

# **Latvijas Banka Statistical Database**

## **User Manual**

Version 2.04

**Riga, October 2021**

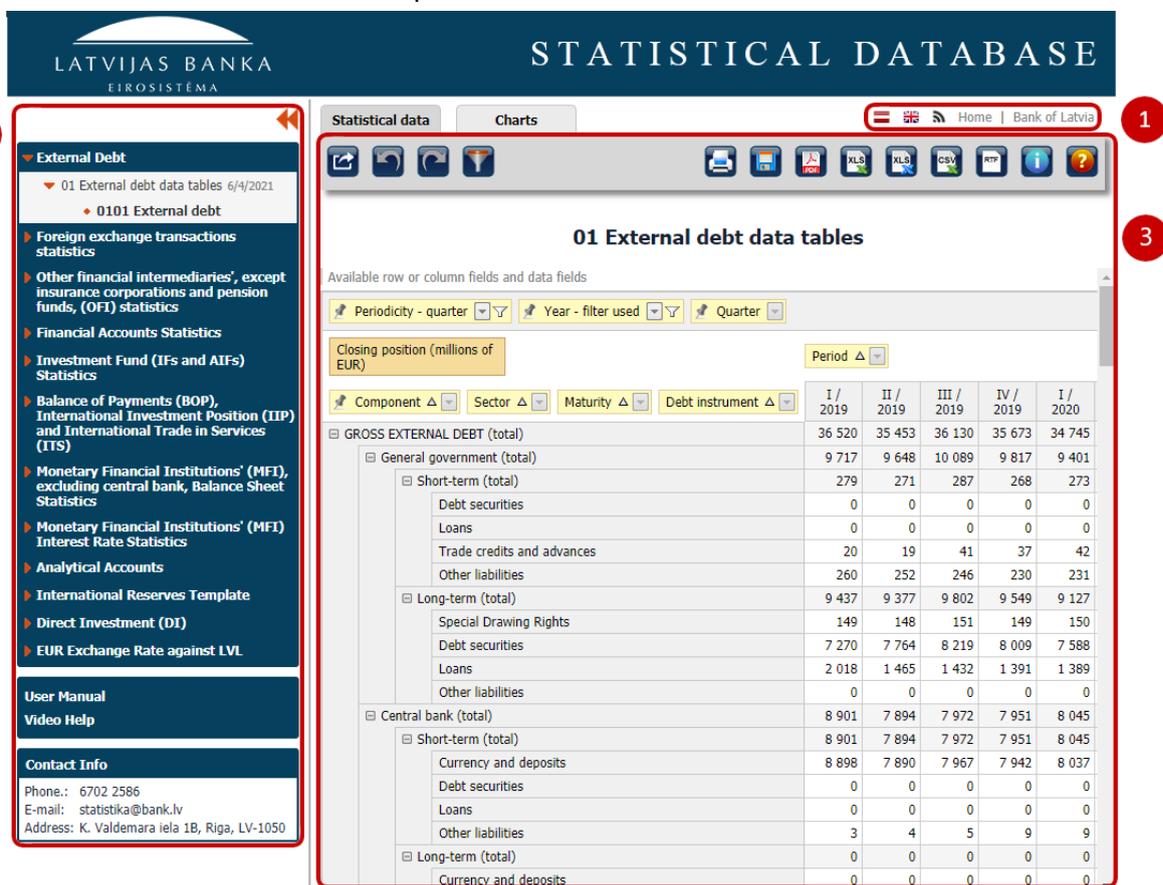
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# 1. General principles

## 1.1. Layout of the user interface

The user interface consists of three parts: **1** language selection and other options, **2** left-hand side menu and **3** statistical data and charts presentation area.

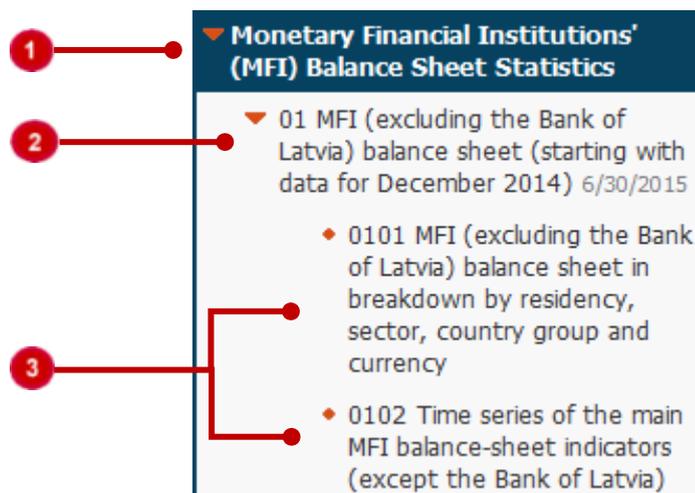


## 1.2. Language selection and other options

	Latvian language switcher	
	English language switcher	
	RSS feed menu. Clicking on this icon opens a window where one can subscribe to RSS messages on all data changes or changes in a definite statistical area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All data</li> <li>Statistical area "Balance of Payments (BOP) and International Investment Position (IIP)"</li> <li>Statistical area "Effective Exchange Rates of the Lats (EERL)"</li> <li>Statistical area "Monetary Financial Institutions' (MFI) Balance Sheet Statistics "</li> <li>Statistical area "External Debt"</li> <li>Statistical area "Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)"</li> <li>Statistical area "EUR Exchange Rate against LVL"</li> <li>Statistical area "International Reserves Template"</li> </ul>
Home	Link to the homepage of the statistical database	
Bank of Latvia	Link to Latvijas Banka's website	

### 1.3. Left-hand side menu

The left-hand side menu allows the user to find and select the necessary data. The menu is organised in three levels:



**Statistical areas** 1

**Data categories** 2

The name of the data category is followed by the date of the last update.

