- `PinNeedle` – a pin needle;
- `PlumNeedle` – a plum needle;
- `PointerNeedle` – a pointer needle;
- `ShipNeedle` – a ship needle;
- `WindNeedle` – a wind needle;
29.2 ArrowNeedle

29.2.1 Overview
A class that draws an \textit{arrow needle} for the \texttt{CompassPlot} class (see figure 29.1).

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{arrow_needle.png}
\caption{An arrow needle}
\end{figure}

29.3 LineNeedle

29.3.1 Overview
A class that draws a \textit{line needle} for the \texttt{CompassPlot} class (see figure 29.2).

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{line_needle.png}
\caption{A line needle}
\end{figure}
29.4 LongNeedle

29.4.1 Overview

A class that draws a long needle for the CompassPlot class (see figure 29.3).

![Figure 29.3: A long needle](image)

29.5 MeterNeedle

29.5.1 Overview

A base class that draws a needle for the CompassPlot class. A range of different subclasses implement different types of needles:

- ArrowNeedle – an arrow needle;
- LineNeedle – a line needle;
- LongNeedle – a long needle;
- PinNeedle – a pin needle;
- PlumNeedle – a plum needle;
- PointerNeedle – a pointer needle;
- ShipNeedle – a ship needle;
- WindNeedle – a wind needle;
29.6 PinNeedle

29.6.1 Overview
A class that draws a pin needle for the CompassPlot class (see figure 29.4).

![Figure 29.4: A pin needle](image1)

29.7 PlumNeedle

29.7.1 Overview
A class that draws a plum needle for the CompassPlot class (see figure 29.5).

![Figure 29.5: A plum needle](image2)
29.8 PointerNeedle

29.8.1 Overview
A class that draws a pointer needle for the CompassPlot class (see figure 29.6).

![Figure 29.6: A pointer needle](image)

29.9 ShipNeedle

29.9.1 Overview
A class that draws a ship needle for the CompassPlot class (see figure 29.7).

![Figure 29.7: A ship needle](image)
29.10 WindNeedle

29.10.1 Overview

A class that draws a wind needle for the CompassPlot class (see figure 29.8).

Figure 29.8: A wind needle
Chapter 30

Package:
org.jfree.chart.plot

30.1 Overview

The org.jfree.chart.plot package contains:

- the Plot base class;
- a range of plot subclasses, including PiePlot, CategoryPlot and XYPlot;
- various support classes and interfaces.

This is an important package, because the Plot classes play a key role in controlling the presentation of data with JFreeChart.

30.2 CategoryPlot

30.2.1 Overview

A general plotting class that is most commonly used to display bar charts, but also supports line charts, area charts, stacked area charts and more. A category plot has:

- one or more domain axes (instances of CategoryAxis);
- one or more range axes (instances of ValueAxis);
- one or more datasets (these can be instances of any class that implements the CategoryDataset interface);
- one or more renderers (these can be instances of any class that implements the CategoryItemRenderer interface);

The plot can be displayed with a horizontal or vertical orientation (see the PlotOrientation class).
30.2.2 Attributes

The attributes maintained by the CategoryPlot class, which are in addition to those inherited from the Plot class, are listed in Table 30.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>orientation</td>
<td>The plot orientation (horizontal or vertical).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axisOffset</td>
<td>The offset between the data area and the axes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domainAxes</td>
<td>The domain axes (used to display categories).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domainAxisLocations</td>
<td>The locations of the domain axes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rangeAxes</td>
<td>The range axes (used to display values).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rangeAxisLocations</td>
<td>The locations of the range axes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>datasets</td>
<td>The dataset(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>renderers</td>
<td>The plot’s renderers (“pluggable” objects responsible for drawing individual data items within the plot).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>renderingOrder</td>
<td>The order for rendering data items (see DatasetRenderingOrder).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>columnRenderingOrder</td>
<td>Controls the column order in which the data items are rendered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rowRenderingOrder</td>
<td>Controls the row order in which the data items are rendered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domainGridlinesVisible</td>
<td>A flag that controls whether gridlines are drawn against the domain axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domainGridlinePosition</td>
<td>The position of the gridlines against the domain axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domainGridlinePaint</td>
<td>The paint used to draw the domain gridlines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domainGridlineStroke</td>
<td>The stroke used to draw the domain gridlines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rangeGridlinesVisible</td>
<td>A flag that controls whether gridlines are drawn against the range axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rangeGridlinePaint</td>
<td>The paint used to draw the range gridlines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rangeGridlineStroke</td>
<td>The stroke used to draw the range gridlines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foregroundRangeMarkers</td>
<td>A list of markers (constants) to be highlighted on the plot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundRangeMarkers</td>
<td>A list of markers (constants) to be highlighted on the plot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weight</td>
<td>The weight for the plot (only used when the plot is a subplot).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fixedDomainAxisSpace</td>
<td>Specifies a fixed amount of space to allocate to the domain axis (null permitted).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fixedRangeAxisSpace</td>
<td>Specifies a fixed amount of space to allocate to the range axis (null permitted).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 30.1: Attributes for the CategoryPlot class

30.2.3 Plot Orientation

A CategoryPlot can be drawn with one of two orientations:

- **horizontal orientation** – the domain (category) axis will appear at the left or right of the chart, and the range (value) axis will appear at the top or bottom of the chart;

- **vertical orientation** – the domain (category) axis will appear at the top or bottom of the chart and the range (value) axis will appear at the left or right of the chart.
The default orientation is `PlotOrientation.VERTICAL`. To change the plot’s orientation, use the following code:

```java
plot.setOrientation(PlotOrientation.HORIZONTAL);
```

Note that calling this method will trigger a `PlotChangeEvent` that will result in the chart being redrawn if it is being displayed in a `ChartPanel`.

### 30.2.4 Axes

A `CategoryPlot` usually has a single domain axis (an instance of the `CategoryAxis` class) and a single range axis (an instance of the `ValueAxis` class). You can obtain a reference to the primary domain axis with:

```java
CategoryAxis domainAxis = plot.getDomainAxis();
```

Similarly, you can obtain a reference to the primary range axis with:

```java
ValueAxis rangeAxis = plot.getRangeAxis();
```

The `CategoryPlot` class also has support for multiple axes. You can obtain a reference to any secondary domain axis by specifying the axis index:

```java
CategoryAxis domainAxis2 = plot.getDomainAxis(1);
```

Similarly, you can obtain a reference to any secondary range axis by specifying the axis index:

```java
ValueAxis rangeAxis2 = plot.getRangeAxis(1);
```

The axis classes have many attributes that can be customised to control the appearance of your charts. The axes can be offset slightly from the edges of the plot area, if required. Use the following methods:

```java
public RectangleInsets getAxisOffset();
```

Returns the object that controls the offset between the plot area and the axes.

```java
public void setAxisOffset(RectangleInsets offset);
```

Sets the object that controls the offset between the plot area and the axes, and sends a `PlotChangeEvent` to all registered listeners. A null value causes an exception.

### 30.2.5 Datasets and Renderers

A `CategoryPlot` can have zero, one or many datasets and each dataset is usually associated with a renderer (the object that is responsible for drawing the visual representation of each item in a dataset). A dataset is an instance of any class that implements the `CategoryDataset` interface and a renderer is an instance of any class that implements the `CategoryItemRenderer` interface.

To get/set a dataset:

```java
public CategoryDataset getDataset(int index);
```

Returns the dataset at the specified index (possibly null).
public void setDataset(int index, CategoryDataset dataset);
Assigns a dataset to the plot. The new dataset replaces any existing
dataset at the specified index. It is permitted to set a dataset to null (in
that case, no data will be displayed on the chart).

To get/set a renderer:

public CategoryItemRenderer getRenderer(int index);
Returns the renderer at the specified index (possibly null).

public void setRenderer(int index, CategoryItemRenderer renderer);
Sets the renderer at the specified index and sends a PlotChangeEvent to all
registered listeners. It is permitted to set any renderer to null.

30.2.6 Rendering Order
When a plot has multiple datasets and renderers, the order in which the datasets
are rendered has an impact on the appearance of the chart. You can control the
rendering order using the following methods:

public DatasetRenderingOrder getDatasetRenderingOrder();
Returns the current dataset rendering order (never null).

public void setDatasetRenderingOrder(DatasetRenderingOrder order);
Sets the dataset rendering order and sends a PlotChangeEvent to all regis-
tered listeners. It is not permitted to set the rendering order to null.

By default, datasets will be rendered in reverse order so that the “primary”
dataset appears to be “on top” of the other datasets.

30.2.7 Series Colors
The colors used for the series within the chart are controlled by the plot’s
renderer(s). You can obtain a reference to the primary renderer and set the
series colors using code similar to the following:

CategoryPlot plot = (CategoryPlot) chart.getPlot();
CategoryItemRenderer renderer = plot.getRenderer();
renderer.setSeriesPaint(0, new Color(0, 0, 255));
renderer.setSeriesPaint(1, new Color(75, 75, 255));
renderer.setSeriesPaint(2, new Color(150, 150, 255));

30.2.8 Gridlines
By default, the CategoryPlot class will display gridlines against the (primary)
range axis, but not the domain axis. However, it is simple to override the default
behaviour:

CategoryPlot plot = (CategoryPlot) chart.getPlot();
plot.setDomainGridlinesVisible(true);
plot.setRangeGridlinesVisible(true);

Note that the domain and range gridlines are controlled independently.
30.2.9 Legend Items

The items that appear in the legend for a chart are obtained by a call to the following method at the time the chart is being drawn:

```java
public LegendItemCollection getLegendItems();
```

Returns the collection of legend items that should be displayed in the legend for this plot.

By default, this method will return a collection that contains one item for each series in the dataset(s) belonging to the plot. If this is not the behaviour you require, there are a couple of options for altering the items that will appear in the chart's legend.

First, you can specify a “fixed” set of legend items that will always be displayed, regardless of the contents of the dataset(s):

```java
public void setFixedLegendItems(LegendItemCollection items);
```

Sets a “fixed” collection of legend items that will always be used for this plot regardless of the contents of the dataset(s) belonging to the plot. Set this to `null` if you wish to revert to the default behaviour.

A second, but more complex, approach involves subclassing `CategoryPlot` and overriding the `getLegendItems()` method. This gives you complete control over the legend items included for your plot.

30.2.10 Fixed Axis Dimensions

The width and height of the axes are normally determined by JFreeChart to allow just the required amount of space, no more and no less. Occasionally, you may want to override this behaviour and specify a fixed amount of space to allocate to each axis. As an example, this can make it easier to align the contents of multiple charts.

```java
public AxisSpace getFixedDomainAxisSpace();
```

Returns the fixed dimensions for the domain axis (possibly `null`).

```java
public void setFixedDomainAxisSpace(AxisSpace space);
```

Sets the fixed dimensions for the domain axis. Set this to `null` if you prefer JFreeChart to determine this dynamically (the default behaviour).

```java
public AxisSpace getFixedRangeAxisSpace();
```

Returns the fixed dimensions for the range axis (possibly `null`).

```java
public void setFixedRangeAxisSpace(AxisSpace space);
```

Sets the fixed dimensions for the range axis. Set this to `null` if you prefer JFreeChart to determine this dynamically (the default behaviour).

30.2.11 Methods

A zoom method is provided to support the zooming function provided by the `ChartPanel` class:
public void zoom(double percent);
Increases or decreases the axis range (about the anchor value) by the specified percentage. If the percentage is zero, then the auto-range calculation is restored for the value axis.

The category axis remains fixed during zooming, only the value axis changes.

To add a range marker to a plot:

public void addRangeMarker(Marker marker);
Adds a marker which will be drawn against the range axis.

To add an annotation to a plot:

public void addAnnotation(CategoryAnnotation annotation);
Adds an annotation to the plot.

To set the weight for a plot:

public void setWeight(int weight);
Sets the weight for a plot. This is used to determine how much space is allocated to the plot when it is used as a subplot within a combined plot.

30.2.12 Draw Method
The following method is called by the JFreeChart class during chart drawing:

public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D plotArea, Point2D anchor, PlotState parentState, PlotRenderingInfo state);
Draws the plot within the specified area.

In typical situations, you won’t normally call this method directly.

30.2.13 Notes
A number of CategoryItemRenderer implementations are included in the JFreeChart distribution.

See Also
CombinedDomainCategoryPlot, CombinedRangeCategoryPlot.

30.3 CombinedDomainCategoryPlot
30.3.1 Overview
A category plot that allows multiple subplots to be displayed together using a shared domain axis—see figure 30.1 for an example.
30.3.2 Constructors

To create a new parent plot:

```java
public CombinedDomainCategoryPlot();
```
Creates a new parent plot that uses a default `CategoryAxis` for the shared domain axis.

```java
public CombinedDomainCategoryPlot(CategoryAxis domainAxis);
```
Creates a new parent plot with the specified domain axis (null not permitted).

After creating a new parent plot, you need to add some subplots.

30.3.3 Adding and Removing Subplots

To add a subplot to a combined plot:

```java
public void add(CategoryPlot subplot);
```
Adds a subplot to the combined plot, with a weight of 1, and sends a `PlotChangeEvent` to all registered listeners. Adding a null subplot is not permitted.

```java
public void add(CategoryPlot subplot, int weight);
```
Adds a subplot to the combined plot, with the specified weight, and sends a `PlotChangeEvent` to all registered listeners. Adding a null subplot is not permitted.

The subplot being added to the `CombinedDomainCategoryPlot` can be any instance of `CategoryPlot` and will have its domain axis set to null.

The weight determines how much of the plot area is assigned to the subplot. For example, if you add three subplots with weights of 1, 2 and 4, the relative amount of space assigned to each plot is 1/7, 2/7 and 4/7 (where the 7 is the sum of the individual weights).
To remove a subplot:

```java
public void remove(CategoryPlot subplot);
```
Removes the specified subplot and sends a `PlotChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.

To get a list of the subplots:

```java
public List getSubplots();
```
Returns an unmodifiable list of the subplots.

### 30.3.4 Draw Method

The following method is called by the `JFreeChart` class during chart drawing:

```java
public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D plotArea,
                 Point2D anchor, PlotState parentState, PlotRenderingInfo state);
```
Draws the plot within the specified area.

In typical situations, you won’t normally call this method directly.

### 30.3.5 Notes

The `CombinedCategoryPlotDemo1.java` file (included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution) provides an example of this type of plot.

See Also

- `CombinedRangeCategoryPlot`

### 30.4 CombinedDomainXYPlot

#### 30.4.1 Overview

A subclass of `XYPlot` that allows you to combined multiple plots on one chart, where the subplots share the domain axis, and maintain their own range axes. Figure 30.2 illustrates the relationship between the `CombinedDomainXYPlot` and its subplots).

The `CombinedXYPlotDemo1` class (included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution) provides an example of this type of plot.

#### 30.4.2 Constructors

The default constructor creates a plot with no subplots (initially) and a `NumberAxis` for the shared domain axis:

```java
public CombinedDomainXYPlot();
```
Creates a new parent plot.

More commonly, you will supply the shared domain axis:
public CombinedDomainXYPlot(ValueAxis domainAxis);
Creates a new parent plot using the specified domainAxis (null permitted).

After creating the parent plot, you need to add subplots.

### 30.4.3 Methods

To add a subplot to a combined plot:

```java
public void add(XYPlot subplot);
```
Adds a subplot to the combined plot, with a weight of 1, and sends a `PlotChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.

```java
public void add(XYPlot subplot, int weight);
```
Adds a subplot to the combined plot, with the specified weight, and sends a `PlotChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.

The subplot being added to the `CombinedDomainXYPlot` can be any instance of `XYPlot` and will have its domain axis set to `null`.

The weight determines how much of the plot area is assigned to the subplot. For example, if you add three subplots with weights of 1, 2 and 4, the relative amount of space assigned to each plot is 1/7, 2/7 and 4/7 (where the 7 is the sum of the individual weights).

To remove a subplot:

```java
public void remove(XYPlot subplot);
```
Removes the specified subplot and sends a `PlotChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.
30.4.4 The Plot Orientation
To set the plot orientation:

```java
public void setOrientation(PlotOrientation orientation);
```
Sets the orientation of this plot and all its subplots.

30.4.5 The Gap Between Subplots
To control the amount of space between the subplots:

```java
public double getGap();
```
Returns the gap between subplots, in Java2D units.

```java
public void setGap(double gap);
```
Sets the gap (in points) between the subplots and sends a `PlotChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.

30.4.6 Notes
Some points to note:

- the dataset for this class should be set to `null` (only the subplots display data);
- the subplots managed by this class should have one axis set to `null` (the shared axis is maintained by this class);
- you do not need to set a renderer for the plot, since each subplot maintains its own renderer;
- a demonstration of this type of plot is described in section ??.

See Also
`XYPlot`.

30.5 CombinedRangeCategoryPlot

30.5.1 Overview
A category plot that allows multiple subplots to be displayed together using a shared range axis——see figure 30.3 for an example.

30.5.2 Constructors
To create a new parent plot:

```java
public CombinedRangeCategoryPlot();
```
Creates a new parent plot that uses a default `NumberAxis` for the shared range axis.
public CombinedRangeCategoryPlot(ValueAxis rangeAxis);
Creates a new parent plot with the specified range axis (null not permitted).

After creating a new parent plot, you need to add some subplots.

### 30.5.3 Adding and Removing Subplots

To add a subplot to a combined plot:

```java
public void add(CategoryPlot subplot);
```
Adds a subplot to the combined plot, with a weight of 1, and sends a `PlotChangeEvent` to all registered listeners. Adding a null subplot is not permitted.

```java
public void add(CategoryPlot subplot, int weight);
```
Adds a subplot to the combined plot, with the specified weight, and sends a `PlotChangeEvent` to all registered listeners. Adding a null subplot is not permitted.

The subplot being added to the `CombinedRangeCategoryPlot` can be any instance of `CategoryPlot` and will have its range axis set to `null`.

The weight determines how much of the plot area is assigned to the subplot. For example, if you add three subplots with weights of 1, 2 and 4, the relative amount of space assigned to each plot is 1/7, 2/7 and 4/7 (where the 7 is the sum of the individual weights).

To remove a subplot:

```java
public void remove(CategoryPlot subplot);
```
Removes the specified subplot and sends a `PlotChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.

To get a list of the subplots:
public List getSubplots();
Returns an unmodifiable list of the subplots.

30.5.4 Draw Method
The following method is called by the JFreeChart class during chart drawing:

public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D plotArea,
Point2D anchor, PlotState parentState, PlotRenderingInfo state);
Draws the plot within the specified area.

In typical situations, you won’t normally call this method directly.

30.5.5 Notes
The CombinedCategoryPlotDemo2.java file (included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution) provides an example of this type of plot.

30.6 CombinedRangeXYPlot

30.6.1 Overview
A subclass of XYPlot that allows you to combined multiple plots on one chart, where the subplots share a single range axis, and maintain their own domain axes.

Figure 30.4 illustrates the relationship between the CombinedRangeXYPlot and its subplots).

The CombinedRangeXYPlotDemo class provides an example of this type of plot.

30.6.2 Methods
There are two methods for adding a subplot to a combined plot:

public void add(XYPlot subplot);
Adds a subplot to the combined plot, with a weight of 1.

public void add(XYPlot subplot, int weight);
Adds a subplot to the combined plot, with the specified weight.

The subplot being added to the CombinedRangeXYPlot can be any instance of XYPlot and should have one of its axes (the shared axis) set to null.

The weight determines how much of the plot area is assigned to the subplot. For example, if you add three subplots with weights of 1, 2 and 4, the relative amount of space assigned to each plot is 1/7, 2/7 and 4/7 (where the 7 is the sum of the individual weights).

To control the amount of space between the subplots:

public void setGap(double gap);
Sets the gap (in points) between the subplots.
30.6.3 Notes

Some points to note:

- the dataset for this class should be set to null (only the subplots display data);
- the subplots managed by this class should have one axis set to null (the shared axis is maintained by this class);
- you do not need to set a renderer for the plot, since each subplot maintains its own renderer;
- each subplot uses its own series colors. You should modify the default colors to ensure that the items for each subplot are uniquely colored;
- a demonstration of this type of plot is described in section ??.

30.7 CompassPlot

30.7.1 Overview

A compass plot presents directional data in the form of a compass dial.

30.7.2 Draw Method

The following method is called by the JFreeChart class during chart drawing:
public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D plotArea, 
Point2D anchor, PlotState parentState, PlotRenderingInfo state);
Draws the plot within the specified area.

In typical situations, you won’t normally call this method directly.

30.7.3 Notes
There is a demonstration CompassDemo.java application included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution.

30.8 ContourPlot

30.8.1 Overview
A custom plot that displays $(x, y, z)$ data in the form of a 2D contour plot.

30.8.2 Draw Method
The following method is called by the JFreeChart class during chart drawing:

\[
\text{public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D plotArea, } \\
\text{Point2D anchor, PlotState parentState, PlotRenderingInfo state);} \\
\text{Draws the plot within the specified area.}
\]

In typical situations, you won’t normally call this method directly.

30.9 ContourPlotUtilities

30.9.1 Overview
A class that contains static utility methods used by the contour plot implementation.

30.10 ContourValuePlot

30.10.1 Overview
An interface used by the contour plot implementation.

30.11 CrosshairState

30.11.1 Overview
This class maintains information about the crosshairs on a plot, as the plot is being rendered. Crosshairs will often need to “lock on” to the data point nearest to the anchor point (which is usually set by a mouse click). This class keeps
track of the data item that is “closest” (either in screen space or in data space) to the anchor point.

### 30.11.2 Constructors

The default constructor:

```java
public CrosshairState();
```

Creates a new instance where distance is calculated in screen space.

```java
public CrosshairState(boolean calculateDistanceInDataSpace);
```

Creates a new instance where you can select to measure distance in data space or screen space.

### 30.11.3 Methods

The following method is called as a plot is being rendered:

```java
public void updateCrosshairPoint(double candidateX, double candidateY);
```

Considers the candidate point and updates the crosshair point if the candidate is the “closest” to the anchor point.

### 30.12 DatasetRenderingOrder

#### 30.12.1 Overview

This class defines the tokens that can be used to specify the dataset rendering order in a `CategoryPlot` or an `XYPlot`. There are two tokens defined, as listed in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Token:</th>
<th>Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DatasetRenderingOrder.FORWARD</td>
<td>The primary dataset is rendered first, so that it appears to be “underneath” the other datasets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DatasetRenderingOrder.REVERSE</td>
<td>The primary dataset is rendered last, so it appears to be “on top” of the other datasets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 30.2: DatasetRenderingOrder tokens*

The default setting is `DatasetRenderingOrder.REVERSE`—this ensures that the primary dataset appears “on top” of the secondary datasets.

#### 30.12.2 Usage

To change the rendering order, use the following code:

```java
CategoryPlot plot = (CategoryPlot) chart.getPlot();
plot.setDatasetRenderingOrder(DatasetRenderingOrder.FORWARD);
```
30.12.3 Notes

Some points to note:

- an example (OverlaidBarChartDemo.java) is included in the premium demo collection.

30.13 DefaultDrawingSupplier

30.13.1 Overview

A default class used to provide a sequence of unique Paint, Stroke and Shape objects to be used by renderers when drawing charts (this class implements the DrawingSupplier interface).

30.13.2 Usage

Every Plot class is initialised with an instance of this class as its drawing supplier, and it is unlikely that you would need to use this class directly. However, you might create your own class that implements the DrawingSupplier interface, and register it with the plot, as a way of overriding the default series colors, line styles and shapes.

30.14 DialShape

30.14.1 Overview

This class defines the tokens that can be used to specify the dial shape in a MeterPlot. There are three tokens defined, as listed in table 30.3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Token:</th>
<th>Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DialShape.CIRCLE</td>
<td>A circle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DialShape.CHORD</td>
<td>A chord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DialShape.PIE</td>
<td>A pie.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 30.3: DialShape tokens

30.14.2 Usage

The MeterPlot class has a method named setDialShape() that accepts the tokens defined by this class.
30.15 DrawingSupplier

30.15.1 Overview

A drawing supplier provides a limitless (but ultimately repeating) sequence of Paint, Stroke and Shape objects that can be used by renderers when drawing charts.

All Plot classes will have a default drawing supplier. This provides a single source for colors and line styles, which is particularly useful for avoiding duplicates when a plot has multiple renderers.

You can register your own drawing supplier with a plot if you want to modify the default behaviour. If you do this, you need to call the plot’s setDrawingSupplier() method before the chart is first drawn (the reason being that the plot’s renderer(s) will cache the values returned by the drawing supplier the first time a chart is drawn—subsequent changes to the drawing supplier will have no effect on the values already cached).

30.15.2 Methods

To obtain the next Paint object in the sequence:

    public Paint getNextPaint();
    Returns the next Paint object in the sequence (never null). These are usually used as the default series colors in charts.

    public Paint getNextOutlinePaint();
    Returns the next outline Paint object in the sequence (never null).

    public Stroke getNextStroke();
    Returns the next Stroke object in the sequence (never null). These are usually used as the default series line style in charts.

    public Stroke getNextOutlineStroke();
    Returns the next outline Stroke object in the sequence (never null).

    public Shape getNextShape();
    Returns the next Shape object in the sequence (never null). The shapes returned by this method should be centered on (0, 0) in Java2D coordinates.

30.16 FastScatterPlot

30.16.1 Overview

A custom plot that aims to be fast rather than flexible. A couple of techniques are used to make this plot type faster than the other plot types provided by JFreeChart:

- data is obtained directly from an array rather than via the XYDataset interface;
• the plot draws each point directly rather than using a plug-in renderer.

This class is still at the “proof of concept” stage. It works reasonably well but doesn’t provide a lot of options.

### 30.16.2 Draw Method

The following method is called by the JFreeChart class during chart drawing:

```java
public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D plotArea,
                 Point2D anchor, PlotState parentState, PlotRenderingInfo state);
```

Draws the plot within the specified area.

In typical situations, you won’t normally call this method directly.

### 30.16.3 Gridlines

You can display gridlines against the domain axis using the following methods:

```java
public void setDomainGridlinesVisible(boolean visible);
Sets a flag that controls whether or not the gridlines are displayed and sends a PlotChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

public void setDomainGridlinePaint(Paint paint);
Sets the Paint used for the domain gridlines and sends a PlotChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

public void setDomainGridlineStroke(Stroke stroke);
Sets the Stroke used for the domain gridlines and sends a PlotChangeEvent to all registered listeners.
```

Similarly, you can display gridlines against the range axis:

```java
public void setRangeGridlinesVisible(boolean visible);
Sets a flag that controls whether or not the gridlines are displayed and sends a PlotChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

public void setRangeGridlinePaint(Paint paint);
Sets the Paint used for the range gridlines and sends a PlotChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

public void setRangeGridlineStroke(Stroke stroke);
Sets the Stroke used for the range gridlines and sends a PlotChangeEvent to all registered listeners.
```

### 30.16.4 Notes

Some points to note:

• this plot does not support secondary axes;

• there is a demo (FastScatterPlotDemo.java) included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution.
30.17 IntervalMarker

30.17.1 Overview
An interval marker is used to highlight a (fixed) range of values against the domain or range axis for a CategoryPlot or an XYPlot. This class extends the Marker class.

30.17.2 Usage
There is a demo application (DifferenceChartDemo2.java) included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution that illustrates the use of this class.

30.17.3 Notes
Some points to note:

- this class is Cloneable and Serializable.

30.18 Marker

30.18.1 Overview
The base class for markers that can be added to a CategoryPlot or an XYPlot. There are two subclasses, as listed in Table 30.4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ValueMarker</td>
<td>A marker that highlights a single value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IntervalMarker</td>
<td>A marker that highlights a range of values.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 30.4: Subclasses of Marker

Markers are used to highlight particular values or value ranges against either the domain or range axes. Labels can be added to the markers.

30.18.2 Usage
There is a demo application (MarkerDemo1.java) included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution that illustrates the use of markers.

30.18.3 Notes
Some points to note:

- markers should be Cloneable and Serializable.
30.19 MeterPlot

30.19.1 Overview

A plot that displays a single value in a dial presentation. The current value is represented by a needle in the dial, and is also displayed in the center of the dial in text format.

![Figure 30.5: A meter chart](image)

Three ranges on the dial provide some context for the value: the normal range, the warning range and the critical range.

30.19.2 Constructors

To create a new MeterPlot:

```java
public MeterPlot(MeterDataset dataset);
```

Creates a dial with default settings, using the supplied dataset.

If you want to have more control over the appearance of the dial:

```java
public MeterPlot(MeterDataset dataset, Insets insets, Paint backgroundPaint,
Image backgroundImage, float backgroundAlpha, Stroke outlineStroke, Paint
outlinePaint, float foregroundAlpha, int tickLabelType, Font tickLabelFont);
```

Creates a dial with the supplied settings and dataset.

30.19.3 Methods

A needle is used to indicate the current value on the dial. To change the color of the needle:

```java
public void setNeedlePaint(Paint paint);
```

Sets the color of the needle on the dial. The default is Color.green. If you pass in null to this method, the needle color reverts to the default.
The current value is also displayed (near the center of the dial) in text format. To change the font used to display the current value:

```java
public void setValueFont(Font font);
Sets the font used to display the current value.
```

To change the color used to display the current value:

```java
public void setValuePaint(Paint paint);
Sets the paint used to display the current value.
```

To change the background color of the dial:

```java
public void setDialBackgroundPaint(Paint paint);
Sets the color of the dial background. The default is Color.black. If you set this to null, no background is painted.
```

By default, the needle on the dial is free to rotate through 270 degrees (centered at 12 o’clock). To change this, use this method:

```java
public void setMeterAngle(int angle);
Sets the range within which the dial’s needle can move.
```

Related to the above is the shape of the dial: circular (the default), pie or chord:

```java
public void setDialType(int type);
Sets the shape of the dial. The default is DIALTYPE_CIRCLE. The other options are DIALTYPE PIE and DIALTYPE CHORD.
```

The three context ranges are drawn as color highlights near the outer edge of the dial. To change the highlight color of the normal range:

```java
public void setNormalPaint(Paint paint);
Sets the color of the normal range. The default is Color.green. If you pass in null to this method, the color reverts to the default.
```

To change the highlight color of the warning range:

```java
public void setWarningPaint(Paint paint);
Sets the color of the warning range. The default is Color.yellow. If you pass in null to this method, the color reverts to the default.
```

To change the highlight color of the critical range:

```java
public void setCriticalPaint(Paint paint);
Sets the color of the critical range. The default is Color.red. If you pass in null to this method, the color reverts to the default.
```

To control whether or not labels are displayed for the values in the normal, warning, critical and overall ranges:

```java
public void setTickLabelType(int type);
Controls whether or not tick labels are displayed. The type should be one of: NO_LABELS and VALUE_LABELS.
```

If tick labels are displayed, the font can be set using:

```java
public void setTickLabelFont(Font font);
Sets the font used to display tick labels (if they are visible).
```
30.19.4 Draw Method

The following method is called by the JFreeChart class during chart drawing:

```java
public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D plotArea,
                 Point2D anchor, PlotState parentState, PlotRenderingInfo state);
```

Draws the plot within the specified area.

In typical situations, you won’t normally call this method directly.

30.19.5 Notes

This chart type was contributed by Hari.

The MeterPlotDemo class in the org.jfree.chart.demo package provides a working example of this class.

In the current version, a fixed number of ticks (20) are drawn for the dial range, irrespective of the maximum and minimum data values. The tick generation will be enhanced in a future release.

See Also

MeterDataset, MeterLegend.

30.20 MultiplePiePlot

30.20.1 Overview

A specialised plot that displays data from a CategoryDataset in the form of multiple pie charts. Figure 30.6 shows an example.

30.20.2 Draw Method

The following method is called by the JFreeChart class during chart drawing:

```java
public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D plotArea,
                 Point2D anchor, PlotState parentState, PlotRenderingInfo state);
```

Draws the plot within the specified area.

In typical situations, you won’t normally call this method directly.

30.20.3 Notes

Some points to note:

- a demo application (MultiplePieChartDemo1.java) is included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution.

- the createMultiplePieChart() and createMultiplePieChart3D() methods in the ChartFactory class that create charts using this plot.
30.21 PieLabelDistributor

30.21.1 Overview

The PiePlot class uses this class to arrange section labels so that they do not overlap one another.

30.22 PieLabelRecord

30.22.1 Overview

A temporary holder of information about the label for one section of a PiePlot.

30.23 PiePlot

30.23.1 Overview

The PiePlot class draws pie charts using data obtained through the PieDataset interface. A sample chart is shown in figure 30.7. A related class, PiePlot3D, draws pie charts with a 3D effect.
30.23.2 Constructors

To construct a pie plot:

```java
public PiePlot(PieDataset dataset);
```
Creates a pie plot for the given dataset. All plot attributes are initialised
with default values—these can be changed at any time.

30.23.3 Attributes

The attributes maintained by the `PiePlot` class, which are in addition to those
inherited from the `Plot` class, are listed in table 30.5.

The following default values are used where necessary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_INTERIOR_GAP</td>
<td>0.25 (25 percent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_START_ANGLE</td>
<td>90.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_LABEL_FONT</td>
<td>new Font(&quot;SansSerif&quot;, Font.PLAIN, 10);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_LABEL_PAINT</td>
<td>Color.black;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_LABEL_BACKGROUND_PAINT</td>
<td>new Color(255, 255, 192);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_LABEL_GAP</td>
<td>0.10 (10 percent)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CHAPTER 30. PACKAGE: ORG.JFREE.CHART.PLOT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>interiorGap</code></td>
<td>The amount of space to leave blank around the outside of the pie, expressed as a percentage of the chart height and width. Extra space is added for the labels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>circular</code></td>
<td>A flag that controls whether the pie chart is constrained to be circular, or allowed to take on an elliptical shape to fit the available space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>startAngle</code></td>
<td>The angle of the first pie section, expressed in degrees (0 degrees is three o’clock, 90 degrees is twelve o’clock, 180 degrees is nine o’clock and 270 degrees is six o’clock).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>direction</code></td>
<td>Pie sections can be ordered in a clockwise (<code>Rotation.CLOCKWISE</code>) or anticlockwise (<code>Rotation.ANTI_CLOCKWISE</code>) direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>sectionPaint</code></td>
<td>The paint used for all sections (usually null).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>sectionPaintList</code></td>
<td>The paint used for each section, unless overridden by <code>sectionPaint</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>baseSectionPaint</code></td>
<td>The default paint, used when no other setting is specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>sectionOutlinePaint</code></td>
<td>The outline paint used for all sections (usually null).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>sectionOutlinePaintList</code></td>
<td>The outline paint used for each section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>baseSectionOutlinePaint</code></td>
<td>The default outline paint, used when no other setting is specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>sectionOutlineStroke</code></td>
<td>The outline stroke used for all sections (usually null).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>sectionOutlineStrokeList</code></td>
<td>The outline stroke used for each section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>baseSectionOutlineStroke</code></td>
<td>The default outline stroke, used when no other setting is specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>shadowPaint</code></td>
<td>The shadow paint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>shadowXOffset</code></td>
<td>The x-offset for the shadow effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>shadowYOffset</code></td>
<td>The y-offset for the shadow effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>explodePercentages</code></td>
<td>The amount (percentage) to “explode” each pie section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>labelGenerator</code></td>
<td>The section label generator, an instance of <code>PieSectionLabelGenerator</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>labelFont</code></td>
<td>The font for the section labels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>labelPaint</code></td>
<td>The color for the section labels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>labelBackgroundPaint</code></td>
<td>The background color for the section labels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>maximumLabelWidth</code></td>
<td>The maximum label width as a percentage of the plot width.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>labelGap</code></td>
<td>The gap for the section labels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>labelLinkMargin</code></td>
<td>The label link margin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>labelLinkPaint</code></td>
<td>The <code>Paint</code> used for the lines that connect the pie sections with their corresponding labels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>labelLinkStroke</code></td>
<td>The <code>Stroke</code> used for the lines that connect the pie sections to their corresponding labels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>toolTipGenerator</code></td>
<td>A plug-in tool tip generator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>urlGenerator</code></td>
<td>A plug-in URL generator (for image map generation).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>pieIndex</code></td>
<td>The index for this plot (only used by the <code>MultiplePiePlot</code> class).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 30.5: Attributes for the `PiePlot` class
30.23.4 Methods

To replace the dataset being used by the plot:

```java
public void setDataset(PieDataset dataset);
```
Replaces the dataset being used by the plot (this triggers a `DatasetChangeEvent`).

To control whether the pie chart is circular or elliptical:

```java
public void setCircular(boolean flag);
```
Sets a flag that controls whether the pie chart is circular or elliptical in shape.

To control the position of the first section in the chart:

```java
public void setStartAngle(double angle);
```
Defines the angle (in degrees) at which the first section starts. Zero is at 3 o’clock, and as the angle increases it proceeds anticlockwise around the chart (so that 90 degrees, the current default, is at 12 o’clock). This is the same encoding used by Java’s `Arc2D` class.

To control the direction (clockwise or anticlockwise) of the sections in the pie chart:

```java
public void setDirection(Rotation direction);
```
Sets the direction of the sections in the pie chart. Use one of the constants `Rotation.CLOCKWISE` (the default) and `Rotation.ANTICLOCKWISE`.

To control the amount of space around the pie chart:

```java
public void setInteriorGapPercent(double percent);
```
Sets the amount of space inside the plot area.

A pie plot is drawn with this method:

```java
public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D drawArea, ChartRenderingInfo info);
```
Draws the pie plot within the specified drawing area. Typically, this method will be called for you by the `JFreeChart` class.

The `info` parameter is optional. If you pass in an instance of `ChartRenderingInfo`, it will be populated with information about the chart (for example, chart dimensions and tool tip information).

If you are displaying your pie chart in a `ChartPanel` and you want to customise the tooltip text, you can register your own tool tip generator with the plot:

```java
public void setToolTipGenerator(PieToolTipGenerator generator);
```
Registers a tool tip generator with the pie plot. You can set this to `null` if you do not require tooltips.
30.23.5 Section Colors

The colors used to fill the sections in a pie chart are fully customisable. To set the color used to fill a particular section:

```java
public void setSectionPaint(int section, Paint paint);
```
Sets the paint used to fill a particular section in the chart and sends a `PlotChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.

In a similar way, you can control the paint and stroke used to outline individual sections in the chart. To set the outline paint:

```java
public void setSectionOutlinePaint(int section, Paint paint);
```
Sets the paint used to outline a particular section in the chart and sends a `PlotChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.

To set the outline stroke:

```java
public void setSectionOutlineStroke(int section, Stroke stroke);
```
Sets the stroke used to outline a particular section in the chart and sends a `PlotChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.

30.23.6 Shadow Effect

The pie plot will draw a “shadow” effect. To set the paint used to draw the shadow:

```java
public void setShadowPaint(Paint paint);
```
Sets the paint used to draw the “shadow” effect. If you set this to `null`, no shadow effect will be drawn.

To set the x-offset for the shadow effect:

```java
public void setShadowXOffset(double offset);
```
Sets the x-offset (in Java2D units) for the shadow effect.

To set the y-offset for the shadow effect:

```java
public void setShadowYOffset(double offset);
```
Sets the y-offset (in Java2D units) for the shadow effect.

30.23.7 Exploded Sections

It is possible to “explode” sections of the pie chart. The `PieChartDemo2` application (included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution) provides a demo.

30.23.8 Section Labels

Section labels are now generated by a plugin object that is an instance of any class that implements the `PieSectionLabelGenerator` interface:

```java
public PieSectionLabelGenerator getLabelGenerator();
```
Returns the section label generator for the plot (possibly `null`).
public void setLabelGenerator(PieSectionLabelGenerator generator);
Sets the label generator for the plot and sends a PlotChangeEvent to all registered listeners. If you set this to null, no section labels will be displayed on the plot.

For example, to display percentage values for the pie sections:

    PiePlot plot = (PiePlot) chart.getPlot();
    PieSectionLabelGenerator generator = new StandardPieItemLabelGenerator("{0} = {2}\", new DecimalFormat("0\"), new DecimalFormat("0.00\%\")
    );
    plot.setLabelGenerator(generator);

To set the color of the lines connecting the pie sections to their corresponding labels:

    public void setLabelLinkPaint(Paint paint);
    Sets the Paint used for the lines connecting the pie sections to their corresponding labels and sends a PlotChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

To set the line style for the linking lines:

    public void setLabelLinkStroke(Stroke stroke);
    Sets the Stroke used for the lines connecting the pie sections to their corresponding labels and sends a PlotChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

At the current time, there is no facility to hide the linking lines.

### 30.23.9 Draw Method

The following method is called by the JFreeChart class during chart drawing:

    public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D area, Point2D anchor, PlotState parentState, PlotRenderingInfo state);
    Draws the plot within the specified area.

In typical situations, you won’t normally call this method directly.

### 30.23.10 Notes

Some points to note:

- there are several methods in the ChartFactory class that will construct a default pie chart for you.
- the DatasetUtilities class has methods for creating a PieDataset from a CategoryDataset.
- the PieChartDemo1 class in the org.jfree.chart.demo package provides a simple pie chart demonstration.

See Also

PieDataset, PieSectionLabelGenerator, PieToolTipGenerator, Plot.
30.24 PiePlot3D

30.24.1 Overview
An extension of the PiePlot class that draws pie charts with a 3D effect.

30.24.2 Notes
This class does not yet support the “exploded” sections that can be displayed by the regular pie charts.

30.25 PiePlotState

30.25.1 Overview
A class that records temporary state information during the drawing of a pie chart. This allows one instance of a PiePlot to be drawn to multiple targets simultaneously (for example, a chart might be drawn on the screen at the same time it is being saved to a file).

30.26 Plot

30.26.1 Overview
An abstract base class that controls the visual representation of data in a chart. The JFreeChart class maintains a reference to a Plot, and will provide it with an area in which to draw itself (after allocating space for the chart titles and legend).

A range of subclasses are used to create different types of charts:

- CategoryPlot – for bar charts and other plots where one axis displays categories and the other axis displays values;
• **MeterPlot** – dials, thermometers and other plots that display a single value;
• **PiePlot** – for pie charts;
• **XYPlot** – for line charts, scatter plots, time series charts and other plots where both axes display numerical (or date) values;

Figure 30.8 illustrates the plot class hierarchy.

When a chart is drawn, the **JFreeChart** class first draws the title (or titles) and legend. Next, the plot is given an area (the *plot area*) into which it must draw a representation of its dataset. This function is implemented in the *draw()* method, each subclass of **Plot** takes a slightly different approach.

### 30.26.2 Constructors

This class is abstract, so the constructors are **protected**. You cannot create an instance of this class directly, you must use a subclass.

### 30.26.3 Attributes

This class maintains the following attributes:

All subclasses will inherit these core attributes.

### 30.26.4 Usage

To customise the appearance of a plot, you first obtain a reference to the plot as follows:

```java
Plot plot = chart.getPlot();
```

With this reference, you can change the appearance of the plot by modifying it's attributes. For example:
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>parent</td>
<td>The parent plot (possibly null).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>datasetGroup</td>
<td>The dataset group (not used).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insets</td>
<td>The amount of space to leave around the outside of the plot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outlineStroke</td>
<td>The Stroke used to draw an outline around the plot area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outlinePaint</td>
<td>The Paint used to draw an outline around the plot area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundImage</td>
<td>An image that is displayed in the background of the plot (can be null).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundImageAlignment</td>
<td>The image alignment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundAlpha</td>
<td>The alpha transparency value used when coloring the plot’s background, and also when drawing the background image (if there is one).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foregroundAlpha</td>
<td>The alpha transparency used to draw items in the plot’s foreground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noDataMessage</td>
<td>A string that is displayed by some plots when there is no data to display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noDataMessageFont</td>
<td>The Font used to display the “no data” message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noDataMessagePaint</td>
<td>The Paint used to display the “no data” message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drawingSupplier</td>
<td>The drawing supplier (provides default colors and line strokes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dataAreaRatio</td>
<td>The aspect ratio for the data area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>datasetGroup</td>
<td>The dataset group (to be used for synchronising dataset access).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 30.6: Attributes for the Plot class

```java
plot.setBackgroundPaint(Color.lightGray);
plot.setNoDataMessage("There is no data.");
```

Very often, you will find it necessary to cast the Plot object to a specific subclass so that you can access attributes that are defined by the subclass. Refer to the usage notes for each subclass for more details.

30.26.5 The Plot Background

The background area for a plot is the area inside the plot’s axes (if the plot has axes)—it does not include the chart titles, the legend or the axis labels.

By default, the background area for most plots in JFreeChart is white. You can change this with the following method:

```java
public void setBackgroundPaint(Paint paint);
```

Sets the background paint for the plot and sends a PlotChangeEvent to all registered listeners. You can set this attribute to null for a transparent plot background.

You can also add an image to the background area.

```java
public void setBackgroundImage(Image image);
```

Sets the background image for the plot area and sends a PlotChangeEvent to all registered listeners. If image is null, no background image will be drawn.
When using the preceding method, take care that the image supplied is actually loaded into memory. The `createImage()` method in Java's `Toolkit` class will load images asynchronously, which can result in a chart being drawn before the background image is available—see section 19.4 for more information.

By default, the background image will be stretched to fill the plot area. To modify the alignment, use the following method:

```java
public void setBackgroundImageAlignment(int alignment);
```

Sets the alignment for the background image and sends a `PlotChangeEvent` to all registered listeners. For the `alignment` argument, use one of the predefined constants in the `Align` class from the JCommon class library: `CENTER`, `TOP`, `BOTTOM`, `LEFT`, `RIGHT`, `TOP_LEFT`, `TOP_RIGHT`, `BOTTOM_LEFT`, `BOTTOM_RIGHT`, `FIT_HORIZONTAL`, `FIT_VERTICAL` and `FIT` (stretches to fill the entire area).

Both the background paint and the background image can be drawn using an alpha-transparency, you can set this as follows:

```java
plot.setBackgroundAlpha(0.6f);
```

There are similar methods in the `JFreeChart` class that allow you to control the background area for the chart (which encompasses the entire chart area).

### 30.26.6 The Drawing Supplier

The “drawing supplier” is a plug-in object responsible for providing a never-ending sequence of `Paint` and `Stroke` objects for the plot and its renderers. A default instance is installed for every plot automatically, but you can provide a custom supplier if you need to:

```java
public DrawingSupplier getDrawingSupplier();
```

Returns the drawing supplier for the plot (or the plot’s parent if this is a subplot).

```java
public void setDrawingSupplier(DrawingSupplier supplier);
```

Sets the drawing supplier and sends a `PlotChangeEvent` to all registered listeners. A `null` supplier is not permitted.

### 30.26.7 Other Methods

The `JFreeChart` class expects every plot to implement the `draw()` method, and uses this to draw the plot in a specific area via a `Graphics2D` instance. You won’t normally need to call this method yourself:

```java
public abstract void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D plotArea, ChartRenderingInfo info);
```

Draws the chart using the supplied `Graphics2D`. The plot should be drawn within the `plotArea`.

If you wish to record details of the items drawn within the plot, you need to supply a `ChartRenderingInfo` object. Once the drawing is complete, this object will contain a lot of information about the plot. If you don’t want this information, pass in `null`. 
30.26.8 Notes
Refer to specific subclasses for information about setting the colors, shapes and line styles for data drawn by the plot.

30.27 PlotOrientation
30.27.1 Overview
Used to represent the orientation of a plot (in particular, the CategoryPlot and XYPlot classes). There are two values, as listed in table 30.7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class:</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PlotOrientation.HORIZONTAL</td>
<td>A “horizontal” orientation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PlotOrientation.VERTICAL</td>
<td>A “vertical” orientation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 30.7: Plot orientation values

The orientation corresponds to the “direction” of the range axis. So, for example, a bar chart with a vertical orientation will display vertical bars, while a bar chart with a horizontal orientation will display horizontal bars.

30.27.2 Notes
For interesting effects, in addition to changing the orientation of a chart you can:

- change the location of the chart’s axes;
- invert the scale of the axes.

30.28 PlotRenderingInfo
30.28.1 Overview
This class is used to record information about the individual elements in a single rendering of a plot. See also the ChartRenderingInfo class.

30.29 PlotState
30.29.1 Overview
A class that records temporary state information during the drawing of a chart. This allows a single chart instance to be drawn to multiple targets simultaneously (for example, a chart might be drawn on the screen at the same time it is being saved to a file).
30.30   PolarPlot

30.30.1   Overview

A plot that is used to display data from an XYDataset using polar coordinates—see figure 30.9 for an example.

![Polar Chart Demo](image)

*Figure 30.9: A polar chart*

The items in the plot are drawn by a PolarItemRenderer.

30.30.2   Usage

There is a demo application (PolarChartDemo1.java) included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution that illustrates the use of this class.

30.30.3   Draw Method

The following method is called by the JFreeChart class during chart drawing:

```java
public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D plotArea, Point2D anchor, PlotState parentState, PlotRenderingInfo state);
```

Draws the plot within the specified area.

In typical situations, you won’t normally call this method directly.

30.30.4   Notes

Some points to note:

- instances of this class are cloneable and serializable.
30.31 RingPlot

30.31.1 Overview

A ring plot is an adaptation of a pie plot, where a hole is left in the middle of the “pie”.

30.31.2 Constructor

    public RingPlot(PieDataset dataset);

    Creates a new instance.

30.31.3 Methods

    public boolean getSeparatorsVisible();

    public void setSeparatorsVisible(boolean visible);

    public Stroke getSeparatorStroke();

    public void setSeparatorStroke(Stroke stroke);

    public Paint getSeparatorPaint();

    public void setSeparatorPaint(Paint paint);

    public double getInnerSeparatorExtension();

    public void setInnerSeparatorExtension(double percent);

    public double getOuterSeparatorExtension();

    public void setOuterSeparatorExtension(double percent);

    public boolean equals(Object obj);

30.32 WaferMapPlot

30.32.1 Overview

To be documented.
30.32.2 Draw Method

The following method is called by the JFreeChart class during chart drawing:

```java
public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D plotArea, Point2D anchor, PlotState parentState, PlotRenderingInfo state);
```

Draws the plot within the specified area.

In typical situations, you won’t normally call this method directly.

30.33 ThermometerPlot

30.33.1 Overview

A plot that displays a single value in a thermometer-style representation.

![Thermometer Chart](image)

*Figure 30.10: A thermometer chart*

You can define three sub-ranges on the thermometer scale to provide some context for the displayed value: the normal, warning and critical sub-ranges. The color of the “mercury” in the thermometer can be configured to change for each sub-range.

By default, the display range for the thermometer is fixed (using the overall range specified by the user). However, there is an option to automatically adjust the thermometer scale to display only the sub-range in which the current value falls. This allows the current data value to be displayed with more precision.

30.33.2 Constructors

To create a new ThermometerPlot:

```java
public ThermometerPlot(ValueDataset dataset);
```

Creates a thermometer with default settings, using the supplied dataset.
30.33.3 Methods

The current value can be displayed as text in the thermometer bulb or to the right of the thermometer. To set the position:

```java
public void setValueLocation(int location);
```
Sets the position of the value label. Use one of the constants: `NONE`, `RIGHT` or `BULB`.

The font for the value label can be set as follows:

```java
public void setValueFont(Font font);
```
Sets the font used to display the current value.

Similarly, the paint for the value label can be set as follows:

```java
public void setValuePaint(Paint paint);
```
Sets the paint used to display the current value.

You can set a formatter for the value label:

```java
public void setValueFormatter(NumberFormat formatter);
```
Sets the formatter for the value label.

To set the overall range of values to be displayed in the thermometer:

```java
public void setRange(double lower, double upper);
```
Sets the lower and upper bounds for the value that can be displayed in the thermometer. If the data value is outside this range, the thermometer will be drawn as “empty” or “full”.

You can specify the bounds for any of the three sub-ranges:

```java
public void setSubrange(int subrange, double lower, double upper);
```
Sets the lower and upper bounds for a sub-range. Use one of the constants `NORMAL`, `WARNING` or `CRITICAL` to indicate the sub-range.

In addition to the actual bounds for the sub-ranges, you can specify `display bounds` for each sub-range:

```java
public void setDisplayBounds(int range, double lower, double upper);
```
Sets the lower and upper bounds of the display range for a sub-range. The display range is usually equal to or slightly bigger than the actual bounds of the sub-range.

The display bounds are only used if the thermometer axis range is automatically adjusted to display the current sub-range. You can set a flag that controls whether or not this automatic adjustment happens:

```java
public void setFollowDataInSubranges(boolean flag);
```
If `true`, the thermometer range is adjusted to display only the current sub-range (which displays the value with greater precision). If `false`, the overall range is displayed at all times.

By default, this flag is set to `false`.

To set the default color of the “mercury” in the thermometer:
public void setMercuryPaint(Paint paint);
Sets the default color of the mercury in the thermometer.

To set the color of the mercury for each sub-range:

public void setSubrangePaint(int range, Paint paint);
Sets the paint used for the mercury when the data value is within the
specified sub-range. Use one of the constants NORMAL, WARNING or CRITICAL
to indicate the sub-range.

The sub-range mercury colors are only used if the useSubrangePaint flag is set
to true (the default):

public void setUseSubrangePaint(boolean flag);
Sets the flag that controls whether or not the sub-range colors are used
for the mercury in the thermometer.

To show grid lines within the thermometer stem:

public void setShowValueLines(boolean flag);
Sets a flag that controls whether or not grid lines are displayed inside the
thermometer stem.

To control the color of the thermometer outline:

public void setThermometerPaint(Paint paint);
Sets the paint used to draw the outline of the thermometer.

To control the pen used to draw the thermometer outline:

public void setThermometerStroke(Stroke stroke);
Sets the stroke used to draw the outline of the thermometer.

You can control the amount of white space at the top and bottom of the ther-
mometer:

public void setPadding(RectangleInsets padding);
Sets the padding around the thermometer.

### 30.33.4 Draw Method

The following method is called by the JFreeChart class during chart drawing:

```java
public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D plotArea,
    Point2D anchor, PlotState parentState, PlotRenderingInfo state);
```

Draws the plot within the specified area.

In typical situations, you won’t normally call this method directly.
### 30.33.5 Notes

Some points to note:

- the `ThermometerPlot` class was originally contributed by Bryan Scott from the Australian Antarctic Division.

- the `JThermometer` class provides a simple (but incomplete) JavaBean wrapper for this class.

- various dimensions for the thermometer (for example, the bulb radius) are hard-coded constants in the current implementation. A useful enhancement would be to replace these constants with attributes that could be modified via methods in the `ThermometerPlot` class.

- the `ThermometerDemo` class in the `org.jfree.chart.demo` package provides a working example of this class.

### 30.34 ValueAxisPlot

#### 30.34.1 Overview

This interface allows the `ChartPanel` class to communicate with different plot types, mostly for the purpose of executing zooming operations.

#### 30.34.2 Methods

This interface defines the following methods:

```java
public Range getDataRange(ValueAxis axis);
```

Returns the range that is required to display all data values that are plotted against the specified axis.

```java
public void zoomHorizontalAxes(double factor);
```

Zooms in or out on the plot’s horizontal axes.

```java
public void zoomHorizontalAxes(double lowerPercent, double upperPercent);
```

Zooms in on the plot’s horizontal axes.

```java
public void zoomVerticalAxes(double factor);
```

Zooms in or out on the plot’s vertical axes.

```java
public void zoomVerticalAxes(double lowerPercent, double upperPercent);
```

Zooms in on the plot’s vertical axes.

### 30.35 ValueMarker

#### 30.35.1 Overview

A value marker is used to indicate a constant value against the domain or range axis for a `CategoryPlot` or an `XYPlot`. This class extends the `Marker` class.
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30.35.2 Usage

There is a demo application (MarkerDemo1.java) included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution that illustrates the use of this class.

30.35.3 Notes

Some points to note:

- the marker is most often drawn as a line, but in a chart with a 3D-effect the marker will be drawn as a polygon—for this reason, the marker has both paint and outlinePaint attributes, and stroke and outlineStroke attributes;
- this class is Cloneable and Serializable.

30.36 WaferMapPlot

30.36.1 Overview

To be documented.

30.36.2 Draw Method

The following method is called by the JFreeChart class during chart drawing:

```java
public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D plotArea, Point2D anchor, PlotState parentState, PlotRenderingInfo state);
```

Draws the plot within the specified area.

In typical situations, you won’t normally call this method directly.

30.37 XYPlot

30.37.1 Overview

Draws a visual representation of data from an XYDataset, where the domain axis measures the x-values and the range axis measures the y-values.

The type of plot is typically displayed using a vertical orientation, but it is possible to change to a horizontal orientation which can be useful for certain applications.

30.37.2 Layout

Axes are laid out at the left and bottom of the drawing area. The space allocated for the axes is determined automatically. The following diagram shows how this area is divided:
Determining the dimensions of these regions is an awkward problem. The plot area can be resized arbitrarily, but the vertical axis and horizontal axis sizes are more difficult. Note that the height of the vertical axis is related to the height of the horizontal axis, and, likewise, the width of the vertical axis is related to the width of the horizontal axis. This results in a “chicken and egg” problem, because changing the width of an axis can affect its height (especially if the tick units change with the resize) and changing its height can affect the width (for the same reason).

### 30.37.3 Datasets and Renderers

An `XYPlot` can have zero, one or many datasets and each dataset is usually associated with a renderer (the object that is responsible for drawing the visual representation of each item in a dataset). A dataset is an instance of any class that implements the `XYDataset` interface and a renderer is an instance of any class that implements the `XYItemRenderer` interface.

To get/set a dataset:

```java
public XYDataset getDataset(int index);
Returns the dataset at the specified index (possibly null).

public void setDataset(int index, XYDataset dataset);
Assigns a dataset to the plot. The new dataset replaces any existing dataset at the specified index. It is permitted to set a dataset to `null` (in that case, no data will be displayed on the chart).
```

To get/set a renderer:

```java
public XYItemRenderer getRenderer(int index);
Returns the renderer at the specified index (possibly null).

public void setRenderer(int index, XYItemRenderer renderer);
Sets the renderer at the specified index and sends a `PlotChangeEvent` to all registered listeners. It is permitted to set any renderer to `null`.
```
A number of renderer implementations are available (and you are free to develop your own, of course):

- CandlestickRenderer;
- ClusteredXYBarRenderer;
- HighLowRenderer;
- StandardXYItemRenderer;
- XYAreaRenderer;
- XYBarRenderer;
- XYBubbleRenderer;
- XYDifferenceRenderer;

### 30.37.4 Rendering Order

When a plot has multiple datasets and renderers, the order in which the datasets are rendered has an impact on the appearance of the chart. You can control the rendering order using the following methods:

```java
public DatasetRenderingOrder getDatasetRenderingOrder();
Returns the current dataset rendering order (never null).
public void setDatasetRenderingOrder(DatasetRenderingOrder order);
Sets the dataset rendering order and sends a PlotChangeEvent to all registered listeners. It is not permitted to set the rendering order to null.
```

By default, datasets will be rendered in reverse order so that the “primary” dataset appears to be “on top” of the other datasets.

### 30.37.5 Axes

Most plots will have a single domain axis (or x-axis) and a single range axis (or y-axis). To get/set the domain axis:

```java
public ValueAxis getDomainAxis();
Returns the domain axis with index 0.
public void setDomainAxis(ValueAxis axis);
Sets the domain axis with index 0 and sends a PlotChangeEvent to all registered listeners.
```

To get/set the range axis:

```java
public ValueAxis getRangeAxis();
Returns the range axis with index 0.
public void setRangeAxis(ValueAxis axis);
Sets the range axis with index 0 and sends a PlotChangeEvent to all registered listeners.
```

Multiple domain and/or range axes are also supported—see Chapter 12 for details.
30.37.6 Location of Axes

The plot’s axes can appear at the top, bottom, left or right of the plot area. The location for an axis is specified using the `AxisLocation` class, which combines two possible locations within each option—which one is actually used depends on the orientation (horizontal or vertical) of the plot.

For “vertical” plots (the usual default), the domain axis will appear at the top or bottom of the plot area, and the range axis will appear at the left or right of the plot area. For “horizontal” plots, the domain axis will appear at the left or right of the plot area, and the range axis will appear at the top or bottom of the plot area.

To set the location for the domain axis:

```java
public void setDomainAxisLocation(AxisLocation location);
```

Sets the location for the domain axis and sends a `PlotChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.

Similarly, to set the location for the range axis:

```java
public void setRangeAxisLocation(AxisLocation location);
```

Sets the range axis location and sends a `PlotChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.

For example, to display the range axis on the right side of a chart:

```java
plot.setRangeAxisLocation(AxisLocation.BOTTOM_OR_RIGHT);
```

This assumes the plot orientation is vertical, if it changes to horizontal the axis will be displayed at the bottom of the chart.

30.37.7 Axis Offsets

By default, the axes are drawn “flush” against the edge of the plot’s data area. It is possible to specify an amount by which the plot’s axes are offset from the data area using the following methods:

```java
public RectangleInsets getAxisOffset();
```

Returns the gap between the plot’s data area and the axes.

```java
public void setAxisOffset(RectangleInsets offset);
```

Sets the gap between the plot’s data area and the axes. You cannot set this to null—for no gap, use `RectangleInsets.ZERO_INSETS`.

30.37.8 Mapping Datasets to Axes

For a plot with multiple datasets, renderers and axes, you need to specify which axes should be used for each dataset. By default, the items in a dataset will be plotted against the “primary” domain and range axes—that is, the axes at index 0.

If you want a dataset plotted against a different axis, you need to “map” the dataset to the axis. There are separate methods to map a dataset to a domain axis and a range axis:
public void mapDatasetToDomainAxis(int index, int axisIndex);
Maps a dataset to a domain axis. You need to take care that the dataset and axis both exist when you create a mapping entry.

public void mapDatasetToRangeAxis(int index, int axisIndex);
Maps a dataset to a range axis. You need to take care that the dataset and axis both exist when you create a mapping entry.

To find the domain and/or range axis that a dataset is currently mapped to:

public ValueAxis getDomainAxisForDataset(int index)
Returns the domain axis that the specified dataset is currently mapped to.

public ValueAxis getRangeAxisForDataset(int index);
Returns the range axis that the specified dataset is currently mapped to.

30.37.9 Gridlines
By default, the plot will draw gridlines in the background of the plot area. Vertical lines are drawn for each tick mark on the domain axis, and horizontal lines are drawn for each tick mark on the range axis.

You can customise both the color (Paint) and line-style (Stroke) of the gridlines. For example, to change the grid lines to solid black lines:

```java
XYPlot plot = myChart.getXYPlot();
plot.setDomainGridStroke(new BasicStroke(0.5f));
plot.setDomainGridPaint(Color.black);
plot.setRangeGridStroke(new BasicStroke(0.5f));
plot.setRangeGridPaint(Color.black);
```

If you prefer to have no gridlines at all, you can turn them off:

```java
XYPlot plot = myChart.getXYPlot();
plot.setDomainGridVisible(false);
plot.setRangeGridVisible(false);
```

Note that the settings for the domain grid lines and the range grid lines are independent of one another.

30.37.10 Markers
Markers are used to highlight particular values along the domain axis or the range axis for a plot. Typically, a marker will be represented by a solid line perpendicular to the axis against which it is measured, although custom renderers can alter this default behaviour.

To add a marker along the domain axis:

```java
public void addDomainMarker(Marker marker);
Adds a marker for the domain axis. This is usually represented as a vertical line on the plot (assuming a vertical orientation for the plot).
```
To add a marker along the range axis:

```java
public void addRangeMarker(Marker marker);
```

Adds a marker for the range axis. This is usually represented as a horizontal line on the plot (assuming a vertical orientation for the plot).

To clear all domain markers:

```java
public void clearDomainMarkers();
```

Clears all the domain markers.

Likewise, to clear all range markers:

```java
public void clearRangeMarkers();
```

Clears all the range markers.

### 30.37.11 Annotations

You can add annotations to a chart to highlight particular data items. For example, to add the text “Hello World!” to a plot:

```java
XYPlot plot = (XYPlot) chart.getPlot();
XYAnnotation annotation = new XYTextAnnotation("Hello World!", 10.0, 25.0);
plot.addAnnotation(annotation);
```

To clear all annotations:

```java
plot.clearAnnotations();
```

### 30.37.12 Constructors

To create a plot with a specific renderer:

```java
public XYPlot(XYDataset data, ValueAxis domainAxis, ValueAxis rangeAxis,
XYItemRenderer renderer);
```

Creates an XY plot with a specific renderer.

### 30.37.13 Notes

It is possible to display time series data with `XYPlot` by employing a `DateAxis` in place of the usual `NumberAxis`. In this case, the x-values are interpreted as “milliseconds since 1-Jan-1970” as used in `java.util.Date`.

See Also

- `Plot`
- `XYItemRenderer`
- `CombinedDomainXYPlot`
- `CombinedRangeXYPlot`
Chapter 31

Package:
org.jfree.chart.renderer

31.1 Overview

This package contains interfaces and classes that are used to implement renderers, plug-in objects that are responsible for drawing individual data items on behalf of a plot.

Renderers offer a lot of scope for changing the appearance of your charts, either by changing the attributes of an existing renderer, or by implementing a completely new renderer.

31.2 AbstractRenderer

31.2.1 Overview

An abstract class that provides common services for renderer implementations. This base class is extended by both the AbstractCategoryItemRenderer class and the AbstractXYItemRenderer class.

31.2.2 Attributes

The attributes maintained by the AbstractRenderer class are listed in Table 31.1.

31.2.3 Setting Series Colors

Renderers are responsible for drawing the data items within a plot, so this class provides attributes for controlling the colors that will be used. Colors are typically defined on a “per series” basis, and stored in a lookup table.
### Table 31.1: Attributes for the `AbstractRenderer` class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>paint</code></td>
<td>The paint that applies to ALL series (null permitted).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>paintList</code></td>
<td>A list of paints that apply to individual series (only referenced if <code>paint</code> is null).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>basePaint</code></td>
<td>The paint that is used if there is no other setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>outlinePaint</code></td>
<td>The outline paint that applies to ALL series (null permitted).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>outlinePaintList</code></td>
<td>A list of outline paints that apply to individual series (only referenced if <code>outlinePaint</code> is null).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>baseOutlinePaint</code></td>
<td>The outline paint that is used if there is no other setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>stroke</code></td>
<td>The stroke that applies to ALL series (null permitted).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>strokeList</code></td>
<td>A list of stroke objects that apply to individual series (only referenced if <code>stroke</code> is null).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>baseStroke</code></td>
<td>The stroke that is used if there is no other setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>outlineStroke</code></td>
<td>The outline stroke that applies to ALL series (null permitted).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>outlineStrokeList</code></td>
<td>A list of outline strokes that apply to individual series (only referenced if <code>outlineStroke</code> is null).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>baseOutlineStroke</code></td>
<td>The outline stroke that is used if there is no other setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>shape</code></td>
<td>The shape that applies to ALL series (null permitted).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>shapeList</code></td>
<td>A list of shapes that apply to individual series (only referenced if <code>shape</code> is null).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>baseShape</code></td>
<td>The shape that is used if there is no other setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is a default mechanism to automatically populate the lookup table with default colors (using the `DrawingSupplier` interface). However, you can manually update the paint list at any time. First, you need to obtain a reference to the renderer(s) (note that many charts do not use a more than one renderer). Here is the code for a `CategoryPlot`:

```java
CategoryPlot plot = (CategoryPlot) chart.getPlot();
AbstractRenderer r1 = (AbstractRenderer) plot.getRenderer(0);
AbstractRenderer r2 = (AbstractRenderer) plot.getRenderer(1);
```

The code is similar for charts that use `XYPlot`:

```java
XYPlot plot = (XYPlot) chart.getPlot();
AbstractRenderer r1 = (AbstractRenderer) plot.getRenderer(0);
AbstractRenderer r2 = (AbstractRenderer) plot.getRenderer(1);
```

To update the series paint used by a renderer:

```java
// change the paint for series 0, 1 and 2...
r1.setSeriesPaint(0, Color.red);
r1.setSeriesPaint(1, Color.green);
r1.setSeriesPaint(2, Color.blue);
```

#### 31.2.4 Setting Series Shapes

Renderers are initialised so that a range of default shapes are available if required. These are stored in a lookup table that is initially empty. The lookup
### Attributes for the AbstractRenderer class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>itemLabelsVisible</code></td>
<td>The flag that applies to ALL series (null permitted).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>itemLabelsVisibleList</code></td>
<td>A list of flags that apply to individual series (only referenced if <code>itemLabelsVisible</code> is null).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>baseItemLabelsVisible</code></td>
<td>The flag that is used if there is no other setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>itemLabelFont</code></td>
<td>The font that applies to ALL series (null permitted).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>itemLabelFontList</code></td>
<td>A list of fonts that apply to individual series (only referenced if <code>itemLabelFont</code> is null).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>baseItemLabelFont</code></td>
<td>The font that is used if there is no other setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>itemLabelPaint</code></td>
<td>The paint that applies to ALL series (null permitted).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>itemLabelPaintList</code></td>
<td>A list of paints that apply to individual series (only referenced if <code>itemLabelPaint</code> is null).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>baseItemLabelPaint</code></td>
<td>The paint that is used if there is no other setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>itemLabelAnchor</code></td>
<td>The anchor that applies to ALL series (null permitted).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>itemLabelAnchorList</code></td>
<td>A list of anchors that apply to individual series (only referenced if <code>itemLabelAnchor</code> is null).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>baseItemLabelAnchor</code></td>
<td>The anchor that is used if there is no other setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>itemLabelTextAnchor</code></td>
<td>The text anchor that applies to ALL series (null permitted).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>itemLabelTextAnchorList</code></td>
<td>A list of text anchors that apply to individual series (only referenced if <code>itemLabelTextAnchor</code> is null).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>baseItemLabelTextAnchor</code></td>
<td>The text anchor that is used if there is no other setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>itemLabelRotationAnchor</code></td>
<td>The rotation anchor that applies to ALL series (null permitted).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>itemLabelRotationAnchorList</code></td>
<td>A list of rotation anchors that apply to individual series (only referenced if <code>itemLabelRotationAnchor</code> is null).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>baseItemLabelRotationAnchor</code></td>
<td>The anchor that is used if there is no other setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>itemLabelAngle</code></td>
<td>The angle that applies to ALL series (null permitted).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>itemLabelAngleList</code></td>
<td>A list of angles that apply to individual series (only referenced if <code>itemLabelAngle</code> is null).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>baseItemLabelAngle</code></td>
<td>The angle that is used if there is no other setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 31.2: Attributes for the AbstractRenderer class

Table has two rows (one for the primary dataset, and one for the secondary dataset), and can have any number of columns (one per series). When the renderer requires a Shape, it uses the dataset index (primary or secondary) and the series index to read a shape from the lookup table. If the value is null, then the renderer turns to the DrawingSupplier for a new shape—the next shape is returned by the getNextShape() method.

If you require more control over the shapes that are used for your plots, you can populate the lookup table yourself using the setSeriesShape(...) method. The shape you supply can be any instance of Shape, but should be centered on (0, 0) in Java2D space (so that JFreeChart can position the shape at any data point).

Here is some sample code that sets four custom shapes for the primary dataset...
in an `XYPlot`:

```java
XYPlot plot = chart.getXYPlot();
XYItemRenderer r = plot.getRenderer();
if (r instanceof StandardXYItemRenderer) {
    StandardXYItemRenderer renderer = (StandardXYItemRenderer) r;
    renderer.setPlotShapes(true);
    renderer.setDefaultShapeFilled(true);
    renderer.setSeriesShape(0, new Ellipse2D.Double(-3.0, -3.0, 6.0, 6.0));
    renderer.setSeriesShape(1, new Rectangle2D.Double(-3.0, -3.0, 6.0, 6.0));
    GeneralPath s2 = new GeneralPath();
    s2.moveTo(0.0f, -3.0f);
    s2.lineTo(3.0f, 3.0f);
    s2.lineTo(-3.0f, 3.0f);
    s2.closePath();
    renderer.setSeriesShape(2, s2);
    GeneralPath s3 = new GeneralPath();
    s3.moveTo(-1.0f, -3.0f);
    s3.lineTo(1.0f, -3.0f);
    s3.lineTo(1.0f, -1.0f);
    s3.lineTo(3.0f, -1.0f);
    s3.lineTo(3.0f, 1.0f);
    s3.lineTo(1.0f, 1.0f);
    s3.lineTo(1.0f, 3.0f);
    s3.lineTo(-1.0f, 3.0f);
    s3.lineTo(-1.0f, 1.0f);
    s3.lineTo(-3.0f, 1.0f);
    s3.lineTo(-3.0f, -1.0f);
    s3.lineTo(-1.0f, -1.0f);
    s3.closePath();
    renderer.setSeriesShape(3, s3);
}
```

### 31.2.5 Equals, Cloning and Serialization

This class overrides the `equals(...)` method. **TO DO:** review equality tests for `Paint` and `Stroke` objects.

### 31.3 AreaRendererEndType

#### 31.3.1 Overview

This class defines the tokens that can be used to specify the representation of the ends of an area chart. There are three tokens defined, as listed in table 31.3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Token:</th>
<th>Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>AreaRendererEndType.TAPER</code></td>
<td>Taper down to zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>AreaRendererEndType.TRUNCATE</code></td>
<td>Truncates at the first and last values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>AreaRendererEndType.LEVEL</code></td>
<td>Fill to the edges of the chart level with the first and last data values.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 31.3: `AreaRendererEndType` tokens*
31.3.2 Usage

The `AreaRenderer` class has a method named `setEndType()` that accepts the tokens defined by this class.

31.4 DefaultPolarItemRenderer

31.4.1 Overview

A default renderer for use by the `PolarPlot` class (implements the `PolarItemRenderer` interface).

31.5 NotOutlierException

31.5.1 Overview

Placeholder.

31.6 Outlier

31.6.1 Overview

Represents an outlier in a box-and-whisker plot.

31.7 OutlierList

31.7.1 Overview

Represents a collection of outliers for a single item in a box-and-whisker plot.

31.8 OutlierListCollection

31.8.1 Overview

Represents a collection of outlier lists for a box-and-whisker plot.

31.9 PolarItemRenderer

31.9.1 Overview

A renderer that is used by the `PolarPlot` class. The `DefaultPolarItemRenderer` class provides an implementation of this interface.
31.9.2 Change Listeners

You can register any number of `RendererChangeListener` objects with the renderer and they will receive notification of any changes to the renderer:

```java
public void addChangeListener(RendererChangeListener listener);
Registers a listener with the renderer.
```

```java
public void removeChangeListener(RendererChangeListener listener);
Deregisters a listener so that it no longer receives change notifications from the renderer.
```

31.9.3 Methods

To create a legend item for a series (this method is called by the plot):

```java
public LegendItem getLegendItem(int series);
Creates a legend item for the specified series.
```

To draw the representation of a series:

```java
public void drawSeries();
Renders the specified series.
```

31.10 RendererState

31.10.1 Overview

To be documented.

31.11 WaferMapRenderer

31.11.1 Overview

To be documented.
Chapter 32

Package:
org.jfree.chart.renderer.category

32.1 Overview

This package contains interfaces and classes that are used to implement render-
ers for the CategoryPlot class.

Renderers offer a lot of scope for changing the appearance of your charts, ei-
ther by changing the attributes of an existing renderer, or by implementing a
completely new renderer.

32.2 AbstractCategoryItemRenderer

32.2.1 Overview

A base class that can be used to implement a new CategoryItemRenderer.

32.2.2 Constructors

The default constructor creates a renderer with no tooltip generator and no
URL generator. The constructor is protected.

32.2.3 Attributes

The attributes maintained by this class are listed in Table 32.1.

32.2.4 Methods

The following method is called once every time the chart is drawn:
CHAPTER 32. PACKAGE: ORG.JFREE.CHART.RENDERER.CATEGORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute:</th>
<th>Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>plot</td>
<td>The CategoryPlot that the renderer is assigned to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toolTipGenerator</td>
<td>The CategoryToolTipGenerator that generates tool tips for ALL series (can be null).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toolTipGeneratorList</td>
<td>A list of CategoryToolTipGenerator objects used to create tool tips for individual series.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baseToolTipGenerator</td>
<td>The base CategoryToolTipGenerator used to create tool tips when there is no other generator available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labelGenerator</td>
<td>The CategoryLabelGenerator that generates item labels for ALL series (can be null).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labelGeneratorList</td>
<td>A list of CategoryLabelGenerator objects used to create item labels for individual series. If null, the baseLabelGenerator is used instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baseLabelGenerator</td>
<td>The base CategoryLabelGenerator used to create item labels when no other generator is available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itemURLGenerator</td>
<td>The CategoryURLGenerator that applies to ALL series.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itemURLGeneratorList</td>
<td>A list of CategoryURLGenerator objects that apply to individual series. If null, the baseItemURLGenerator is used instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baseItemURLGenerator</td>
<td>The base CategoryURLGenerator, used when no other generator is available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 32.1: Attributes for the AbstractCategoryItemRenderer class

```java
public CategoryItemRendererState initialise(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D dataArea, CategoryPlot plot, Integer index, PlotRenderingInfo info);
```

Performs any initialisation required by the renderer. The default implementation simply stores a local reference to the info object (which may be null).

The number of rows and columns in the dataset (a CategoryDataset) is cached by the renderer in the initialise() method.

To get the renderer type:

```java
public RangeType getRangeType();
```

Returns the range type for the renderer (STANDARD or STACKED).

To draw the plot background:

```java
public void drawBackground(Graphics2D g2, CategoryPlot plot, Rectangle2D dataArea);
```

Draws the plot background. Some renderers will choose to override this method, but for most the default behaviour is OK.

To draw the plot outline:

```java
public void drawOutline(Graphics2D g2, CategoryPlot plot, Rectangle2D dataArea);
```

Draws the plot outline. Some renderers will choose to override this method, but for most the default behaviour is OK.

To draw a domain gridline:

```java
public void drawDomainGridline(Graphics2D g2, CategoryPlot plot, Rectangle2D dataArea, double value);
```

Draws a domain gridline at the specified value.
To draw a range gridline:

```java
public void drawRangeGridline(Graphics2D g2, CategoryPlot plot,
                               ValueAxis axis, Rectangle2D dataArea, double value);
```

Draws a range gridline at the specified value.

To draw a range marker:

```java
public void drawRangeMarker(Graphics2D g2, CategoryPlot plot,
                             ValueAxis axis, Marker marker, Rectangle2D dataArea);
```

Draws a range marker.

To get a legend item:

```java
public LegendItem getLegendItem(int datasetIndex, int series);
```

Returns a legend item for the specified series. The `datasetIndex` is zero for the primary dataset, and 1..N for the secondary datasets.

To get the `CategoryLabelGenerator` for a data item:

```java
public CategoryLabelGenerator getLabelGenerator(int row, int column);
```

Returns the item label generator for a specific data item. By default, this method just calls the `getSeriesLabelGenerator()` method.

To get the `CategoryLabelGenerator` for a series:

```java
public CategoryLabelGenerator getSeriesLabelGenerator(int series);
```

Returns the item label generator for a series. This method returns the `labelGenerator` if it is set, otherwise it looks up the `labelGeneratorList` to get a generator specific to the series. If the series-specific generator is null, the `baseLabelGenerator` is returned.

To get the `CategoryURLGenerator` for a data item:

```java
public CategoryURLGenerator getItemURLGenerator(int row, int column);
```

Returns the item URL generator for a specific data item. By default, this method just calls the `getSeriesItemURLGenerator()` method.

To get the `CategoryURLGenerator` for a series:

```java
public CategoryURLGenerator getSeriesItemURLGenerator(int series);
```

Returns the item URL generator for a series. This method returns the `itemURLGenerator` if it is set, otherwise it looks up the `itemURLGeneratorList` to get a generator specific to the series. If the series-specific generator is null, the `baseItemURLGenerator` is returned.

To get the row count:

```java
public int getRowCount();
```

Returns the row count.

To get the column count:

```java
public int getColumnCount();
```

Returns the column count.
32.2.5 Notes

If you are implementing your own renderer, you do not have to use this base class, but it does save you some work.

32.3 AreaRenderer

32.3.1 Overview

A category item renderer that represents each item in a CategoryDataset using a polygon that fills the area between the x-axis and the data point—an example is shown in figure 32.1.

![Area Chart Demo](image)

**Figure 32.1: A chart that uses AreaRenderer**

This renderer is designed for use with the CategoryPlot class.

32.3.2 Methods

To control how the end points of the area chart are represented:

```java
public void setEndType(AreaRendererEndType type);
```

Sets the attribute that controls how the end points are drawn on the area chart.

32.3.3 Notes

Some notes:

- the createAreaChart() method in the ChartFactory class will create a default chart that uses this renderer.
- this class extends AbstractCategoryItemRenderer.
32.4 BarRenderer

32.4.1 Overview

This renderer is used in conjunction with a CategoryPlot to create bar charts from data in a CategoryDataset. The renderer will handle plots with a vertical orientation (see figure 32.2) or a horizontal orientation (see figure 32.3).

The renderer will recognise the use of GradientPaint instances for series colors and use a special transformer to apply these to bar regions.

This class implements the CategoryItemRenderer interface, and is an extension of the AbstractCategoryItemRenderer base class.
32.4.2 Constructor

The constructor creates a new renderer with default settings:

```java
public BarRenderer();
```

Creates a new renderer with a default settings. By default, the renderer will draw outlines around the bars, will have an item margin of 20% (this controls the amount of space allocated to the gaps between bars within a single category), and will use a `StandardGradientPaintTransformer` when a series color is an instance of `GradientPaint`.

32.4.3 Controlling the Width of Bars

The renderer automatically calculates the width of the bars to fit the available space for the plot, so you cannot directly control how wide the bars are. However, the bar width is a function of the following attributes that you can control:

- the `lowerMargin`, `upperMargin` and `categoryMargin` attributes, all defined by the `CategoryAxis` (see figure 23.8.1 for more information about the purpose of these attributes);
- the `itemMargin` attribute belonging to the renderer (see below).

The `itemMargin` attribute controls the amount of space between bars within a category:

```java
public double getItemMargin();
```

Returns the item margin as a percentage of the overall length of the category axis (the default is 0.20, or twenty percent). This controls the amount of space that is allocated to the gaps between bars within the same category.

```java
public void setItemMargin(double percent);
```

Sets the item margin and sends a `RendererChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.