**Data tables** 3

One or several data tables defined by the Bank of Latvia are available for each data category. To open the table, click on its title. To open a blank data table, click on the link **Create your table**.

To open a sub-level, click on the title of a level or the icon ▶.

Where necessary, the left-hand side menu can be hidden by clicking on the icon ◀◀. If the left-hand side menu is hidden and it is necessary to unhide it, click on the icon ▶▶ at the title "Data categories".

Data categories ▶▶

Statistical data | Charts

Home | Bank of Latvia

### 01 External debt data tables

Available row or column fields and data fields

Periodicity - quarter | Year - filter used | Quarter

Closing position (millions of EUR) | Period

Component	Sector	Maturity	Debt instrument	I / 2019	II / 2019	III / 2019	IV / 2019	I / 2020	II / 2020	III / 2020	IV / 2020
GROSS EXTERNAL DEBT (total)				36 520	35 453	36 130	35 673	34 745	36 444	36 983	36 423
General government (total)				9 717	9 648	10 089	9 817	9 401	10 503	10 456	10 060
Short-term (total)				279	271	287	268	273	273	300	256
Debt securities				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade credits and advances				20	19	41	37	42	42	42	42
Other liabilities				260	252	246	230	231	231	258	214

User Manual and Video Help are available in the left-hand side menu. To open it, click on the menu

User Manual  
Video Help

## 2. Statistical data and charts presentation area

### 2.1. Data presentation area

This area shows data of the selected data table. The sections **Statistical data** and **Charts** are available in the upper toolbar of the data area.

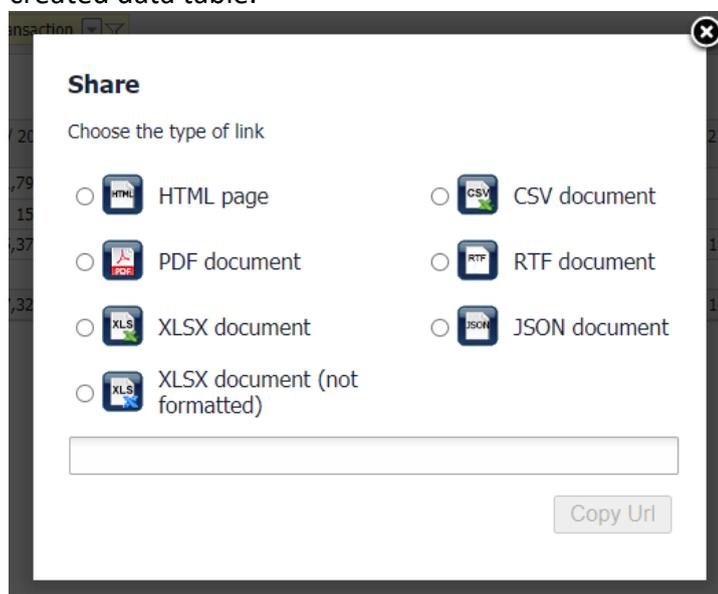
#### 2.1.1. Statistical data

In the **Statistical data** section, you can see and change the data of the selected data table as well as perform the toolbar actions.



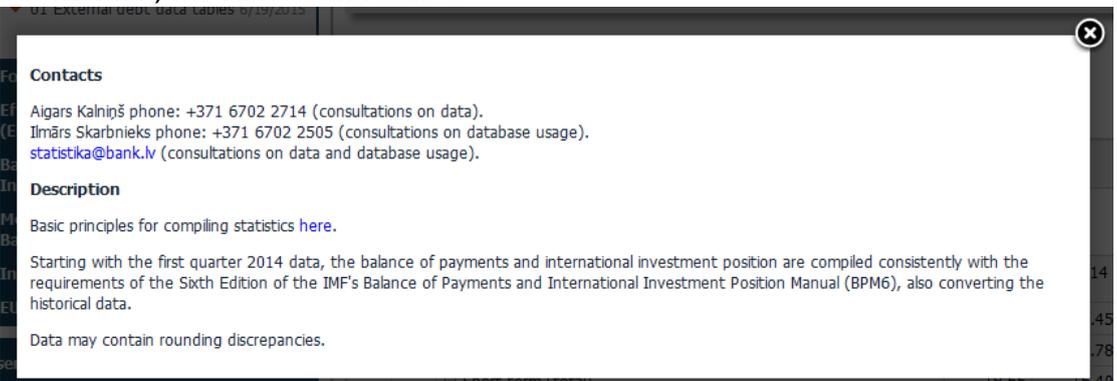
#### Export

Opens a window where the user chooses the document format for saving the previously created data table.



When selecting the type of link:

- HTML page – creates a link for opening the user's data table;
- PDF document – creates a link for saving the data table in a PDF format;
- XLSX document – creates a link for saving the data table in an MS Excel format;
- XLSX document (not formatted) – creates a link for saving the data table in an MS Excel format, without table descriptions;
- CSV document – creates a link for saving the data table in a CSV format;
- RTF document – creates a link for saving the data table in RTF;
- JSON document – creates a link for opening the data table created by the user in a JSON format.