The dynamic bar width calculation can result in very wide bars if you have only a few data values in a chart. If you would like to specify a “cap” for the bar width, use the `maxBarWidth` attribute:

```java
public double getMaxBarWidth();
```

Returns the maximum bar width allowed, as a percentage of the length of the category axis. The default is 1.00 (100 percent) which means that the bar widths are never capped.

```java
public void setMaxBarWidth(double percent);
```

Sets the maximum bar width as a percentage of the axis length and sends a `RendererChangeEvent` to all registered listeners. For example, setting this to 0.05 will ensure that the bars never exceed five percent of the length of the axis. This can improve the appearance of charts where there is a possibility that only one or two bars will be displayed.
32.4.4 Bar Outlines

The `drawBarOutline` flag controls whether the bars drawn by the renderer are outlined:

```java
public boolean isDrawBarOutline();
Returns the flag that controls whether an outline is added to each bar drawn by this renderer.
```

```java
public void setDrawBarOutline(boolean draw);
Sets a flag that controls whether or not an outline is drawn around each bar and sends a `RendererChangeEvent` to all registered listeners. The `Paint` and `Stroke` used for the bar outline is specified using methods in the superclass.
```

32.4.5 Gradient Paint Support

To provide better support for the use of `GradientPaint` objects to color the bars drawn by this renderer, you can specify a `transformer` that will dynamically adjust the `GradientPaint` to fit each bar:

```java
public GradientPaintTransformer getGradientPaintTransformer();
Returns the transformer used for `GradientPaint` instances. If this is null, any `GradientPaint` instance will be used in its raw form (i.e. with fixed coordinates), which you typically don’t want.
```

```java
public void setGradientPaintTransformer(GradientPaintTransformer transformer);
Sets the transformer (null is permitted) used to transform `GradientPaint` instances and sends a `RendererChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.
```

The `BarChartDemo1.java` application, included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution, provides an example of the use of this attribute.

32.4.6 Item Labels

This renderer supports the display of item labels. For the most part, these are controlled using methods defined in the super class, but there are some settings that are specific to the bar renderer.

Due to the rectangular nature of the bars, the renderer calculates anchor points that are arranged as shown in figure 32.4. Note that the numbers correspond (roughly) to the position of the hours on a clock face.

When an item label is displayed inside a bar, the renderer will calculate if the bar is large enough to contain the text. If not, the renderer will check to see if a “fallback” label position has been specified. If there is a fallback position, the label is displayed there, and if there is no fallback position the label is not displayed at all. Two fallback positions can be specified, one for positive values and one for negative values (this covers the standard case where positive value labels that don’t fit within a bar should be displayed above the bar, and negative value labels that don’t fit within a bar should be displayed below the bar).
CHAPTER 32. PACKAGE: ORG.JFREE.CHART.RENDERER.CATEGORY

Figure 32.4: Item Label Anchors for Bars

public ItemLabelPosition getPositiveItemLabelPositionFallback();
Returns the fallback position for positive value labels that don’t fit within a bar. This can be null, in which case the label won’t be displayed at all.

public void setPositiveItemLabelPositionFallback(ItemLabelPosition position);
Sets the fallback position for positive item labels (null is permitted) and sends a RendererChangeEvent to all registered listeners. Set the fallback position to null if you prefer labels to be hidden if they don’t fit within the bar.

public ItemLabelPosition getNegativeItemLabelPositionFallback();
Returns the fallback position for negative value labels that don’t fit within a bar. This can be null, in which case the label won’t be displayed at all.

public void setNegativeItemLabelPositionFallback(ItemLabelPosition position);
Sets the fallback position for negative item labels (null is permitted) and sends a RendererChangeEvent to all registered listeners. Set the fallback position to null if you prefer labels to be hidden if they don’t fit within the bar.

32.4.7 Other Methods

This class implements all the methods in the CategoryItemRenderer interface.

public CategoryItemRendererState initialise(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D dataArea, CategoryPlot plot, int rendererIndex, PlotRenderingInfo info);
This method is called by the plot at the start of every chart drawing run
(you shouldn’t need to call this method yourself). It initialises the render-
er and creates a state object that will be passed to each invocation of
the drawItem() method for this drawing run only.

```
public void drawItem(Graphics2D g2, CategoryItemRendererState state,
Rectangle2D dataArea, CategoryPlot plot, CategoryAxis domainAxis,
ValueAxis rangeAxis, CategoryDataset dataset, int row, int column);
```

This method is called (by the plot) once for each item in the dataset. The
renderer state is the same object that was created in the initialise() method.

For very small data values (relative to the axis range), you can have bars with a
length of less than 1 pixel (on-screen)—when the value gets too small, the bar
will disappear. If you want to ensure that a line is always drawn so that the
small bar is visible, you can specify a minimum bar length with this method:

```
public void setMinimumBarLength(double min);
```

Sets the minimum length that will be used for a bar, specified in Java 2D
units. You can set this to 1.0, for example, to ensure that very short bars
do not disappear.

### 32.4.8 Internal Methods

The following methods are used internally by the renderer:

```
protected void calculateBarWidth(CategoryPlot plot, Rectangle2D dataArea,
int rendererIndex, CategoryItemRendererState state)
```

This method is called during the initialisation of each drawing run to cal-
culate the width of each bar. The calculated value is stored in the renderer
state so it doesn’t need to be recalculated for every bar in the chart.

### 32.4.9 Notes

Some points to note:

- the ChartFactory class uses this renderer when it constructs bar charts.
- the BarChartDemo1.java class, included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo
distribution, is one example that uses this renderer.

See Also

StackedBarRenderer, BarRenderer3D, StackedBarRenderer3D.

## 32.5 BarRenderer3D

### 32.5.1 Overview

A renderer that draws items from a CategoryDataset using bars with a 3D
effect. Figure 32.5 shows the renderer being used with a plot that has a vertical
Figure 32.5: An example of the BarRenderer3D class at work

orientation and figure 32.6 shows the renderer being used with a plot that has a horizontal orientation.
This renderer is designed for use with the CategoryPlot class.

32.5.2 Notes
Some points to note:

- this class implements the CategoryItemRenderer interface.
- the BarChart3DDemo1 and BarChart3DDemo2 applications (included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution) provide demonstrations of this renderer in use.

32.6 BoxAndWhiskerRenderer

32.6.1 Overview
A renderer that is used to create a box-and-whisker chart using data from a BoxAndWhiskerCategoryDataset. A sample chart is shown in Figure 32.7

32.6.2 Constructors
To create a new renderer:

```java
public BoxAndWhiskerRenderer();
Creates a new renderer.
```
32.6.3 Notes

Some points to note:

- there is a demo (BoxAndWhiskerDemo.java) included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution.

See Also

XYBoxAndWhiskerRenderer.

32.7 CategoryItemRenderer

32.7.1 Overview

A category item renderer is an object that is assigned to a CategoryPlot and assumes responsibility for drawing the visual representation of individual data items in a dataset. This interface defines the methods that must be provided by all category item renderers—the plot will only use the methods defined in this interface.

A number of different renderers have been developed, allowing different chart types to be generated easily. The following table lists the renderers that have been implemented to date:
32.7.2 Methods

The interface defines an initialisation method:
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public CategoryItemRendererState initialise(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D dataArea, CategoryPlot plot, Integer index, PlotRenderingInfo info);

This method is called exactly once at the start of every chart redraw. The method returns a state object that the plot will pass to the drawItem() method for each data item that the renderer needs to draw. Thus, it gives the renderer a chance to precalculate any information it might require later when rendering individual data items.

The most important method is the one that actually draws a data item:

public void drawItem(...);

Draws one item on a category plot. The CategoryPlot class will iterate through the data items, passing them to the renderer one at a time.

32.7.3 Item Labels

An item label is a short text string that can be displayed near each data item in a chart. Whenever the renderer requires an item label, it obtains a label generator via the following method:

public CategoryLabelGenerator getLabelGenerator(int series, int item);

Returns the label generator for the specified data item. In theory, this method could return a different generator for each item but, in practice, it will often return the same generator for every item (or one generator per series). The method can return null if no generator has been set for the renderer—in this case, no item labels will be displayed.

To set a generator that will be used for all data items in the chart:

public void setLabelGenerator(CategoryLabelGenerator generator);

Sets the label generator that will be used for ALL data items in the chart, and sends a RendererChangeEvent to all registered listeners. Set this to null if you prefer to set the generator on a “per series” basis.

To set a generator for a particular series:

public void setSeriesLabelGenerator(int series, CategoryLabelGenerator generator);

Sets the item label generator for the specified series. If null, the baseItemLabelGenerator will be used.

To make item labels visible for ALL series:

public void setItemLabelsVisible(boolean visible);

Sets the flag that controls whether or not item labels are visible for all series drawn by this renderer. If you prefer to set the visibility on a per series basis, you need to set this flag to null (see the next method).

public void setItemLabelsVisible(Boolean visible);

Sets the flag that controls whether or not item labels are visible for all series drawn by this renderer. Set this to null if you prefer to set the visibility on a per series basis.

To control the visibility of item labels for a particular series:
public void setSeriesItemLabelsVisible(int series, boolean visible);
Sets a flag that controls whether or not item labels are visible for the specified series.

public void setSeriesItemLabelsVisible(int series, Boolean visible);
Sets a flag that controls whether or not item labels are visible for the specified series. If this is set to null, the baseItemLabelsVisible flag determines the visibility.

The position of the item labels is set using the following methods (one applies to positive data items and the other applies to negative data items):

public void setPositiveItemLabelPosition(ItemLabelPosition position);
Sets the position for labels for data items where the y-value is positive.

public void setNegativeItemLabelPosition(ItemLabelPosition position);
Sets the position for labels for data items where the y-value is negative.

32.7.4 Tooltips

A tool tip is a short text string that is displayed temporarily in a GUI while the mouse pointer hovers over a particular item in a chart. Whenever the renderer requires a text string for a tool tip, it calls the following method:

public CategoryToolTipGenerator getToolTipGenerator(int series, int item);
Returns the tool tip generator for the specified data item (possibly null).

You can register a generator with the renderer using:

public void setToolTipGenerator(CategoryToolTipGenerator generator);
Sets the tool tip generator that will be used for ALL data items in the chart, and sends a RendererChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

32.7.5 URL Generation

The ChartEntity objects created by the renderer for each data item can have a URL associated with them. To provide flexibility, URLs are generated using a mechanism that is very similar to the tooltips mechanism.

URLs are only used in HTML image maps at present. If you are not generating HTML image maps, then you should leave the URL generators set to null.

You can associate a CategoryURLGenerator with the renderer using this method:

public void setItemURLGenerator(CategoryURLGenerator generator);
Sets the generator that will be used to generate URLs for items in ALL series.

It is possible to specify a different URL generator for each series by first setting the generator in the previous method to null then using the following method to assign a generator to each series independently:
public void setSeriesItemURLGenerator(int series, CategoryURLGenerator generator);
Sets the generator for the items in a particular series.

In most cases, a single generator for all series will suffice.

32.7.6 Notes
Some points to note:

• classes that implement the CategoryItemRenderer interface are used by the CategoryPlot class. They cannot be used by the XYPlot class (which uses implementations of the XYItemRenderer interface).

See Also
CategoryPlot, AbstractCategoryItemRenderer.

32.8 CategoryItemRendererState
32.8.1 Overview
This class records state information for a CategoryItemRenderer during the process of drawing a chart.

Recall that the plot uses a renderer to draw the individual data items in a chart. In the plot’s render() method, a call is made to the renderer’s initialise() method, which returns a state object. Subsequently, for every call the plot makes to the renderer’s drawItem() method, it passes in the same state object (which can be updated with new state information during the rendering).

This scheme is designed to allow two or more different threads to use a single renderer to draw a chart to different output targets simultaneously.

32.9 CategoryStepRenderer
32.9.1 Overview
A renderer that draws “steps” between each data value in a CategoryPlot.

32.9.2 Constructor
To create a new renderer:

public CategoryStepRenderer();
Creates a new renderer with stagger set to false.

public CategoryStepRenderer(boolean stagger);
Creates a new renderer. If stagger is true, the vertical steps for each series are offset slightly from one another.
Figure 32.9: A chart using CategoryStepRenderer

32.9.3 Methods
To get/set the “stagger” flag:

```java
public boolean getStagger();
```
Returns the flag that controls whether or not the “step” for each series is offset from the other series (to avoid the vertical lines overlapping). In the sample chart (see figure ??) this flag is set to true.

```java
public void setStagger(boolean shouldStagger);
```
Sets the flag that controls whether or not the series are “staggered” and sends a `RendererChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.

32.10 DefaultCategoryItemRenderer
32.10.1 Overview
This class is an alias for the `LineAndShapeRenderer` class.

32.11 GanttRenderer
32.11.1 Overview
A renderer that is used to draw simple Gantt charts—an example is shown in figure 32.10.
The renderer is used with the `CategoryPlot` class and accesses data via the `GanttCategoryDataset` interface.

32.11.2 Methods
The renderer can highlight the “percentage complete” for a task, provided that this information is specified in the dataset. The colors used for this indicator are set with the following methods:
public void setCompletePaint(Paint paint);
Sets the Paint used to draw the portion of the task that is completed and sends a RendererChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

public void setIncompletePaint(Paint paint);
Sets the Paint used to draw the portion of the task that is not yet completed and sends a RendererChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

The width of the “percentage complete” indicator can be controlled by specifying the start and end percentage values relative to the width (not length!) of the task bars:

```java
public void setStartPercent(double percent);
Sets the start position for the indicator as a percentage of the width of the task bar (for example, 0.30 is thirty percent)

public void setEndPercent(double percent);
Sets the end position for the indicator as a percentage of the width of the task bar (for example, 0.70 is seventy percent)
```

As an example, by setting the start and end percentages in the above methods to 0.30 and 0.70 (say), the middle forty percent of the task bar is occupied by the “percentage complete” indicator.

### 32.11.3 Notes

Some points to note:

- the GanttDemo1.java and GanttDemo2.java applications (included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution) provide examples of this renderer being used.
32.12 GroupedStackedBarRenderer

32.12.1 Overview

This renderer is used to draw grouped and stacked bar charts using data from a CategoryDataset (see figure 32.11).

![Stacked Bar Chart Demo 4]

Figure 32.11: A grouped and stacked bar chart

This class extends the StackedBarRenderer class.

32.12.2 Constructor

To create a new renderer:

```java
public GroupedStackedBarRenderer();
```

Creates a new renderer with default settings. By default, all series are mapped to a single group—you can change this using the setSeriesToGroupMap() method.

32.12.3 Mapping Series To Groups

This renderer requires you to specify the mapping between series and groups using the following method:

```java
public void setSeriesToGroupMap(KeyToGroupMap map);
```

Sets the map that controls which series are grouped together.

Refer to the source code for StackedBarChartDemo4 for an example of this.

32.12.4 Other Methods

The following method is called by JFreeChart when determining the axis range that will display ALL the data in the dataset. Due to the stacking performed by this renderer, the range will depend on the way that the series are grouped together:
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32.12.5 Notes

Some points to note:

- there is a demo (StackedBarChartDemo4.java) included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution.

32.13 IntervalBarRenderer

32.13.1 Overview

A renderer that draws bars to represent items from an IntervalCategoryDataset.

![Chart](image)

*Figure 32.12: A chart that uses an IntervalBarRenderer*

32.13.2 Notes

Some points to note:

- the IntervalCategoryToolTipGenerator interface can be used to generate tooltips with this renderer.

See Also

GanttRenderer.
32.14 LayeredBarRenderer

32.14.1 Overview

A renderer that draws layered bars to represent items from a CategoryDataset.

Figure 32.13: A chart that uses a LayeredBarRenderer

32.15 LevelRenderer

32.15.1 Overview

A renderer that draws horizontal lines to represent items from a CategoryDataset. The lines occupy the same width along the axis that a bar drawn by the BarRenderer class would occupy.

Figure 32.14: A chart that uses a LevelRenderer
32.15.2 Notes

The OverlaidBarChartDemo2 application (included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution) provides a demo of this renderer.

32.16 LineAndShapeRenderer

32.16.1 Overview

A renderer that displays data items by drawing a shape at each data point and/or connecting data points with straight lines—see figure 32.15 for an example. The renderer works with a CategoryPlot and obtains data from a CategoryDataset.

Figure 32.15: A chart that uses a LineAndShapeRenderer

32.16.2 Constructors

The default constructor creates a renderer that draws both shapes and lines:

```java
public LineAndShapeRenderer();
```

Creates a new renderer that draws both shapes and lines.

A second constructor allows you to select shapes and/or lines:

```java
public LineAndShapeRenderer(boolean lines, boolean shapes);
```

Creates a new renderer that draws shapes and/or lines.

32.16.3 General Renderer Settings

This renderer can draw lines between data items, according to the setting of the linesVisible flag:
public boolean isLinesVisible();
Returns true if the renderer connects non-null data items with a line, and false otherwise.

public void setLinesVisible(boolean visible);
Sets the flag that controls whether or not lines are drawn between data items, and sends a RendererChangeEvent to all registered listeners. This flag applies to all series, it is not possible to set it on a per series basis.

This renderer can draw shapes at each data point, according to the setting of the shapesVisible flag:

public boolean isShapesVisible();
Returns true if the renderer draws a shape at each non-null data point, and false otherwise.

public void setShapesVisible(boolean visible);
Sets the flag that controls whether or not shapes are drawn at each data point, and sends a RendererChangeEvent to all registered listeners. This flag applies to all series, it is not possible to set it on a per series basis.

Methods that set the shapes displayed by the renderer are inherited from the AbstractRenderer class.

32.16.4 Controlling Shape Outlines

If the renderer is configured to draw shapes, then the shapes can be drawn with or without outlines, according to the setting of the drawOutlines flag:

public boolean getDrawOutlines();
Returns true if the renderer draws outlines around each shape, and false otherwise.

public void setDrawOutlines(boolean flag);
Sets the flag that controls whether or not outlines are drawn around shapes, and sends a RendererChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

The renderer uses one of two possible colors (inherited from AbstractRenderer) for the shape outlines: (a) the outline paint for the current series, or (b) the (regular) paint for the current series. The selection is determined by the useOutlinePaint flag:

public boolean getUseOutlinePaint();
Returns true if the renderer draws shape outlines using the outline paint, and false if the regular series paint is used (the default).

public void setUseOutlinePaint(boolean use);
Sets the flag that controls which paint is used for the shape outlines and sends a RendererChangeEvent to all registered listeners.
### 32.16.5 Controlling Shape Filling

The renderer can fill each shape (with either the regular series paint or the series fill paint) or leave the shapes empty (usually only when shape outlines are drawn). The flags that control this are set using the “three layer, per series” approach common to many other renderer attributes.

```java
public boolean getItemShapeFilled(int series, int item);
```
Returns true if the shape for the specified item should be filled, and false if it should remain unfilled. This method simply calls the `getSeriesShapeFilled(int)` method—override it if you need to control the shape filling on a per item basis.

```java
public boolean getSeriesShapesFilled(int series);
```
Returns true if all shapes for the specified series should be filled, and false if they should remain unfilled.

An override flag can control shape filling for all series:

```java
public Boolean getShapesFilled();
```
Returns `Boolean.TRUE` if all shapes are filled, `Boolean.FALSE` if all shapes are unfilled, and `null` if the override setting does not apply.

```java
public void setShapesFilled(boolean filled);
```
Sets the override flag for filling all shapes, and sends a `RendererChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.

```java
public void setShapesFilled(Boolean filled);
```
Sets the override flag for filling all shapes, and sends a `RendererChangeEvent` to all registered listeners. If you set this to `null`, the override setting does not apply.

```java
public void setSeriesShapesFilled(int series, boolean filled);
```
Sets the flag that controls whether or not the shapes are filled for the specified series.

```java
public void setSeriesShapesFilled(int series, Boolean filled);
```
Sets the flag that controls whether or not the shapes are filled for the specified series (if `null`, the default setting applies).

```java
public boolean getDefaultShapesFilled();
```
Returns the renderer’s default setting for filling shapes. This will be used only when the override setting is `null` and the per-series setting is `null`.

```java
public void setDefaultShapesFilled(boolean flag);
```
Sets the default setting for filling shapes and sends a `RendererChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.

The renderer can use either the regular series paint to fill shapes or the series fill paint, according to the setting of the `useFillPaint` attribute:

```java
public boolean getUseFillPaint();
```
Returns true if the renderer should use the series fill paint to fill shapes, and false if it should use the regular series paint.
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```
public void setUseFillPaint(boolean flag);
Sets the flag that controls whether the series fill paint or the regular series
paint is used to fill shapes.
```

Both the series fill paint and regular series paint settings are inherited from the
AbstractRenderer class.

32.16.6 Rendering Methods

The following methods are used during the chart drawing process, most applications won’t call them directly:

```
public int getPassCount();
Returns 2, to indicate that this renderer requires two passes through the
dataset. Lines are drawn in the first pass, and shapes are drawn in the
second pass.
```

```
public LegendItem getLegendItem(int datasetIndex, int series);
Returns a legend item for the specified series. The legend item will reflect
the line and shape visibility settings for the specified series.
```

```
public void drawItem(Graphics2D g2, CategoryItemRendererState state, Rectangle2D
dataArea, CategoryPlot plot, CategoryAxis domainAxis, ValueAxis rangeAxis,
CategoryDataset dataset, int row, int column, int pass);
Draws a single item from the dataset.
```

32.16.7 Equals, Cloning and Serialization

This renderer overrides the equals() method, and is Cloneable and Serializable

```
public boolean equals(Object obj);
Returns true if this renderer is equal to the specified object, and false
otherwise.
```

```
public Object clone() throws CloneNotSupportedException;
Returns a clone of the renderer.
```

For general issues about these methods, refer to section 31.2.5.

32.17 MinMaxCategoryRenderer

32.17.1 Overview

A renderer that draws minimum and maximum markers.
32.18 StackedAreaRenderer

32.18.1 Overview

A renderer that draws a “stacked” form of area chart from the data in a CategoryDataset. An example is shown in figure 32.16.

![Figure 32.16: A chart that uses a StackedAreaRenderer](image)

32.18.2 Constructors

This renderer has only the default constructor:

```java
public StackedAreaRenderer();
```

Creates a new renderer instance.
32.18.3 Methods

The super class (AreaRenderer) has methods that can be used to customise this renderer. The methods added by this class are intended to be called by other JFreeChart classes, you won’t normally need to call these methods yourself.

```java
public Range findRangeBounds(CategoryDataset dataset);
```
Returns the range of values that this renderer requires to display all the items from the dataset.

```java
public void drawItem(Graphics2D g2, CategoryItemRendererState state, Rectangle2D dataArea, CategoryPlot plot, CategoryAxis domainAxis, ValueAxis rangeAxis, CategoryDataset dataset, int row, int column, int pass);
```
Draws one item from the dataset.

32.18.4 Notes

Some points to note:

- a demo (StackedAreaChartDemo.java) is included in the JFreeChart demo distribution.

32.19 StackedBarRenderer

32.19.1 Overview

A stacked bar renderer draws each item in a CategoryDataset in the form of “stacked” bars. For example:

![Stacked Bar Chart Demo 1](image)

Here is another example, this time with a horizontal orientation:
This renderer is designed for use with the `CategoryPlot` class.

### 32.19.2 Methods

This class implements the methods in the `CategoryItemRenderer` interface.

### 32.20 StackedBarRenderer3D

#### 32.20.1 Overview

A renderer that draws stacked bars with a 3D effect. An example is shown in figure 32.17. This renderer works with a `CategoryPlot` class and uses data from any `CategoryDataset`.

*Figure 32.17: A chart that uses a StackedBarRenderer3D*
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32.20.2 Constructors

This renderer defines two constructors:

```
public StackedBarRenderer3D();
Creates a new renderer. All defaults are set by the super class (BarRenderer3D).
```

```
public StackedBarRenderer3D(double xOffset, double yOffset);
Creates a new renderer with the specified offsets for the 3D effect.
```

32.20.3 Methods

The following methods are called by JFreeChart, you won’t normally need to call them yourself.

```
public int getPassCount();
Returns 2, the number of passes through the dataset required by the renderer. The second pass is used to draw the item labels, if they are visible.
```

```
public Range findRangeBounds(CategoryDataset dataset);
Returns the range of values required by the renderer to display all the items in the dataset. This is used to set the default axis range.
```

```
public void drawItem(Graphics2D g2, CategoryItemRendererState state,
Rectangle2D dataArea, CategoryPlot plot, CategoryAxis domainAxis,
ValueAxis rangeAxis, CategoryDataset data, int row, int column, int pass);
Draws one item from the dataset.
```

32.20.4 Notes

Some points to note:

- when using this renderer, you need to ensure that the plot is using axes that support the 3D effect—see CategoryAxis3D and NumberAxis3D. This is because the size of the data area is slightly reduced to make space for the 3D effect, and the axes need to take this into account;
- a demo (StackedBarRenderer3DDemo1.java) is included in the JFreeChart demo distribution.

See Also

StackedBarRenderer.

32.21 StatisticalBarRenderer

32.21.1 Overview

A renderer that draws bars for each data value and then overlays a standard deviation indicator. An example is shown in figure 32.18. This renderer works with a CategoryPlot and requires a StatisticalCategoryDataset.
32.21.2 Constructors

This renderer has only the default constructor:

```java
public StatisticalBarRenderer();
```

Creates a new renderer instance. The `errorIndicatorPaint` defaults to `Color.gray`. Other defaults are inherited from `BarRenderer`.

32.21.3 Attributes

In addition to the attributes inherited from `BarRenderer`, this class defines an `errorIndicatorPaint` attribute:

```java
public Paint getErrorIndicatorPaint();
```

Returns the paint used to display the error indicator for each bar. If this is `null` then the item outline paint is used instead.

```java
public void setErrorIndicatorPaint(Paint paint);
```

Sets the paint used to display the error indicator for each bar, then sends a `RendererChangeEvent` to registered listeners. You can set this to `null`, in which case the item outline paint will be used for the error indicators instead.

32.21.4 Other Methods

The renderer overrides the `drawItem()` method, which is called by JFreeChart when a chart is being drawn (normally you won’t need to call this method yourself):

```java
public void drawItem(Graphics2D g2, CategoryItemRendererState state,
                     Rectangle2D dataArea, CategoryPlot plot, CategoryAxis domainAxis,
                     ValueAxis rangeAxis, CategoryDataset data, int row, int column, int pass);
```

Draws one item from the dataset.
32.21.5 Equals, Cloning and Serialization

To test the renderer for equality with another object:

public boolean equals(Object obj);
Tests this renderer for equality with an arbitrary object.

This class is Cloneable and Serializable.

32.21.6 Notes

Some points to note:

- a demo (StatisticalBarChartDemo1.java) is included in the JFreeChart demo distribution.

32.22 StatisticalLineAndShapeRenderer

32.22.1 Overview

A renderer that draws lines and/or shapes for each data value and then overlays a standard deviation indicator. An example is shown in figure 32.19. This renderer works with a CategoryPlot and requires a StatisticalCategoryDataset.

Figure 32.19: A chart that uses a StatisticalLineAndShapeRenderer

32.22.2 Constructors

This renderer has two constructors:

public StatisticalLineAndShapeRenderer();
Creates a new renderer instance. By default, both lines and shapes are visible. The errorIndicatorPaint defaults to null, which means the series paint will be used. Other defaults are inherited from LineAndShapeRenderer.
public StatisticalLineAndShapeRenderer(boolean linesVisible,
            boolean shapesVisible);
Creates a new renderer instance with lines and/or shapes visible as re-
quested. The errorIndicatorPaint defaults to null, which means the series
paint will be used. Other defaults are inherited from LineAndShapeRenderer.

32.22.3 Attributes
In addition to the attributes inherited from LineAndShapeRenderer, this class
defines an errorIndicatorPaint attribute:

    public Paint getErrorIndicatorPaint();
    Returns the paint used to display the error indicator for each item. If this
    is null then the item paint is used instead (that is, the error indicator
    will use the same color as the line/shape for the item).

    public void setErrorIndicatorPaint(Paint paint);
    Sets the paint used to display the error indicator for each item, then sends
    a RendererChangeEvent to registered listeners. You can set this to null, in
    which case the item paint will be used for the error indicators instead.

32.22.4 Other Methods
The renderer overrides the drawItem() method, which is called by JFreeChart
when a chart is being drawn (normally you won’t need to call this method
yourself):

    public void drawItem(Graphics2D g2, CategoryItemRendererState state,
                Rectangle2D dataArea, CategoryPlot plot, CategoryAxis domainAxis,
                ValueAxis rangeAxis, CategoryDataset data, int row, int column, int pass);
    Draws one item from the dataset.

32.22.5 Equals, Cloning and Serialization
To test the renderer for equality with another object:

    public boolean equals(Object obj);
    Tests this renderer for equality with an arbitrary object.

This class is Cloneable and Serializable.

32.22.6 Notes
Some points to note:

- a demo (StatisticalLineChartDemo1.java) is included in the JFreeChart
demo distribution.
32.23 WaterfallBarRenderer

32.23.1 Overview

A renderer for drawing “waterfall” charts on a CategoryPlot using data from a CategoryDataset. A waterfall chart highlights the difference between two values and the components that make up that difference. An example is shown in figure 32.20.

![Waterfall Chart Demo](image)

*Figure 32.20: A chart that uses a WaterfallBarRenderer*

32.23.2 Constructors

This renderer has two constructors:

```java
public WaterfallBarRenderer();
```

Creates a new renderer with default colors. The defaults are blue for the first value/bar, yellow for the last value/bar, green for intermediate values that are positive and red for intermediate values that are negative.

```java
public WaterfallBarRenderer(Paint firstBarPaint,
Paint positiveBarPaint, Paint negativeBarPaint, Paint lastBarPaint);
```

Creates a new renderer with the specified colors. An IllegalArgumentException is thrown if any of these is null.

32.23.3 Methods

This renderer defines the following methods to control the color of the bars it draws:

```java
public Paint getFirstBarPaint();
```

Returns the paint used for the first bar drawn—this will never be null.
public void setFirstBarPaint(Paint paint);
Sets the paint used for the first bar, and sends a RendererChangeEvent to all registered listeners. An IllegalArgumentException is thrown if the supplied argument is null.

public Paint getLastBarPaint();
Returns the paint used for the last bar drawn—this will never be null.

public void setLastBarPaint(Paint paint);
Sets the paint used for the last bar drawn by the renderer, and sends a RendererChangeEvent to all registered listeners. An IllegalArgumentException is thrown if the supplied argument is null.

public Paint getPositiveBarPaint();
Returns the paint used for intermediate bars that have a positive value—this will never be null.

public void setPositiveBarPaint(Paint paint);
Sets the paint used for the intermediate bars representing positive values, and sends a RendererChangeEvent to all registered listeners. An IllegalArgumentException is thrown if the supplied argument is null.

public Paint getNegativeBarPaint();
Returns the paint used for intermediate bars that have a negative value—this will never be null.

public void setNegativeBarPaint(Paint paint);
Sets the paint used for the intermediate bars representing negative values, and sends a RendererChangeEvent to all registered listeners. An IllegalArgumentException is thrown if the supplied argument is null.

Further methods for customising the renderer are inherited from the BarRenderer class.

### 32.23.4 Other Methods

The renderer has a couple of other methods that will be called by the CategoryPlot class when it is drawing the chart—you won’t typically call these methods directly.

public Range findRangeBounds(CategoryDataset dataset);
Returns the range of values that this renderer needs to display all the data in the specified dataset.

public void drawItem(Graphics2D g2, CategoryItemRendererState state, Rectangle2D dataArea, CategoryPlot plot, CategoryAxis domainAxis, ValueAxis rangeAxis, CategoryDataset dataset, int row, int column, int pass);
Draws one item from the dataset.

### 32.23.5 Equals, Cloning and Serialization

To test an object for equality with this renderer:
public boolean equals(Object obj);
Tests this renderer for equality with an arbitrary object.

This renderer can be Cloneable and Serializable.

### 32.23.6 Notes

Some points to note:

- a “shortcut” has been taken in the implementation of this renderer: the value for the last bar could be derived from the values of the other bars, but instead the renderer expects the final value to be part of the dataset. This means that you need to ensure that the final value corresponds to the sum of the preceding values (although this is not enforced).

- the `createWaterfallChart()` method in the ChartFactory class can be used to create a “ready made” chart;

- a demo (`WaterfallChartDemo1.java`) is included in the JFreeChart demo distribution.
Chapter 33

Package:
org.jfree.chart.renderer.xy

33.1 Overview

This package contains interfaces and classes that are used to implement render-
ers for the XYPlot class.

Renderers offer a lot of scope for changing the appearance of your charts, ei-
ther by changing the attributes of an existing renderer, or by implementing a
completely new renderer.

33.2 AbstractXYItemRenderer

33.2.1 Overview

A convenient base class for creating new XYItemRenderer implementations.

33.2.2 Constructors

This class provides a default constructor which allocates storage for the label
generator(s), the tool tip generator(s) and the URL generator.

protected AbstractXYItemRenderer();
Creates a new renderer.

33.2.3 Initialisation

Each time a chart is drawn, the plot will initialise the renderer by calling the
following method:

public XYItemRendererState initialise()
Initialises the renderer and returns a state object that the plot will pass
to all subsequent calls to the `drawItem()` method. The state object is discarded once the chart is fully drawn.

### 33.2.4 The Pass Count

The **pass count** refers to the number of times the `XYPlot` scans through the dataset passing individual data items to the renderer for drawing. Most renderers require only a single pass through the dataset, but some will use a second pass to overlay shapes (for example) over previously drawn items.

The plot will call the following method to determine how many passes the renderer requires:

```java
public int getPassCount();
```

Returns `1` to indicate that the renderer requires only a single pass through the dataset.

Renderers that require more than one pass through the dataset should override this method.

### 33.2.5 Domain and Range Markers

A default method is supplied for displaying a **domain marker** as a line on the plot:

```java
public void drawDomainMarker(...);
```

Draws a line perpendicular to the domain axis to represent a `Marker`.

A default method is supplied for displaying a **range marker** as a line on the plot:

```java
public void drawRangeMarker(...);
```

Draws a line perpendicular to the range axis to represent a `Marker`.

Most renderers will use these methods by default, but some may override them.

### 33.2.6 Grid Bands

It is possible to fill the space between alternate grid lines with a different color to create a “band” effect.

### 33.2.7 Methods

To create a legend item for a series (this method is called by the plot):

```java
public LegendItem getLegendItem(int index, int series);
```

Returns a legend item that represents the specified series. The `index` argument tells the renderer which dataset it is rendering (only the plot tracks this)—`0` for the primary dataset, or `n+1` for a secondary dataset (where `n` is the index of the secondary dataset).
33.2.8 Notes

Some points to note:

- this class provides a property change mechanism to support the requirements of the XYItemRenderer interface;

See Also

XYItemRenderer, XYPlot.

33.3 CandlestickRenderer

33.3.1 Overview

A candlestick renderer draws each item from a HighLowDataset as a box with lines extending from the top and bottom. Candlestick charts are typically used to display financial data—the box represents the open and closing prices, while the lines indicate the high and low prices for a trading period (often one day).

![Candlestick Demo](image)

*Figure 33.1: A sample chart using CandlestickRenderer*

This renderer is designed for use with the XYPlot class.

This renderer also has the ability to represent volume information in the background of the chart.

33.3.2 Constructors

To create a new renderer:

```java
public CandlestickRenderer(double candleWidth);
```

Creates a new renderer.
33.3.3 Methods

To set the width of the candles (in points):

```java
public void setCandleWidth(double width);
```
Sets the width of each candle. If the value is negative, then the renderer
will automatically determine a width each time the chart is redrawn.

To set the color used to fill candles when the closing price is higher than the
opening price (the price has moved up):

```java
public void setUpPaint(Paint paint);
```
Sets the fill color for candles where the closing price is higher than the
opening price.

To set the color used to fill candles when the closing price is lower than the
opening price (the price has moved down):

```java
public void setDownPaint(Paint paint);
```
Sets the fill color for candles where the closing price is lower than the
opening price.

To control whether or not volume bars are drawn in the background of the chart:

```java
public void setDrawVolume(boolean flag);
```
Controls whether or not volume bars are drawn in the background of the
chart.

These methods will fire a property change event that will be picked up by the
`XYPlot` class, triggering a chart redraw.

33.3.4 Notes

This renderer requires a `HighLowDataset`.

33.4 ClusteredXYBarRenderer

33.4.1 Overview

An `XY bar renderer` draws items from an `IntervalXYDataset` in the form of bars.
33.4.2 Constructors
The only constructor takes no arguments.

33.4.3 Methods
The `drawItem()` method handles the rendering of a single item for the plot.

33.4.4 Notes
This renderer casts the dataset to `IntervalXYDataset`, so you should ensure that the plot is supplied with the correct type of data. It would probably be a good idea to merge this class with the `XYBarRenderer` class, but this hasn’t been done yet.

33.5 CyclicXYItemRenderer

33.5.1 Overview
A renderer for drawing “cyclic” charts.

33.6 DefaultXYItemRenderer

33.6.1 Overview
This class is an alias for the `XYLineAndShapeRenderer` class.
33.7 HighLow

33.7.1 Overview
Represents one item used by a HighLowRenderer during the rendering process.

33.8 HighLowRenderer

33.8.1 Overview
A high-low renderer draws each item in an XYDataset using lines to mark the “high-low” range for a trading period, plus small marks to indicate the “open” and “close” values.

![HighLowRenderer Diagram](image)

Figure 33.2: A chart that uses a HighLowRenderer

This renderer is designed for use with the XYPlot class. It requires a HighLowDataset.

33.8.2 Constructors
To create a new renderer:
```java
public HighLowRenderer();
```
Creates a new renderer.

33.8.3 Methods
Implements the drawItem() method defined in the XYItemRenderer interface.

33.8.4 Notes
This renderer requires the dataset to be an instance of HighLowDataset.
The `createHighLowChart()` method in the `ChartFactory` class makes use of this renderer.

### 33.9 StackedXYAreaRenderer

#### 33.9.1 Overview

A stacked area renderer that draws items from a `TableXYDataset`. An example is shown in figure 33.3.

![Stacked Area XY Chart Demo](image)

*Figure 33.3: A chart created using `StackedXYAreaRenderer`*

### 33.10 StackedXYBarRenderer

#### 33.10.1 Overview

A renderer for drawing stacked bar charts using data from a `TableXYDataset`—see figure 33.4 for an example.

This class extends `XYBarRenderer`.

#### 33.10.2 Constructors

There are two constructors:

```java
public StackedXYBarRenderer();
Creates a new instance with default settings.
```

```java
public StackedXYBarRenderer(double margin);
Creates a new instance with the specified margin. The margin is a percentage amount to trim off the width of each bar drawn by the renderer—for example, 0.10 is ten percent.
```
33.10.3 Methods

This renderer extends XYBarRenderer. The following methods are overridden:

```java
public Range getRangeExtent(XYDataset dataset);
Calculates the range of values represented by the dataset, taking into
account the fact that the renderer “stacks” values and that the base value
may be non-zero (see the getBase() method in the XYBarRenderer class).
```

```java
public XYItemRendererState initialise(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D dataArea,
XYPlot plot, XYDataset data, PlotRenderingInfo info);
Initialises the renderer. This method is called by the XYPlot class, you
won’t normally need to call it yourself.
```

```java
public void drawItem(Graphics2D g2, XYItemRendererState state, Rectangle2D
dataArea, PlotRenderingInfo info, XYPlot plot, ValueAxis domainAxis, ValueAxis
rangeAxis, XYDataset dataset, int series, int item, CrosshairState crosshairState,
int pass);
Draws one item from the dataset. This method is called by the XYPlot
class, you won’t normally need to call it yourself.
```

33.10.4 Notes

Some points to note:

- this renderer requires a dataset that implements the TableXYDataset inter-
face (which guarantees that all series share the same set of x-values, a
requirement to allow values to be “stacked”).

- a demo (StackedXYBarChartDemo1.java) is included in the JFreeChart Demo
distribution.
33.11 StandardXYItemRenderer

33.11.1 Overview
A standard renderer for the XYPlot class. This renderer represents data by drawing lines between \((x, y)\) data points. There is also a mechanism for drawing shapes or images at each \((x, y)\) data point (with or without the lines).

33.11.2 Constructors
To create a StandardXYItemRenderer:

```
public StandardXYItemRenderer(int type);
```

Creates a new renderer. The `type` argument should be one of: LINES, SHAPES or SHAPES_AND_LINES.

33.11.3 Methods
To control whether or not the renderer draws lines between data points:

```
public void setPlotLines(boolean flag);
```

Sets the flag that controls whether or not lines are plotted between data points. The stroke and paint used for the lines is determined by the plot, per series.

To control whether or not the renderer draws shapes at each data point:

```
public void setPlotShapes(boolean flag);
```

Sets the flag that controls whether or not shapes are plotted at each data point.

For each item, the shape to be plotted is obtained from the `getShape()` method which, unless overridden, delegates to the plot’s `getShape()` method (which will return a different shape for each series).

When the renderer draws each shape, it can draw an outline of the shape, or it can fill the shape with a solid color. This is controlled by a protected method:

```
protected boolean isShapeFilled();
```

Returns a flag that controls whether or not the shape is filled.

By default, this method returns the value from the `getDefaultShapeFilled()` method, but you can override the method in a subclass to customise the behaviour.

33.11.4 Notes
This class implements the XYItemRenderer interface.
The XYPlot class will use an instance of this class as its default renderer.
33.12 WindItemRenderer

33.12.1 Overview
A renderer that `XYPlot` uses to draw wind plots.

![Wind Chart Demo](image)

*Figure 33.5: A sample chart using WindItemRenderer*

33.13 XYAreaRenderer

33.13.1 Overview
A renderer draws each item in an `XYDataset` using a polygon that fills the area between the x-axis and the data point—see figure 33.6 for an example.

![XY Area Chart Demo](image)

*Figure 33.6: A chart using XYAreaRenderer*

This renderer is designed to be used with the `XYPlot` class.
33.13.2 Constructors

The default constructor sets up the renderer to draw area charts:

```java
public XYAreaRenderer();
```

Creates a new renderer.

You can change the appearance of the chart by specifying the type:

```java
public XYAreaRenderer(int type);
```

Creates a new `XYAreaRenderer` using one of the following types: `SHAPES`, `LINES`, `SHAPES_AND_LINES`, `AREA`, `AREA_AND_SHAPES`.

A further constructor allows you to specify the tool tip and URL generators:

```java
public XYAreaRenderer(int type, XYToolTipGenerator labelGenerator,
                      XYURLGenerator urlGenerator);
```

Creates a new renderer with the specified tool tip generator and URL generator.

33.13.3 Methods

A flag controls whether or not outlines are drawn for the area representing each series:

```java
public boolean isOutline();
```

Returns the flag that controls whether or not outlines are drawn.

```java
public void setOutline(boolean show);
```

Sets the flag that controls whether or not outlines are drawn.

Several flags control the rendering process. These flags are initialised in the constructor, and cannot be updated without creating a new renderer:

```java
public boolean getPlotShapes();
```

Returns the flag that controls whether or not shapes are drawn at each data point.

```java
public boolean getPlotLines();
```

Returns the flag that controls whether or not lines are drawn between each data point.

```java
public boolean getPlotArea();
```

Returns a flag that controls whether or not the area is being filled for each series.

To initialise the renderer (this method is called by the plot, you won’t normally need to call it yourself):

```java
public XYItemRendererState initialise(Graphics2D g2,
                                       Rectangle2D dataArea,
                                       XYPlot plot,
                                       XYDataset data,
                                       PlotRenderingInfo info);
```

Initialises the renderer. The plot will call this method at the start of the drawing process, each time a chart is drawn.

```java
public void drawItem(Graphics2D g2,
                     XYItemRendererState state,
                     Rectangle2D dataArea,
                     PlotRenderingInfo info,
                     XYPlot plot,
                     ValueAxis domainAxis,
                     ValueAxis rangeAxis,
                     XYDataset dataset,
                     int series, int item,
                     CrosshairState crosshairState, int pass);
```

Draws a single item (this method is called by the plot).
33.13.4 Notes

Some points to note:

- this class extends AbstractXYItemRenderer;
- instances of this class are cloneable and serializable;
- this class uses code copied from the StandardXYItemRenderer class, and that some additional work is required to eliminate the duplication. One option (still under consideration) for a future version of JFreeChart is to merge the two classes.

See Also

AreaRenderer.

33.14 XYBarRenderer

33.14.1 Overview

This renderer can be used within an XYPlot to draw bar charts with data from an IntervalXYDataset—see figure 33.7 for an example.

![State Executions - USA](http://www.amnestyusa.org/abolish/listbyyear.do)

*Figure 33.7: A chart generated with an XYBarRenderer.*

Related to this class is ClusteredXYBarRenderer.

33.14.2 Constructors

To create a new instance:
public XYBarRenderer();  
Creates a new renderer. The margin defaults to 0.0 (see the next constructor).

public XYBarRenderer(double margin);  
Creates a new renderer with the specified margin (which is expressed as a percentage, for example 0.10 is ten percent).

33.14.3 Methods
To control the “margin” for the renderer:

public double getMargin();  
Returns the margin used by the renderer, as a percentage of the bar width (for example, 0.10 is ten percent).

public void setMargin(double margin);  
Sets the margin for the renderer and sends a RendererChangeEvent to all registered listeners. The margin is specified as a percentage of the bar width (for example, 0.10 is ten percent) and is the amount that is trimmed from the bar width before the bar is displayed.

To control whether or not outlines are drawn for each bar:

public boolean isDrawBarOutline();  
Returns a flag that controls whether or not bar outlines are drawn.

public void setDrawBarOutline(boolean draw);  
Sets a flag that controls whether or not bar outlines are drawn, and sends a RendererChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

To control the way that the length of the bars is determined:

public double getBase();  
Returns the base value for the bars (usually 0.0, but you can set it to any value).

public void setBase(double base);  
Sets the base value for the bars (defaults to 0.0). This setting is ignored if the getUseYInterval() method returns true.

public boolean getUseYInterval();  
Returns a flag that controls how the length of the bars is determined.

public void setUseYInterval(boolean use);  
Sets a flag that controls how the length of the bars is determined. If true, the y-interval from the dataset is used. If false, the y-value from the dataset determines one end of the bar, and the getBase() method determines the other end of the bar.

This renderer supports the use of GradientPaint for any series color by using a transformer:

public GradientPaintTransformer getGradientPaintTransformer();  
Returns the transformer used for GradientPaint instances.
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public void setGradientPaintTransformer(GradientPaintTransformer transformer);
Sets the transformer used for GradientPaint instances.

The following two methods are usually called by the XYPlot, you shouldn’t need to call them directly:

public XYItemRendererState initialise(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D dataArea, XYPlot plot, XYDataset dataset, PlotRenderingInfo info);
Initialises the renderer for drawing a chart.

public void drawItem(Graphics2D g2, XYItemRendererState state, Rectangle2D dataArea, PlotRenderingInfo info, XYPlot plot, ValueAxis domainAxis, ValueAxis rangeAxis, XYDataset dataset, int series, int item, CrosshairState crosshairState, int pass);
Draws one item from the dataset.

To clone the renderer:

public Object clone() throws CloneNotSupportedException;
Returns a clone of the renderer.

33.14.4 Notes
Some points to note:

• this renderer casts the dataset to IntervalXYDataset, so you should ensure that the plot is supplied with the correct type of data.

33.15 XYBoxAndWhiskerRenderer

33.15.1 Overview
A renderer that is used to create a box-and-whisker chart using data from an XYBoxAndWhiskerDataset. A sample chart is shown in Figure 33.8.

33.15.2 Constructors
To create a new renderer:

public XYBoxAndWhiskerRenderer();
Creates a new renderer where the box width is calculated automatically.

public XYBoxAndWhiskerRenderer(double boxWidth);
Creates a new renderer with the specified box width.

33.15.3 Notes
Some points to note:

• for tool tips, you can use the BoxAndWhiskerXYToolTipGenerator class;

• there is a demo (XYBoxAndWhiskerDemo1.java) included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution.
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33.16 XYBubbleRenderer

33.16.1 Overview
An XY bubble renderer displays items from an XYZDataset by drawing a bubble at each \((x, y)\) point.

33.16.2 Notes
Some notes:

- this class implements the XYItemRenderer interface and extends the AbstractXYItemRenderer class.

See Also
BoxAndWhiskerRenderer.
• the BubblePlotDemo application (included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution) provides a demonstration of this renderer.

33.17 XYDifferenceRenderer

33.17.1 Overview

A renderer that highlights the difference between the items in two series by filling in the area between the lines for each series. The fill color alternates between a “positive” color (used when series 1 is greater than series 2) and a “negative” color (used when series 1 is less than series 2). Figure 33.9 shows an example.

![Figure 33.9: A chart generated with an XYDifferenceRenderer.](image)

33.17.2 Usage

This renderer is designed for use with the XYPlot class. It expects an XYDataset that has exactly two series, with both series having the same set of x-values. The renderer does not handle null values.

There are two demos available: DifferenceChartDemo1.java and DifferenceChartDemo2.java.

33.17.3 Constructors

To create a new renderer:

```java
public XYDifferenceRenderer();
```

Creates a new renderer instance that uses Color.green for the positive paint, Color.red for the negative paint, and does not display shapes at each data point.
CHAPTER 33. PACKAGE: ORG.JFREE.CHART.RENDERER.XY

public XYDifferenceRenderer(Paint positivePaint, Paint negativePaint, boolean shapes);

Creates a new renderer instance with the given (non-null) colors. The shapes argument controls whether or not the renderer displays shapes at each data point.

33.17.4 Accessor Methods

The following methods for accessing the attributes defined by this renderer (in addition to those inherited from AbstractXYItemRenderer):

public Paint getPositivePaint();
Returns the paint used to fill the area between series 1 and series 2 when the difference is positive (that is, the y-value in series 1 is greater than the corresponding y-value in series 2).

public void setPositivePaint(Paint paint);
Sets the paint used to fill the area between series 1 and series 2 when the difference is positive, and sends a RendererChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

public Paint getNegativePaint();
Returns the paint used to fill the area between series 1 and series 2 when the difference is negative (that is, the y-value in series 1 is less than the corresponding y-value in series 2).

public void setNegativePaint(Paint paint);
Sets the paint used to fill the area between series 1 and series 2 when the difference is negative, and sends a RendererChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

public boolean getShapesVisible();
Returns the flag that controls whether or not the renderer displays shapes at each data point.

public void setShapesVisible(boolean flag);
Sets the flag that controls whether or not the renderer displays shapes at each data point, and sends a RendererChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

public int getPassCount();
Returns 2, the number of passes required by this renderer to draw the data items. In the first pass, the “difference” area between the two series is filled with the specified colors. In the second pass, the series lines and item shapes are drawn.

As mentioned, the methods that set an attribute will send a RendererChangeEvent to all registered listeners. This will usually trigger a chain of events that will lead to the chart itself being repainted, if necessary.

33.17.5 Rendering Methods

The following methods are called by the XYPPlot, you shouldn’t need to call them directly:
CHAPTER 33. PACKAGE: ORG.JFREE.CHART.RENDERER.XY

public XYItemRendererState initialise(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D dataArea, XYPlot plot, XYDataset data, PlotRenderingInfo info);
Initialises the renderer.

public void drawItem(Graphics2D g2, XYItemRendererState state, Rectangle2D dataArea, PlotRenderingInfo info, XYPlot plot, ValueAxis domainAxis, ValueAxis rangeAxis, XYDataset dataset, int series, int item, CrosshairState crosshairState, int pass);
Draws an item—this method will be called for each item in the dataset.

33.17.6 Equals, Cloning and Serialization
This renderer overrides the equals() method:

public boolean equals(Object obj);
Tests the renderer for equality with obj (which may be null).

This renderer can be cloned:

public Object clone() throws CloneNotSupportedException;
Returns a clone of the renderer. In typical usage, the specified exception will not be thrown, however it is possible to trigger the exception if some attribute of the renderer is not cloneable.

This renderer is serializable.

33.18 XYDotRenderer

33.18.1 Overview
A renderer that can be used by an XYPlot to display items from an XYDataset. The renderer draws a pixel-sized dot at each (x, y) point—see figure 33.10 for an example.

This class implements the XYItemRenderer interface.

33.18.2 Constructor
The default constructor is the only constructor available:

public XYDotRenderer();
Creates a new renderer.

33.18.3 Methods
This class implements the drawItem() method defined in the XYItemRenderer interface. This method is usually called by the plot, you don’t need to call it yourself. Many other methods are inherited from the AbstractXYItemRenderer base class.
33.18.4 Notes

Some points to note:

- this class extends the `AbstractXYItemRenderer` class;
- tooltips, item labels and URLs are NOT generated by this renderer (these features may be added in a future release);
- this class implements the `PublicCloneable` interface;
- instances of this class are `Serializable`;
- a demo application (`ScatterPlotDemo4.java`) is included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution.

33.19 XYItemRenderer

33.19.1 Overview

An `XY item renderer` is a plug-in class that works with an `XYPlot` and assumes responsibility for drawing individual data items in a chart. This interface defines the methods that every renderer must support.

A range of different renderers are supplied in the JFreeChart distribution. Figure 33.11 shows the class hierarchy.

As well as drawing the visual representation of a data item, the renderer is also responsible for generating tooltips (for charts displayed in a `ChartPanel`) and URL references for charts displayed in an HTML image map.

A summary of the available renderers is given in Table 33.1.
Figure 33.11: Renderer hierarchy

33.19.2 Core Methods

The initialise() method is called once at the beginning of the chart drawing process, and gives the renderer a chance to initialise itself:

```java
public void initialise(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D dataArea, XYPlot plot, XYDataset data, ChartRenderingInfo info);
```
Initialises the renderer. If possible, a renderer will pre-calculate any values that help to improve the performance of the drawItem() method.

The drawItem() method is responsible for drawing some representation of a particular data item within a plot:

```java
public void drawItem(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D dataArea, ChartRenderingInfo info, XYPlot plot, ValueAxis domainAxis, ValueAxis rangeAxis, XYDataset data, int series, int item, CrosshairInfo info);
```
Draws a single data item on behalf of XYPlot.

You can set your own tooltip generator and URL generator for the renderer.
### 33.19.3 Annotations

You can assign one or more `XYAnnotation` instances to a renderer. These annotations will be drawn relative to the axes that the renderer is mapped to. For example, see `AnnotationDemo2.java` in the JFreeChart demos.

```java
public void addAnnotation(XYAnnotation annotation);
Adds the annotation to the foreground layer for this renderer.

public void addAnnotation(XYAnnotation annotation, Layer layer);
Adds the annotation to the specified layer for this renderer.

public boolean removeAnnotation(XYAnnotation annotation);
Removes an annotation from the renderer.

public void removeAnnotations();
Removes all annotations from the renderer.

public void drawAnnotations(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D dataArea,
ValueAxis domainAxis, ValueAxis rangeAxis, Layer layer,
PlotRenderingInfo info);
Draws the annotations in the specified layer.
```

Note that you can also add annotations directly to an `XYPlot`, in which case they are drawn relative to the plot’s primary axes.

### 33.19.4 Notes

Some renderers require a dataset that is a specific extension of `XYDataset`. For example, the `HighLowRenderer` requires a `HighLowDataset`.

See Also

- `AbstractXYItemRenderer`, `XYPlot`.

### 33.20 XYItemRendererState

#### 33.20.1 Overview

To be documented.
33.21  XYLineAndShapeRenderer

33.21.1  Overview

A renderer that displays items from an XYDataset by drawing a line between each \((x, y)\) point and overlaying a shape at each \((x, y)\) point. One of the key features of this renderer is that it allows you to control on a per series basis whether:

- lines are drawn between the data points;
- shapes are drawn at each data point;
- shapes are filled or not filled;

This class implements the XYItemRenderer interface, so it can be used with the XYSPlot class. It extends the AbstractXYItemRenderer base class.

33.21.2  Usage

Often this renderer is used as a replacement for the default renderer in a time series chart. In the following code, a new renderer is created and used to replace an existing renderer:

```java
XYPlot plot = (XYPlot) chart.getPlot();
XYLineAndShapeRenderer renderer = new XYLineAndShapeRenderer();
renderer.setSeriesLinesVisible(0, true);
renderer.setSeriesShapesVisible(0, false);
renderer.setSeriesLinesVisible(1, false);
renderer.setSeriesShapesVisible(1, true);
plot.setRenderer(renderer);
```

Flags have been set so that items in the first series are connected with lines, while items in the second series are displayed as individual shapes.

33.21.3  Constructor

There is a single constructor for this class:

```java
public XYLineAndShapeRenderer();
```

Creates a new renderer. By default, the renderer will draw lines and filled shapes for all series in the dataset.

33.21.4  Methods

The renderer makes two passes through the dataset, drawing the lines in the first pass, and then drawing the shapes in the second pass. The number of passes is returned by the following method:

```java
public int getPassCount();
```

Returns 2.
To determine whether or not a line is drawn for an item (connecting the current item with the previous item):

```java
public boolean getItemLineVisible(int series, int item);
```

Returns a flag that controls whether or not a line is drawn between the current and previous items.

To determine whether or not lines are drawn for the items in ALL series:

```java
public Boolean getLinesVisible();
```

Returns the flag that controls whether lines are drawn for the items in ALL series. This flag overrides all other settings, unless it is null.

```java
public void setLinesVisible(Boolean visible)
```

Sets the flag that controls whether or not lines are drawn for the items in ALL series. You can set this flag to null if you prefer to use the “per series” flags.

```java
public void setLinesVisible(boolean visible)
```

Sets the flag that controls whether or not lines are drawn for the items in ALL series.

To determine whether or not lines are drawn for the items in one series (this requires the flag above to be set to null):

```java
public boolean getSeriesLinesVisible(int series);
```

Returns a flag that controls whether or not lines are drawn for the items in the specified series.

```java
public void setSeriesLinesVisible(int series, Boolean flag);
```

Sets a flag that controls whether or not lines are drawn for the items in the specified series. If this is set to null, then the default value will apply.

```java
public void setSeriesLinesVisible(int series, boolean visible);
```

Sets a flag that controls whether or not lines are drawn for the items in the specified series.

The flags are stored as Boolean objects—if the flag is null for a series, then the default value is returned. You can set the default value using:

```java
public void setDefaultLinesVisible(boolean flag);
```

Sets the default flag that controls whether or not the renderer draws lines between the $(x, y)$ items in a series.

It is recommended that you set the default value as required first, and then override the setting on a per series basis. If you have set the flag for a series, but later want to restore the default value, note that there is a version of the `setSeriesLinesVisible()` method that accepts a Boolean flag which you can set to null.

The settings that control whether or not shapes are drawn and filled follow a very similar pattern. There are default values that can be overridden on a per series basis.
33.21.5 Notes

Some points to note:

- the renderer makes two passes through the data. In the first pass, the lines connecting the \((x, y)\) data points are drawn. In the second pass, the shapes at each data point are drawn. In this way, the lines appear to be “under” the shapes, which makes for a better presentation;

- there is some overlap between this class and the \texttt{StandardXYItemRenderer} class;

- there is a demo (\texttt{XYLineAndShapeRendererDemo1.java}) included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution.

33.22 \texttt{XYStepRenderer}

33.22.1 Overview

An \textit{XY step renderer} draws items from an \texttt{XYDataset} using “stepped” lines to connect each \((x, y)\) point. This renderer is designed for use with the \texttt{XYPlot}

![Figure 33.12: A sample chart using \texttt{XYStepRenderer}](image)

33.22.2 Usage

A demo (\texttt{XYStepChartDemo1.java}) is included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution.
33.23 XYStepAreaRenderer

33.23.1 Overview

To be documented.

33.24 YIntervalRenderer

33.24.1 Overview

An XYItemRenderer that draws lines between the starting and ending y values from an IntervalXYDataset.

![Y Interval Chart Demo](image)

*Figure 33.13: A sample chart using YIntervalRenderer*

This renderer is designed for use with the XYPlot class.

33.24.2 Notes

The YIntervalChartDemo class in the org.jfree.chart.demo package provides an example of this renderer in use.
Chapter 34

Package:
org.jfree.chart.servlet

34.1 Overview
This package contains servlet utility classes developed for JFreeChart by Richard Atkinson. An excellent demo for these classes can be found at:

http://homepage.ntlworld.com/richard_c_atkinson/jfreechart

34.2 ChartDeleter
34.2.1 Overview
A utility class that maintains a list of temporary files (chart images created by the ServletUtilities class) and deletes them at the expiry of an HttpSession.

34.3 DisplayChart
34.3.1 Overview
A servlet that displays a chart image from the temporary directory.

34.4 ServletUtilities
34.4.1 Overview
A utility class for performing operations in a servlet environment.
34.4.2 Methods

To save a chart in the temporary directory:

```java
public static String saveChartAsPNG(JFreeChart chart, int width, int height,
        ChartRenderingInfo info, HttpSession session);
```

Saves a chart to a PNG image file in the temporary directory. The file is registered with a `ChartDeleter` instance that is linked to the specified session—this means the image file will be deleted when the session expires. Note that the temporary file name prefix can be set using the `setTempFilePrefix()` method.
Chapter 35

Package:
org.jfree.chart.title

35.1 Overview

This package contains classes that are used as chart titles and/or subtitles. The JFreeChart class maintains one chart title (an instance of TextTitle) plus a list of subtitles (which can be any subclass of Title).

When a chart is drawn, the title and/or subtitles will “grab” a rectangular section of the chart area in which to draw themselves. This reduces the amount of space for plotting data, so although there is no limit to the number of subtitles you can add to a chart, for practical reasons you need to keep the number reasonably low.

35.2 Events

When you add a Title to a JFreeChart instance, the chart registers itself as a TitleChangeListener. Any subsequent changes to the title will result in a TitleChangeEvent being sent to the chart. The chart then passes the event on to all its registered ChartChangeListeners. If the chart is displayed in a ChartPanel, the panel will receive a ChartChangeEvent and respond by repainting the chart.

35.3 CompositeTitle

35.3.1 Overview

A chart title that contains other chart titles in some arrangement. This class provides some flexibility for displaying chart titles side-by-side or in other layouts.
35.3.2 Usage

In DualAxisDemo1.java, the following code is used to add two legends, one on the left of the chart and the other on the right of the chart:

```java
LegendTitle legend1 = new LegendTitle(plot.getRenderer(0));
legend1.setMargin(new RectangleInsets(2, 2, 2, 2));
legend1.setBorder(new BlockBorder());

LegendTitle legend2 = new LegendTitle(plot.getRenderer(1));
legend2.setMargin(new RectangleInsets(2, 2, 2, 2));
legend2.setBorder(new BlockBorder());

BlockContainer container = new BlockContainer(new BorderArrangement());
container.add(legend1, RectangleEdge.LEFT);
container.add(legend2, RectangleEdge.RIGHT);
container.add(new EmptyBlock(2000, 0));
CompositeTitle legends = new CompositeTitle(container);
legends.setPosition(RectangleEdge.BOTTOM);
chart.addSubtitle(legends);
```

35.3.3 Constructors

To create a new instance:

```java
public CompositeTitle();
Creates a new (empty) title.

public CompositeTitle(BlockContainer container);
Creates a new title based on the specified container (which may be pre-
populated with the titles contained by this instance).
```

35.3.4 Methods

The following methods allow you to access the container used to hold the titles for this composite title:

```java
public BlockContainer getContainer();
Returns the container that holds the titles within this composite title. 
You can use this to add additional titles.

public void setTitleContainer(BlockContainer container);
Sets the container for this composite title, replacing any existing container.
```

35.3.5 Layout and Drawing Methods

The JFreeChart class will call the following methods to layout and draw the titles, you won’t normally need to call these methods yourself:

```java
public Size2D arrange(Graphics2D g2, RectangleConstraint constraint);
Arranges the contents of the title within the given constraint, and returns 
the size of the title after the arrangement is done.

public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D area);
Draws the title within the given area.
```
public Object draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D area, Object params);
Draws the title within the given area. The parameters are ignored by this method, and the returned value is always null (this may change in the future).

35.3.6 Equality, Cloning and Serialization
This class overrides equals():

public boolean equals(Object obj)
Tests this title for equality with an arbitrary object. This method returns true if and only if:
• obj is an instance of CompositeTitle;
• the container in obj is equal to the container for this composite title.

This class is cloneable and serializable.

35.4 DateTitle
35.4.1 Overview
A chart title that displays the current date (extends TextTitle). This class would normally be used to add the date to a chart as a subtitle.

35.4.2 Constructor
To create a new date title for the default locale:

public DateTitle(int style);
Creates a new date title with the specified style (defined by the DateFormat class). The title position is, by default, the lower right corner of the chart.

35.4.3 Methods
To set the date format:

public void setDateFormat(int style, Locale locale);
Sets the date format to the given style and locale (the style is defined by constants in the DateFormat class).

Other methods are inherited from the TextTitle class.

35.5 ImageTitle
35.5.1 Overview
A chart title that displays an image (extends Title).
### 35.5.2 Constructors

To create an image title:

```java
public ImageTitle(Image image);
```

Creates an image title. By default, the title is positioned at the top of the chart, and the image is centered horizontally within the available space.

#### Methods

To change the image displayed by the image title:

```java
public void setImage(Image image);
```

Sets the image for the title and sends a `TitleChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.

Other methods are inherited from the `Title` class.

### 35.6 LegendTitle

#### 35.6.1 Overview

A legend displays labels for the series in a chart, usually along with a small graphic item that identifies the series (by color and/or style).

#### 35.6.2 Constructors

```java
public LegendTitle(LegendItemSource source);
```

Creates a new legend that uses the specified `source` for legend items.

```java
public LegendTitle(LegendItemSource source, Arrangement hLayout, Arrangement vLayout);
```

Creates a new legend that uses the specified `source` for legend items. The `hLayout` is used for layout when the legend is at the top or bottom of the chart, and the `vLayout` is used when the legend is at the left or right of the chart.

#### 35.6.3 Legend Item Sources

The legend uses one or more sources for its legend items. A source is any class that implements the `LegendItemSource` interface—this includes all plots and renderers in JFreeChart. The legend items are fetched each time the chart is drawn (or redrawn), which allows for the fact that a dataset change may alter the items that should be displayed in the legend.

```java
public LegendItemSource[] getSources();
```

Returns an array of the sources for the legend. The array may be empty, but is never `null`.

```java
public void setSources(LegendItemSource[] sources);
```

Sets the sources for the legend. A `null` argument will cause an exception.
35.6.4 Legend Appearance and Layout

public Paint getBackgroundPaint();
Returns the background paint for the legend, which may be null.

public void setBackgroundPaint(Paint paint);
Sets the background paint for the legend, and sends a TitleChangeEvent
to all registered listeners. If this is null, the legend will be transparent.

35.6.5 Legend Item Appearance and Layout

The legend will typically contain one legend item for each series displayed in a
chart. The item has a small graphic that identifies the series in the chart, and
a label that corresponds to the series name. A number of methods are provided
to customise the appearance of these legend items.

To modify the font used to display the legend item labels:

public Font getItemFont();
Returns the font for the legend item labels. This is never null.

public void setItemFont(Font font);
Sets the font for the legend item labels and sends a TitleChangeEvent to
all registered listeners. A null argument will cause an exception.

public RectangleInsets getItemLabelPadding();
Returns the padding for the item labels.

public void setItemLabelPadding(RectangleInsets padding);

public RectangleEdge getLegendItemGraphicEdge();

public void setLegendItemGraphicEdge(RectangleEdge edge);

public RectangleAnchor getLegendItemGraphicAnchor();

public void setLegendItemGraphicAnchor(RectangleAnchor anchor);

public RectangleAnchor getLegendItemGraphicLocation();

public void setLegendItemGraphicLocation(RectangleAnchor anchor);

public RectangleInsets getLegendItemGraphicPadding();

public void setLegendItemGraphicPadding(RectangleInsets padding);
35.6.6 Methods

protected void fetchLegendItems();

public BlockContainer getItemContainer();

protected Block createLegendItemBlock(LegendItem item);

public Size2D arrange(Graphics2D g2, RectangleConstraint constraint);

public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D area);

public Object draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D area, Object params);

public void setWrapper(BlockContainer wrapper);

35.6.7 Equals, Cloning and Serialization

public boolean equals(Object obj);

35.7 TextTitle

35.7.1 Overview

A chart title that displays a text string (extends Title).

35.7.2 Constructors

To create a text title for a chart:

public TextTitle(String text);

Creates a chart title using the specified text. By default, the title will be
positioned at the top of the chart, centered horizontally. The font defaults
to SansSerif, 12pt bold and the color defaults to black.

There are other constructors that provide more control over the attributes of
the TextTitle.

35.7.3 Methods

To set the title string:

public void setText(String text);

Sets the text for the title and sends a TitleChangeEvent to all registered
listeners.
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To set the font for the title:

```java
public void setFont(Font font);
Sets the font for the title and sends a TitleChangeEvent to all registered listeners.
```

To set the color of the title:

```java
public void setPaint(Paint paint);
Sets the paint used to display the title text and sends a TitleChangeEvent to all registered listeners.
```

The following method is called by the JFreeChart class to draw the chart title:

```java
public void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D area);
Draws the title onto a graphics device, to occupy the specified area.
```

There are additional methods inherited from the Title class.

35.7.4 Notes

The title string can contain any characters from the Unicode character set. However, you need to ensure that the Font that you use to display the title actually supports the characters you want to display. Most fonts do not support the full range of Unicode characters, but this website has some information about fonts that you might be able to use:

http://www.ccss.de/slovo/unifonts.htm

35.8 Title

35.8.1 Overview

The base class for all chart titles. Several concrete sub-classes have been implemented, including: TextTitle, DateTitle, LegendTitle and ImageTitle. All titles inherit margin, border and padding attributes from the AbstractBlock class.

35.8.2 Constructors

This is an abstract class. The following constructors are available for subclasses to use:

```java
protected Title();
Creates a title with default attributes.

protected Title(RectangleEdge position, HorizontalAlignment horizontalAlignment, VerticalAlignment verticalAlignment);
Creates a title at the specified position using the given alignments.

protected Title(RectangleEdge position, HorizontalAlignment horizontalAlignment, VerticalAlignment verticalAlignment, RectangleInsets padding);
Creates a new Title with the specified position, alignment and padding.
All arguments must be non-null.
```
35.8.3 Methods

To control the position of the title:

```java
class RectangleEdge {
    public RectangleEdge getPosition();
    Returns the position of the title (never null).
    public void setPosition(RectangleEdge position);
    Sets the position for the title (null not permitted). Following the change,
    a TitleChangeEvent is sent to all registered listeners (including, by default,
    the JFreeChart object that the title belongs to).
}
```

Within the rectangular area allocated for the title, you can specify the horizontal
alignment:

```java
class HorizontalAlignment {
    public void setHorizontalAlignment(HorizontalAlignment alignment);
    Sets the horizontal alignment for the title (null not permitted). Following
    the change, a TitleChangeEvent is sent to all registered listeners.
    public void setVerticalAlignment(HorizontalAlignment alignment);
    Sets the vertical alignment for the title (null not permitted). Following
    the change, a TitleChangeEvent is sent to all registered listeners.
}
```

35.8.4 Drawing Titles

Subclasses should implement the following method to draw themselves within
the specified area:

```java
class Title {
    public abstract void draw(Graphics2D g2, Rectangle2D area);
    Draws the title. Subclasses must implement this method.
}
```

35.8.5 Event Notification

Most changes to a title will generate a TitleChangeEvent which will be sent to
all registered listeners. By default, the chart that a title belongs to will be set
up to receive these change events and typically you won’t need to register any
other listeners. However, this can be done with the following methods:

```java
class Title {
    public void addChangeListener(TitleChangeListener listener);
    Registers a listener to receive change events generated by the title.
    public void removeChangeListener(TitleChangeListener listener);
    Deregisters a listener so that it no longer receives change events generated
    by the title.
    protected void notifyListeners(TitleChangeEvent event);
    Sends the method to all registered listeners.
}
```

There is a flag that can be used to temporarily disable change events generated
by the title:
public boolean getNotify();
Returns the flag that indicates whether or not listeners should be notified when any title attribute is changed.

public void setNotify(boolean flag);
Sets the flag that indicates whether or not listeners should be notified when any title attribute is changed. When this flag is set to true, a change event is generated immediately.

35.8.6 Equals, Cloning and Serialization

To test a title for equality with an arbitrary object:

    public boolean equals(Object obj);
Returns true if this title is equal to the specified object.

All titles should be Cloneable and Serializable, otherwise charts using titles will fail to clone and serialize.

    public Object clone() throws CloneNotSupportedException;
Returns a clone of the title.

35.8.7 Notes

Some points to note:

- the original version of this class was written by David Berry. I’ve since made a few changes to the original version, but the idea for allowing a chart to have multiple titles came from David.

- the JFreeChart class implements the TitleChangeListener interface, and receives notification whenever a chart title is changed (this, in turn, triggers a ChartChangeEvent which usually results in the chart being redrawn).

- this class implements Cloneable, which is useful when editing title properties because you can edit a copy of the original, and then either apply the changes or cancel the changes.
Chapter 36

Package: org.jfree.chart.ui

36.1 Introduction

This package contains user interface classes that can be used to modify chart properties. These classes are optional—they are used in the demonstration application, but you do not need to include this package in your own projects if you do not want to.

36.2 AxisPropertyEditPanel

36.2.1 Overview

A panel for editing the properties of an axis.

The code for this panel is out of date. Many features are missing, and some of the existing features may not work. It is planned to rewrite the property editors before JFreeChart 1.0.0 is released.

36.3 ChartPropertyEditPanel

36.3.1 Overview

A panel that displays all the properties of a chart, and allows the user to edit the properties. The panel uses a JTabbedPane to display four sub-panels:

- a TitlePropertyEditPanel;
- a LegendPropertyEditPanel;
- a PlotPropertyEditPanel;
- a panel containing “other” properties (such as the anti-alias setting and the background paint for the chart).
36.4 ColorBarPropertyEditPanel

36.4.1 Overview

A panel for editing the properties of a ColorBar.

36.5 ColorPalette

36.5.1 Overview

The abstract base class for the color palettes used by the ContourPlot class.

36.6 GreyPalette

36.6.1 Overview

A grey palette (extends ColorPalette).
36.7 LegendPropertyEditPanel

36.7.1 Overview

A panel for displaying and editing the properties of a chart legend.

![LegendPropertyEditPanel]

*Figure 36.1: The legend property editor*

The code for this panel is out of date. Many features are missing, and some of the existing features may not work. It is planned to rewrite the property editors before JFreeChart 1.0.0 is released.

36.8 NumberAxisPropertyEditPanel

36.8.1 Overview

A panel for displaying and editing the properties of a NumberAxis.

36.9 PaletteChooserPanel

36.9.1 Overview

A panel for selecting a color palette.
36.10 PaletteSample

36.10.1 Overview
To be documented.

36.11 PlotPropertyEditPanel

36.11.1 Overview
A panel for displaying and editing the properties of a plot.

![Figure 36.2: The plot property editor](image)

The code for this panel is out of date. Many features are missing, and some of the existing features may not work. It is planned to rewrite the property editors before JFreeChart 1.0.0 is released.

36.12 RainbowPalette

36.12.1 Overview
A rainbow palette (extends ColorPalette).
36.13 TitlePropertyEditPanel

36.13.1 Overview

A panel for displaying and editing the properties of a chart title. The code for this panel is out of date. Many features are missing, and some of the existing features may not work. It is planned to rewrite the property editors before JFreeChart 1.0.0 is released.
37.1 Overview

This package contains support for URL generation for HTML image maps. URLs are generated (if they are required) at the point that a renderer draws the visual representation of a data item. The renderer queries a URL generator via one of the following interfaces:

- CategoryURLGenerator;
- PieURLGenerator;
- XYURLGenerator;
- XYZURLGenerator;

JFreeChart provides standard implementations for each of these interfaces. In addition, you can easily write your own implementation and take full control of the URLs that are generated within your image map.

37.2 CategoryURLGenerator

37.2.1 Overview

A category URL generator is used to generate a URL for each data item in a CategoryPlot. The generator is associated with the plot’s renderer (an instance of CategoryItemRenderer) and the URLs are used when you create an HTML image map for a chart image.

37.2.2 Methods

This method returns a URL for a specific data item:
public String generateURL(CategoryDataset data, int series, int category);
Returns a URL for the specified data item. The series is the row index, and the category is the column index for the dataset.

### 37.2.3 Notes

Some points to note:

- the `StandardCategoryURLGenerator` class is the only implementation of this interface provided in the JFreeChart class library, but you can add your own implementation(s);
- the `ChartUtilities` class contains code for writing HTML image maps.

### 37.3 CustomPieURLGenerator

#### 37.3.1 Overview

To be documented.

### 37.4 CustomXYURLGenerator

#### 37.4.1 Overview

A URL generator that uses custom strings as the URL for each item in an `XYDataset`. This class implements the `XYURLGenerator` interface.

### 37.5 PieURLGenerator

#### 37.5.1 Overview

A pie URL generator is used by a `PiePlot` to generate URLs for use in HTML image maps.

#### 37.5.2 Methods

This method returns a URL for a specific data item:

```java
public String generateURL(PieDataset dataset, Comparable key, int pieIndex);
```

Returns a URL for the specified data item. The key is the key for the current section within the dataset, and the pieIndex is used when multiple pie plots are included within one chart.
37.5.3 Notes

Some points to note:

- the `StandardPieURLGenerator` class is the only implementation of this interface provided in the JFreeChart class library.
- the `ChartUtilities` class contains methods for writing HTML image maps.

37.6 StandardCategoryURLGenerator

37.6.1 Overview

A class that generates a URL for a data item in a `CategoryPlot`. By default, this generator will create URLs in the format:

```
index.html?series=<serieskey>&category=<categorykey>
```

This class implements the `CategoryURLGenerator` interface.

37.6.2 Usage

If you create a chart using the `ChartFactory` class, you can ask for a default URL generator to be installed in the renderer just by setting the `urls` flag (a parameter for most chart creation methods) to `true`.

Alternatively, you can create a new generator and register it with the renderer (replacing the existing generator, if there is one) as follows:

```java
CategoryPlot plot = (CategoryPlot) chart.getPlot();
CategoryItemRenderer renderer = plot.getRenderer();
CategoryURLGenerator generator = new StandardCategoryURLGenerator("index.html", "series", "category");
renderer.setItemURLGenerator(generator);
```

Set the URL generator to `null` if you do not require URLs to be generated.

37.6.3 Constructors

To create a new generator:

```java
public StandardCategoryURLGenerator(String prefix,
String seriesParameterName, String categoryParameterName);
```

Creates a new generator with the specified attributes.

37.6.4 Methods

The following method is called by the renderer to generate the URL for a single data item in a chart:

```java
public String generateURL(CategoryDataset data, int series, int category)
```

Returns a string that will be used as the URL for the specified data item.
37.6.5 Notes

Some points to note:

- this class is the only implementation of the `CategoryURLGenerator` interface that is provided by JFreeChart, but you can easily write your own implementation.

37.7 StandardPieURLGenerator

37.7.1 Overview

A default URL generator for use when creating HTML image maps for pie charts. This class implements the `PieURLGenerator` interface.

37.7.2 Constructor

To create a new generator:

```java
public StandardPieURLGenerator(String prefix, String categoryParameterName);
```

Creates a new generator.

37.8 StandardXYURLGenerator

37.8.1 Overview

A default URL generator for creating HTML image maps. This class implements the `XYURLGenerator` interface.

37.9 StandardXYZURLGenerator

37.9.1 Overview

A URL generator that creates URLs for the items in an `XYZDataset`.

37.10 TimeSeriesURLGenerator

37.10.1 Overview

A URL generator that creates URLs for the items in an `XYDataset`. The x-values from the dataset are evaluated as “milliseconds since midnight 1-Jan-1970” (as for `java.util.Date`) and converted to date format.
37.11 XYURLGenerator

37.11.1 Overview

An *XY URL generator* is used by a *XYItemRenderer* to generate URLs for use in HTML image maps.

37.11.2 Methods

This method returns a URL for a specific data item:

```java
public String generateURL(XYDataset data, int series, int item);
```

Returns a URL for the specified data item.

37.11.3 Notes

Some points to note:

- the *StandardXYURLGenerator* class is the only implementation of this interface provided in the JFreeChart class library.
- the *ChartUtilities* class contains methods for writing HTML image maps.

37.12 XYZURLGenerator

37.12.1 Overview

An *XYZ URL generator* is used by a *XYItemRenderer* to generate URLs for use in HTML image maps.

37.12.2 Methods

This method returns a URL for a specific data item:

```java
public String generateURL(XYDataset data, int series, int item);
```

Returns a URL for the specified data item.

37.12.3 Notes

Some points to note:

- the *StandardXYZURLGenerator* class is the only implementation of this interface provided in the JFreeChart class library.
- the *ChartUtilities* class contains methods for writing HTML image maps.
Chapter 38

Package: org.jfree.data

38.1 Introduction

This package contains interfaces and classes for the datasets used by JFreeChart. A design principle in JFreeChart is that there should be a clear separation between the data (as represented by the classes in this package) and its presentation (controlled by the plot and renderer classes defined elsewhere). For this reason, you will not find methods or attributes that relate to presentation (for example, series colors or line styles) in the dataset classes.

38.2 DefaultKeyedValue

38.2.1 Overview

A (key, value) data item, where the key is an instance of Comparable and the value is an instance of Number. For the value, you can use null to represent a missing or unknown value. This class provides a default implementation of the KeyedValue interface.

38.2.2 Usage

This class is typically used to represent individual data items in a larger collection, such as DefaultKeyedValues.

38.2.3 Constructor

To create a new instance:

public DefaultKeyedValue(Comparable key, Number value);

Creates a new data item that associates a value with a key. The key should be an immutable object such as String. The value can be any Number instance, or null to represent a missing or unknown value.
38.2.4 Methods

There are methods to access the key and value attributes:

```java
public Comparable getKey();
// Returns the key.

public Number getValue();
// Returns the value (possibly null).
```

Once a `DefaultKeyedValue` instance is created, the key can never be changed, but you can update the value:

```java
public synchronized void setValue(Number value);
// Sets the value for this data item.
```

38.2.5 Notes

Some points to note:

- cloning is supported, but no deep cloning is performed because it is assumed that both the key and value are immutable (we know this is true for the value, and assume it to be true for the key).
- this class is serializable provided that the key is serializable.

38.3 DefaultKeyedValues

38.3.1 Overview

A collection of `(key, value)` data items, where the key is an instance of `Comparable` and the value is an instance of `Number`.

38.3.2 Notes

Some points to note:

- this class provides a default implementation of the `KeyedValues` interface;
- the `DefaultPieDataset` class uses an instance of this class to store its data.

38.4 DefaultKeyedValues2D

38.4.1 Overview

A storage structure for a table of values that are associated with keys. This class provides a default implementation of the `KeyedValues2D` interface.

38.4.2 Notes

The `DefaultCategoryDataset` class uses an instance of this class to store its data.
38.5  DomainInfo

38.5.1  Overview
An interface that provides information about the bounds for a dataset’s domain (x-values). A dataset should implement this interface if it can provide this information in an efficient way—otherwise, methods in the DatasetUtilities class will iterate over all values in the dataset to determine the bounds.

38.5.2  Methods
To get the minimum value in the dataset’s domain:

```java
public double getDomainLowerBound(boolean includeInterval);
```
Returns the lower bound in the dataset’s domain (x-values).

To get the maximum value in the dataset’s domain:

```java
public double getDomainUpperBound(boolean includeInterval);
```
Returns the upper bound in the dataset’s domain (x-values).

To get the range of values in the dataset’s domain:

```java
public Range getDomainBounds(boolean includeInterval);
```
Returns the bounds of the dataset’s domain (x-values).

For all of the above methods, the `includeInterval` argument is intended for “extended” datasets that define domain values as intervals (for example, instances of `IntervalXYDataset`). For these datasets, the caller may be interested in the bounds with or without including the interval. Regular datasets can ignore this argument.

38.5.3  Notes
It is not mandatory for a dataset to implement this interface.

See Also
RangeInfo, DatasetUtilities.

38.6  DomainOrder

38.6.1  Overview
An enumeration of the order of the domain values in a dataset—see table 38.1 for a list of the defined values.

38.7  KeyedObject

38.7.1  Overview
Not yet documented.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID:</th>
<th>Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DomainOrder.ASCENDING</td>
<td>Ascending order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DomainOrder.DESCENDING</td>
<td>Descending order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DomainOrder.NONE</td>
<td>No order.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 38.1: Constants defined by DomainOrder

38.8 KeyedObjects

38.8.1 Overview
Not yet documented.

38.9 KeyedObjects2D

38.9.1 Overview
Not yet documented.

38.10 KeyedValue

38.10.1 Overview
A keyed value is a value (Number) that is associated with a key (Comparable).

38.10.2 Methods
This interface extends the Value interface.
To access the key associated with the value:

```java
public Comparable getKey();
```
Returns the key associated with the value.

38.10.3 Notes
The DefaultKeyedValue class provides one implementation of this interface.

38.11 KeyedValueComparator

38.11.1 Overview
This class is used to compare two KeyedValue objects, either by key or by value.
38.12 KeyedValueComparatorType

38.12.1 Overview

Used to represent the two comparison types—by key or by value—used by the KeyedValueComparator class.

38.13 KeyedValues

38.13.1 Overview

A collection of (key, value) data items, where the key is an instance of Comparable and the value is an instance of Number. This interface extends the Values interface.

38.13.2 Methods

To access the key associated with a value:

```java
public Comparable getKey(int index);
```

Returns the key associated with an item in the collection.

To convert a key into an item index:

```java
public int getIndex(Comparable key);
```

Returns the item index for a key.

To get a list of all keys in the collection:

```java
public List getKeys();
```

Returns a list of the keys in the collection.

To get the value associated with a key:

```java
public Number getValue(Comparable key);
```

Returns the value associated with a key.

38.13.3 Notes

Some points to note:

- the (key, value) pairs in the collection have a specific order, since each key is associated with a zero-based index;
- the DefaultKeyedValues class provides one implementation of this interface.

38.14 KeyedValues2D

38.14.1 Overview

A table of values that can be accessed using a row key and a column key. This interface extends the Values2D interface.
38.14.2 Methods

To get the key for a row:

```java
public Comparable getRowKey(int row);
```
Returns the key associated with a row.

To convert a row key into an index:

```java
public int getRowIndex(Comparable key);
```
Returns the row index for the given key.

To get a list of the row keys:

```java
public List getRowKeys();
```
Returns a list of the row keys.

To get the key for a column:

```java
public Comparable getColumnKey(int column);
```
Returns the key associated with a column.

To convert a column key into an index:

```java
public int getColumnIndex(Comparable key);
```
Returns the column index for a given key.

To return a list of column keys:

```java
public List getColumnKeys();
```
Returns a list of the column keys.

To get the value associated with a pair of keys:

```java
public Number getValue(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey);
```
Returns the value associated with the keys (possibly null).

38.14.3 Notes

The `DefaultKeyedValues2D` class provides one implementation of this interface.

38.15 KeyToGroupMap

38.15.1 Overview

A utility class that provides a mapping between a set of keys (instances of `Comparable`) and a set of groups (also instances of `Comparable`). A default group is always specified, and any key that is not explicitly mapped to a group is assumed to be mapped to the default group.

This class is `Serializable` and implements the `Cloneable` and `PublicCloneable` interfaces.
38.15.2 Constructors

To create a new map:

public KeyToGroupMap(Comparable defaultGroup);

Creates a map with the specified default group (null not permitted). Apart from the default group, the new map is empty. You can add groups and mappings using the methods documented below.

There is also a default constructor:

public KeyToGroupMap();

Creates a map with a default group named “Default Group”.

38.15.3 Methods

To find the group that a key is mapped to:

public Comparable getGroup(Comparable key);

Returns the group that a key is mapped to. This method never returns null—if the key has not been explicitly mapped, the default group is returned.

To map a key to a group:

public void mapKeyToGroup(Comparable key, Comparable group);

Adds a mapping between the specified key and group (null is not permitted for the key, null for the group clears any existing mapping for the specified key). If the key is already mapped to a group, the mapping is changed. If the group is not defined within the map, it is added automatically.

To find out how many groups are represented within the map:

public int getGroupCount();

Returns the number of groups in the map (this is always at least 1, since there is always a default group).

To obtain a list of the groups in the map:

public List getGroups();

Returns a list of the groups in the map. This list always contains at least one group (the default group). The list itself is independent of the map, so you can alter it without affecting the state of the map. The default group will always appear first in the list, the remaining groups are in the order that they were originally added to the map.

All groups in the map are assigned a unique index (the index of the default group is always 0). To get the index for a group:

public int getGroupIndex(Comparable group);

Returns the group index (which corresponds to the position within the list returned by the getGroups() method.
38.15.4 Notes

Some points to note:

- an instance of this class is used by the GroupedStackedBarRenderer class.

38.16 Range

38.16.1 Overview

A class that represents a range of values by recording the lower and upper bounds of the range. This can be used, for example, to specify the bounds for an axis on a chart.

38.16.2 Constructor

To create a new instance:

```java
public Range(double lower, double upper);
```

Creates a new instance with the specified bounds. Note that `lower` must be less than or equals to `upper`. Once created, an instance is immutable—you cannot change the bounds on that instance.

38.16.3 Methods

This class provides methods to access the bounds, but not to change them. To get the lower bound, upper bound, or central value for the range:

```java
public double getLowerBound();
```

Returns the lower bound for the range.