	<p>Clicking on the <b>Copy Url</b> button places the created link on the clipboard. The user may insert the link saved on the clipboard in another document or share it. When the link is used to retrieve the data table in the selected document format, the data table is saved in the browser's default downloads folder.</p>
 <b>Undo</b>	<p>Erases the last change to the data table, reverting it to an older state. Where no changes have been made to the data table, the icon  is inactive with a grey arrow on it. The system stores the last five changes.</p>
 <b>Redo</b>	<p>Reverses the undo and restores the change made to the data table. Where no undo actions have been made, the icon  is inactive with a grey arrow on it.</p>
 <b>Filters</b>	<p>Filters the data in the table using different criteria. For each data field, one can define whether the value sought equals "=", does not equal "&lt;&gt;", is larger than "&gt;" or smaller than "&lt;" the value entered in the next column. To find a value in a particular range, choose the filter type "Between" and enter the range in the adjacent boxes.</p>  <p>Where the row or column and data fields are changed, the filter is cancelled.</p>
 <b>Print</b>	<p>Prints the data table.</p>
 <b>Save</b>	<p>Saves the data table request on the user's PC. The file is saved in the browser's default downloads folder.</p>
 <b>PDF</b>	<p>Saves the data table in a PDF format.</p>
 <b>XLSX</b>	<p>Saves the data table in an MS Excel format.</p>
 <b>XLSX (unformatted)</b>	<p>Saves the data table in an MS Excel format, without table descriptions.</p>
 <b>CSV</b>	<p>Saves the data table in a CSV format.</p>
 <b>RTF</b>	<p>Saves the data table in RTF.</p>
 <b>Information</b>	<p>Displays information on a data category or data table. Where there is no additional information, the icon is unavailable.</p> 

?

Help

**Provides guidance for work with the statistical database.**

Statistics

User Guide  
Video Help

**Guidance for work with data tables**

- Export** – creates and copies the link to the created data table that can be used to reproduce the data table. The data table is saved in the selected document format in the browser's default downloads folder.
- Undo** – reverses any changes made in the data table.
- Redo** – restores the data table to its previous state.
- Filters** – filters the data in the table based on various criteria. For each fact, it is possible to set whether the searched value equals "=", does not equal "<>", is larger ">" or is smaller "<" than the entry that can be made in the adjacent column. If it is necessary to find a value in a particular range, the filter type "Between" is chosen and the range is entered in the adjacent column. When changing the table's facts or dimensions, the filter is cancelled.
- Print** – prints the data table or chart.
- Save** – saves the data table request on the user's PC. The file is saved in the browser's default downloads folder.
- PDF** – saves the data table in a PDF format.
- XLSX** – saves the data table in an MS Excel format.
- XLSX (unformatted)** – saves the data table in an MS Excel format, without table descriptions.
- CSV** – saves the data table in a CSV format.
- RTF** – saves the data table in RTF.
- Information** – contains data explanations. Where there is no additional information, this option is unavailable.
- Help** – provides guidance on work with the statistical database.

**Guidance for creating charts**

- Static charts** – various types of static charts are available.
- Dynamic charts** – 3 types of dynamic charts with additional settings are available.
- Print** – prints the chart.
- PDF** – saves the chart in a PDF format.
- JPG** – saves the chart in a JPG format.

**USEFUL TIPS!**  
 To zoom in or out the information located in the data area, we suggest using the combination of the Ctrl key and scroll wheel.  
 To increase the letters and digits on the screen, click the Ctrl key and, holding it down, scroll the wheel upwards.  
 To decrease the size of letters and digits, for example, to fit more on the screen, click the Ctrl key and, holding it down, scroll the wheel downwards.  
 We suggest scrolling the wheel slowly, waiting for the web browser to load the preferred font size.

### 2.1.2. Data table

The principle of pivot tables is used for presenting data. A data table is created from the available row or column fields and data fields. It presents data in different breakdowns and allows users to select data according to their needs. The selected data are presented in a table, arranged in rows and columns.

Available row or column fields and data fields

Breakdown by residency and country groups   Currency breakdown   Changes (in millions of euro)

Year   Month

Stocks (in millions of euro)

Period   Type of maturity   Maturity breakdown

Breakdown by residency   Loans in breakdown by sector   Loans in breakdown by subsector and purpose

05 / 2015

	Demand	With an original maturity	Reverse repo transactions
Residents	1 719.9	10 807.8	2.4
Non-residents (total)	496.1	1 549.2	185.5
Non-MMF investment funds and alternative investment funds	0.0		
Other financial institutions (i)	102.8	50.2	113.7
Non-financial corporations	362.0	1 298.1	49.1
Households	31.3	200.9	22.7

**Data table containing the selected data** 1

**Column field area** 2

**Row field area** 3

Hierarchical rows and columns are hidden in a data table. To see sub-levels, click on the icon . To collapse sub-levels, click on the icon .

### 2.1.3. Row or column fields of a data table

Row or column fields show the possible data breakdowns (for the definition of "data fields", see Section 2.1.4). In data tables, the row or column field is presented as follows: Half-year Year.

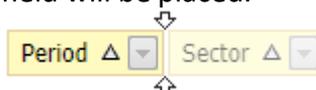
The screenshot shows a user interface for a statistical database. At the top, there is a list of available fields: 'Breakdown by residency and country groups', 'Currency breakdown', and 'Changes (in millions of euro)'. Below this is a filter area with 'Year' and 'Month' dropdowns. A table is displayed with columns for 'Period', 'Type of maturity', and 'Maturity breakdown'. The table data is as follows:

	Period	Type of maturity	Maturity breakdown
05 / 2015			
Demand	1 719.9	10 807.8	2.4
With an original maturity	496.1	1 549.2	185.5
Reverse repo transactions	0.0		
Non-MMF investment funds and alternative investment funds	102.8	50.2	113.7
Other financial institutions (I)	362.0	1 298.1	49.1
Non-financial corporations	31.3	200.9	22.7
Households			

Numbered callouts in the image indicate: 1. Available row or column fields and data fields; 2. Filter area; 3. Column field area; 4. Row field area.

- 1 Area of row or column fields not linked to the table. All row or column fields available in the data category but not used in the data table are located here.
- 2 Filter area. The row or column fields used as data filters are located in (dragged to) this area.
- 3 Column field area. The row or column fields forming the data table columns are located in (dragged to) this area.
- 4 Row field area. The row or column fields forming the data table rows are located in (dragged to) this area.

The user can easily modify the data table. To use row or column fields in the data table, select a field from the available list of row or column fields and drag it to the relevant area. To do that, click the left mouse button once on the relevant row or column field and, holding it down, drag the field to the row or column field area or the filter area. When the field has been dragged to the required area, two arrows appear indicating the location where the field will be placed.



Then the mouse button can be released, as the field has been linked. If any row or column fields already are placed in the area, the sequence of the fields depends on the location of the field (the field can be located at the beginning, in the middle or at the end).

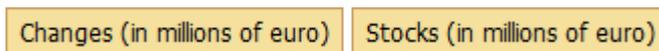
Unlinking of row or column fields is performed in an analogous way. To do that, drag a row or column field from the linked position to the area of row or column fields not linked to the table.

Where a pin icon is located next to the row or column field, the field cannot be moved. Period

### 2.1.4. Data fields of the data table

Data fields show the available values.

In data tables, data fields are presented as follows:



Available row or column fields and data fields

Breakdown by residency and country groups    Currency breakdown    **Changes (in millions of euro)**

Year    Month

**Stocks (in millions of euro)**

Period    Type of maturity

05 / 2015

Demand    With an original maturity

	up to 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	over 5 years
Residents	1 719.9	132.7	261.3	2 208.7
Non-residents	496.1	221.1	73.0	690.7

Breakdown by residency    Loans in breakdown by sector    Loans in breakdown by subsector and purpose

**1** Area of data fields not linked to the table. All available data fields that have not been used in the data table are located here.

**2** Data field area. Data fields that must be presented in the data table are located in (dragged to) this area.

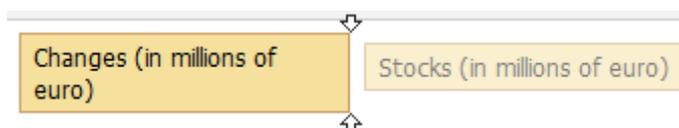
The data table is modified in the same way as in the case of row or column fields (see Section 2.1.3). Click the left mouse button on the required data field and, holding it down, drag the field to the data field area.

Where more than one data field is selected, a pop-up window with a list of the selected data fields



appears.

When a data field has been dragged to the required area, two arrows appear and the mouse button can be released.



The data field has been linked to the list.

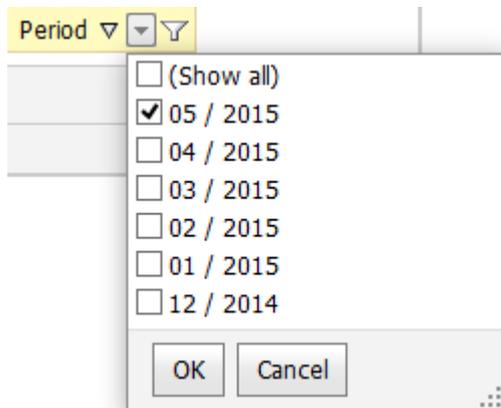
To unlink a data field, drag it back to the area of data fields not linked to the table.

### 2.1.5. Sorting and filtering of row or column fields

Row or column field values can be sorted in an ascending or descending order and filtered. Sorting is performed by clicking on the triangle icon in a row or column field:

-  sorting in an ascending order,
-  sorting in a descending order.

To filter row or column values, click on the icon .



A list of available row or column field values opens. The row or column field shows all values by default. Where all values are not required in the data table, they are filtered by unchecking boxes at the unnecessary values. Where individual values are selected in the row or column field filter, an additional icon . It means that all row or column field values are not shown (selected).

### 2.1.6. Additional functionality

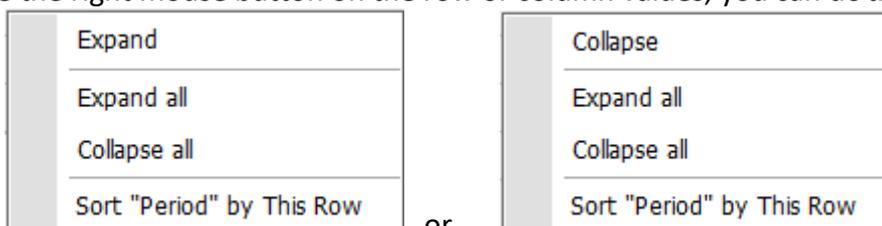
#### 2.1.6.1. Unlinking of row or column fields and data fields

By clicking once the right mouse button on a row or column field and a data field, you can unlink that field. To do that, click on **Hide**. A row or column field or a data field can also be unlinked by dragging it to the area of fields not linked to the table.

Changes (in millions of euro)	Period  			
	05 / 2015	04 / 2015	03 / 2015	02 / 2015
Currency breakdown 				
Euro	299.0	- 711.1	- 120.4	- 536.3
Other currencies	78.7	- 48.3	- 229.3	- 142.7
Grand total	377.7	- 759.4	- 349.7	- 679.0

#### 2.1.6.2. Menu of column and row values

By clicking once the right mouse button on the row or column values, you can do the following.