```java
public double getUpperBound();
```

Returns the upper bound for the range.

```java
public double getCentralValue();
```

Returns the central value for the range.

38.16.4 Other Methods

To test whether or not a value falls within the range:

```java
public boolean contains(double value);
```

Returns `true` if `lowerbound <= value <= upperbound`, and `false` otherwise.

To test whether this range intersects with another range:

```java
public boolean intersects(double b0, double b1);
```

Returns `true` if this range intersects with the specified range, and `false` otherwise.

To “force” a value to fit within a range:

```java
public double constrain(double value);
```

Returns the value within the range that is closest to `value`. This will either be `value` or one of the range bounds.
38.16.5 Combining, Shifting and Expanding Ranges

To combine two ranges:

```java
public static Range combine(Range range1, Range range2);
```
Returns a new range which encompasses both of the specified ranges.

To create a new range that is based on an existing range but expanded by a certain percentage:

```java
public static Range expand(Range range, double lowerMargin, double upperMargin);
```
Creates and returns a new range that is an expanded version of the supplied range. The specified margins (percentages of the range length) are added to the existing range boundaries to create the new range.

To shift a range:

```java
public static Range shift(Range base, double delta);
```
Creates a new range by adding `delta` to the lower and upper bounds of this range.

```java
public static Range shift(Range base, double delta, boolean allowZeroCrossing);
```
Creates a new range by adding `delta` to the lower and upper bounds of this range. The `allowZeroCrossing` argument controls whether or not the bounds are allowed to cross zero. For example, you might have a positive range that you want to shift downwards, but without allowing the bounds to become negative.

38.16.6 Equals and Serialization

This class overrides the `equals()` method:

```java
public boolean equals(Object obj);
```
Returns `true` if `obj`:
- is not `null`;
- is an instance of `Range`;
- has upper and lower bounds that are the same as those of this range.

Otherwise returns `false`.

This class is `Serializable` but not `Cloneable` (not required since instances are immutable).

38.16.7 Notes

Some points to note:

- the `DateRange` class extends this class to support a date range.
38.17 RangeInfo

38.17.1 Overview
An interface that provides information about the bounds for a dataset’s range (y-values). A dataset should implement this interface if it can provide this information in an efficient way—otherwise, methods in the DatasetUtilities class will iterate over all values in the dataset to determine the bounds.

38.17.2 Methods
To get the minimum value in the dataset’s range:

```java
public double getRangeLowerBound(boolean includeInterval);
```
Returns the lower bound for the dataset’s range.

To get the maximum value in the dataset’s range:

```java
public double getRangeUpperBound(boolean includeInterval);
```
Returns the upper bound for the dataset’s range.

To get the range of values in the dataset’s range:

```java
public Range getRangeBounds(boolean includeInterval);
```
Returns the bounds for the dataset’s range.

For all of the above methods, the `includeInterval` argument is intended for “extended” datasets that define domain values as intervals (for example, instances of `IntervalXYDataset`). For these datasets, the caller may be interested in the bounds with or without including the interval. Regular datasets can ignore this argument.

38.17.3 Notes
It is not mandatory for a dataset to implement this interface.

See Also
DomainInfo.

38.18 Value

38.18.1 Overview
An interface for accessing a single value (Number object). By way of an example, the `ValueDataset` interface extends this interface, and is used by the `ThermometerPlot` class.
38.18.2 Methods
The interface defines a single method for accessing the value:

```java
public Number getValue();
Returns the value (possibly null).
```

38.18.3 Notes
Some notes:

- the `KeyedValue` interface extends this interface.
- the `DefaultKeyedValue` class provides one implementation of this interface.

38.19 Values
38.19.1 Overview
An interface for accessing a collection of values.

38.19.2 Methods
To get the number of items in the collection:

```java
public int getItemCount();
Returns the number of items in the collection.
```

To get a value from the collection:

```java
public Number getValue(int item);
Returns a value from the collection (possibly null).
```

38.19.3 Notes
Some notes:

- the `KeyedValues` interface extends this interface.
- the `DefaultKeyedValues` class provides one implementation of this interface.

38.20 Values2D
38.20.1 Overview
An interface for accessing a table of values by row and column index.
38.20.2 Methods

To get the number of rows in the table:

\[
\text{public int getRowCount();}
\]

Returns the row count.

To get the number of columns in the table:

\[
\text{public int getColumnCount();}
\]

Returns the column count.

To get a value from one cell in the table:

\[
\text{public Number getValue(int row, int column);}
\]

Returns a value (possibly null) from a cell in the table.

38.20.3 Notes

Some points to note:

- the KeyedValues2D interface extends this interface.
- the DefaultKeyedValues2D class provides one implementation of this interface.
Chapter 39

Package:  
org.jfree.data.category

39.1 Introduction

This package contains interfaces and classes for the datasets used by JFreeChart.

39.2 CategoryDataset

39.2.1 Overview

A category dataset is a table of values that can be accessed using row and column keys. This type of dataset is most commonly used to create bar charts.

This interface extends the KeyedValues2D and Dataset interfaces.

39.2.2 Methods

This interface adds no additional methods to those defined in the KeyedValues2D and Dataset interfaces.

39.2.3 Notes

Some points to note:

• this interface provides the methods required for reading the dataset, not for updating it. Classes that implement this interface may be “read-only”, or they may provide “write” access.

• the DefaultCategoryDataset class provides a useful implementation of this interface.
• the `CategoryToPieDataset` class converts one row or column of the dataset into a `PieDataset`.

• you can read a `CategoryDataset` from a file (in a prespecified XML format) using the `DatasetReader` class.

**See Also**

`CategoryPlot`.

### 39.3 CategoryToPieDataset

#### 39.3.1 Overview

A utility class that presents one row or column of data from a `CategoryDataset` via the `PieDataset` interface.

#### 39.3.2 Constructor

To create a new instance:

```java
public CategoryToPieDataset(CategoryDataset source, TableOrder extract, int index);
```

Creates a new pie dataset based on the `source`. The `extract` argument specifies whether the dataset uses a row or column from the source dataset (use `TableOrder.BY_ROW` or `TableOrder.BY_COLUMN`), and the `index` controls which row or column is selected.

#### 39.3.3 Notes

This class registers itself with the underlying `CategoryDataset` to receive change events. Whenever the underlying dataset is changed, a new `DatasetChangeEvent` is triggered and sent to all registered listeners.

### 39.4 DefaultCategoryDataset

#### 39.4.1 Overview

A default implementation of the `CategoryDataset` interface.

#### 39.4.2 Constructors

The default constructor creates a new, empty dataset:

```java
public DefaultCategoryDataset();
```

Creates a new dataset.

The `DatasetUtilities` class has static methods for creating instances of this class using array data.
39.4.3 Methods

To add a value to the dataset:

```
public addValue(Number value, Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey)
```

Adds a value to the dataset. The value can be `null` (to indicate missing data). If there is already a value for the given keys, it is overwritten.

A similar method accepts a `double` value and converts it to a `Number` object before storing it.

Identical `setValue()` methods are also provided. These function in exactly the same way as the `addValue()` methods.

39.4.4 Notes

This class uses an instance of `DefaultKeyedValues2D` to store its data.

39.5 DefaultIntervalCategoryDataset

39.5.1 Overview

A default implementation of the `IntervalCategoryDataset` interface.

39.6 IntervalCategoryDataset

39.6.1 Overview

An extension of the `CategoryDataset` interface that adds methods for returning a `start value` and an `end value` for each item in the dataset.

Like a `CategoryDataset`, this dataset is conceptually a table of data items where the “categories” represent columns and the “series” represent rows. The cells within the table contain three items: the start value, the end value and the value (the final item may be the same as one of the previous values or it may be different).

39.6.2 Methods

To get the start value for a data item:

```
public Number getStartValue(int series, int category);
```

Returns the start value for the specified data item.

```
public Number getStartValue(Comparable series, Comparable category);
```

Returns the start value for the specified data item.

To get the end value for a data item:

```
public Number getEndValue(int series, int category);
```

Returns the end value for the specified data item.
public Number getEndValue(Comparable series, Comparable category);

Returns the end value for the specified data item.

Note that all of the above methods can return null to represent a missing or unknown value.

### 39.6.3 Notes

Some points to note:

- the `IntervalBarRenderer` class expects to receive data from a dataset that implements this interface;

- the `DefaultIntervalCategoryDataset` class provides one implementation of this interface;
Chapter 40

Package: org.jfree.data.contour

40.1 Introduction
This package contains interfaces and classes for the datasets used by JFreeChart.

40.2 ContourDataset

40.2.1 Overview
The dataset used by the ContourPlot class.

40.2.2 Methods
This interface defines the following methods in addition to those inherited from the XYZDataset interface:

```java
public double getMinZValue();
Returns the minimum z-value.
```

```java
public double getMaxZValue();
Returns the maximum z-value.
```

```java
public Number[] getXValues();
Returns an array containing all the x-values.
```

```java
public Number[] getYValues();
Returns an array containing all the y-values.
```

```java
public Number[] getZValues();
Returns an array containing all the z-values.
```

```java
public int[] indexX();
Returns the index values.
```
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public int[] getXIndices();
Returns an int array contain the index into the x values.

public Range getZValueRange(Range x, Range y);
Returns the maximum z-value for the specified visible region of the plot.

public boolean isDateAxis(int axisNumber);
Returns true if the values for the specified axis are dates (where axisNumber is defined as 0-x, 1-y, and 2-z).

See Also
DefaultContourDataset.

40.3 DefaultContourDataset

40.3.1 Overview
A default implementation of the ContourDataset interface.

See Also
ContourPlot

40.4 NonGridContourDataset

40.4.1 Overview
A dataset for use with the ContourPlot class.
Chapter 41

Package:
org.jfree.data.function

41.1 Introduction
This package contains interfaces and classes for the datasets used by JFreeChart.

41.2 Function2D
41.2.1 Overview
A simple interface for a 2D function. Implementations of this interface include:

- LineFunction2D;
- PowerFunction2D.

It is a simple matter to implement your own functions.

41.2.2 Methods
The interface defines a single method for obtaining the value of the function for a given input:

\[ \text{public double getValue(double x);} \]
\[ \quad \text{Returns the value of the function for a given input.} \]

41.2.3 Notes
The DatasetUtilities class provides a method for creating an XYDataset by sampling the values of a function.
41.3 LineFunction2D

41.3.1 Overview
A simple function of the form \( y = a + bx \).

41.3.2 Constructor
To construct a new line function:
```java
public LineFunction2D(double a, double b);
```
Creates a new line function with the given coefficients.

41.3.3 Methods
```java
public double getValue(double x);
```
Returns the value of the function for a given input.

41.3.4 Notes
This class implements the `Function2D` interface.
The `RegressionDemo1` application provides an example of this class being used.

See Also
`PowerFunction2D`.

41.4 NormalDistributionFunction2D

41.4.1 Overview
To be documented.

41.5 PowerFunction2D

41.5.1 Overview
A function of the form \( y = ax^b \).

41.5.2 Constructor
To construct a new power function:
```java
public PowerFunction2D(double a, double b);
```
Creates a new power function with the given coefficients.
41.5.3 Methods

    public double getValue(double x);
    Returns the value of the function for a given input.

41.5.4 Notes

This class implements the Function2D interface.
The RegressionDemo1 application provides an example of this class being used.

See Also

    LineFunction2D.
Chapter 42

Package:
org.jfree.data.gantt

42.1 Introduction
This package contains classes used to represent the dataset for a Gantt chart.

42.2 GanttCategoryDataset

42.2.1 Overview
An extension of the IntervalCategoryDataset interface that is intended for creating Gantt charts.

42.2.2 Methods
This interface adds a range of methods in addition to those it inherits from the IntervalCategoryDataset interface. These are aimed at supporting subtasks within tasks, and providing information about the “percentage complete” for individual tasks.

To get the number of subtasks for a given task:

```java
public int getSubIntervalCount(int row, int column);
Returns the number of subtasks defined for the specified item (possibly 0).
```

```java
public int getSubIntervalCount(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey);
Returns the number of subtasks defined for the specified item (possibly 0).
```

To get the start value (time in milliseconds) for a specific subtask:

```java
public Number getStartValue(int row, int column, int subinterval);
Returns the start value for a subtask.
```
public Number getStartValue(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey, int subinterval);
Returns the start value for a subtask.

To get the end value (time in milliseconds) for a specific subtask:
public Number getEndValue(int row, int column, int subinterval);
Returns the end value for a subtask.

public Number getEndValue(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey, int subinterval);
Returns the end value for a subtask.

To get the percentage complete for a given task:
public Number getPercentComplete(int row, int column);
Returns the percentage complete for the specified task. This method can return null if the value is unknown.

public Number getPercentComplete(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey);
Returns the percentage complete for the specified task. This method can return null if the value is unknown.

To get the percentage complete for a subtask:
public Number getPercentComplete(int row, int column, int subinterval);
Returns the percentage complete for the specified subtask. This method can return null if the value is unknown.

public Number getPercentComplete(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey, int subinterval);
Returns the percentage complete for the specified subtask. This method can return null if the value is unknown.

42.2.3 Notes
The GanttRenderer class expects to find a dataset of this type.

42.3 Task
42.3.1 Overview
A class that represents a task, consisting of:

- a task description;
- a duration (estimated or actual);
- a list of sub-tasks;

In JFreeChart, tasks are used in the construction of Gantt charts. One or more related tasks can be added to a TaskSeries. In turn, one or more TaskSeries can be added to a TaskSeriesCollection.
42.3.2 Constructors

To create a new task:

```java
public Task(String description, TimePeriod duration);
```

Creates a new task with the specified (estimated) duration.

```java
public Task(String description, Date start, Date end);
```

Creates a new task with the specified start and end dates.

42.3.3 Methods

To access the task description:

```java
public String getDescription();
```

Returns the task description (never `null`).

```java
public void setDescription(String description);
```

Sets the task description (`null` not permitted).

To access the task duration (actual or expected):

```java
public TimePeriod getDuration();
```

Returns the task duration (possibly `null`).

```java
public void setDuration(TimePeriod duration);
```

Sets the task duration (`null` permitted).

To access the “percentage complete” for the task:

```java
public Double getPercentComplete();
```

Returns the percentage complete (possibly `null`).

```java
public void setPercentComplete(Double percent);
```

Sets the percentage complete for the task (`null` permitted). The value should be between 0.0 and 1.0. For example, 0.75 is seventy-five percent.

```java
public void setPercentComplete(double percent);
```

Sets the percentage complete for the task.

42.3.4 Subtasks

A task can define a number of subtasks. To add a subtask:

```java
public void addSubtask(Task subtask);
```

Adds a subtask (`null` not permitted).

To remove a subtask:

```java
public void removeSubtask(Task subtask);
```

Removes a subtask.

To find out how many subtasks are defined (if any):

```java
public int getSubtaskCount();
```

Returns the subtask count.

To access a particular subtask:

```java
public Task getSubtask(int index);
```

Returns a subtask from the list.
42.3.5 Notes

Some points to note:

- this class is Cloneable and Serializable;
- tasks can be added to a TaskSeries.

42.4 TaskSeries

42.4.1 Overview

A task series is a collection of related tasks. You can add one or more TaskSeries objects to a TaskSeriesCollection to create a dataset that can be used to produce Gantt charts.

42.4.2 Constructor

To create a new task series:

```java
public TaskSeries(String name);
```

Creates a new series with the specified name (null not permitted). The series is initially empty (contains no tasks).

42.4.3 Methods

To add and remove tasks:

```java
public void add(Task task);
```

Adds a task to the series and sends a SeriesChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

```java
public void remove(Task task);
```

Removes a task from the series and sends a SeriesChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

```java
public void removeAll();
```

Removes all tasks from the series and sends a SeriesChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

To find the number of tasks in the series:

```java
public int getItemCount();
```

Returns the number of items (tasks) in the series.

To access a particular task:

```java
public Task get(int index);
```

Returns a task from the series.

You can obtain a list of the tasks in a series:

```java
public List getTasks();
```

Returns an unmodifiable list of the tasks in a series.
42.4.4 Notes

Some points to note:

- the `TaskSeriesCollection` class is used to create collections of one or more task series.

42.5 TaskSeriesCollection

42.5.1 Overview

A task series collection contains one or more `TaskSeries` objects, and provides access to the task information via the `GanttCategoryDataset` interface. You can use this class as the dataset for a Gantt chart.

42.5.2 Constructor

To create a new collection:

```java
public TaskSeriesCollection();

Creates a new collection, initially empty.
```

42.5.3 Adding and Removing Series

To add a new series:

```java
public void add(TaskSeries series);

Adds a series to the collection (null not permitted) and sends a `DatasetChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.
```

To remove a series:

```java
public void remove(TaskSeries series);

Removes a series from the collection and sends a `DatasetChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.

public void remove(int series);

Removes a series from the collection and sends a `DatasetChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.
```

To remove all series from the collection:

```java
public void removeAll();

Removes all the series from the collection.
```

42.5.4 Retrieving Values

To support the use of this class as a dataset, the following methods are used to retrieve values:

```java
public Number getValue(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey);

Returns the value for the given row (series) and column (task description).
```
public Number getValue(int row, int column);
Returns the value for the given row (series) and column (task).

public Number getStartValue(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey);
Returns the start value for the given row (series) and column (task).

public Number getStartValue(int row, int column);
Returns the start value for the given row (series) and column (task).

public Number getEndValue(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey);
Returns the end value for the given row (series) and column (task).

public Number getEndValue(int row, int column);
Returns the end value for the given row (series) and column (task).

To get the percentage complete:

public Number getPercentComplete(int row, int column);
Returns the percentage complete for the given row (series) and column (task).

public Number getPercentComplete(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey);
Returns the percentage complete for the given row (series) and column (task).

42.5.5 Sub-Intervals
To find the number of sub-intervals for a task within a series:

public int getSubIntervalCount(int row, int column);
Returns the number of sub-intervals (if any) for a task within a series.

public int getSubIntervalCount(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey);
Returns the number of sub-intervals (if any) for a task within a series.

public Number getStartValue(int row, int column, int subinterval);
Returns the start value for a particular sub-interval within a task.

public Number getStartValue(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey, int subinterval);
Returns the start value for a particular sub-interval within a task.

public Number getEndValue(int row, int column, int subinterval);
Returns the end value for a particular sub-interval within a task.

public Number getEndValue(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey, int subinterval);
Returns the end value for a particular sub-interval within a task.

To get the percentage complete for a sub-interval:

public Number getPercentComplete(int row, int column, int subinterval);
Returns the percentage complete for a sub-interval.

public Number getPercentComplete(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey, int subinterval);
Returns the percentage complete for a sub-interval.
42.5.6 Methods

To get the name of a series in the collection:

```java
public String getSeriesName(int series);
```
Returns the name of a series in the collection.

To get the number of series in the collection:

```java
public int getSeriesCount();
```
Returns the number of series in the collection.

```java
public int getRowCount();
```
Returns the number of series in the collection.

```java
public List getRowKeys();
```
Returns a list of the row keys (each series name is used as a row key).

```java
public int getColumnCount();
```
The number of “columns” in the collection. This is equal to the number of unique keys (task descriptions) in all the task series in the collection.

```java
public List getColumnKeys();
```
Returns a list of the column keys (an aggregation of all the task descriptions in all the series within the collection).

```java
public Comparable getColumnKey(int index);
```
Returns the column key that corresponds to the given index.

```java
public int getColumnIndex(Comparable columnKey);
```
Returns the index that corresponds to the given column key.

```java
public int getRowIndex(Comparable rowKey);
```
Returns the index that corresponds to the given row key.

```java
public Comparable getRowKey(int index);
```
Returns the row key that corresponds to the given index.
Chapter 43

Package: org.jfree.data.general

43.1 Introduction

This package contains interfaces and classes for the datasets used by JFreeChart.

43.2 AbstractDataset

43.2.1 Overview

A useful base class for implementing the Dataset interface (or extensions). This class provides a default implementation of the change listener mechanism, which allows the dataset to send a DatasetChangeEvent to registered listeners every time the dataset is updated.

43.2.2 Constructors

The default constructor:

```java
class AbstractDataset
{
    protected AbstractDataset();
    // Allocates storage for the registered change listeners.
}
```

43.2.3 Dataset Groups

Datasets can be allocated to a group, but in the current version of JFreeChart the group is not used. Still, the methods remain:

```java
class AbstractDataset
{
    public DatasetGroup getGroup();
    // Returns the group that the dataset belongs to (never null).

    public void setGroup(DatasetGroup group);
    // Sets the group for the dataset (null not permitted).
}
```
43.2.4 Change Listeners

To register a change listener:

```java
public void addChangeListener(DatasetChangeListener listener);
```

Registers a change listener with the dataset. The listener will be notified whenever the dataset changes, via a call to the `datasetChanged()` method.

To deregister a change listener:

```java
public void removeChangeListener(DatasetChangeListener listener);
```

Deregisters a change listener. The listener will be no longer be notified whenever the dataset changes.

43.2.5 Other Methods

The following utility method can be used to send a change event to all registered listeners:

```java
protected void fireDatasetChanged();
```

Sends a `DatasetChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.

43.2.6 Notes

Some points to note:

- in most cases, JFreeChart will automatically register listeners for you, and update charts whenever the data changes.
- you can implement a dataset without subclassing `AbstractDataset`. This class is provided simply for convenience to save you having to implement your own change listener mechanism.
- if you write your own class that extends `AbstractDataset`, you need to remember to call `fireDatasetChanged()` whenever the data in your class is modified.

See Also

`Dataset`, `DatasetChangeListener`, `AbstractSeriesDataset`.

43.3 AbstractSeriesDataset

43.3.1 Overview

A useful base class for implementing the `SeriesDataset` interface (or extensions). This class extends `AbstractDataset`. 
43.3.2 Constructors
This class is never instantiated directly, so the constructor is protected:

```java
protected AbstractSeriesDataset();
Simply calls the constructor of the superclass.
```

43.3.3 Methods
This method receives series change notifications:

```java
public void seriesChanged(SeriesChangeEvent event);
The default behaviour provided by this method is to raise a DatasetChangeEvent every time this method is called.
```

Two abstract methods are declared:

```java
public abstract int getSeriesCount();
Returns the number of series in the dataset—to be implemented by subclasses.

public abstract String getSeriesName(int series);
Returns the name of a series in the dataset—to be implemented by subclasses.
```

43.3.4 Notes
This class is provided simply for convenience, you are not required to use it when developing your own dataset classes. AbstractXYDataset is a subclass.

See Also
Dataset, AbstractXYDataset.

43.4 CombinationDataset

43.4.1 Overview
An interface that defines the methods that should be implemented by a combination dataset.

43.4.2 Notes
This interface is implemented by the CombinedDataset class.

43.5 CombinedDataset

43.5.1 Overview
A dataset that can combine other datasets.
Notes
The combined charts feature, originally developed by Bill Kelemen, has been restructured so that it is no longer necessary to use this class. However, you can still use this class if you need to construct a dataset that is the union of existing datasets.

See Also
CombinationDataset.

43.6 Dataset

43.6.1 Overview
The base interface for datasets. Not useful in its own right, this interface is further extended by PieDataset, CategoryDataset and SeriesDataset.

43.6.2 Methods
This base interface defines two methods for registering change listeners:

```java
public void addChangeListener(DatasetChangeListener listener);
Registers a change listener with the dataset. The listener will be notified whenever the dataset changes.
```

```java
public void removeChangeListener(DatasetChangeListener listener);
Deregisters a change listener.
```

43.6.3 Notes
This interface is not intended to be used directly, you should use an extension of this interface such as PieDataset, CategoryDataset or XYDataset.

43.7 DatasetChangeEvent

43.7.1 Overview
An event that is used to provide information about changes to datasets.

43.7.2 Constructors
The standard constructor:

```java
public DatasetChangeEvent(Object source, Dataset dataset);
Creates a new event. Usually the source is the dataset, but this is not guaranteed.
```
43.7.3 Methods
To get a reference to the Dataset that generated the event:

```java
public Dataset getDataset();
```

Returns the dataset which generated the event.

43.7.4 Notes
The current implementation simply indicates that some change has been made to the dataset. In the future, this class may carry more information about the change.

See Also
DatasetChangeListener.

43.8 DatasetChangeListener

43.8.1 Overview
An interface through which dataset change event notifications are posted. If a class needs to receive notification of changes to a dataset, then it should implement this interface and register itself with the dataset.

43.8.2 Methods
The interface defines a single method:

```java
public void datasetChanged(DatasetChangeEvent event);
```

Receives notification of a change to a dataset.

43.8.3 Notes
The Plot class implements this interface in order to receive notification of changes to its dataset(s).

See Also
DatasetChangeEvent.

43.9 DatasetGroup

43.9.1 Overview
A dataset group provides a mechanism for grouping related datasets. At present, this is not used.
43.9.2 Constructor
This class has a single constructor:

```java
public DatasetGroup();
```
Creates a new group.

43.9.3 Methods
The only method in this class creates a clone of the group:

```java
public Object clone() throws CloneNotSupportedException;
```
Returns a clone of the group.

43.9.4 Notes
As mentioned in the overview, this class currently serves no real purpose.

43.10 DatasetUtilities

43.10.1 Overview
A collection of utility methods for working with datasets.

43.10.2 Creating Datasets
In general, you should create and populate datasets by using the dataset class directly (that is, create a new instance and use its methods to populate it with data). However, for some special situations, utility methods have been written to create and populate datasets in specialised ways. These methods are documented here.

**PieDatasets**
A `PieDataset` is equivalent to a `CategoryDataset` that has only one row or only one column. Some methods are available to make it easy to create a new `PieDataset` from one row or column of a `CategoryDataset`:

```java
public static PieDataset createPieDatasetForRow(CategoryDataset dataset, Comparable rowKey);
```
Returns a pie dataset created from the values in the specified row of the given dataset.

```java
public static PieDataset createPieDatasetForRow(CategoryDataset dataset, int row);
```
Returns a pie dataset created from the values in the specified row of the given dataset.
public static PieDataset createPieDatasetForColumn(CategoryDataset dataset, Comparable columnKey);
Returns a pie dataset created from the values in the specified column of the given dataset.

public static PieDataset createPieDatasetForColumn(CategoryDataset dataset, int column);
Returns a pie dataset created from the values in the specified column of the given dataset.

CategoryDatasets
Many developers have requested the ability to create charts from data stored in arrays. To make this easier, the following methods will create a CategoryDataset from array-based data:

public static CategoryDataset createCategoryDataset(String rowKeyPrefix, String columnKeyPrefix, double[][] data);
Creates a category dataset by copying the values in the data array. Row and column keys are auto-generated using the supplied prefixes, by appending 1, 2, 3, etc. If data is a “jagged” array, the resulting dataset will contain null values for some items.

public static CategoryDataset createCategoryDataset(String rowKeyPrefix, String columnKeyPrefix, Number[][] data);
As for the preceding method, except that data is an array of Number objects.

public static CategoryDataset createCategoryDataset(Comparable[] rowKeys, Comparable[] columnKeys, double[][] data);
As for the preceding methods, except that row and column keys are explicitly provided rather than auto-generated.

public static CategoryDataset createCategoryDataset(Comparable rowKey, KeyedValues rowData);
Creates a new dataset containing a single row of data.

XYDatasets
To create an XYDataset by sampling values from a Function2D:

public static XYDataset sampleFunction2D(Function2D f, double start, double end, int samples, String seriesName);
Creates a new XYDataset by sampling values in a specified range for the Function2D.

43.10.3 PieDataset Methods
To determine if a PieDataset has any data for display:

public static boolean isEmptyOrNull(PieDataset dataset);
Returns true if the dataset is empty or null, and false otherwise. Empty in this context means the dataset contains no positive values.
To calculate the total of the values in a `PieDataset`:

```java
public static double calculatePieDatasetTotal(PieDataset dataset);
```

Returns the total of all the `positive` values in the dataset (negative and `null` values are ignored).

To reduce the number of items in a `PieDataset` by consolidating some of the smaller value items:

```java
public static PieDataset createConsolidatedPieDataset(PieDataset source, Comparable key, double minimumPercent);
```

Creates a new pie dataset, based on `source`, by consolidating all the low value items (that is, those that represent less than `minimumPercent` of the total) into a single item with the specified `key`. Note that the consolidation only happens if there are at least 2 low value items to aggregate.

```java
public static PieDataset createConsolidatedPieDataset(PieDataset source, Comparable key, double minimumPercent, int minItems);
```

Creates a new pie dataset, based on `source`, by consolidating all the low value items (that is, those that represent less than `minimumPercent` of the total) into a single item with the specified `key`. Note that the consolidation only happens if there are at least `minItems` low value items to aggregate.

### 43.10.4 CategoryDataset Bounds

A `CategoryDataset` has numerical range values, and this class contains methods for determining the upper and lower bounds for these values. To get the minimum range value in a dataset:

```java
public static Number findMinimumRangeValue(CategoryDataset dataset);
```

Returns the minimum range value for the dataset. If the dataset implements the `RangeInfo` interface, then this will be used to obtain the minimum range value. Otherwise, this method iterates through all of the data.

To get the maximum range value in a dataset:

```java
public static Number findMaximumRangeValue(CategoryDataset dataset);
```

Returns the maximum range value for the dataset. If the dataset implements the `RangeInfo` interface, then this will be used to obtain the maximum range value. Otherwise, this method iterates through all of the data.

```java
public static Range findRangeBounds(CategoryDataset dataset);
```

Returns the bounds of the range (or Y-) values in the dataset.

```java
public static Range findRangeBounds(CategoryDataset dataset, boolean includeInterval);
```

Returns the bounds of the range (or Y-) values in the dataset. If dataset is an instance of `IntervalCategoryDataset`, then the `includeInterval` flag determines whether or not the y-interval is taken into account for the bounds.

```java
public static Range iterateCategoryRangeBounds(CategoryDataset dataset, boolean includeInterval);
```

As for the preceding method, but calculated by iteration.
In some cases, the data from a `CategoryDataset` is presented in a “stacked” format (for example, in a stacked bar chart). In these cases, it is necessary to calculate the minimum and maximum of the category totals (positive and negative values totalled separately). To get the minimum “stacked” range value in a `CategoryDataset`:

```java
public static Number findMinimumStackedRangeValue(CategoryDataset dataset);
```

Returns the minimum stacked range value in a dataset.

To get the maximum “stacked” range value in a `CategoryDataset`:

```java
public static Number findMaximumStackedRangeValue(CategoryDataset dataset);
```

Returns the maximum stacked range value in a dataset.

```java
public static Range findStackedRangeBounds(CategoryDataset dataset);
```

Returns the bounds for the stacked range values.

```java
public static Range findStackedRangeBounds(CategoryDataset dataset, KeyToGroupMap map);
```

Returns the bounds for the stacked range values, taking into account the grouping specified by `map`.

```java
public static Range findCumulativeRangeBounds(CategoryDataset dataset);
```

43.10.5 XYDataset Bounds

To get the minimum domain value in a dataset:

```java
public static Number findMinimumDomainValue(XYDataset dataset);
```

Returns the minimum domain value for the dataset. If the dataset implements the `DomainInfo` interface, then this will be used to obtain the minimum domain value. Otherwise, this method iterates through all of the data.

To get the maximum domain value in a dataset:

```java
public static Number findMaximumDomainValue(XYDataset dataset);
```

Returns the maximum domain value for the dataset. If the dataset implements the `DomainInfo` interface, then this will be used to obtain the maximum domain value. Otherwise, this method iterates through all of the data.

```java
public static Number findMinimumRangeValue(XYDataset dataset);
```

Returns the minimum range value for the dataset.

```java
public static Number findMaximumRangeValue(XYDataset dataset);
```

Returns the maximum range value for the dataset.

```java
public static Range findDomainBounds(XYDataset dataset);
```

Returns the bounds for the domain (or X-) values in the dataset.

```java
public static Range findDomainBounds(XYDataset dataset, boolean includeInterval);
```

Returns the bounds for the domain (or X-) values in the dataset. The `includeInterval` flag determines whether or not the x-interval is taken into account when determining the bounds (note that an x-interval is only defined by datasets that implement the extended interface `IntervalXYDataset`).
public static Range iterateDomainBounds(XYDataset dataset);
Returns the bounds for the domain (or X-) values in the dataset.

public static Range iterateDomainBounds(XYDataset dataset, boolean includeInterval);
Returns the bounds for the domain (or X-) values in the dataset, determined by iterating over all the values in the dataset. The includeInterval flag determines whether or not the x-interval is taken into account when determining the bounds (note that an x-interval is only defined by datasets that implement the extended interface IntervalXYDataset).

public static Range findRangeBounds(XYDataset dataset);
Returns the bounds of the range (Y-) values in the dataset.

public static Range findRangeBounds(XYDataset dataset, boolean includeInterval);
Returns the bounds of the range (Y-) values in the dataset.

public static Range iterateXYRangeBounds(XYDataset dataset);
Finds the bounds of the range (Y-) values in the dataset, by iterating through the entire dataset. It is usually better to call findRangeBounds() since it will check if the range can be calculated more efficiently via the RangeInfo interface—if not, it calls this method anyway.

public static Range findStackedRangeBounds(TableXYDataset dataset);
Returns the bounds of the stacked range values in the dataset, assuming a base value (for stacking) of 0.0.

public static Range findStackedRangeBounds(TableXYDataset dataset, double base);
Returns the bounds of the stacked range values in the dataset, with the given base value for stacking.

43.10.6 Other Methods

public static boolean isEmptyOrNull(CategoryDataset dataset);
Returns true if the dataset is empty or null, and false otherwise. This requires iterating through (possibly all of) the values in the dataset.

public static boolean isEmptyOrNull(XYDataset dataset);
Returns true if the dataset is empty or null, and false otherwise. This requires iterating through (possibly all of) the values in the dataset.

See Also
DomainInfo, RangeInfo.

43.11 DataUtilities

43.11.1 Overview
This class contains utility methods that relate to general data classes.
43.11.2 Methods

To create an array of Number objects from an array of double primitives:

```java
public static Number[] createNumberArray(double[] data);
```

Returns an array of Double objects created from the values in the data array (null not permitted).