**Expand** – expands the hierarchy of the selected row or column.

**Collapse** – collapses the hierarchy of the selected row or column.

**Expand all** – expands the hierarchy of all rows or columns.

**Collapse all** – collapses the hierarchy of all rows or columns.

**Sort "... by this column** – rearranges data according to the values in the selected column. By default, sorting is done in an ascending order. To sort data in a descending order, click on the sorting icon . Where sorting has been applied to a column, the icon appears at the column header.

No sorting by column has been applied.

Changes (in millions of euro)		Period
Breakdown by residency and country groups		01 / 2015
Latvia		31.9
Other euro area countries		- 886.6
Other foreign countries		1 516.9
Grand total		662.2

Sorting by the first column has been applied.

Changes (in millions of euro)		Period
Breakdown by residency and country groups		01 / 2015
Other euro area countries		- 886.6
Latvia		31.9
Other foreign countries		1 516.9
Grand total		662.2

**Sort "... by this row** – rearranges data according to the values in the selected row. By default, sorting is done in an ascending order. To sort data in a descending order, click on the sorting icon in the column field selected for sorting. Where sorting has been applied to a row, the icon appears at the row header.

Before sorting by row

Changes (in millions of euro)		Period		
Breakdown by residency		01 / 2015	02 / 2015	03 / 2015
Residents		31.9	- 113.9	- 69.8
Non-residents		630.3	- 565.1	- 279.9
Grand total		662.2	- 679.0	- 349.7

After sorting by the first row

Changes (in millions of euro)		Period		
Breakdown by residency		02 / 2015	03 / 2015	01 / 2015
Residents		- 113.9	- 69.8	31.9
Non-residents		- 565.1	- 279.9	630.3
Grand total		- 679.0	- 349.7	662.2

### 2.1.6.3. Information about a cell

The data table provides information about each cell. It can be seen, moving the cursor to the value of the respective cell but not clicking on it. An information field with row and column field values opens.

Changes (in millions of euro)		Period		
Breakdown by residency		02 / 2015	03 / 2015	01 / 2015
Residents		- 113.9	- 69.8	31.9
Non-residents		- 565.1		30.3
Grand total		- 679.0		52.2

Column: 02 / 2015  
 Row: Residents

#### 2.1.6.4. Selection of columns and rows

The column or row containing a particular cell can be selected and marked in the data table. To do that, move the cursor to the respective cell and double-click on it.

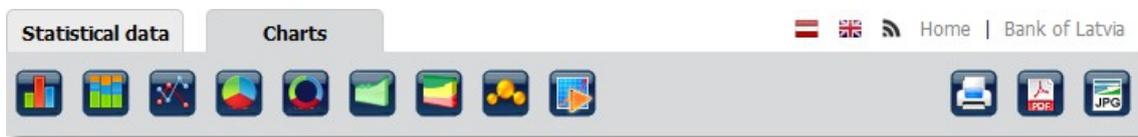
Changes (in millions of euro)		Period <input type="text" value="02 / 2015"/> <input type="text" value="03 / 2015"/> <input type="text" value="01 / 2015"/>		
Breakdown by residency <input type="text" value="Residents (total)"/> <input type="text" value="Non-residents (total)"/>		02 / 2015	03 / 2015	01 / 2015
Residents (total) <input type="text" value="Euro"/> <input type="text" value="Other currencies"/>		- 113.9	- 69.8	31.9
Euro		- 64.9	- 58.6	- 70.6
Other currencies		- 49.0	- 11.2	102.5
Non-residents (total) <input type="text" value="Euro"/> <input type="text" value="Other currencies"/>		- 565.1	- 279.9	630.3
Euro		- 471.4	- 61.8	398.7
Other currencies		- 93.7	- 218.1	231.6
Grand total		- 679.0	- 349.7	662.2

The selection regime is cancelled by double-clicking on the selected cell.

## 2.2. Chart presentation area

### 2.2.1. Selection of charts

The section **Charts** allows the user to create a chart for the data presented in the data table. Opening the section **Charts** for the first time, the user obtains information about the chart presentation area.



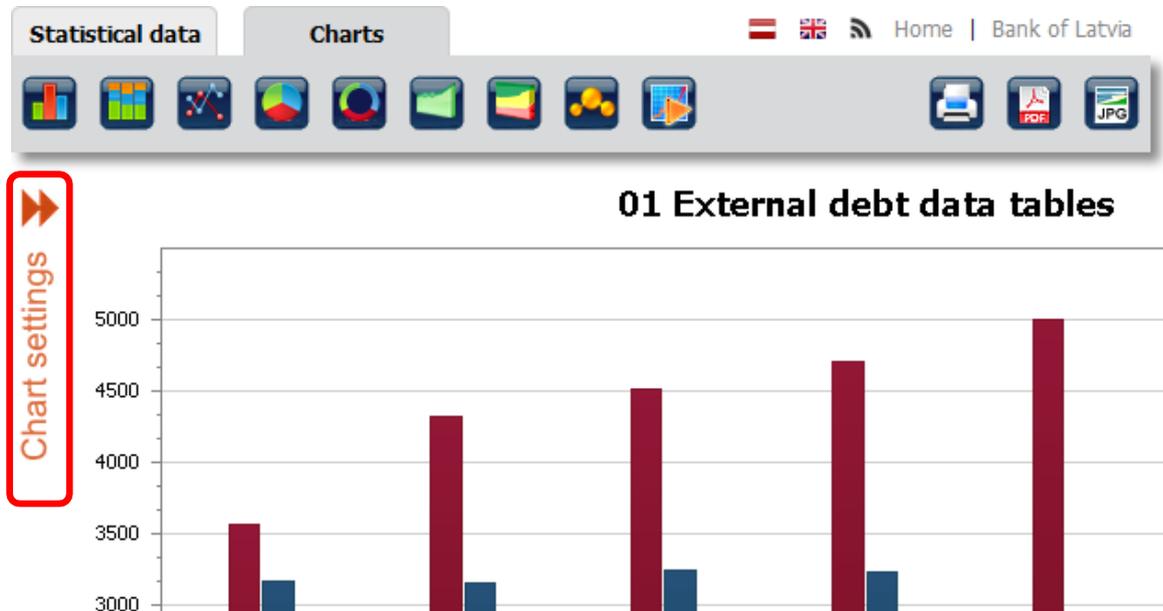
Clicking on the selected type of the chart creates a chart for the open data table.