```java
public static Number[][] createNumberArray2D(double[][] data);
```

Returns an array of arrays of Double objects created from the values in the data array. Note that this structure may be “jagged” (each array within the structure may have a different length).

To calculate the cumulative percentage values from a collection of data values:

```java
public static KeyedValues getCumulativePercentages(KeyedValues data);
```

Returns a new collection of data values containing the cumulative percentage values from the specified data.

### 43.12 DefaultKeyedValueDataset

#### 43.12.1 Overview

A dataset that contains a single (key, value) data item. This class implements the KeyedValueDataset interface.

#### 43.12.2 Usage

This class does not get used by JFreeChart.

### 43.13 DefaultKeyedValuesDataset

#### 43.13.1 Overview

A dataset that implements the KeyedValuesDataset interface.

#### 43.13.2 Notes

This dataset extends the DefaultPieDataset class without modification—it exists for completeness sake, to follow the naming pattern established for related classes and interfaces.

### 43.14 DefaultKeyedValues2DDataset

#### 43.14.1 Overview

A default implementation of the KeyedValues2DDataset interface.
43.15 DefaultPieDataset

43.15.1 Overview
A dataset that records zero, one or many values, each with an associated key. This class provides a default implementation of the PieDataset interface and can, of course, be used in the creation of pie charts (refer to the PiePlot class).

43.15.2 Constructors
To create a new pie dataset:

```java
public DefaultPieDataset();
Creates a new dataset, initially empty.

public DefaultPieDataset(KeyedValues data);
Creates a new dataset by copying the values (and associated keys) from data.
```

43.15.3 Methods

```java
public int getItemCount();
Returns the number of items (key-value pairs) in the dataset.

public List getKeys();
Returns an unmodifiable list of the keys in the dataset. If there are no items in the dataset, an empty list is returned.

public Comparable getKey(int item);
Returns the key for the given item index.

public int getIndex(Comparable key);
Returns the index for the given key, or -1 if the key is not recognised.

public Number getValue(int item);
Returns the value (possibly null) for the given item.

public Number getValue(Comparable key);
Returns the value associated with a key (possibly null).

public void setValue(Comparable key, Number value);
Sets the value associated with a key (the value can be null). If the key already exists within the dataset, its value is updated. If the key doesn’t already exist, a new item is added to the dataset. After the dataset is updated, a DatasetChangeEvent is sent to all registered listeners.

public void setValue(Comparable key, double value);
As for the preceding method. This is a convenience method that creates a Number instance using value then calls the other setValue() method.
```
43.15.4 Equals, Cloning and Serialization

To test this dataset for equality with an arbitrary object:

public boolean equals(Object obj);

Returns true if obj:

• is not null;
• is an instance of PieDataset;
• contains the same keys and values in the same order as this dataset;

...otherwise this method returns false.

This class implements Cloneable (and PublicCloneable), but note that the registered listeners are not copied across to the clone.

This class is Serializable.

43.15.5 Notes

The dataset can contain null values.

See Also

PieDataset, PiePlot.

43.16 DefaultValueDataset

43.16.1 Overview

A dataset that contains a single (possibly null) value. This class provides a default implementation of the ValueDataset interface and is used in JFreeChart by the MeterPlot and ThermometerPlot classes.

43.16.2 Constructors

To create a new instance, use one of the following constructors:

public DefaultValueDataset();
Creates a new instance containing a null value.

public DefaultValueDataset(double value);
Creates a new instance containing the specified value.

public DefaultValueDataset(Number value);
Creates a new instance containing the specified value (which may be null).
43.16.3 Methods

To access the single value maintained by the dataset:

```java
public Number getValue();
```
Returns the dataset’s value, which may be null.

```java
public void setValue(Number value);
```
Sets the dataset’s value (null is permitted) and sends a `DatasetChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.

43.16.4 Equals, Cloning and Serialization

To test this dataset for equality with an arbitrary object:

```java
public boolean equals(Object obj);
```
Returns true if:

- `obj` is not null;
- `obj` is an instance of `ValueDataset`;
- `obj` contains the same value as this dataset.

...otherwise returns false.

Instances of this class can be cloned (`PublicCloneable` is implemented), but note that registered listeners are not copied across to the clone.

This class is `Serializable`.

See Also

`ValueDataset`.

43.17 KeyedValueDataset

43.17.1 Overview

A dataset that contains a single `(key, value)` data item, where the key is an instance of `Comparable` and the value is an instance of `Number`.

43.17.2 Methods

This interface extends the `KeyedValue` and `Dataset` interfaces, and adds no additional methods.

43.17.3 Notes

There are currently no charts that specifically require this type of dataset.
43.18 KeyedValuesDataset

43.18.1 Overview
A *keyed values dataset* is a collection of values where each value is associated with a key. A common use for this type of dataset is in the creation of pie charts.

43.18.2 Methods
This interface adds no methods to those it inherits from the KeyedValues and Dataset interfaces.

43.19 KeyedValues2DDataset

43.19.1 Overview
Equivalent to the CategoryDataset interface.

43.20 PieDataset

43.20.1 Overview
A *pie dataset* is a collection of values where each value is associated with a key. This type of dataset is most commonly used to create pie charts.

43.20.2 Methods
This interface adds no methods to those it inherits from the KeyedValues and Dataset interfaces.

43.20.3 Notes
Some points to note:

- the DefaultPieDataset class provides one implementation of this interface.
- the DatasetUtilities class includes some methods for creating a PieDataset by slicing a CategoryDataset either by row or column.
- you can read a PieDataset from a file (in a prespecified XML format) using the DatasetReader class.

See Also
CategoryToPieDataset, PiePlot.
43.21 Series

43.21.1 Overview

A useful base class for implementing data series, subclasses include `TimeSeries` and `XYSeries`. This class provides a mechanism for registering change listeners, objects that will receive a message (a `SeriesChangeEvent`) every time the series is modified in some way.

43.21.2 Constructor

The constructor is protected since you do not create a `Series` directly, but via a subclass:

```java
protected Series(String name, String description);
```

Creates a new series.

43.21.3 Methods

To register a change listener (an object that wishes to receive notification whenever the series is changed):

```java
public void addChangeListener(SeriesChangeListener listener);
```

Registers the listener to receive `SeriesChangeEvent` notifications.

To deregister a change listener:

```java
public void removeChangeListener(SeriesChangeListener listener);
```

Deregisters the listener.

If you have a lot of changes to make to a series, sometimes it can be a problem that every change generates a `SeriesChangeEvent` which is sent to all listeners. You can temporarily disable the event notification using:

```java
public void setNotify(boolean notify);
```

Turns the event notification on or off. When you turn this off then on again, a change event is sent immediately.

See Also

`AbstractSeriesDataset`, `TimeSeries`, `XYSeries`.

43.22 SeriesChangeEvent

43.22.1 Overview

An event class that is passed to a `SeriesChangeListener` to notify it concerning a change to a `Series`.
43.23 SeriesChangeListener

43.23.1 Overview
The interface through which series change notifications are posted.
Typically a dataset will implement this interface to receive notification of any changes to the individual series in the dataset (which will normally be passed on as a DatasetChangeEvent).

43.23.2 Methods
This interface defines a single method:

```java
public void seriesChanged(SeriesChangeEvent event);
Receives notification when a series changes.
```

43.23.3 Notes
The AbstractSeriesDataset class implements this interface—it will generate a DatasetChangeEvent every time it receives notification of a SeriesChangeEvent.

43.24 SeriesDataset

43.24.1 Overview
A base interface that defines a dataset containing zero, one or many data series.

43.24.2 Methods
To find out how many series there are in a dataset:

```java
public int getSeriesCount();
Returns the number of series in the dataset.
```

To get the name of a series:

```java
public String getSeriesName(int series);
Returns the name of the series with the specified index (zero based).
```

43.24.3 Notes
This interface is extended by CategoryDataset and XYDataset.
43.25 SeriesException

43.25.1 Overview
A general exception that can be thrown by a Series. For example, a time series will not allow duplicate time periods—attempting to add a duplicate time period will throw a SeriesException.

43.26 SubSeriesDataset
A specialised dataset implementation written by Bill Kelemen. To be documented.

43.27 ValueDataset

43.27.1 Overview
A value dataset stores a single value (Number object).

43.27.2 Methods
This interface extends the Value and Dataset interfaces, and adds no new methods.

43.27.3 Notes
This dataset is used by the ThermometerPlot class.

43.28 WaferMapDataset

43.28.1 Overview
A dataset that can be used with the WaferMapPlot class.
Chapter 44

Package: org.jfree.data.jdbc

44.1 Introduction

This package contains interfaces and classes for the datasets used by JFreeChart.

44.2 JDBCCategoryDataset

44.2.1 Overview

A category dataset that reads data from a database via JDBC. The data is cached in memory, and can be refreshed at any time.

44.2.2 Constructors

You can create an empty dataset that establishes its own connection to the database, ready for executing a query:

```java
public JDBCCategoryDataset(String url, String driverName,
             String userName, String password);
```

Creates an empty dataset (no query has been executed yet) and establishes a database connection.

Alternatively, you can create an empty dataset that will use a pre-existing database connection:

```java
public JDBCCategoryDataset(Connection con);
```

Creates an empty dataset (no query has been executed yet) with a pre-existing database connection.

If you want to initialise the data via the constructor, rather than creating an empty dataset:

```java
public JDBCCategoryDataset(Connection con, String query);
```

Creates a dataset with a pre-existing database connection and executes the specified query.
44.2.3 Methods

This class implements all the methods in the CategoryDataset interface (by inheriting them from DefaultCategoryDataset).

To refresh the data in the dataset, you need to execute a query against the database:

```java
public void executeQuery(String query);
```

Refreshes the data (which is cached in memory) for the dataset by executing the specified query. The query can be any valid SQL that returns at least two columns, the first containing VARCHAR data representing categories, and the remaining columns containing numerical data.

You can re-execute the query at any time.

See Also
CategoryDataset, DefaultCategoryDataset.

44.3 JDBCPieDataset

44.3.1 Overview

A pie dataset that reads data from a database via JDBC. The data is cached in memory, and can be refreshed at any time.

44.3.2 Constructors

You can create an empty dataset that establishes its own connection to the database, ready for executing a query:

```java
public JDBCPieDataset(String url, String driverName, String userName, String password);
```

Creates an empty dataset (no query has been executed yet) and establishes a database connection.

Alternatively, you can create an empty dataset that will use a pre-existing database connection:

```java
public JDBCPieDataset(Connection con);
```

Creates an empty dataset (no query has been executed yet) with a pre-existing database connection.

If you want to initialise the data via the constructor, rather than creating an empty dataset:

```java
public JDBCPieDataset(Connection con, String query);
```

Creates a dataset with a pre-existing database connection and executes the specified query.
44.3.3 Methods

This class implements all the methods in the `PieDataset` interface (by inheriting them from `DefaultPieDataset`).

To refresh the data in the dataset, you need to execute a query against the database:

```java
public void executeQuery(String query);
```

Refreshes the data (which is cached in memory) for the dataset by executing the specified query. The query can be any valid SQL that returns two columns, the first containing `VARCHAR` data representing categories, and the second containing numerical data.

You can re-execute the query at any time.

See Also

`PieDataset`, `DefaultPieDataset`.

44.4 JDBCXYDataset

44.4.1 Overview

An `XY dataset` that reads data from a database via JDBC. The data is cached in memory, and can be refreshed at any time.

44.4.2 Constructors

You can create an empty dataset that establishes its own connection to the database, ready for executing a query:

```java
public JDBCXYDataset(String url, String driverName, String userName, String password);
```

Creates an empty dataset (no query has been executed yet) and establishes a database connection.

Alternatively, you can create an empty dataset that will use a pre-existing database connection:

```java
public JDBCXYDataset(Connection con);
```

Creates an empty dataset (no query has been executed yet) with a pre-existing database connection.

If you want to initialise the data via the constructor, rather than creating an empty dataset:

```java
public JDBCXYDataset(Connection con, String query);
```

Creates a dataset with a pre-existing database connection and executes the specified query.
44.4.3 Methods

This class implements all the methods in the `XYDataset` interface.

To refresh the data in the dataset, you need to execute a query against the database:

```java
public void executeQuery(String query);
```

Refreshes the data (which is cached in memory) for the dataset by executing the specified query. The query can be any valid SQL that returns at least two columns, the first containing numerical or date data representing x-values, and the remaining column(s) containing numerical data for each series (one series per column).

You can re-execute the query at any time.

44.4.4 Notes

There is a demo application `JDBCXYChartDemo` in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution that illustrates the use of this class.

See Also

`XYDataset`. 
Chapter 45

Package:
org.jfree.data.statistics

45.1 Introduction

This package contains interfaces and classes for representing statistical datasets.

45.2 BoxAndWhiskerCalculator

45.2.1 Overview

A utility class for calculating the statistics required for a box-and-whisker plot.

45.2.2 Methods

To calculate box-and-whisker statistics for a list of values:

```java
public static BoxAndWhiskerItem calculateBoxAndWhiskerStatistics(List values);
```

Calculates a set of statistics (mean, median, quartiles Q1 and Q3, plus outliers) for a list of Number objects.

To calculate the mean of a list of values:

```java
public static double calculateMean(List values)
```

Returns the mean of a list of numbers. Items in the list that are not instances of the Number class are ignored. Likewise, null items are ignored.

To calculate the median of a list of values:

```java
public static double calculateMedian(List values);
```

Returns the median of a list of values. This method REQUIRES the list of values to be in ascending order.

To calculate the first quartile value:
public static double calculateQ1(List values);
Returns the first quartile boundary for a list of values. This method
REQUIRES the list of values to be in ascending order.

To calculate the third quartile value:

public static double calculateQ3(List values);
Returns the first quartile boundary for a list of values. This method
REQUIRES the list of values to be in ascending order.

### 45.3 BoxAndWhiskerCategoryDataset

#### 45.3.1 Overview

An interface that extends the `CategoryDataset` interface and returns the values
required for a box-and-whisker chart. The dataset represents a two-dimensional
table, where each cell in the table contains a complete set of statistics for one
box-and-whisker item (a mean, median, quartile boundary values Q1 and Q3,
plus information about outliers and farouts).

The `DefaultBoxAndWhiskerCategoryDataset` provides one implementation of this
interface.

#### 45.3.2 Methods

The interface provides a range of methods for reading the values from the
dataset. No update methods are provided, since not every dataset implementa-
tion needs to be writeable.

To get the mean for one item in the dataset:

    public Number getMeanValue(int row, int column);
    Returns the mean value for an item.

    public Number getMeanValue(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey);
    Returns the mean value for an item.

To get the median value for one item in the dataset:

    public Number getMedianValue(int row, int column);
    Returns the median value for an item.

    public Number getMedianValue(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey);
    Returns the median value for an item.

To get the first quartile boundary value:

    public Number getQ1Value(int row, int column);
    Returns the first quartile boundary value.

    public Number getQ1Value(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey);
    Returns the first quartile boundary value.

To get the third quartile boundary value:
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public Number getQ3Value(int row, int column);
Returns the third quartile boundary value.

public Number getQ3Value(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey);
Returns the third quartile boundary value.

To get the minimum regular value (everything lower than this is either an outlier or a farout):

public Number getMinRegularValue(int row, int column);
Returns the lowest regular value.

public Number getMinRegularValue(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey);
Returns the lowest regular value.

To get the maximum regular value (everything higher than this is either an outlier or a farout):

public Number getMaxRegularValue(int row, int column);
Returns the highest regular value.

public Number getMaxRegularValue(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey);
Returns the highest regular value.

To get the minimum outlier (everything lower than this is a farout value):

public Number getMinOutlier(int row, int column);
Returns the lowest outlier.

public Number getMinOutlier(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey);
Returns the lowest outlier.

To get the maximum outlier (everything higher than this is a farout value):

public Number getMaxOutlier(int row, int column);
Returns the highest outlier.

public Number getMaxOutlier(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey);
Returns the highest outlier.

To get a list of the outlier (and farout) values for an item in the dataset:

public List getOutliers(int row, int column);
Returns a list of the outlier (and farout) values.

public List getOutliers(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey);
Returns a list of the outlier (and farout) values.

45.4 BoxAndWhiskerItem

45.4.1 Overview
A small class that holds the statistics and values required for a box-and-whisker item:

- a mean;
- a median;
- a first quartile boundary value;
- a third quartile boundary value;
- a minimum regular value;
- a maximum regular value;
- a minimum outlier;
- a maximum outlier;
- a list of outlier values;

This class is immutable.

### 45.4.2 Notes

The `BoxAndWhiskerCalculator` class returns instances of this class from one of its methods.

### 45.5 BoxAndWhiskerXYDataset

#### 45.5.1 Overview

An interface that is used to obtain data for a box-and-whisker plot using the `XYPlot` class. This interface extends `XYDataset`.

The `DefaultBoxAndWhiskerXYDataset` class provides one implementation of this interface.

#### 45.5.2 Methods

To get the mean value for an item:

```java
public Number getMeanValue(int series, int item);
```

Returns the mean value.

To get the median value for an item:

```java
public Number getMedianValue(int series, int item);
```

Returns the median value.

To get the first quartile boundary value:

```java
public Number getQ1Value(int series, int item);
```

Returns the first quartile boundary value.

To get the third quartile boundary value:

```java
public Number getQ3Value(int series, int item);
```

Returns the third quartile boundary value.

To get the minimum regular value:
To get the minimum regular value:

```
public Number getMinRegularValue(int series, int item);
```

Returns the minimum regular value. Anything lower than this is either an outlier or a farout value.

To get the maximum regular value:

```
public Number getMaxRegularValue(int series, int item);
```

Returns the maximum regular value. Anything higher than this is either an outlier or a farout value.

To get the minimum outlier:

```
public Number getMinOutlier(int series, int item);
```

Returns the minimum outlier. Anything lower than this is a farout value.

To get the maximum outlier:

```
public Number getMaxOutlier(int series, int item);
```

Returns the maximum outlier. Anything higher than this is a farout value.

To get a list of the outlier values:

```
public List getOutliers(int series, int item);
```

Returns a list of the outlier (and farout) values for this item.

To get the outlier coefficient:

```
public double getOutlierCoefficient();
```

Returns the outlier coefficient (this is probably redundant).

To get the farout coefficient:

```
public double getFaroutCoefficient();
```

Returns the farout coefficient (this is probably redundant).

## 45.6 DefaultBoxAndWhiskerCategoryDataset

### 45.6.1 Overview

A basic implementation of the `BoxAndWhiskerCategoryDataset` interface.

### 45.6.2 Methods

To add an item to the dataset:

```
public void add(final BoxAndWhiskerItem item, final Comparable rowKey, final Comparable columnKey);
```

Adds an item to the dataset using the specified row and column keys (the row corresponds to the series and the column corresponds to the category).

For convenience, you can create a new item from a list of raw data values:

```
public void add(final List list, final Comparable rowKey, final Comparable columnKey);
```

Adds an item to the dataset that summarises the raw data in the list.
45.6.3 Notes
There is a demo (BoxAndWhiskerDemo1.java) included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution.

45.7 DefaultBoxAndWhiskerXYDataset
45.7.1 Overview
A basic implementation of the BoxAndWhiskerXYDataset interface.

45.7.2 Notes
The XYBoxAndWhiskerDemo1 (included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution) provides an example of this class being used.

45.8 DefaultStatisticalCategoryDataset
45.8.1 Overview
A dataset that stores mean and standard deviation values for each cell in a two dimensional table. Keys (instances of Comparable are used to reference the rows and columns in the table. This class provides a default implementation of the StatisticalCategoryDataset interface.

45.8.2 Constructors
This class has just one constructor:

```java
public DefaultStatisticalCategoryDataset();
```
Creates a new instance containing no data.

45.8.3 General Methods
To find the number of rows in the dataset:

```java
public int getRowCount();
```
Returns the total number of rows in the dataset.

To find the number of columns in the dataset:

```java
public int getColumnCount();
```
Returns the total number of columns in the dataset.
45.8.4 Accessing Data

To access the values in the dataset:

```java
public Number getValue(int row, int column);
```
Returns the value at a given cell in the table, which may be null. The value returned is the same mean value returned by the `getMeanValue(int, int)` method.

```java
public Number getValue(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey);
```
As for the previous method, but using row and column keys rather than indices.

```java
public Number getMeanValue(int row, int column);
```
Returns the mean value at a given cell in the table, which may be null.

```java
public Number getMeanValue(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey);
```
Returns the mean value at a given cell in the table, which may be null.

```java
public Number getStdDevValue(int row, int column);
```
Returns the standard deviation at a given cell in the table, which may be null.

```java
public Number getStdDevValue(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey);
```
Returns the standard deviation at a given cell in the table, which may be null.

45.8.5 Adding and Removing Data

To add a mean and standard deviation to the dataset:

```java
public void add(double mean, double standardDeviation, Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey);
```
Adds the specified mean and standard deviation to a cell in the table.

```java
public int getColumnIndex(Comparable key);
```

```java
public Comparable getColumnKey(int column);
```

```java
public List getColumnKeys();
```

```java
public int getRowIndex(Comparable key);
```

```java
public Comparable getRowKey(int row);
```

```java
public List getRowKeys();
```

45.8.6 Other Methods

public Range getRangeBounds(boolean includeInterval);

public double getRangeLowerBound(boolean includeInterval);

public double getRangeUpperBound(boolean includeInterval);

45.9 HistogramBin

45.9.1 Overview

This class is used to represent a bin for the HistogramDataset class.

45.10 HistogramDataset

45.10.1 Overview

A dataset that can be used with the XYPlot class to display a histogram.

45.10.2 Constructors

The default constructor creates an empty dataset:

public HistogramDataset();

Creates an empty dataset with a type of HistogramType.FREQUENCY.

45.10.3 Methods

To set the type of histogram:

public void setType(HistogramType type);

Sets the histogram type and sends a DatasetChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

To add raw data to the dataset, allowing the bin range to be determined automatically to fit the data:

public void addSeries(String name, double[] values, int bins);

Creates a series within the dataset that summarises the values supplied by allocating them to the specified number of bins. The bin size is calculated to cover the range of values in the array.

To add raw data to the dataset, using a specified bin range:

public void addSeries(String name, double[] values, int bins, double minimum, double maximum);

Creates a series within the dataset the summarises the values supplied by allocating them to bins. The bin size is calculated so that the specified number of bins covers the range (minimum, maximum).
For both of the above methods, values that fall on a bin boundary will be allocated to the lower bin (except in the case of the minimum value which is assigned to the first bin).

### 45.10.4 Notes

Some points to note:

- the dataset is Cloneable and Serializable;
- a demo (HistogramDemo1.java) is included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution.

### 45.11 HistogramType

#### 45.11.1 Overview

An enumeration of the possible histogram types:

- **FREQUENCY** - a frequency histogram shows the number of data items allocated to each bin;
- **RELATIVE_FREQUENCY** - a relative frequency histogram shows the number of data items allocated to each bin as a fraction of the total number of items;
- **SCALE_AREA_TO_1** - similar to a relative frequency histogram, except that the values are scaled so that the overall area represented by the bars is equal to 1.

#### 45.11.2 Usage

These values are normally used in the `getType()` and `setType()` methods of the `HistogramDataset` class.

### 45.12 MeanAndStandardDeviation

#### 45.12.1 Overview

A simple class that records the mean and standard deviation for some data. The base data is not known to this class, so the mean and standard deviation values have to be calculated by external code.

#### 45.12.2 Constructors

To create a new instance:

```java
public MeanAndStandardDeviation(double mean, double standardDeviation);
```

Creates a new record with the specified mean and standard deviation.
public MeanAndStandardDeviation(Number mean, Number standardDeviation);
Creates a new record with the specified mean and standard deviation (null
is permitted for either argument).

45.12.3 Methods
To access the mean value:

    public Number getMean();
    Returns the mean, which may be null.

    public Number getStandardDeviation();
    Returns the standard deviation, which may be null.

    public boolean equals(Object obj);
    Tests this record for equality with an arbitrary object. This method re-
turns true if obj is an instance of MeanAndStandardDeviation that records
the same mean and standard deviation value as this object.

45.12.4 Notes
This class is used in the DefaultStatisticalCategoryDataset implementation.

45.13 Regression
45.13.1 Overview
This class provides some utility methods for calculating regression co-efficients.
Two regression types are supported:
- linear (OLS) regression;
- power regression.

45.13.2 Methods
To calculate the OLS regression for an array of data values:

    public static double[] getOLSRegression(double[][] data);
    Performs an ordinary least squares regression on the data. The result is
an array containing two values, the intercept and the slope.

To calculate a power regression for an array of data values:

    public static double[] getPowerRegression(double[][] data);
    Performs a power regression on the data.
45.14 StatisticalCategoryDataset

45.14.1 Overview

A statistical category dataset is a table of data where each data item consists of a mean and a standard deviation (calculated externally on the basis of some other data). This interface is an extension of the CategoryDataset interface.

45.14.2 Methods

To get the mean value for an item in the dataset, using row and column indices:

```java
public Number getMeanValue(int row, int column);
```

Returns the mean value for one cell in the table.

Alternatively, you can access the same value using the row and column keys:

```java
public Number getMeanValue(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey);
```

Returns the mean value for one cell in the table.

To get the standard deviation value for an item in the dataset, using row and column indices:

```java
public Number getStdDevValue(int row, int column);
```

Returns the standard deviation for one cell in the table.

As with the mean value, you can also access the standard deviation using the row and column keys:

```java
public Number getStdDevValue(Comparable rowKey, Comparable columnKey);
```

Returns the standard deviation for one cell in the table.

45.14.3 Notes

The DefaultStatisticalCategoryDataset class implements this interface.

45.15 Statistics

45.15.1 Overview

Provides some static utility methods for calculating statistics.

45.15.2 Methods

To calculate the average of an array of Number objects:

```java
public static double getAverage(Number[] data);
```

Returns the average of an array of numbers.

To calculate the standard deviation of an array of Number objects:

```java
public static double getStdDev(Number[] data);
```

Returns the standard deviation of an array of numbers.
To calculate a least squares regression line through an array of data:

```java
public static double[] getLinearFit(Number[] x_data, Number[] y_data);
```

Returns the intercept (double[0]) and slope (double[1]) of the linear regression line.

To calculate the slope of a least squares regression line:

```java
public static double getSlope(Number[] x_data, Number[] y_data);
```

Returns the slope of the linear regression line.

To calculate the slope of a least squares regression line:

```java
public static double getCorrelation(Number[] data1, Number[] data2);
```

Returns the correlation between two sets of numbers.

45.15.3 Notes

This class was written by Matthew Wright.
Chapter 46

Package: org.jfree.data.time

46.1 Introduction

This package contains interfaces and classes that are used to represent time-based data.

The TimeSeriesCollection class is perhaps the most important class in this package. It is used to store one or more TimeSeries objects, and provides an implementation of the XYDataset interface. This allows it to be used as the dataset for an XYPlot).

The TimePeriodValuesCollection class performs a similar role, but allows more general (less regular) time periods to be used.

46.2 DateRange

46.2.1 Overview

An extension of the Range class that is used to represent a date/time range. In JFreeChart, the primary use for this class is for specifying the range of values to display on a DateAxis.

46.2.2 Constructors

To create a new date range:

public DateRange(Date lower, Date upper);

Creates a new date range using the specified lower and upper bounds (do not use null for either parameter).

46.2.3 Notes

Instances of this class are immutable and Serializable.
46.3 Day

46.3.1 Overview

A regular time period that is one day long. This class is designed to be used with the TimeSeries class, but could also be used in other situations. Extends RegularTimePeriod.

46.3.2 Usage

A common use for this class is to represent daily data in a time series. For example:

```java
TimeSeries series = new TimeSeries("Daily Data");
series.add(new Day(1, SerialDate.MARCH, 2003), 10.2);
series.add(new Day(3, SerialDate.MARCH, 2003), 17.3);
series.add(new Day(4, SerialDate.MARCH, 2003), 14.6);
series.add(new Day(7, SerialDate.MARCH, 2003), null);
```

Note that the SerialDate class is defined in the JCommon class library.

46.3.3 Constructor

There are several different ways to create a new Day instance. You can specify the day, month and year:

```
public Day(int day, int month, int year);
```

Creates a new Day instance. The month argument should be in the range 1 to 12. The year argument should be in the range 1900 to 9999.

You can create a Day instance based on a SerialDate (defined in the JCommon class library):

```
public Day(SerialDate day);
```

Creates a new Day instance.

You can create a Day instance based on a Date:

```
public Day(Date time);
```

Creates a new Day instance.

Finally, the default constructor creates a Day instance based on the current system date:

```
public Day();
```

Creates a new Day instance for the current system date.

46.3.4 Methods

There are methods to return the year, month and day-of-the-month:

```
public int getYear();
```

Returns the year (in the range 1900 to 9999).
public int getMonth();
Returns the month (in the range 1 to 12).

public int getDayOfMonth();
Returns the day-of-the-month (in the range 1 to 31).

There is no method to set these attributes, because this class is immutable.

To return a SerialDate instance that represents the same day as this object:

    public SerialDate getSerialDate();
    Returns the day as a SerialDate.

Given a Day object, you can create an instance representing the previous day or the next day:

    public RegularTimePeriod previous();
    Returns the previous day, or null if the lower limit of the range is reached.

    public RegularTimePeriod next();
    Returns the next day, or null if the upper limit of the range is reached.

To convert a Day object to a String object:

    public String toString();
    Returns a string representing the day.

To convert a String object to a Day object:

    public static Day parseDay(String s) throws TimePeriodFormatException;
    Parses the string and, if possible, returns a Day object.

46.3.5 Notes
Points to note:

- in the current implementation, the day can be in the range 1-Jan-1900 to 31-Dec-9999.
- the Day class is immutable, a requirement for all RegularTimePeriod subclasses.

46.4 DynamicTimeSeriesCollection

46.4.1 Overview

This class is a specialised form of time series dataset that is intended to be faster than the more general TimeSeriesCollection class. You can use this dataset when you have one or more series containing time series data, all with the same regular date values, and when you need to drop older data as newer data is added.

The underlying data structures used by this dataset are array-based, so updating the dataset is relatively fast.
46.4.2 Constructors

To create a new dataset:

```java
public DynamicTimeSeriesCollection(int nSeries, int nMoments);
```

Creates a new dataset with the specified number of series. Each series will contain `nMoments` observations. By default the x-values are measured using milliseconds.

```java
public DynamicTimeSeriesCollection(int nSeries, int nMoments, TimeZone zone);
```

Creates a new dataset with the specified number of series. Each series will contain `nMoments` observations, measured at regular millisecond intervals in the specified time zone.

```java
public DynamicTimeSeriesCollection(int nSeries, int nMoments, RegularTimePeriod timeSample);
```

Creates a new dataset with the specified number of series. Each series will contain `nMoments` observations, measured at regular intervals of the specified time period.

```java
public DynamicTimeSeriesCollection(int nSeries, int nMoments, RegularTimePeriod timeSample, TimeZone zone);
```

Creates a new dataset with the specified number of series. Each series will contain `nMoments` observations, measured at regular intervals of the specified time period.

After the dataset is created, call the `setTimeBase()` method to initialise the x-values for the dataset.¹

46.4.3 Methods

To initialise the x-values for the dataset:

```java
public synchronized long setTimeBase(RegularTimePeriod start);
```

Initialises the x-values (which are shared by all series in the dataset). The x-values are stored in an array (the length was specified as `nMoments` in the constructor) beginning with the specified `start` value, and incrementing the time period for each subsequent x-value.

The x-values are represented by time periods, but the dataset interface requires a single point in time to be returned as the x-value. These methods allow you to control whether the first, last or middle point in the time period is returned for the x-value:

```java
public TimePeriodAnchor getXPosition();
```

Returns the position within each time period that is used as the x-value.

```java
public void setXPosition(TimePeriodAnchor position);
```

Sets the position within each time period that is used as the x-value.

To add a complete series to the dataset:

¹It would probably make sense to refactor the class so that the x-values are initialised in the constructor.
CHAPTER 46. PACKAGE: ORG.JFREE.DATA.TIME

public void addSeries(float[] values, int seriesIndex, String seriesName);
Adds/overwrites a set of y-values for the specified series. The x-values are
as previously defined by the constructor and the setTimeBase() method.

To set the name for a series:

public void setSeriesName(int seriesIndex, String name);
Sets the name for a series.

To add a value to the dataset:

public void addValue(int seriesIndex, int index, float value);
Adds a value to the specified series.

To find out the number of series in the dataset:

public int getSeriesCount();
Returns the number of series in the dataset.

To find out the number of items within a series:

public int getItemCount(int series);
Returns the number of items in the specified series. For this dataset,
all series have the same number of items (specified as nMoments in the
constructor).

To “advance” the time:

public synchronized RegularTimePeriod advanceTime();
This method drops the oldest observation for all series and adds a new
(zero) observation for the latest time period. Call this method before
adding new data values.

Internally, the observations for all series are stored in a fixed-length array. To
allow for older data to be “dropped” as newer data is added, two indices point
to the oldest and newest items in the array:

public int getOldestIndex();
Returns the index of the oldest item.

public int getNewestIndex();
Returns the index of the newest item.

To get the oldest and newest time periods:

public RegularTimePeriod getOldestTime();
Returns the oldest time period.

public RegularTimePeriod get NewestTime();
Returns the newest time period.

To add a new value for each series:

public void appendData(float[] newData);
Updates the latest observation for each series in the dataset. This will
overwrite the previous observation—you should call the advanceTime() method first if you want to drop an older observation to make room for a
newer observation.
To add data at a particular index:

```java
public void appendData(float[] newData, int insertionIndex, int refresh);
```

Adds one new item for each series in the dataset, and the specified index position.

### 46.4.4 Notes

Some points to note:

- this dataset does not handle negative y-values (it could be implemented, but the original author of the class did not require it).

### 46.5 FixedMillisecond

#### 46.5.1 Overview

A **regular time period** that is one millisecond in length. This class uses the same encoding convention as `java.util.Date`. Unlike the other regular time period classes, `FixedMillisecond` is fixed in real time. This class is designed to be used with the `TimeSeries` class, but could also be used in other situations. Extends `RegularTimePeriod`.

#### 46.5.2 Constructors

To create a new `FixedMillisecond`:

```java
public FixedMillisecond(long millisecond);
```

Creates a new `FixedMillisecond` instance. The `millisecond` argument uses the same encoding as `java.util.Date`.

You can construct a `FixedMillisecond` instance based on a `java.util.Date` instance:

```java
public FixedMillisecond(Date time);
```

Creates a new `FixedMillisecond` instance representing the same millisecond as the `time` argument.

A default constructor is provided, which creates a `FixedMillisecond` instance based on the current system time:

```java
public FixedMillisecond();
```

Creates a new `FixedMillisecond` instance based on the current system time.

#### 46.5.3 Methods

Given a `FixedMillisecond` object, you can create an instance representing the previous millisecond:
public RegularTimePeriod previous();
  Returns the previous millisecond, or null if the lower limit of the range is reached.

...and the next millisecond:

public RegularTimePeriod next();
  Returns the next millisecond, or null if the upper limit of the range is reached.

### 46.5.4 Notes

Some points to note:

- this class is just a wrapper for the java.util.Date class, to allow it to be used as a RegularTimePeriod;
- the FixedMillisecond class is immutable. This is a requirement for all RegularTimePeriod subclasses.

### 46.6 Hour

#### 46.6.1 Overview

A regular time period one hour in length. This class is designed to be used with the TimeSeries class, but could also be used in other situations. Extends RegularTimePeriod.

#### 46.6.2 Usage

A common use for this class is to represent hourly data in a time series. For example:

```java
TimeSeries series = new TimeSeries("Hourly Data", Hour.class);
Day today = new Day();
series.add(new Hour(3, today), 734.4);
series.add(new Hour(4, today), 453.2);
series.add(new Hour(7, today), 500.2);
series.add(new Hour(8, today), null);
series.add(new Hour(12, today), 734.4);
```

Note that the hours in the TimeSeries do not have to be consecutive.

#### 46.6.3 Constructor

There are several ways to create a new Hour instance. You can specify the hour and day:

```java
public Hour(int hour, Day day);
```

Creates a new Hour instance. The hour argument should be in the range 0 to 23.
Alternatively, you can supply a `java.util.Date`:

```java
public Hour(Date time);
```

Creates a new `Hour` instance. The default time zone is used to decode the `Date`.

A default constructor is provided:

```java
public Hour();
```

Creates a new `Hour` instance based on the current system time.

### 46.6.4 Methods

To access the hour and day:

```java
public int getHour();
```

Returns the hour (in the range 0 to 23).

```java
public Day getDay();
```

Returns the day.

There is no method to set the hour or the day, because this class is immutable.

Given a `Hour` object, you can create an instance representing the previous hour:

```java
public RegularTimePeriod previous();
```

Returns the previous hour, or `null` if the lower limit of the range is reached.

...or the next hour:

```java
public RegularTimePeriod next();
```

Returns the next hour, or `null` if the upper limit of the range is reached.

### 46.6.5 Notes

The `Hour` class is immutable. This is a requirement for all `RegularTimePeriod` subclasses.

### 46.7 Millisecond

#### 46.7.1 Overview

A `regular time period` one millisecond in length. This class is designed to be used with the `TimeSeries` class, but could also be used in other situations. Extends `RegularTimePeriod`.

#### 46.7.2 Constructors

To construct a `Millisecond` instance:

```java
public Millisecond(int millisecond, Second second);
```

Creates a new `Millisecond` instance. The `millisecond` argument should be in the range 0 to 999.
To construct a `Millissecond` instance based on a `java.util.Date`:

```java
public Millisecond(Date date);
```

Creates a new `Millissecond` instance.

A default constructor is provided:

```java
public Millisecond();
```

Creates a new `Millissecond` instance based on the current system time.

### 46.7.3 Methods

To access the millisecond:

```java
public int getMillisecond();
```

Returns the second (in the range 0 to 999).

To access the `Second`:

```java
public Second getSecond();
```

Returns the `Second`.

There is no method to set the millisecond or the second, because this class is immutable.

Given a `Millissecond` object, you can create an instance representing the previous millisecond:

```java
public RegularTimePeriod previous();
```

Returns the previous millisecond, or `null` if the lower limit of the range is reached.

...or the next:

```java
public RegularTimePeriod next();
```

Returns the next millisecond, or `null` if the upper limit of the range is reached.

### 46.7.4 Notes

The `Millissecond` class is immutable. This is a requirement for all `RegularTimePeriod` subclasses.

### 46.8 Minute

#### 46.8.1 Overview

A `regular time period` one minute in length. This class is designed to be used with the `TimeSeries` class, but could also be used in other situations.
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46.8.2 Constructors

There are several ways to create new instances of this class. You can specify the minute and hour:

```java
public Minute(int minute, Hour hour);
Creates a new Minute instance. The minute argument should be in the range 0 to 59.
```

Alternatively, you can supply a `java.util.Date`:

```java
public Minute(Date time);
Creates a new Minute instance based on the supplied date/time.
```

A default constructor is provided:

```java
public Minute();
Creates a new Minute instance, based on the current system time.
```

46.8.3 Methods

To access the minute and hour:

```java
public int getMinute();
Returns the minute (in the range 0 to 59).

public Hour getHour();
Returns the hour.
```

There is no method to set the minute or the day, because this class is immutable.

Given a `Minute` object, you can create an instance representing the previous minute:

```java
public RegularTimePeriod previous();
Returns the previous minute, or null if the lower limit of the range is reached.
```

...or the next:

```java
public RegularTimePeriod next();
Returns the next minute, or null if the upper limit of the range is reached.
```

46.8.4 Notes

The `Minute` class is immutable. This is a requirement for all `RegularTimePeriod` subclasses.

46.9 Month

46.9.1 Overview

A `time period` representing a month in a particular year. This class is designed to be used with the `TimeSeries` class, but could be used in other contexts as well. Extends `RegularTimePeriod`. 
46.9.2 Constructors

There are several ways to create new instances of this class. You can specify the month and year:

```java
public Month(int month, Year year);
Creates a new Month instance. The month argument should be in the range 1 to 12.
```

```java
public Month(int month, int year);
Creates a new Month instance. The month argument should be in the range 1 to 12. The year argument should be in the range 1900 to 9999.
```

Alternatively, you can specify a `java.util.Date`:

```java
public Month(Date time);
Creates a new Month instance.
```

A default constructor is provided:

```java
public Month();
Creates a new Month instance, based on the current system time.
```

46.9.3 Methods

To access the month and year:

```java
public int getMonth();
Returns the month (in the range 1 to 12).
```

```java
public Year getYear();
Returns the year.
```

```java
public int getYearValue();
Returns the year as an int.
```

There is no method to set the month or the year, because this class is immutable.

Given a `Month` object, you can create an instance representing the previous month:

```java
public RegularTimePeriod previous();
Returns the previous month, or null if the lower limit of the range is reached.
```

...or the next month:

```java
public RegularTimePeriod next();
Returns the next month, or null if the upper limit of the range is reached.
```

To convert a `Month` object to a `String` object:

```java
public String toString();
Returns a string representing the month.
```
46.9.4 Notes

Points to note:

- the year can be in the range 1900 to 9999.
- this class is immutable. This is a requirement for all `RegularTimePeriod` subclasses.

46.10 MovingAverage

46.10.1 Overview

A utility class for calculating a moving average for a data series (usually a `TimeSeries`). Moving averages are most commonly used in the analysis of stock prices or other financial data.

46.10.2 An Example

An example is perhaps the best way to illustrate how moving averages are calculated. A sample dataset containing daily data and a corresponding three-day moving average is presented in Table 46.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>3 Day Moving Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11-Aug-2003</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-Aug-2003</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-Aug-2003</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>14.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-Aug-2003</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>13.400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-Aug-2003</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>14.433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-Aug-2003</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>14.933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-Aug-2003</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>19.800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27-Aug-2003</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>15.250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28-Aug-2003</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>12.500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 46.1: A sample moving average

The code to calculate this moving average is:

```java
TimeSeries series = new TimeSeries("Series 1", Day.class);
series.add(new Day(11, SerialDate.AUGUST, 2003), 11.2);
series.add(new Day(13, SerialDate.AUGUST, 2003), 13.8);
series.add(new Day(17, SerialDate.AUGUST, 2003), 14.1);
series.add(new Day(18, SerialDate.AUGUST, 2003), 12.7);
series.add(new Day(19, SerialDate.AUGUST, 2003), 16.5);
series.add(new Day(20, SerialDate.AUGUST, 2003), 15.6);
series.add(new Day(25, SerialDate.AUGUST, 2003), 19.8);
series.add(new Day(27, SerialDate.AUGUST, 2003), 10.7);
series.add(new Day(28, SerialDate.AUGUST, 2003), 14.3);

TimeSeries mavg = MovingAverage.createMovingAverage(
    source, "Moving Average", 3, 3
);
```
In this example, we have chosen to skip the average calculation for the first three days (11, 12 and 13 August) of the time series (note that there are only two observations in this three day period for the example series). For each of the other dates, an average value is calculated by taking the three days up to and including the particular date. For example, for 19 August, the values for 17, 18 and 19 August are averaged to give a value of 14.433:

\[
\frac{14.1 + 12.7 + 16.5}{3} = 43.3 / 3 = 14.433
\]

Similarly, the value for 25 August is the average of the values for 23, 24 and 25 August—but in this case no values are available for 23 or 24 August, so only the value from 25 August is used.

### 46.10.3 Methods

To calculate a moving average for a time series:

```java
public static TimeSeries createMovingAverage(TimeSeries source, String name, int periodCount, int skip);
```

Creates a new series containing moving average values based on the `source` series. The new series will be called `name`. The `periodCount` specifies the number of periods over which the average is calculated, and `skip` controls the initial number of periods for which no average is calculated (usually 0 or `periodCount - 1`).

To calculate a moving average for each time series in a collection:

```java
public static TimeSeriesCollection createMovingAverage(TimeSeriesCollection source, String suffix, int periodCount, int skip)
```

Returns a new collection containing a moving average time series for each series in the source collection. The names of the moving average series are derived by appending the specified suffix to the source series name.

An alternative means of calculating a moving average is to count back a fixed number of points, irrespective of the “age” of each point:

```java
public static TimeSeries createPointMovingAverage(TimeSeries source, String name, int pointCount)
```

Creates a new series containing moving average values based on the `source` series.

### 46.10.4 Notes

The `MovingAverageDemo1` class in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution provides one example of how to use this class.

### 46.11 Quarter

#### 46.11.1 Overview

A calendar quarter—this class extends `RegularTimePeriod`. 
46.11.2 Usage

A common use for this class is representing quarterly data in a time series:

```java
TimeSeries series = new TimeSeries("Quarterly Data", Quarter.class);
series.add(new Quarter(1, 2001), 500.2);
series.add(new Quarter(2, 2001), 694.1);
series.add(new Quarter(3, 2001), 734.4);
series.add(new Quarter(4, 2001), 453.2);
series.add(new Quarter(1, 2002), 500.2);
series.add(new Quarter(2, 2002), null);
series.add(new Quarter(3, 2002), 734.4);
series.add(new Quarter(4, 2002), 453.2);
```

46.11.3 Constructor

There are several ways to create a new `Quarter` instance. You can specify the quarter and year:

```java
public Quarter(int quarter, Year year);
Creates a new Quarter instance. The quarter argument should be in the range 1 to 4.
```

```java
public Quarter(int quarter, int year);
Creates a new Quarter instance.
```

Alternatively, you can supply a `java.util.Date`:

```java
public Quarter(Date time);
Creates a new Quarter instance.
```

A default constructor is provided:

```java
public Quarter();
Creates a new Quarter instance based on the current system time.
```

46.11.4 Methods

To access the quarter and year:

```java
public int getQuarter();
Returns the quarter (in the range 1 to 4).
```

```java
public Year getYear();
Returns the year.
```

There is no method to `set` the quarter or the year, because this class is immutable.

Given a `Quarter` object, you can create an instance representing the previous or next quarter:

```java
public RegularTimePeriod previous();
Returns the previous quarter, or null if the lower limit of the range is reached.
```

```java
public RegularTimePeriod next();
Returns the next quarter, or null if the upper limit of the range is reached.
```
To convert a `Quarter` object to a `String` object:

```java
public String toString();
```

Returns a string representing the quarter.

### 46.11.5 Notes

Points to note:

- the year can be in the range 1900 to 9999.
- this class is immutable. This is a requirement for all `RegularTimePeriod` subclasses.

### 46.12 RegularTimePeriod

#### 46.12.1 Overview

An abstract class that represents a time period that occurs at some regular interval. A number of concrete subclasses have been implemented: `Year`, `Quarter`, `Month`, `Week`, `Day`, `Hour`, `Minute`, `Second`, `Millisecond` and `FixedMillisecond`.

#### 46.12.2 Time Zones

The time periods represented by this class and its subclasses typically “float” with respect to any specific time zone. For example, if you define a `Day` object to represent 1-Apr-2002, then that is the day it represents no matter where you are in the world. Of course, against a real time line, 1-Apr-2002 in (say) New Zealand is not the same as 1-Apr-2002 in (say) France. But sometimes you want to treat them as if they were the same, and that is what this class does.

#### 46.12.3 Conversion To/From Date Objects

Occasionally you may want to convert a `RegularTimePeriod` object into an instance of `java.util.Date`. The latter class represents a precise moment in real time (as the number of milliseconds since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00.000 GMT), so to do the conversion you have to “peg” the `RegularTimePeriod` instance to a particular time zone.

The `getStart()` and `getEnd()` methods provide this facility, using the default timezone. In addition, there are other methods to return the first, last and middle milliseconds for the time period, using the default time zone, a user supplied timezone, or a `Calendar` with the timezone preset.

---

2For example, an accountant might be adding up sales for all the subsidiaries of a multinational company. Sales on 1-Apr-2002 in New Zealand are added to sales on 1-Apr-2002 in France, even though the real time periods are offset from one another.
46.12.4 Methods

Given a `RegularTimePeriod` instance, you can create another instance representing the previous or next time period:

```java
public abstract RegularTimePeriod previous();
Returns the previous time period, or `null` if the current time period is the first in the supported range.

public abstract RegularTimePeriod next();
Returns the next time period, or `null` if the current time period is the last in the supported range.
```

To assist in converting the time period to a `java.util.Date` object, the following methods peg the time period to a particular time zone and return the first and last millisecond of the time period (using the same encoding convention as `java.util.Date`):

```java
public long getFirstMillisecond();
Returns the first millisecond of the time period, evaluated using the default timezone.

public long getFirstMillisecond(TimeZone zone);
Returns the first millisecond of the time period, evaluated using a particular timezone.

public abstract long getFirstMillisecond(Calendar calendar);
Returns the first millisecond of the time period, evaluated using the supplied calendar (which incorporates a timezone).

public long getMiddleMillisecond();
Returns the middle millisecond of the time period, evaluated using the default timezone.

public long getMiddleMillisecond(TimeZone zone);
Returns the middle millisecond of the time period, evaluated using a particular timezone.

public abstract long getMiddleMillisecond(Calendar calendar);
Returns the middle millisecond of the time period, evaluated using the supplied calendar (which incorporates a timezone).

public long getLastMillisecond();
The last millisecond of the time period, evaluated using the default timezone.

public long getLastMillisecond(TimeZone zone);
Returns the last millisecond of the time period, evaluated using a particular timezone.

public abstract long getLastMillisecond(Calendar calendar);
Returns the last millisecond of the time period, evaluated using the supplied calendar (which incorporates a timezone).
```
46.12.5 Notes

Points to note:

- this class and its subclasses can be used with the TimeSeries class.
- all RegularTimePeriod subclasses are required to be immutable.
- known subclasses include: Year, Quarter, Month, Week, Day, Hour, Minute, Second, Millisecond and FixedMillisecond.

46.13 Second

46.13.1 Overview

A regular time period that is one second long. This class is designed to be used with the TimeSeries class, but could also be used in other situations. Extends RegularTimePeriod.

46.13.2 Constructors

There are several ways to create new instances of this class. You can specify the minute and second:

```java
public Second(int second, Minute minute);
Creates a new Second instance. The second argument should be in the range 0 to 59.
```

Alternatively, you can supply a java.util.Date:

```java
public Second(Date date);
Creates a new Second instance.
```

A default constructor is provided:

```java
public Second();
Creates a new Second instance based on the current system time.
```

46.13.3 Methods

To access the second and minute:

```java
public int getSecond();
Returns the second (in the range 0 to 59).

public Minute getMinute();
Returns the minute.
```

There is no method to set the second or the minute, because this class is immutable.

Given a Second object, you can create an instance representing the previous second or the next second:
public RegularTimePeriod previous();
Returns the previous second, or null if the lower limit of the range is reached.

public TimePeriod next();
Returns the next second, or null if the upper limit of the range is reached.

46.13.4 Notes
The `Second` class is immutable. This is a requirement for all `RegularTimePeriod` subclasses.

46.14 SimpleTimePeriod

46.14.1 Overview
This class represents a fixed period of time with millisecond precision (implements the `TimePeriod` interface).

46.14.2 Constructor
To create a new instance:

```java
public SimpleTimePeriod(Date start, Date end);
```
Creates a new time period with the specified start and end.

46.14.3 Methods
To return the start and end dates:

```java
public Date getStart();
Returns the start date (or time) for the period.

public Date getEnd();
Returns the end date (or time) for the period.
```

To test for equality with an arbitrary object:

```java
public boolean equals(Object obj);
Tests whether this time period is equal to an arbitrary object. This method will return true if obj is an instance of `TimePeriod` that has the same start and end date/time values.
```

46.14.4 Notes
Some points to note:

- instances of this class are immutable;
- implements the `Serializable` interface;
46.15 TimePeriod

46.15.1 Overview
A period of time defined by two java.util.Date instances representing the start and end of the time period.

46.15.2 Methods
To get the start and end of the time period:

```java
public Date getStart();
Returns the start of the time period.
public Date getEnd();
Returns the end of the time period.
```

46.15.3 Notes
This interface is implemented by:

- the SimpleTimePeriod class;
- the RegularTimePeriod base class and all its subclasses.

46.16 TimePeriodAnchor

46.16.1 Overview
An enumeration of the three possible time period anchor positions:

- START - the start of the time period;
- MIDDLE - the middle of the time period;
- END - the end of the time period.

These are used by the TimeSeriesCollection and TimePeriodValuesCollection classes to determine how x-values are derived from the underlying time periods when these classes are used as XYDataset instances.

46.17 TimePeriodFormatException

46.17.1 Overview
An exception that can be thrown by the methods used to convert time periods to strings, and vice versa.
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46.18 TimePeriodValue

46.18.1 Overview
An object that represents a time period with an associated value, used to represent each item in a TimePeriodValues collection.

46.18.2 Constructors
To create a new TimePeriodValue object:

    public TimePeriodValue(TimePeriod period, Number value);

Creates a new data item that associates a value (null permitted) with a period.

For convenience, you can also use the following constructor:

    public TimePeriodValue(TimePeriod period, double value);

Creates a new data item that associates a value with a period.

46.18.3 Methods
There are methods for accessing the period and value attributes. You can update the value but not the period (this allows other classes to maintain a collection of TimePeriodValue objects in some order that is based on the period, without the risk of that order being compromised by a change to a particular item).

46.19 TimePeriodValues

46.19.1 Overview
A collection of TimePeriodValue objects. The objects are maintained in the order they are added. This class is used to represent one data series in a TimePeriodValuesCollection.

46.20 TimePeriodValuesCollection

46.20.1 Overview
A collection of TimePeriodValues objects.

46.20.2 Usage
The TimePeriodValuesDemo1 application, included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution, provides an example of how to use this class.
46.20.3 Constructors

To create a new, empty collection:

```java
public TimePeriodValuesCollection();
```

Creates a new empty collection. After creation, you can add `TimePeriodValues` objects using the `addSeries()` method.

46.20.4 Methods

To add a new series to the collection:

```java
public void addSeries(TimePeriodValues series);
```

Adds a series to the collection. A `DatasetChangeEvent` is sent to all registered listeners.

46.20.5 Notes

This class implements the `DomainInfo` interface.

46.21 TimeSeries

46.21.1 Overview

A time series is a data structure that associates numeric values with particular time periods. In other words, a collection of data values in the form `(timeperiod, value)`. The time periods are represented by subclasses of `RegularTimePeriod`, including `Year`, `Quarter`, `Month`, `Week`, `Day`, `Hour`, `Minute`, `Second`, `Millisecond` and `FixedMillisecond`. The values are represented by the `Number` class. The value `null` can be used to indicate missing or unknown values.

46.21.2 Usage

A time series may contain zero, one or many time periods with associated data values. You can assign a `null` value to a time period, and you can skip time periods completely. You cannot add duplicate time periods to a time series. Different subclasses of `RegularTimePeriod` cannot be mixed within one time series.

Here is an example showing how to create a series with quarterly data:

```java
TimeSeries series = new TimeSeries("Quarterly Data", Quarter.class);
series.add(new Quarter(1, 2001), 500.2);
series.add(new Quarter(2, 2001), 694.1);
series.add(new Quarter(3, 2001), 734.4);
series.add(new Quarter(4, 2001), 453.2);
series.add(new Quarter(1, 2002), 500.2);
series.add(new Quarter(2, 2002), null);
series.add(new Quarter(3, 2002), 734.4);
series.add(new Quarter(4, 2002), 453.2);
```
One or more TimeSeries objects can be aggregated to form a dataset for a chart using the TimeSeriesCollection class.

A demo application (TimeSeriesDemo1.java) is included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution.

### 46.21.3 Constructors

To create a named time series containing no data:

```java
public TimeSeries(String name);
```

Creates an empty time series for daily data (that is, one value per day).

To create a time series for a frequency other than daily, use this constructor:

```java
public TimeSeries(String name, Class timePeriodClass);
```

Creates an empty time series. The caller specifies the time period by specifying the class of the RegularTimePeriod subclass (for example, Month.class).

The final constructor allows you to specify descriptions for the domain and range of the data:

```java
public TimeSeries(String name, String domain, String range, Class timePeriodClass);
```

Creates an empty time series. The caller specifies the time period, plus strings describing the domain and range.

### 46.21.4 Attributes

Each instance of TimeSeries has the following attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>The name of the series (inherited from Series).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domainDescription</td>
<td>A description of the time period domain (for example, “Quarter”).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rangeDescription</td>
<td>A description of the value range (for example, “Price”).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maximumItemCount</td>
<td>The maximum number of items that the series will record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>historyCount</td>
<td>The number of time periods defining a “window” for the data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The maximum number of items that the series will record. Once this limit is reached, the oldest observation is dropped whenever a new observation is added. The number of time periods defining a “window” for the data. Starting with the latest observation, the window extends back for this number of time periods. Any data older than the window is discarded.

### 46.21.5 Methods

To find out how many data items are in a series:

```java
public int getItemCount()
```

Returns the number of data items in the series.

To retrieve a particular value from a series by the index of the item:
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```java
public TimeSeriesDataItem getDataItem(int item)
Returns a data item. The item argument is a zero-based index.
```

To retrieve a particular value from a series by time period:

```java
public TimeSeriesDataItem getDataItem(RegularTimePeriod period)
Returns the data item (if any) for the specified time period.
```

To add a value to a time series:

```java
public void add(RegularTimePeriod period, Number value)
throws SeriesException;
Adds a new value (null permitted) to the time series. Throws an exception
if the time period is not unique within the series.
```

You can create a time series that automatically discards “old” data. This is
done by specifying a `historyCount` attribute:

```java
public void setHistoryCount(int count);
Sets the historyCount attribute, which is the number of time periods in the
"history" for the time series. When a new data value is added, any data
that is more than historyCount periods old is automatically discarded.
```

### 46.21.6 Notes

You can calculate the moving average of a time series using the `MovingAverage`
utility class.

**See Also**

`TimePeriod`, `TimeSeriesCollection`.

### 46.22 TimeSeriesCollection

#### 46.22.1 Overview

A collection of `TimeSeries` objects that can be used as the dataset for a time
series chart (this class implements the `XYDataset` and `IntervalXYDataset`
interfaces).

#### 46.22.2 Usage

A demo (`TimeSeriesDemo.java`) is included in the premium demo collection.

#### 46.22.3 Constructors

To create an empty time series collection:

```java
public TimeSeriesCollection();
Creates a new (empty) collection that is pegged to the default TimeZone.
```
public TimeSeriesCollection(TimeZone zone);
    Creates a new (empty) collection that is pegged to the specified TimeZone.
    If zone is null, the default time zone is used.

To create a collection containing a single time series (more can be added later):

public TimeSeriesCollection(TimeSeries series);
    Creates a new collection, containing the specified series, that is pegged
to the default TimeZone. If series is null, the collection will be empty.

public TimeSeriesCollection(TimeSeries series, TimeZone zone);
    Creates a new collection, containing the specified series, that is pegged
to the specified time zone. If series is null, the collection will be empty.
    If zone is null, the default time zone is used.

Once a collection has been constructed, you are free to add any number of
additional time series to the collection.

### 46.22.4 Adding and Removing Series

You can add additional TimeSeries objects to the collection, or remove existing
series from the collection, at any time—a DatasetChangeEvent will be fired for
each update.

To add a series to the collection:

    public void addSeries(TimeSeries series);
    Adds the series to the collection and sends a DatasetChangeEvent to all
    registered listeners.

To remove a series from the collection:

    public void removeSeries(TimeSeries series);
    Removes a series from the collection and sends a DatasetChangeEvent to
    all registered listeners.

    public void removeSeries(int index);
    Removes a series from the collection and sends a DatasetChangeEvent to
    all registered listeners.

To remove all series from the dataset:

    public void removeAllSeries();
    Removes all series from the dataset.

### 46.22.5 Fetching X and Y Values

This class implements the XYDataset interface, so it needs to provide methods
for accessing X and Y values.

To get the x-value for an item within a series:

    public Number getX(int series, int item);
    Returns the x-value for an item within a series. The value returned is the
    number of milliseconds since 1 January 1970, 00:00:00 GMT.
public double getXValue(int series, int item);
Returns the x-value for an item within a series. The value returned is the
number of milliseconds since 1 January 1970, 00:00:00 GMT.

Each x-value must be derived from the RegularTimePeriod for the item in the
specified series. Several factors control the conversion of the time period to a
fixed point in time. The first is the time zone for the TimeSeriesCollection—
this can be specified in the constructor. The second is the anchor point, which
controls whether the x-value is positioned at the start, middle or end of the time
period:

public TimePeriodAnchor getXPosition();
Returns the anchor position used to derive the x-value for a time period
within a series.

public void setXPosition(TimePeriodAnchor anchor);
Sets the anchor point (START, MIDDLE, or END) within each time period that
is used as the x-value for a data item.

To get the y-value for an item within a series:

public Number getY(int series, int item);
Returns the y-value for an item within a series—this may be null.

46.22.6 The Range of X Values
To find the range of x-values contained in the collection:

public Range getDomainRange();
Returns the range of values in the domain for this dataset.

public Number getMinimumDomainValue();
Returns the minimum domain value (or x-value).

public Number getMaximumDomainValue();
Returns the maximum domain value (or x-value).

Given that this class implements the IntervalXYDataset interface, which can
specify an interval for each x-value, we need to be careful about how the range
of x-values is determined. The domainIsPointsInTime flag controls the treat-
ment of time periods in the collection when the overall range of values is being
calculated. There are two possibilities:

• consider each time period as a single point, which is the case when the
collection is being used as an XYDataset;

• consider each time period as a range of values, which is the case when the
collection is being used as an IntervalXYDataset.

If the domainIsPointsInTime flag is set to true (the default), the former treat-
ment is applied, and if it is set to false the latter treatment is applied.
public boolean getDomainIsPointsInTime();
Returns a flag that indicates whether the domain values are considered to be points in time, or intervals.

public void setDomainIsPointsInTime(boolean flag);
Sets the flag that controls whether the domain values are considered to be points in time or intervals, then sends a DatasetChangeEvent to all registered listeners. This impacts the result returned by the getDomainRange() method.

### 46.22.7 Other Methods

To find out how many TimeSeries objects are in the collection:

public int getSeriesCount();
Returns the number of time series objects in the collection.

To get a list of all the series in the collection:

public List getSeries();
Returns an unmodifiable list of the series within the collection.

To get a reference to a particular series:

public TimeSeries getSeries(int series);
Returns a reference to a series in the collection.

public TimeSeries getSeries(String name);
Returns a reference to the named series.

To get the name of a series:

public String getSeriesName(int series);
Returns the name of a series in the collection. This method is provided for convenience.

To get the number of items in a series:

public int getItemCount(int series);
Returns the number of items in a series. This method is implemented as a requirement of the XYDataset interface.

The DomainInfo interface requires the following method, which returns the overall range of x-values contained in the collection:

public Range getDomainRange();
Returns the overall range of x-values contained in the collection. The result is affected by the current setting of the domainIsPointsInTime attribute—see section ?? for details.

To get the indices of the time periods that surround a specific millisecond:

public int[] getSurroundingItems(int series, long milliseconds);
Returns an array containing two indices for the time periods that surround the specified time.
46.22.8 Equality, Cloning and Serialization

This class is `Serializable` but not `Cloneable`.

To test for equality:

```java
public boolean equals(Object obj);
```

Tests the collection for equality with an arbitrary object.

Two collections are considered equal when:

- both collections contain the same number of `TimeSeries` objects;
- each `TimeSeries` object is equal to the corresponding series in the other collection;
- the other attributes of the collection are the same.

46.22.9 Notes

Points to note:

- this class extends `AbstractSeriesDataset` to provide some of the basic series information.
- this class implements the `XYDataset` and `IntervalXYDataset` interfaces.

46.23 TimeSeriesDataItem

46.23.1 Overview

This class associates a `Number` with a `RegularTimePeriod`, and is used by the `TimeSeries` class to record individual data items.

46.23.2 Usage

You won’t normally use this class directly—the `TimeSeries` class will create instances as required.

46.23.3 Constructors

To create a new item:

```java
public TimeSeriesDataItem(RegularTimePeriod period, Number value);
```

Creates a new item that associates the specified period and value. You can use `null` to represent a missing or unknown value, but `null` is not permitted for the `period` argument.

```java
public TimeSeriesDataItem(RegularTimePeriod period, double value);
```

Creates a new item that associates the specified period and value.
46.23.4 Methods

To get the time period for the item:

```java
public RegularTimePeriod getPeriod();
```
Returns the period for the item (the period is immutable and never null.)

To get/set the value for the item:

```java
public Number getValue();
```
Returns the value for the item (or null to represent a missing or unknown value).

```java
public void setValue(final Number value);
```
Sets the value for the item (use null to represent a missing or unknown value).

46.23.5 Notes

This class has a number of important features:

- the class implements the `Comparable` interface, allowing data items to be sorted into time order using standard Java API calls;
- the time period element is immutable, so that when a collection of objects is held in sorted order, the sorted property cannot inadvertently be broken;
- the class implements the `Cloneable` interface, so that instances of this class can be easily cloned;
- the class implements the `Serializable` interface.

46.24 TimeSeriesTableModel

An initial attempt to display a time series in a `JTable`.

46.25 TimeTableXYDataset

46.25.1 Overview

A dataset that represent a table of values where each column represents a series. Each row contains the values (possibly null) that correspond to a particular time period (represented by any subclass of `RegularTimePeriod`). This class implements the `TableXYDataset` interface and so is useful for creating stacked area and bar charts with time-based data.
46.25.2 Constructors

The following constructors are available:

```java
public TimeTableXYDataset();
Create a new (empty) dataset that uses the default TimeZone and Locale.
```

```java
public TimeTableXYDataset(TimeZone zone);
Create a new (empty) dataset that uses the specified TimeZone and the
default Locale. Passing null for the zone argument is not permitted.
```

```java
public TimeTableXYDataset(TimeZone zone, Locale locale);
Create a new (empty) dataset that uses the specified TimeZone and Locale.
Passing null is not permitted for either argument.
```

46.25.3 Adding and Removing Data

To add a data item:

```java
public void add(RegularTimePeriod period, double y, String seriesName);
Adds a value corresponding to the specified time period for a particular se-
ries (if there is an existing value, it is overwritten). A DatasetChangeEvent
is sent to all registered listeners.
```

```java
public void add(RegularTimePeriod period, Number y, String seriesName,
boolean notify);
Adds a value (null permitted) corresponding to the specified time period
for a particular series (if there is an existing value, it is overwritten). If
notify is true, a DatasetChangeEvent is sent to all registered listeners.
```

To remove a data item:

```java
public void remove(RegularTimePeriod period, String seriesName);
Removes the data item for the specified period and seriesName. If there are
no other items for the series, the series will be removed from the dataset.
If there are no other items for the specified time period, it will be removed
from the dataset (thus shrinking the overall size of the table).
```

```java
public void remove(RegularTimePeriod period, String seriesName, boolean
notify);
Removes the data item for the specified period and seriesName. If there are
no other items for the series, the series will be removed from the dataset.
If there are no other items for the specified time period, it will be removed
from the dataset (thus shrinking the overall size of the table). If notify
is true, a DatasetChangeEvent is sent to all registered listeners.
```

46.25.4 Methods

For determining an appropriate axis range, JFreeChart needs to determine the
minimum and maximum domain values (or x-values) in the dataset. This can
vary slightly depending on whether each x-value is evaluated as a “point in
time” or a “period of time” (the range will be slightly larger if each x-value
covers a period of time rather than a single point in time). You can set a flag
in the dataset to determine the behaviour:
public boolean getDomainIsPointsInTime();
Returns a flag that determines whether the domain values are “points in
time” or “periods of time”.

public void setDomainIsPointsInTime(boolean flag);
Sets a flag that determines whether the domain values are “points in time”
or “periods of time”.

The x-values are represented by time periods. The actual x-value can be the
start, middle or end of the time period:

public TimePeriodAnchor getXPosition();
Returns the anchor point within each time period that determines the
x-value for that time period.

public void setPosition(TimePeriodAnchor anchor);
Sets the anchor point (start, middle or end) within each time period that
determines the x-value for that time period.

public int getItemCount();
Returns the number of items in each series (recall that the TableXYDataset
interface requires that all series share the same x-values, which means that
all series have the same number of items).

public int getItemCount(int series);
This method is required by the XYDataset interface—for this dataset, it
returns the same value as getItemCount().

public int getSeriesCount();
Returns the number of series in the dataset.

public String getSeriesName(int series);
Returns the name of a series.

public Number getX(int series, int item);
Returns the x-value for an item within a series. For this dataset, the value
will be represented in milliseconds since 1-Jan-1970.

public Number getStartX(int series, int item);
Returns the start value of the x-interval for an item within a series.

public Number getEndX(int series, int item);
Returns the end value of the x-interval for an item within a series.

public Number getY(int series, int item);
Returns the y-value for an item within a series.

public Number getStartY(int series, int item);
Returns the start value of the y-interval for an item within a series.

public Number getEndY(int series, int item);
Returns the end value of the y-interval for an item within a series.

public Number getMinimumDomainValue();
Returns the lowest x-value in the dataset.

public Number getMaximumDomainValue();
Returns the highest x-value in the dataset.

public Range getDomainRange();
Returns a range for the x-values in the dataset.
46.26 Week

46.26.1 Overview

A subclass of RegularTimePeriod that represents one week in a particular year. This class is designed to be used with the TimeSeries class, but (hopefully) is general enough to be used in other situations.

As far as possible, this class tries to follow the same definition of a “week” as used by Java’s Calendar class. The weeks are numbered from 1 to 53 with:

- week 1 of a given year often begins during December of the previous year, but always ends in January of the given year;
- week 53 is often not required, in which case it is considered to have zero length.

Different locales make different assumptions about the first day of the week, and these differences are taken into account when mapping a Week instance to the time line.

46.26.2 Constructors

To construct a Week instance:

```java
public Week(int week, Year year);

public Week(int week, int year);
```

Creates a new Week instance. The `week` argument should be in the range 1 to 53.

```java
public Week(Date time);

public Week();
```

Creates a new Week instance based on a java.util.Date.

To construct a Week instance based on the current system time:

```java
public Week(Date time);

public Week();
```

Creates a new Week instance based on the current system time.

46.26.3 Methods

To access the week:

```java
public int getWeek();

Returns the week (in the range 1 to 53).
```

To access the year:
public Year getYear();
Returns the year.

There is no method to set the week or the year, because this class is immutable. Given a Week object, you can create an instance representing the previous week or the next week:

public RegularTimePeriod previous();
Returns the previous week, or null if the lower limit of the range is reached.

public RegularTimePeriod next();
Returns the next week, or null if the upper limit of the range is reached.

To convert a Week object to a String object:

public String toString();
Returns a string representing the week.

46.26.4 Notes
In the current implementation, the year can be in the range 1900 to 9999. The Week class is immutable. This is a requirement for all RegularTimePeriod subclasses.

See Also:
Year.

46.27 Year
46.27.1 Overview
A class that represents a calendar year (for example, “2003”). This class extends RegularTimePeriod.

46.27.2 Usage
A typical use for this class is for creating TimeSeries objects for annual data. For example:

```java
TimeSeries t1 = new TimeSeries("Series 1", "Year", "Value", Year.class);
t1.add(new Year(1990), new Double(50.1));
t1.add(new Year(1991), new Double(12.3));
t1.add(new Year(1992), new Double(23.9));
t1.add(new Year(1993), new Double(83.4));
t1.add(new Year(1994), new Double(-34.7));
t1.add(new Year(1995), new Double(76.5));
t1.add(new Year(1996), new Double(10.0));
t1.add(new Year(1997), new Double(-14.7));
t1.add(new Year(1998), new Double(43.9));
t1.add(new Year(1999), new Double(49.6));
t1.add(new Year(2000), new Double(37.2));
t1.add(new Year(2001), new Double(17.1));
```
46.27.3 Constructors

To create a new year:

```java
public Year(int year);
```

Creates a new `Year` instance. The `year` argument should be in the range 1900 to 9999.

To construct a `Year` instance based on a `java.util.Date`:

```java
public Year(Date time);
```

Creates a new `Year` instance.

A default constructor is provided:

```java
public Year();
```

Creates a new `Year` instance based on the current system time.

46.27.4 Methods

To access the year:

```java
public int getYear();
```

Returns the year.

There is no method to set the year, because this class is immutable.

Given a `Year` object, you can create an instance representing the previous year:

```java
public RegularTimePeriod previous();
```

Returns the previous year, or `null` if the lower limit of the range is reached.

...or the next:

```java
public RegularTimePeriod next();
```

Returns the next year, or `null` if the upper limit of the range is reached.

To convert a `Year` object to a `String` object:

```java
public String toString();
```

Returns a string representing the year.

To convert a `String` object to a `Year` object:

```java
public static Year parseYear(String s) throws TimePeriodFormatException;
```

Parses the string and, if possible, returns a `Year` object.

46.27.5 Notes

Some points to note:

- in the current implementation, the year can be in the range 1900 to 9999.

- the `Year` class is immutable—this is a requirement for all `RegularTimePeriod` subclasses.
Chapter 47

Package: org.jfree.data.xml

47.1 Introduction

This package contains interfaces and classes that provide basic support for reading datasets from XML files. In the current release, there is support for PieDataset and CategoryDataset. It is intended that other dataset types will be supported in the future.

47.2 Usage

In normal usage, you will access the facilities provided by this package via methods in the DatasetReader class. The following examples are provided in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution:

- XMLBarChartDemo.java
- XMLPieChartDemo.java

47.3 CategoryDatasetHandler

47.3.1 Overview

A SAX handler that creates a CategoryDataset by processing the elements in an XML document.

47.3.2 Usage

In most cases, you won’t need to use this class directly. Instead, use the DatasetReader class. For an example, see the XMLBarChartDemo included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution.
47.3.3 XML Format

The format supported by the handler is illustrated by the following example:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!-- Sample data for JFreeChart. -->
<CategoryDataset>
  <Series name = "Series 1">
    <Item>
      <Key>Category 1</Key>
      <Value>15.4</Value>
    </Item>
    <Item>
      <Key>Category 2</Key>
      <Value>12.7</Value>
    </Item>
    <Item>
      <Key>Category 3</Key>
      <Value>5.7</Value>
    </Item>
    <Item>
      <Key>Category 4</Key>
      <Value>9.1</Value>
    </Item>
  </Series>
  <Series name = "Series 2">
    <Item>
      <Key>Category 1</Key>
      <Value>45.4</Value>
    </Item>
    <Item>
      <Key>Category 2</Key>
      <Value>73.7</Value>
    </Item>
    <Item>
      <Key>Category 3</Key>
      <Value>23.7</Value>
    </Item>
    <Item>
      <Key>Category 4</Key>
      <Value>19.4</Value>
    </Item>
  </Series>
</CategoryDataset>
```

The `<CategoryDataset>` element can contain any number of `<Series>` elements, and each `<Series>` element can contain any number of `<Item>` elements.

47.3.4 Notes

This class delegates work to the `CategorySeriesHandler` class.
47.4 CategorySeriesHandler

47.4.1 Overview
A SAX handler that reads a `<Series>` sub-element within a category dataset XML file. Work is delegated to this class by the CategoryDatasetHandler class.

47.5 DatasetReader

47.5.1 Overview
This class contains utility methods for reading datasets from XML files. In the current release, support is included for PieDataset and CategoryDataset.

47.5.2 Usage
Two applications (XMLPieChartDemo and XMLBarChartDemo) that demonstrate how to use this class are included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution.

47.6 DatasetTags

47.6.1 Overview
An interface that defines constants for the literal text used in the element tags within the XML documents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIEDATASET_TAG</td>
<td>PieDataset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATEGORYDATASET_TAG</td>
<td>CategoryDataset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERIES_TAG</td>
<td>Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITEM_TAG</td>
<td>Item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEY_TAG</td>
<td>Key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUE_TAG</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 47.1: Attributes for the DatasetTags interface*

47.7 ItemHandler

47.7.1 Overview
A SAX handler that reads a key/value pair.

47.7.2 Usage
You should not need to use this class directly. Work is delegated to this handler by the PieDatasetHandler class.
47.7.3 Notes
This class delegates some work to the KeyHandler class.

47.8 KeyHandler
47.8.1 Overview
A SAX handler that reads a key element from an XML file.

47.8.2 Usage
You should not need to use this class directly. Work is delegated to this class by the ItemHandler class.

47.8.3 Notes
A key can be any instance of Comparable, but the handler always uses the String class to represent keys.

47.9 PieDatasetHandler
47.9.1 Overview
A SAX handler for reading a PieDataset from an XML file.

47.9.2 Usage
In most cases, you won’t need to use this class directly. Instead, use the DatasetReader class. For an example, see the XMLPieChartDemo application included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution.

47.9.3 XML Format
The format supported by the handler is illustrated by the following example:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!-- A sample pie dataset for JFreeChart. -->
<PieDataset>
  <Item>
    <Key>Java</Key>
    <Value>15.4</Value>
  </Item>
  <Item>
    <Key>C++</Key>
    <Value>12.7</Value>
  </Item>
  <Item>
    <Key>PHP</Key>
    <Value>5.7</Value>
  </Item>
</PieDataset>
```
The `<PieDataset>` element can contain any number of `<Item>` elements.

### 47.9.4 Notes

This class delegates some work to the `ItemHandler` class.

### 47.10 RootHandler

#### 47.10.1 Overview

The base handler class that provides support for a “sub-handler stack”. While processing an XML element, a handler can push a sub-handler onto the stack and delegate work to it (usually the processing of a sub-element). When the sub-handler is finished its work, it gets popped from the stack, and the original handler resumes control. In this way, nested elements within the XML file can be processed by different classes.

### 47.11 ValueHandler

#### 47.11.1 Overview

A SAX handler that processes numerical values.
Chapter 48

Package: org.jfree.data.xy

48.1 Introduction

This package contains the XYDataset interface, extensions and implementing classes. These are used to supply data to the XYItemRenderer instances that are managed by the XYPlot class.

48.2 AbstractIntervalXYDataset

48.2.1 Overview

A base class that can be used to implement an IntervalXYDataset (extends AbstractXYDataset).

48.2.2 Methods

This class implements methods that return double primitives for the start and end values of the x and y-intervals:

```
public double getStartXValue(int series, int item);
Returns the start value for the x-interval.

public double getEndXValue(int series, int item);
Returns the end value for the x-interval.

public double getStartYValue(int series, int item);
Returns the start value for the y-interval.

public double getEndYValue(int series, int item);
Returns the end value for the y-interval.
```

The above methods rely on the corresponding methods that return Number objects being implemented—see the IntervalXYDataset interface for details.
48.3 AbstractXYDataset

48.3.1 Overview
A base class that can be used to implement an XYDataset.

48.3.2 Methods
This class implements methods that return double primitives for the x and y values:

```java
public double getXValue(int series, int item);

public double getYValue(int series, int item);
```

- Returns the x-value. This method relies on the getX() method being implemented.
- Returns the y-value. If the value is missing or unknown, this method will return Double.NaN.

The above methods rely on the getX() and getY() methods being implemented—see the XYDataset interface for details.

48.4 AbstractXYZDataset

48.4.1 Overview
An abstract base class that can be used to implement the XYZDataset interface. This class extends AbstractXYDataset to provide a default implementation of the getZValue() method.

48.4.2 Methods
This class implements a method that returns a double primitive for the z value:

```java
public double getZValue(int series, int item);
```

- Returns the z-value. This method relies on the getZ() method to access the z-value.

48.5 CategoryTableXYDataset

48.5.1 Overview
A dataset that implements the TableXYDataset interface, so that it can be used with the StackedXYAreaRenderer and StackedXYBarRenderer classes.

48.5.2 Constructor
To create a new dataset:

```java
public CategoryTableXYDataset();
```

Creates a new dataset.
48.5.3 Adding and Removing Data

When adding and removing data, bear in mind that all series must share the same set of x-values (this is required by the TableXYDataset interface). When you add a new x-value to one series, the same x-value is implicitly added to all the other series (with a null y-value).

To add an item to a series:

```java
public void add(double x, double y, String seriesName);
```

Adds a new item for the specified series and sends a DatasetChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

```java
public void add(Number x, Number y, String seriesName, boolean notify);
```

Adds a new item for the specified series and, if requested, sends a DatasetChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

To remove an item:

```java
public void remove(double x, String seriesName);
```

Removes the item with the specified x-value from a series and sends a DatasetChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

```java
public void remove(Number x, String seriesName, boolean notify);
```

Removes the item with the specified x-value from a series and, if requested, sends a DatasetChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

48.5.4 Accessing the Data Values

To access the data values:

```java
public Number getX(int series, int item);
```

Returns the x-value for an item in a series.

```java
public Number getY(int series, int item);
```

Returns the y-value for an item in a series (this may be null).

48.5.5 X-Intervals

This dataset can derive an x-interval about the x-value, in order to support the requirements of the IntervalXYDataset interface:

```java
public Number getStartX(int series, int item);
```

Returns the start value of the x-interval for an item in a series.

```java
public Number getEndX(int series, int item);
```

Returns the end value of the x-interval for an item in a series.

No y-interval is defined, so the following methods return the same value as getY():

```java
public Number getStartY(int series, int item);
```

Returns the same value as getY().

```java
public Number getEndY(int series, int item);
```

Returns the same value as getY().
To control the x-interval width, the following methods are provided:

```java
public double getIntervalPositionFactor();
Returns the interval position factor, which controls how the x-interval is
positioned relative to the x-value.

public void setIntervalPositionFactor(double d);
Sets the interval position factor. This is a number between 0.0 and 1.0,
where 0.5 means the x-interval is centered over the x-value.

public double getIntervalWidth();
Returns the interval width. The default value is 1.0.

public void setIntervalWidth(double d);
Sets the interval width.

public boolean isAutoWidth();
Returns the flag the controls whether the interval width is automatically
calculated.

public void setAutoWidth(boolean b);
Sets the flag that controls whether the interval width is automatically
calculated.
```

### 48.5.6 Other Methods

Other methods include:

```java
public int getSeriesCount();
Returns the number of series in the dataset.

public String getSeriesName(int series);
Returns the name of a series.

public int getItemCount();
Returns the number of items for each series in the dataset.

public int getItemCount(int series);
Returns the number of items for a specific series. Since the TableXYDataset
interface requires all the series to have the same number of items, this
method returns the same value as getItemCount().

public Range getDomainRange();
Returns the range of x-values represented by the dataset. This takes into
account the interval width.

public Number getMaximumDomainValue();
Returns the maximum x-value in the dataset.

public Number getMinimumDomainValue();
Returns the minimum x-value in the dataset.
```

### 48.6 DefaultHighLowDataset

#### 48.6.1 Overview

A default implementation of the OHLCDataset interface. There is some duplication
between this class and the DefaultOHLCDataset interface.
48.7 DefaultOHLCDataset

48.7.1 Overview
A simple implementation of the OHLCDataset interface that supports only one series. There are no methods to support updating the dataset at present.

48.7.2 Constructors
To create a new dataset:

```java
public DefaultOHLCDataset(String name, OHLCDataItem[] data);
```

Creates a new dataset. The dataset has one series with the specified `name` and data items. The items should be in date order (or you should call the `sortDataByDate()` method immediately after creating the dataset).

48.7.3 Methods
To get the series name:

```java
public String getSeriesName(int series);
```

Returns the name of the specified series. Since this dataset only supports one series, the same name is returned irrespective of the `series` argument.

A range of methods provide access to the data values for each item in the dataset:

```java
public Number getX(int series, int item);
```

Returns the x-value for the specified item as a `Long`. The `series` argument is ignored, since this dataset supports only one series.

```java
public Date getXDate(int series, int item);
```

Returns the x-value for the specified item as a `Date`. The `series` argument is ignored, since this dataset supports only one series.

```java
public Number getY(int series, int item);
```

Returns the closing price for the specified item. This method is required by the `XYDataset` interface.

```java
public Number getHigh(int series, int item);
```

Returns the high value for the specified item. The `series` argument is ignored, since this dataset supports only one series.

```java
public double getHighValue(int series, int item);
```

Returns the high value for the specified item as a `double`.

```java
public Number getLow(int series, int item);
```

Returns the low value for the specified item. The `series` argument is ignored, since this dataset supports only one series.

```java
public double getLowValue(int series, int item);
```

Returns the low value for the specified item as a `double`.  

public Number getOpen(int series, int item);
Returns the open value for the specified item. The series argument is ignored, since this dataset supports only one series.

public double getOpenValue(int series, int item);
Returns the open value for the specified item as a double.

public Number getClose(int series, int item);
Returns the close value for the specified item. The series argument is ignored, since this dataset supports only one series.

public double getCloseValue(int series, int item);
Returns the close value for the specified item as a double.

public Number getVolume(int series, int item);
Returns the volume value for the specified item. The series argument is ignored, since this dataset supports only one series.

public double getVolumeValue(int series, int item);
Returns the volume value for the specified item as a double.

To sort the data items into date order:

public void sortDataByDate();
Sorts the array of data items into ascending order by date.

See Also

OHLCDataset.

48.8 DefaultTableXYDataset

48.8.1 Overview
An implementation of the XYDataset interface where all series share a common set of x-values. This dataset can be used to create stacked area charts.

48.8.2 Constructor
To create a new dataset:

public DefaultTableXYDataset();
Creates a new empty dataset with autoPrune set to false (see the next constructor).

public DefaultTableXYDataset(boolean autoPrune);
Creates a new empty dataset. The autoPrune flag controls whether or not x-values are automatically removed when they have no corresponding y-values.
48.8.3 Accessing Series

The dataset stores zero, one or many series of data items. Each series is represented by an `XYSeries`. The following methods provide access to the series in the dataset:

- `public int getSeriesCount();` - Returns the number of series contained within this dataset.
- `public XYSeries getSeries(int series);` - Returns a series from the dataset.
- `public String getSeriesName(int series);` - Returns the name of the specified series.
- `public int getItemCount(int series);` - Returns the number of items in the specified series. Note that this dataset ensures that all series share the same set of x-values, so all series have the same number of items.
- `public int getItemCount();` - Returns the number of items in each series (this dataset ensures that all series have the same number of items).

48.8.4 Accessing Data Values

To access particular values from the dataset:

- `public Number getX(int series, int item);` - Returns the x-value for an item in a particular series.
- `public Number getStartX(int series, int item);` - Returns the start of the x-interval for an item in a particular series.
- `public Number getEndX(int series, int item);` - Returns the end of the x-interval for an item in a particular series.
- `public Number getY(int series, int index);` - Returns the y-value (possibly null) for an item in a particular series.
- `public Number getStartY(int series, int item);` - Returns the start of the y-interval for an item in a particular series. Since no y-interval is defined, this method always returns the y-value.
- `public Number getEndY(int series, int item);` - Returns the end of the y-interval for an item in a particular series. Since no y-interval is defined, this method always returns the y-value.

48.8.5 Adding and Removing Data

The following methods can be used to add and remove series from the dataset:

- `public void addSeries(XYSeries series);` - Adds a series to the dataset and sends a `DatasetChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.
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public void removeAllSeries();
Removes all series from the dataset and sends a DatasetChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

public void removeSeries(XYSeries series);
Removes a series from the dataset and sends a DatasetChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

public void removeSeries(int series);
Removes a series from the dataset and sends a DatasetChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

public void removeAllValuesForX(Number x);
Removes the item in each series that corresponds to the specified x-value, and sends a DatasetChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

public void prune();
Removes any x-values from the dataset that have no corresponding y-values.

public void updateXPoints();
Refreshes the cached list of x-points.

48.8.6 Domain Intervals

This dataset has methods that enable you to control the “manufacture” of x-intervals for the specified x-values. This enables the dataset to be used to create bar charts, for instance.

public boolean isAutoWidth();
Returns the flag that indicates whether the interval width is automatically calculated.

public void setAutoWidth(boolean b);
Sets the flag that controls whether the interval width is automatically calculated.

public double getIntervalWidth();
Returns the x-interval width.

public void setIntervalWidth(double d);
Sets the x-interval width.

public double getIntervalPositionFactor();
Returns the interval position factor.

public void setIntervalPositionFactor(double d);
Sets the interval position factor. This is a value between 0.0 and 1.0 that controls how the x-interval is positioned around the x-value. 0.0 means the x-value is at the left end of the interval, 0.5 means that the x-value is centered within the interval and 1.0 means that the x-value is at the right end of the interval.
48.8.7 Other Methods

Other methods include:

- **public boolean equals(Object obj);**
  Tests this dataset for equality with an arbitrary object.

- **public int hashCode();**
  Returns a hash code for the dataset.

- **public Range getDomainRange();**
  Returns the range of values in the domain (taking into account the x-interval).

- **public Number getMaximumDomainValue();**
  Returns the maximum domain value (taking into account the x-interval).

- **public Number getMinimumDomainValue();**
  Returns the minimum domain value (taking into account the x-interval).

To find the state of the **autoPrune** flag:

- **public boolean isAutoPrune();**
  Returns a flag that controls whether or not x-values are automatically removed when they have no corresponding y-values. This flag is set in the constructor and cannot be altered.

- **public void seriesChanged(SeriesChangeEvent event);**
  This method receives events that signal when a series contained within the dataset has changed. You shouldn’t need to call this method directly.

48.9 DefaultWindDataset

48.9.1 Overview

A default implementation of the **WindDataset** interface.

48.10 IntervalXYDataset

48.10.1 Overview

A dataset that returns an interval for each of the x and y dimensions. Extends the **XYDataset** interface.

48.10.2 Methods

To get the start value of the x-interval:

- **public Number getStartX(int series, int item);**
  Returns the start value of the x-interval for an item within a series.

- **public double getStartXValue(int series, int item);**
  Returns the start value of the x-interval for an item within a series.
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To get the end value of the x-interval:
public Number getEndX(int series, int item);  
Returns the end value of the x-interval for an item within a series.

public double getEndXValue(int series, int item);  
Returns the end value of the x-interval for an item within a series.

To get the start value of the y-interval:
public Number getStartY(int series, int item);  
Returns the start value of the y-interval for an item within a series.

public double getStartYValue(int series, int item);  
Returns the start value of the y-interval for an item within a series.

To get the end value of the y-interval:
public Number getEndY(int series, int item);  
Returns the end value of the y-interval for an item within a series.

public double getEndYValue(int series, int item);  
Returns the end value of the y-interval for an item within a series.

48.10.3 Notes
The TimeSeriesCollection class implements this interface.

See Also:
XYDataset, IntervalXYZDataset.

48.11 IntervalXYDelegate

48.11.1 Overview
This class contains the logic required to “manufacture” intervals around the x-values in an XYDataset, enabling a regular XYDataset to be extended to an IntervalXYDataset.

48.11.2 Usage
This class is used internally by the JFreeChart Class Library. In general, you won’t need to use this class directly.

48.11.3 Constructors
To create a new delegate:

public IntervalXYDelegate(XYDataset dataset);  
Creates a new delegate with autoWidth set to true.
public IntervalXYDelegate(XYDataset dataset, boolean autoWidth);
Creates a new delegate that determines the x-intervals for the given dataset.
The autoWidth flag controls whether or not the interval width is automatically calculated. For the automatic calculation, the width is set to the distance between the two closest x-values in the dataset.

48.11.4 Methods

The autoWidth flag controls whether or not the widths of the x-intervals returned by this class are automatically calculated. The default is true, which results in the x-interval size being equal to the gap between the nearest two x-values in the dataset:

public boolean isAutoWidth();
Returns the autoWidth flag.

public void setAutoWidth(boolean b);
Sets the autoWidth flag.

If autoWidth is false, then the interval width is controlled by the intervalWidth setting:

public double getIntervalWidth();
Returns the interval width.

public void setIntervalWidth(double w);
Sets the interval width (must be positive).

The intervalPositionFactor controls the positioning of the x-interval about its x-value. The default is 0.5 which centers the interval about the x-value:

public double getIntervalPositionFactor();
Returns the intervalPositionFactor.

public void setIntervalPositionFactor(double d);
Sets the intervalPositionFactor. This is a value between 0.0 and 1.0 where 0.5 is centred.

public Number getStartX(int series, int item);
Returns the start value for the x-interval of the specified item.

public Number getEndX(int series, int item);
Returns the end value for the x-interval of the specified item.

public double getDomainLowerBound(boolean includeInterval);
Returns the lower bound of the range of x-values. The includeInterval flag determines whether or not the x-interval is taken into account when finding the lower bound.

public double getDomainUpperBound(boolean includeInterval);
Returns the upper bound of the range of x-values. The includeInterval flag determines whether or not the x-interval is taken into account when finding the upper bound.

public Range getDomainBounds(boolean includeInterval);
Returns the range of x-values. The includeInterval flag determines whether or not the x-interval is taken into account when finding the range.
48.11.5 Other Methods

- `public void itemAdded(int series, int item);`
  Updates the automatic width when an item is added (it seems this method is only called from the `CategoryTableXYDataset` class).

- `public void itemRemoved(double x);`
  Updates the automatic width when an item is removed (it seems this method is only called from the `CategoryTableXYDataset` class).

- `public void seriesAdded(int series);`
  Updates the width calculation when a series is added—called by the `XYSeriesCollection` class.

- `public void seriesRemoved();`
  Updates the width calculation when a series is removed—called by the `XYSeriesCollection` and `DefaultTableXYDataset` classes.

48.11.6 Equals, Cloning and Serialization

To test this delegate for equality with an arbitrary object:

- `public boolean equals(Object obj);`
  Tests the delegate for equality with `obj`.

- `public Object clone() throws CloneNotSupportedException;`
  Returns a clone of the delegate.

48.11.7 Notes

The class is used by the `CategoryTableXYDataset`, `DefaultTableXYDataset`, and `XYSeriesCollection` classes.

48.12 IntervalXYZDataset

48.12.1 Overview

An extension of the `XYZDataset` interface, analogous to the `IntervalXYDataset` extension of the `XYDataset` interface.

48.12.2 Notes

There are no classes that implement this interface at present.

48.13 MatrixSeries

48.13.1 Overview

To be documented.
48.14 MatrixSeriesCollection

48.14.1 Overview
To be documented.

48.15 NormalizedMatrixSeries

48.15.1 Overview
Not yet documented.

48.16 OHLCDataItem

48.16.1 Overview
A data item that associates several values (typically related to the trading of a financial security) with a Date:

- *open value* - the opening value at the start of the day’s trading;
- *high value* - the highest value during the day’s trading;
- *low value* - the lowest value during the day’s trading;
- *close value* - the closing value at the end of the day’s trading;
- *volume* - the trading volume (number of securities traded);

This class implements the `Comparable` interface to define a natural ordering (by date) for a collection of items.

48.16.2 Constructor
To create a new instance:

```java
public OHLCDataItem(Date date, double open, double high, double low, double close, double volume);
```
Creates a new data item that associates the specified values with a particular date.

48.16.3 Methods
To access the attributes for this data item:

```java
public Date getDate();
Returns the date that the values are associated with.

public Number getOpen();
Returns the opening price for the day’s trading.
```
public Number getHigh();
Returns the highest price for the day’s trading.

public Number getLow();
Returns the lowest price for the day’s trading.

public Number getClose();
Returns the closing price for the day’s trading.

public Number getVolume();
Returns the number of securities bought/sold during the day’s trading.

The following method is implemented as required by the Comparable interface, and determines a natural ordering (by date) for a collection of data items:

public int compareTo(Object object);
Compares this data item to an arbitrary object, returning -1, 0 or +1 according to the relative order of the two objects.

See Also
OHLCDataset.

48.17 OHLCDataset

48.17.1 Overview

A dataset that supplies data in the form of open-high-low-close items. These typically relate to trading data (prices or rates) in financial markets: the open and close values represent the prices at the opening and closing of the trading period, while the high and low values represent the highest and lowest price during the trading period.

Another value returned by this dataset is the volume. This represents the volume of trading, and is usually the number of units of the commodity traded during a period. If this data is not available, null is returned.

This interface is an extension of the XYDataset interface.

48.17.2 Methods

To get the high value:

public Number getHighValue(int series, int item);
Returns the high value for an item within a series.

To get the low value:

public Number getLowValue(int series, int item);
Returns the low value for an item within a series.

To get the open value:

public Number getOpenValue(int series, int item);
Returns the open value for an item within a series.
To get the close value:

```java
public Number getCloseValue(int series, int item);
Returns the close value for an item within a series.
```

To get the volume:

```java
public Number getVolumeValue(int series, int item);
Returns the volume value for an item within a series.
```

### 48.17.3 Notes

This dataset is implemented by the `DefaultOHLCDataset` class, and used by the `CandlestickRenderer` class.

**See Also**  
`XYDataset`, `DefaultOHLCDataset`.

### 48.18 SignalsDataset

#### 48.18.1 Overview

Not yet documented.

### 48.19 TableXYDataset

#### 48.19.1 Overview

This interface is an extension of the `XYDataset` interface. By implementing this interface, a dataset is declaring that all series share a common set of x-values—this is required by renderers that “stack” values (for example, the `StackedXYAreaRenderer`).

### 48.20 WindDataset

#### 48.20.1 Overview

A wind dataset provides wind direction and intensity values observed at various points in time.

#### 48.20.2 Notes

The `WindChartDemo1` application, included in the JFreeChart Premium Demo distribution, provides an example.
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48.21 XisSymbolic

48.21.1 Overview
An interface that can be implemented by an XYDataset in order to link the (integer) x-values with symbols.

48.21.2 Methods
The following methods are defined by the interface:

public String[] getXSymbolicValues();
Returns an array of symbols to associate with (integral) data values.

public String getXSymbolicValue(int series, int item);
Returns the symbolic x-value for an item within a series.

public String getXSymbolicValue(Integer val);
Returns the symbolic x-value associated with a specific integer value.

48.21.3 Notes
None of the standard datasets implement this interface.

48.22 XYBarDataset

48.22.1 Overview
A dataset wrapper class that can convert any XYDataset into an IntervalXYDataset.

48.22.2 Constructor
To create a new dataset wrapper:

public XYBarDataset(XYDataset underlying, double barWidth);
Creates a wrapper for the underlying dataset, effectively converting it into an IntervalXYDataset.

48.23 XYDataItem

48.23.1 Overview
This class represents a pair \((x, y)\) of Number objects. The x-value should always be defined, but the y-value can be set to null to represent a missing or unknown value.
48.23.2 Constructors

To create a new data item:

```java
public XYDataItem(Number x, Number y);
Creates a new data item. A null y-value is permitted (to represent a missing or unknown value).
```

```java
public XYDataItem(double x, double y);
Creates a new data item.
```

48.23.3 Methods

To access the x and y values:

```java
public Number getX();
Returns the x-value (never null).
```

```java
public Number getY();
Returns the y-value (possibly null).
```

To set the y-value:

```java
public void setY(Number y);
Sets the y-value. Note that there is no corresponding method to set the x-value.
```

48.23.4 Notes

Some notes:

- this class implements the Comparable interface, and implements ordering by x-values.
- this class parallels the TimeSeriesDataItem class.

48.24 XYDataset

48.24.1 Overview

An interface that defines a collection of data in the form of \((x, y)\) values. The dataset can consist of zero, one or many data series. The \((x, y)\) values in one series are completely independent of the \((x, y)\) value in any other series in the dataset (that is, x-values are not “shared” between series).

This is the standard dataset used by the XYPlot class, with concrete implementations provided by XYSeriesCollection and TimeSeriesCollection. Extensions of this interface include: IntervalXYDataset, HighLowDataset, XYZDataset and TableXYDataset.
48.24.2 Number Objects vs Primitives

For a long time, XYDataset used only Number objects to represent data values. From version 0.9.19 onwards, additional methods that return the x and y values as double primitives have been added. These are not replacements for the existing methods, but are intended to allow for more efficient dataset implementations for specific requirements (such as large datasets for scientific data).

A number of developers have asked “why not just use double primitives exclusively?” The main reasons for having the dataset interface support Number objects are:

- it allows null to be used to indicate an unknown or missing data value;
- the use of Java’s collection classes as the storage for datasets requires Number objects to be used anyway;
- objects can be more conveniently displayed using standard Java components such as Swing’s JTable.

48.24.3 Methods

To get the number of items in a series:

```java
public int getItemCount(int series);
```

Returns the number of data items in a series.

To get the x-value for an item within a series:

```java
public Number getX(int series, int item);
```

Returns the x-value for an item within a series (never null).

```java
public double getXValue(int series, int item);
```

Returns the x-value for am item within a series.

To get the y-value for an item within a series:

```java
public Number getY(int series, int item);
```

Returns the y-value for an item within a series (possibly null, which indicates a missing or unknown value).

```java
public double getYValue(int series, int item);
```

Returns the y-value for am item within a series. If this method returns Double.NaN, there are two possibilities: the value is missing/unknown (equivalent to null) or the value really is “not a number”. The only way to distinguish these cases (if you need to) is to check the value returned by the getYValue() method to see if it is null.

48.24.4 Notes

The interface allows null y-values but does not allow null x-values, because I couldn’t think of a situation where null x-values are useful.
See Also:
SeriesDataset, IntervalXYDataset.

48.25 XYDatasetTableModel

48.25.1 Overview
A simple wrapper for a TableXYDataset that creates a read-only implementation of Swing’s TableModel interface.

48.25.2 Constructors
The default constructor creates an empty table model:

public XYDatasetTableModel();

Creates an empty table model. If you use this constructor, you can use the setModel() method to add a dataset later.

To create a new table model:

XYDatasetTableModel(TableXYDataset dataset);

Creates a new table model for the specified dataset (null permitted).

48.25.3 Usage
If you look in the source code for this class, there is a main() method (commented out) that shows the usage for this class.

48.25.4 Methods
To set the dataset to be presented as a TableModel:

public void setModel(TableXYDataset dataset);

Sets the underlying dataset for the table model (null permitted). This class will register itself as a listener for the supplied dataset, so that changes to the dataset can be passed on as corresponding table model change events.

The following method receives notification of changes to the underlying dataset, allowing the TableModel to forward appropriate change events:

public void datasetChanged(DatasetChangeEvent datasetChangeEvent);

This method will be called by the underlying dataset whenever it is changed—you shouldn’t need to call this method directly.

48.25.5 TableModel Methods
The following methods are implemented in support of the TableModel interface:
To get the row count:
public int getRowCount();
Returns the row count. This has been implemented as the number of items in the first series, even though other series may have a different number of items.

To get the column count:
public int getColumnCount();
Returns the column count, which is equal to the number of series in the dataset plus 1 (the first column is used to display x-values, the remaining columns the y-values for each series).

To get the column name:
public String getColumnName(int column);
Returns the name of a column.

To get a value for the table:
public Object getValueAt(int row, int column);
Returns the value.

The table model is “read only”:
public boolean isCellEditable(int row, int column);
Returns false.

You cannot update the dataset via the TableModel interface:
public void setValueAt(Object value, int row, int column);
Does nothing, since there is no general way to update the underlying dataset.

48.26 XYSeries

48.26.1 Overview
A series containing zero, one or many (x, y) data items (extends Series). Each item is represented by an instance of XYDataItem and stored in a list (sorted in ascending order of x-values, by default). XYSeries will allow duplicate x-values, unless a flag is set in the constructor to prevent duplicates.

You can create a dataset (XYDataset) from one or more series objects by adding them to an XYSeriesCollection class.

48.26.2 Usage
In the following example, two series are created, populated and added to a collection that can be used as the dataset for a chart:

```java
XYSeries series1 = new XYSeries("Series 1");
series1.add(1.0, 3.3);
series1.add(2.0, 4.4);
series1.add(3.0, 1.7);
XYSeries series2 = new XYSeries("Series 2");
series2.add(1.0, 7.3);
series2.add(2.0, 6.8);
```
48.26.3 Constructors

To construct a series:

```java
public XYSeries(String name);

Creates a new (empty) series with the specified name. By default, the
data items will be sorted in ascending order of x-values as they are added
to the series, and duplicate x-values will be permitted.
```

To construct a series with control over sorting and whether or not duplicate
x-values are permitted:

```java
public XYSeries(String name, boolean autoSort);

Creates a new (empty) series with the specified name. The autoSort flag
controls whether or not data items will be sorted by ascending x-value as
they are added to the series. Duplicate x-values will be permitted.
```

```java
public XYSeries(String name,
boolean autoSort, boolean allowDuplicateXValues);

Creates a new series (initially empty) with the specified name. Flags are
set that determine whether the data items are sorted by x-value, and
whether duplicate x-values will be allowed or disallowed, as specified.
```

48.26.4 Flags

The autoSort and allowDuplicateXValues flags can only be set via the construc-
tors. There are no methods to set these flags after a series is created, but you
can use the following methods to find out the flag settings:

```java
public boolean getAutoSort();

Returns a flag that indicates whether or not the items in the series are
sorted (into ascending order by x-value) automatically.
```

```java
public boolean getAllowDuplicateXValues();

Returns a flag that indicates whether or not duplicate x-values are per-
mitted within the series.
```

48.26.5 Adding and Removing Items

A range of methods are provided for adding and removing data items. In most
cases, a SeriesChangeEvent will be sent to all registered listeners, although some
methods provide a notify flag that allows you to control this:

```java
public void add(double x, double y);

Adds a new data item to the series and sends a change event to all regis-
tered listeners.
```
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public void add(double x, double y, boolean notify);
Adds a new data item to the series and, if requested, sends a change event
to all registered listeners.

public void add(Number x, Number y);
Adds a new data item to the series and sends a change event to all regis-
tered listeners.

public void add(Number x, Number y, boolean notify);
Adds a new data item to the series and, if requested, sends a change event
to all registered listeners.

In the following two methods, an odd combination of parameters is used. This
is to support the addition of null y-values in a sequence of calls to the previous
two methods:

public void add(double x, Number y);
Adds a new data item to the series and sends a change event to all regis-
tered listeners.

public void add(double x, Number y, boolean notify);
Adds a new data item to the series and, if requested, sends a change event
to all registered listeners.

Two further methods allow you to add the item as a single object:

public void add(XYDataItem item);
Adds an item to the series and sends a change event to all registered
listeners.

public void add(XYDataItem item, boolean notify);
Adds an item to the series and, if requested, sends a change event to all
registered listeners.

To remove an item:

public XYDataItem remove(int index);
Removes an item and sends a SeriesChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

public XYDataItem remove(Number x);
Removes an item and sends a SeriesChangeEvent to all registered listeners.

To delete a range of values:

public void delete(int start, int end);
Deletes a range of values from the series and sends a change event to all
registered listeners.

To clear all values from the series:

public void clear();
Clears all values from the series and sends a change event to all registered
listeners.
48.26.6 The Maximum Item Count

In rare circumstances, you might wish to limit the number of items that can be retained within a series. You can set a limit, and when the item limit is reached, adding a new item to the series will cause the FIRST item in the series to be removed:

```java
public int getMaximumItemCount();
Returns the maximum number of items that will be retained within the series.

public void setMaximumItemCount(int maximum);
Sets the maximum number of items that will be retained within the series. When you add a new item, if it would cause the series to exceed the maximum number of items then the FIRST item in the series is removed.
```

48.26.7 Other Methods

To find out how many items are contained in a series:

```java
public int getItemCount();
Returns the number of items in the series.
```

To obtain a list of the items in the dataset:

```java
public List getItems();
Returns an unmodifiable list of the items in the series. Note that the list is unmodifiable, but you can still change the y-values for the individual data items in the list—this is not the recommended way to change data in the series, because no notification of the change occurs.
```

To update an existing data value:

```java
public void update(int item, Number y);
Changes the value of one item in the series. The item is a zero-based index.

public void update(Number x, Number y);
Updates the y-value that is associated with x (which must already exist in the series, otherwise a SeriesException is thrown).

public void addOrUpdate(Number x, Number y);
Adds a new item or updates an existing item (depending on whether or not there is already an item in the series with the given x-value). Note that null is allowed for y, but not for x.
```

To access a data item:

```java
public XYDataItem getDataItem(int index);
Returns an item from the series.

public Number getX(int index);
Returns the x-value for an item.

public Number getY(int index);
Returns the y-value for an item.

public int indexOf(Number x);
Returns the index of an item that has the specified x-value.
```
48.26.8 Equality, Cloning and Serialization

This class overrides the equals() method:

```java
public boolean equals(Object obj);
```

Tests this series for equality with obj. An object is equal to this series if and only if:

- it is an instance of XYSeries;
- it has the same attributes as this series;
- it contains the same data items as this series.

This class is cloneable and serializable.

48.26.9 Notes

Some points to note:

- this class extends Series, so you can register change listeners with the series;

48.27 XYSeriesCollection

48.27.1 Overview

A collection of XYSeries objects. This class implements both the XYDataset and IntervalXYDataset interfaces, so can be used as the dataset for a wide range of charts.

48.27.2 Constructors

To construct a series collection:

```java
public XYSeriesCollection();
```

Creates a new empty collection.

```java
public XYSeriesCollection(XYSeries series);
```

Creates a new collection containing a single series (more can be added).

48.27.3 Usage

A demo (XYSeriesDemo.java) is included in the premium demo collection.

48.27.4 Adding and Removing Series

To add a series to the collection:

```java
public void addSeries(XYSeries series);
```

Adds a series to the collection and sends a DatasetChangeEvent to all registered listeners.
To remove a series from the collection:

```java
public void removeSeries(int series);
```
Removes the specified series from the collection and sends a `DatasetChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.

```java
public void removeSeries(XYSeries series);
```
Removes the specified series from the collection and sends a `DatasetChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.

To remove all series from the collection:

```java
public void removeAllSeries();
```
Removes all series from the collection.

### 48.27.5 Using as an `IntervalXYDataset`

This class implements the `IntervalXYDataset` interface, which means you can (for example) use the collection as a dataset to create a bar chart (using the `XYPlot` and `XYBarRenderer` classes). The underlying data items are just points, so it is necessary to “manufacture” an x-interval for each item. The width of this interval defaults to 1.0, but can be specified with the following method:

```java
public void setIntervalWidth(double width);
```
Sets the width of the x-interval and sends a `DatasetChangeEvent` to all registered listeners.

Given a data item at \((2.0, 3.75)\), the default x-interval will be extend from 1.5 to 2.5 (that is, an interval of width 1.0 centered about the x-value of 2.0). You might want to change where the interval falls about the actual x-value—you can use the following method:

```java
public void setIntervalPositionFactor(double factor);
```
Sets the interval position factor, a value between 0.0 and 1.0 (the default is 0.5, which centers the interval about the x-value).

### 48.27.6 Other Methods

To find out how many series are held in the collection:

```java
public int getSeriesCount();
```
Returns the number of series in the collection.

To get a list of all series in the collection:

```java
public List getSeries();
```
Returns an unmodifiable list of the series in the collection.

To access a particular series:

```java
public XYSeries getSeries(int series);
```
Returns a series from the collection. The `series` argument is a zero-based index.

To get the name of a series:
public String getSeriesName(int series);
Returns the name of the specified series.

To get the number of items in a series:
  public int getItemCount(int series);
  Returns the number of items in the specified series.

To get the x-value for an item within a series:
  public Number getXValue(int series, int item);
  Returns the value of the specified item.

To get the starting value of the x-interval for an item within a series:
  public Number getStartXValue(int series, int item);
  Returns the starting value of the x-interval for the specified item.

To get the ending value of the x-interval for an item within a series:
  public Number getEndXValue(int series, int item);
  Returns the ending value of the x-interval for the specified item.

To get the y-value for an item within a series:
  public Number getYValue(int series, int item);
  Returns the value of the specified item.

48.27.7 Notes
Some points to note:

• if the x-values in your dataset are time or date based, consider using the
  TimeSeriesCollection class instead.

48.28 XYZDataset

48.28.1 Overview
An interface that defines a collection of data items in the form of (x, y, z) values.
This is a natural extension of the XYDataset interface.

48.28.2 Methods
This interface adds two methods for accessing the z-value:

  public Number getZ(int series, int item);
  Returns the z-value, which may be null. Some datasets (not all) will
  create a new Number object each time this method is called—if you want
  to avoid this, use the getZValue() method instead.

  public double getZValue(int series, int item);
  Returns the z-value. A return value of Double.NaN indicates (a) a missing
  or unknown value, or (b) a value that is “not a number”. If you want to
  distinguish between these cases, you need to call the getZ() method and
  look at the result.
48.28.3 Notes

Some points to note:

- Known subclasses include DefaultContourDataset and MatrixSeriesCollection;
- JFreeChart doesn’t have support for three dimensional charts yet, but this interface still finds a use in the XYBubbleRenderer class.

48.29 YisSymbolic

48.29.1 Overview

An interface that can be implemented by an XYDataset in order to link the (integer) y-values with symbols.

48.29.2 Methods

The following methods are defined by the interface:

```java
public String[] getYSymbolicValues();
Returns an array of symbols to associate with (integral) data values.

public String getYSymbolicValue(int series, int item);
Returns the symbolic y-value for an item within a series.

public String getYSymbolicValue(Integer val);
Returns the symbolic y-value associated with a specific integer value.
```

48.29.3 Notes

None of the standard datasets implement this interface.
Appendix A

JCommon

A.1 Introduction

JFreeChart makes use of classes in the JCommon class library. The JCommon runtime jar file is included in the JFreeChart distribution. If you require the source code and/or documentation, you can download these from:

http://www.jfree.org/jcommon/index.php

Selected JCommon classes are documented here because they are used extensively within JFreeChart.

A.2 Align

A.2.1 Overview

This class is used to align a rectangle with another rectangle (the “reference frame”). Alignment codes are defined that control how the alignment is performed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code:</th>
<th>Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Align.CENTER</td>
<td>Centers the rectangle within (or over) the reference frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Align.TOP</td>
<td>Aligns the top edge of the rectangle with the top edge of the reference frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Align.BOTTOM</td>
<td>Aligns the bottom edge of the rectangle with the bottom edge of the reference frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Align.LEFT</td>
<td>Aligns the left edge of the rectangle with the left edge of the reference frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Align.RIGHT</td>
<td>Aligns the right edge of the rectangle with the right edge of the reference frame.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table A.1: Alignment codes*
A.2.2 Methods

This class defines a single (static) method:

```java
public static void align(Rectangle2D rect, Rectangle2D frame, int align);
```

Aligns the `rect` with the `frame` according to the specified alignment code. An exception will be thrown if either `rect` or `frame` is null.

A.3 PublicCloneable

A.3.1 Overview

An interface for objects with a `clone()` method. This is used in JFreeChart to “look behind” an interface to see if the class implementing the interface can be cloned.

A.3.2 Methods

This interface declares a single method:

```java
public Object clone() throws CloneNotSupportedException;
```

Creates a clone of the object.

A.4 RectangleAnchor

A.4.1 Overview

This class defines an enumeration of nine common anchor points within a rectangle. These points include the four corners of the rectangle, the four mid-points of each rectangle edge, and the center point:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID:</th>
<th>Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RectangleAnchor.TOP</td>
<td>The midpoint of the rectangle’s top edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RectangleAnchor.BOTTOM</td>
<td>The midpoint of the rectangle’s bottom edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RectangleAnchor.LEFT</td>
<td>The midpoint of the rectangle’s left edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RectangleAnchor.RIGHT</td>
<td>The midpoint of the rectangle’s right edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RectangleAnchor.TOP_LEFT</td>
<td>The top-left corner of the rectangle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RectangleAnchor.TOP_RIGHT</td>
<td>The top-right corner of the rectangle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RectangleAnchor.BOTTOM_LEFT</td>
<td>The bottom-left corner of the rectangle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RectangleAnchor.BOTTOM_RIGHT</td>
<td>The bottom-right corner of the rectangle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RectangleAnchor.CENTER</td>
<td>The center of the rectangle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table A.2: Constants defined by RectangleAnchor*
A.5  RectangleEdge

A.5.1  Overview

This class defines an enumeration of the four edges of a rectangle. It is used to specify the location of objects (for example, axes in a plot) relative to a rectangle:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID:</th>
<th>Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RectangleEdge.TOP</td>
<td>The top edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RectangleEdge.BOTTOM</td>
<td>The bottom edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RectangleEdge.LEFT</td>
<td>The left edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RectangleEdge.RIGHT</td>
<td>The right edge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table A.3: Constants defined by RectangleEdge*

A.6  RectangleInsets

A.6.1  Overview

This class is used to specify left, right, top and bottom insets relative to an arbitrary rectangle. The space can be specified in absolute terms (points, or 1/72 inch) or relative terms (a percentage of the height or width of the rectangle).

A.6.2  Constructor

To create a new instance:

```java
public RectangleInsets(double top, double left, double bottom, double right);

public RectangleInsets(UnitType unitType, double top, double left, double bottom, double right);
```

Creates a new instance with the given insets as absolute units. The values are interpreted as points (1/72 inch) for absolute spacing, or percentages for relative spacing.

A.6.3  Accessor Methods

The following methods provide access to the attributes of an instance:

```java
public UnitType getUnitType();
Returns the unit type (relative or absolute) for the insets.

public double getTop();
Returns the top insets value—this may be a relative or absolute value, depending on the unit type.
```
public double getBottom();
Returns the bottom insets value—this may be a relative or absolute value,
depending on the unit type.

public double getLeft();
Returns the left insets value—this may be a relative or absolute value,
depending on the unit type.

public double getRight();
Returns the right insets value—this may be a relative or absolute value,
depending on the unit type.

### A.6.4 Calculation Methods

These methods are used to apply the insets to areas in various ways:

- public Rectangle2D createAdjustedRectangle(Rectangle2D base,
  LengthAdjustmentType horizontal, LengthAdjustmentType vertical);
- A general method that contracts or expands the width and height of the
  base area, as requested.

- public Rectangle2D createInsetRectangle(Rectangle2D base);
- Applies the insets to base and returns a (smaller) rectangle.

- public Rectangle2D createInsetRectangle(Rectangle2D base,
  boolean horizontal, boolean vertical);
- Applies the insets (as requested) to base and returns a (smaller) rectangle.

- public Rectangle2D createOutsetRectangle(Rectangle2D base);
- Applies the insets to base and returns a (larger) rectangle. This method
  works as the inverse to createInsetRectangle().

- public Rectangle2D createOutsetRectangle(Rectangle2D base,
  boolean horizontal, boolean vertical);
- Applies the insets (as requested) to base and returns a (smaller) rectangle.

- public double calculateTopInset(final double height);
- Returns the top “inset” amount calculated relative to the given
  height.

- public double calculateTopOutset(final double height);
- Returns the top “outset” amount calculated relative to the given
  height.

- public double calculateBottomInset(final double height);
- Returns the bottom “inset” amount calculated relative to the given
  height.

- public double calculateBottomOutset(final double height);
- Returns the bottom “outset” amount calculated relative to the given
  height.

- public double calculateLeftInset(final double width);
- Returns the left “inset” amount calculated relative to the given width.

- public double calculateLeftOutset(final double width);
- Returns the left “outset” amount calculated relative to the given width.

- public double calculateRightInset(final double width);
- Returns the right “inset” amount calculated relative to the given width.
public double calculateRightOutset(final double width);
Returns the right “outset” amount calculated relative to the given width.

public double trimWidth(double width);
Returns width minus the left and right insets.

public double trimHeight(double height);
Returns height minus the top and bottom insets.

public void trim(Rectangle2D area);
Trims the insets from the given area. Note that this overwrites the contents of area.

public double extendWidth(double width);
Returns width plus the left and right “outsets”. This method provides the inverse operation to trimWidth().

public double extendHeight(double height);
Returns the height plus the top and bottom “outsets”. This method provides the inverse operation to trimHeight().

A.6.5 Equality, Cloning and Serialization

This class overrides equals():

public boolean equals(Object obj);
Tests this instance for equality with an arbitrary object. Returns true if and only if:

- the obj is an instance of RectangleInsets;
- both objects have the same insets and unit types.

To get a hash code for an instance:

public int hashCode();
Returns a hash code for this instance.

This class is cloneable and serializable.

A.7 TextAnchor

A.7.1 Overview

This class defines an enumeration of the anchor points relative to the bounds of a text string (see table A.4). It is used to specify an anchor point for text alignment and rotation.

A.8 UnitType

A.8.1 Overview

This class defines tokens to indicate “relative” or “absolute” measurement units:

These tokens are used by the RectangleInsets class.
### Table A.4: Constants defined by `TextAnchor`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID:</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>TextAnchor.TOP_LEFT</code></td>
<td>The top left corner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>TextAnchor.TOP_CENTER</code></td>
<td>The center point on the top edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>TextAnchor.TOP_RIGHT</code></td>
<td>The top right corner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>TextAnchor.CENTER_LEFT</code></td>
<td>The center point on the left edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>TextAnchor.CENTER</code></td>
<td>The center point of the text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>TextAnchor.CENTER_RIGHT</code></td>
<td>The center point on the right edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>TextAnchor.HALF_ASCENT_LEFT</code></td>
<td>The half ascent point on the left edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>TextAnchor.HALF_ASCENT_CENTER</code></td>
<td>The center point along the half ascent line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>TextAnchor.HALF_ASCENT_RIGHT</code></td>
<td>The half ascent point on the right edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>TextAnchor.BASELINE_LEFT</code></td>
<td>The baseline point on the left edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>TextAnchor.BASELINE_CENTER</code></td>
<td>The center point along the half ascent line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>TextAnchor.BASELINE_RIGHT</code></td>
<td>The baseline point on the right edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>TextAnchor.BOTTOM_LEFT</code></td>
<td>The bottom left corner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>TextAnchor.BOTTOM_CENTER</code></td>
<td>The center point on the bottom edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>TextAnchor.BOTTOM_RIGHT</code></td>
<td>The bottom right corner.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table A.5: Constants defined by `UnitType`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID:</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>UnitType.ABSOLUTE</code></td>
<td>Absolute units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>UnitType.RELATIVE</code></td>
<td>Relative units.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Tables A.4 and A.5 summarize the constants defined by `TextAnchor` and `UnitType`, respectively.*
Appendix B

The GNU Lesser General Public License

B.1 Introduction

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   d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.
APPENDIX B. THE GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

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(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

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the complete machine-readable “work that uses the Library”, as object code and/or source
code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable
containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of
definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use
the modified definitions.)

* b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mech-
anism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user’s
computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will op-
erate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the
modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

* c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same
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offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

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```

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'Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice
```
That's all there is to it!
B.3  Frequently Asked Questions

B.3.1  Introduction

Some of the most frequently asked questions about JFreeChart concern the license. I've published this FAQ to help developers understand my choice of license for JFreeChart. If anything is unclear, or technically incorrect, please e-mail me (david.gilbert@object-refinery.com) and I will try to improve the text.

B.3.2  Questions and Answers

1. “Can I incorporate JFreeChart into a proprietary (closed-source) application?”

Yes, the GNU Lesser General Public License (LGPL) is specifically designed to allow this.

2. “Do I have to pay a license fee to use JFreeChart?”

No, JFreeChart is free software. You are not required to pay a fee to use JFreeChart. All that we ask is that you comply with the terms of the license, which (for most developers) is not very difficult.

If you want to make a financial contribution to the JFreeChart project, you can buy a copy of the JFreeChart Developer Guide from Object Refinery Limited. This is appreciated, but not required.

3. “If I use JFreeChart, do I have to release the source code for my application under the terms of the LGPL?”

No, you can choose whatever license you wish for your software. But when you distribute your application, you must include the complete source code for JFreeChart—including any changes you make to it—under the terms of the LGPL. Your users end up with the same rights in relation to JFreeChart as you have been granted under the LGPL.

4. “My users will never look at the source code, and if they did, they wouldn’t know what to do with it...why do I have to give it to them?”

The important point is that your users have access to the source code—whether or not they choose to use it is up to them. Bear in mind that non-technical users can make use of the source code by hiring someone else to work on it for them.

5. “What are the steps I must follow to release software that incorporates JFreeChart?”

The steps are listed in the license (see section 6 especially). The most important things are:

- include a notice in your software that it uses the JFreeChart class library, and that the library is covered by the LGPL;
include a copy of the LGPL so your users understand that JFreeChart is distributed WITHOUT WARRANTY, and the rights that they have under the license;

• include the complete source code for the version of the library that you are distributing (or a written offer to supply it on demand);

6. “I want to display the JFreeChart copyright notice, what form should it take?”
Try this:

This software incorporates JFreeChart, (C)opyright 2000-2004 by Object Refinery Limited and Contributors.

7. “The LGPL is unnecessarily complicated!”
OK, that’s not a question, but the point has been raised by a few developers.
Yes, the LGPL is complicated, but only out of necessity. The complexity is mostly related to the difficulty of defining (in precise legal terms) the relationship between a free software library and a proprietary application that uses the library.

A useful first step towards understanding the LGPL is to read the GNU General Public License (GPL). It is a much simpler license, because it does not allow free software to be combined with non-free (or proprietary) software. The LGPL is a superset of the GPL (you are free to switch from the LGPL to the GPL at any time), but slightly more “relaxed” in that it allows you to combine free and non-free software.

A final note, some of the terminology in the LGPL is easier to understand if you keep in mind that the license was originally developed with statically-linked C programs in mind. Ensuring that it is possible to relink a modified free library with a non-free application, adds significant complexity to the license. For Java libraries, where code is dynamically linked, modifying and rebuilding a free library for use with a non-free application needn’t be such a big issue, particularly if the free library resides in its own jar file.

8. “Who developed the license?”
The license was developed by the Free Software Foundation and has been adopted by many thousands of free software projects. You can find out more information at the Free Software Foundation website:

http://www.fsf.org

The Free Software Foundation performs important work, please consider supporting them financially.
9. “Have you considered releasing JFreeChart under a different license, such as an “Apache-style” license?”

Yes, a range of licenses was considered for JFreeChart, but now that the choice has been made there are no plans to change the license in the future.

A publication by Bruce Perens was especially helpful in comparing the available licenses:


In the end, the LGPL was chosen because it is the closest fit in terms of my goals for JFreeChart. It is not a perfect license, but there is nothing else that comes close (except the GPL) in terms of protecting the freedom of JFreeChart for everyone to use. Also, the LGPL is very widely used, and many developers are already familiar with its requirements.

Some other open source licenses (for example the Apache Software License) allow open source software to be packaged and redistributed without source code. These licenses offer more convenience to developers (especially in large companies) than the LGPL, but they allow a path from open source software to closed source software, which is not something I want to allow for JFreeChart.
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