 <b>Bar</b>	Presents data in a bar chart.
 <b>100% stacked bar</b>	Presents data in a 100% stacked bar chart.
 <b>Line</b>	Presents data in a line chart.
 <b>Pie</b>	Presents data in a pie chart.
 <b>Doughnut</b>	Presents data in a doughnut chart.
 <b>Area</b>	Presents data in an area chart.
 <b>100% stacked area</b>	Presents data in a 100% stacked area chart.
 <b>Bubble</b>	Presents data in a bubble chart.
 <b>Dynamic</b>	Presents data in a dynamic chart. Dynamic charts can only be created for the tables with defined time (date) values. Where the data table has no such values, a dynamic chart cannot be created. In such a case, a notice stating that the data table does not contain time values will appear.
 <b>Print</b>	Prints the chart.
 <b>PDF</b>	Saves the chart in a PDF format.
 <b>JPG</b>	Saves the chart in a JPG format.

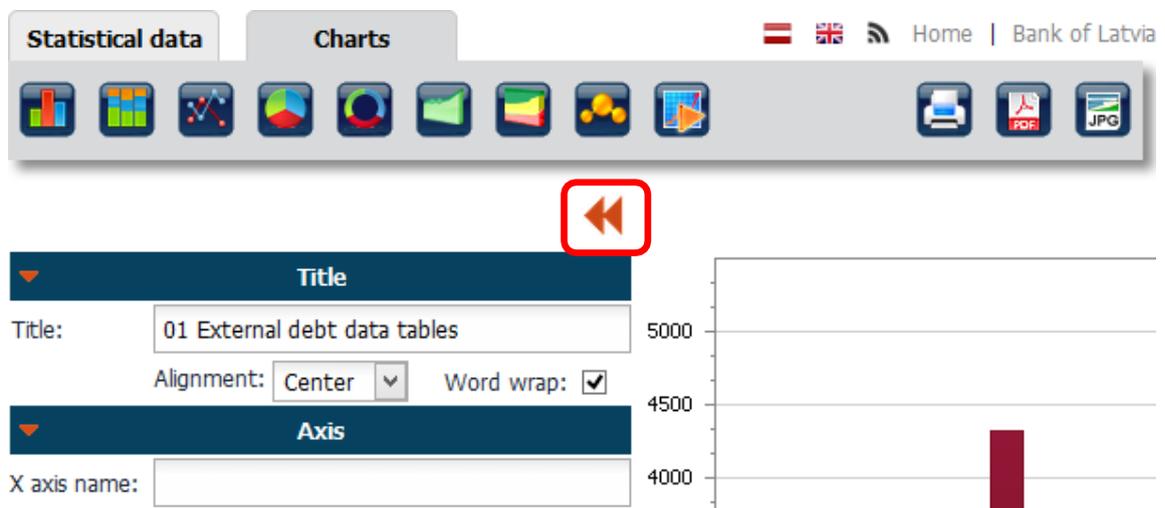
## 2.2.2. Chart settings

### 2.2.2.1. Opening and hiding the chart settings

The user can change the chart settings depending on the type of the chart. To see which settings of the chart can be changed, click on the icon  next to the title "Chart settings".

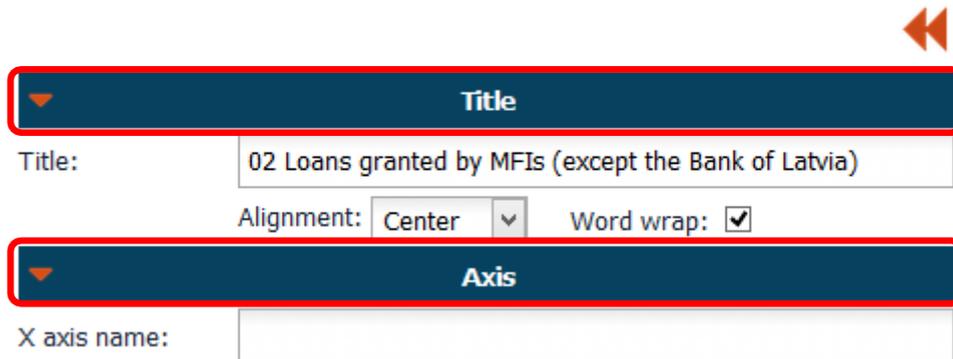


To hide the chart settings, click on the icon .

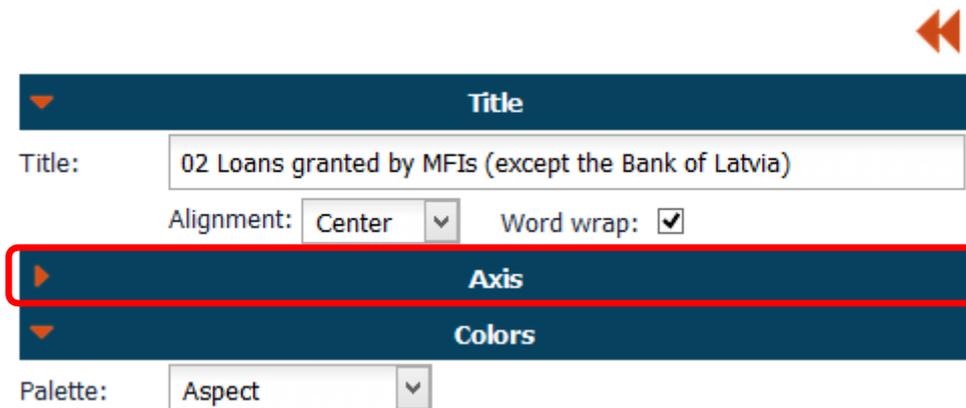


### 2.2.2.2. Collapsing and expanding the groups of chart settings

Chart settings are arranged in groups. To collapse a group of chart settings, click on the title of the group or the icon ▼.



To open a group of chart settings, click on the title of the group or the icon ▶:



### 2.2.2.3. Saving and cancelling chart settings

Chart settings are saved by clicking on the button . After saving, a chart is formed. To revert to the default chart settings, click on the button .

▼ **Title**

Title:

Alignment:  Word wrap:

▼ **Colors**

Palette:

▼ **Legend**

Show legend:  Direction:

Horizontal alignment:  Max horizontal size:

Vertical alignment:  Max vertical size:

▼ **Other settings**

Show labels:  Show tooltip:

Label position in pie and doughnut charts:

Labels with name:  Value as percent:

Exploded points:

Top N and others:

Mode:  Count:

Show "others":  "Others" argument:

### 2.2.2.4. Settings common for all types of charts

These chart settings are available for all types of charts, except the dynamic chart.

<span>▼</span> <b>Title</b>	
Title: <input type="text" value="02 Loans granted by MFIs (except the Bank of Latvia)"/>	
Alignment: <input type="text" value="Center"/> Word wrap: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Title	The title of the chart. It can consist of up to 150 characters.
Alignment	Select the type of text alignment.
Inserting a line break	Indicate whether the text is to be split into several lines.

<span>▼</span> <b>Colors</b>	
Palette: <input type="text" value="Aspect"/>	
Colour palette	Select the colour palette to be used in the chart.

Legend	
Show legend:	<input type="checkbox"/> Direction: <span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;">Left to right</span> ▼
Horizontal alignment:	<span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;">Right outside</span> ▼ Max horizontal size: <span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;">50%</span> ▼
Vertical alignment:	<span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;">Top</span> ▼ Max vertical size: <span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;">100%</span> ▼
Show the legend	Add or remove the legend in the chart.
Direction	Select the direction for arranging the elements of the legend.
Horizontal alignment	Select the location of the legend along the horizontal line.
Max horizontal size	Select the maximum size that the legend can occupy of the total chart size along the horizontal line.
Vertical alignment	Select the location of the legend along the vertical line.
Max vertical size	Select the maximum size that the legend can occupy of the total chart size along the vertical line.

Other settings	
Show labels:	<input type="checkbox"/> Show tooltip: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Top N and others:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mode:	<span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;">Count</span> ▼ Count: <span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;">5</span> ▼
Show "others"	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Others" argument: <span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;">Others</span>
Show labels	Add or remove labels in the chart.
Show tooltip	Add or remove a tooltip that appears when the cursor points to a value in the chart.

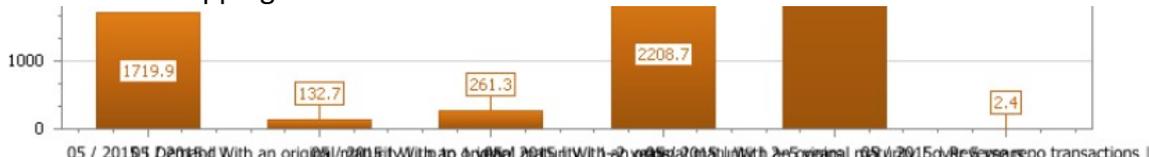
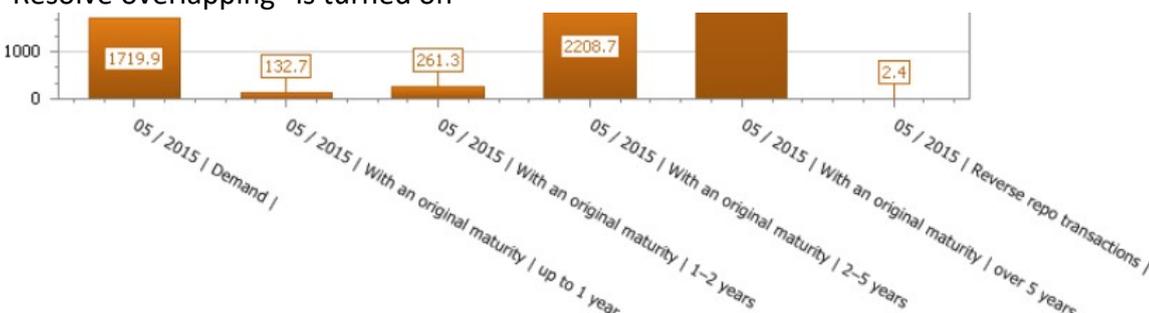
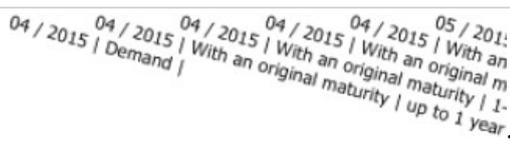
The chart displays a single data point for '05 / 2015' with a value of 4719.9. The tooltip text is: 'Loans to households for house purchase 05 / 2015 4719.9'.

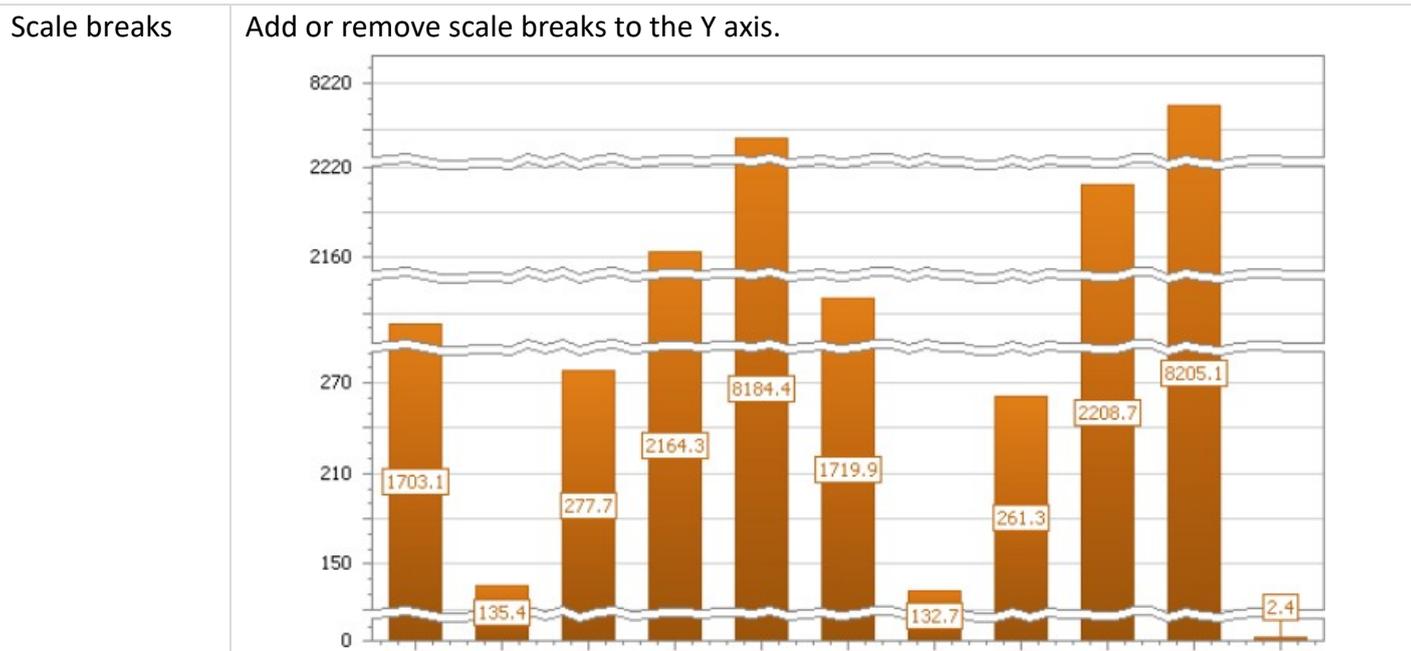
Top N and others	<p>Use to display only the largest results that correspond to the selected criteria. For example, this chart shows the Top 3 largest values, and the total of other values is presented by the bar "Others".</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Chart Data (Estimated)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>01 / 2015</td> <td>~7500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03 / 2015</td> <td>~7500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05 / 2015</td> <td>~7500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others</td> <td>~14500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Value	01 / 2015	~7500	03 / 2015	~7500	05 / 2015	~7500	Others	~14500
Date	Value										
01 / 2015	~7500										
03 / 2015	~7500										
05 / 2015	~7500										
Others	~14500										
Type	Select the criterion for displaying the results.										
Show "Others"	Indicate whether to show other values that do not meet the "Top N" criterion.										
"Others" argument	Add the title for the other values.										

### 2.2.2.5. Settings for charts with X and Y axes

These settings are available in the group of chart settings "Axes", when selecting the bar, 100% stacked bar, line, area, 100% stacked area or bubble charts.

<div style="background-color: #1a3d4d; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Axis</div> <p>X axis name: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Alignment: <span>Center</span> <input type="button" value="v"/> Word wrap: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Y axis name: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Alignment: <span>Center</span> <input type="button" value="v"/> Word wrap: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Resolve overlapping for axis labels: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indent: <input style="width: 50px; text-align: center;" type="text" value="15"/></p> <p>Logarithmic scale: <input type="checkbox"/> Logarithmic base: <input style="width: 50px; text-align: center;" type="text" value="2"/></p> <p>Scale breaks: <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
X axis name	The name of the x axis. It can consist of up to 150 characters.
Alignment	Select the type of text alignment.
Word wrap	Indicate whether the text is to be split into several lines.
Y axis name	The name of the y axis. It can consist of up to 150 characters.
Alignment	Select the type of text alignment.
Word wrap	Indicate whether the text is to be split into several lines.

<p>Resolve overlapping for axis labels</p>	<p>Indicate whether the position of axis labels is to be automatically changed. Where axis labels cannot be arranged in one line, they are rotated so that they do not overlap and are legible.</p> <p>"Resolve overlapping for axis labels" is turned off</p>  <p>"Resolve overlapping" is turned on</p> 
<p>Indent</p>	<p>Set the size of the indent between axis labels to calculate the position of labels. The larger the number, the larger the indent between labels.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>The indent is set at "30":</p>  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>The indent is set at "-10":</p>  </div> </div> <p>The option "Indent" is functional if the option "Resolve overlapping for axis labels" is selected.</p>
<p>Logarithmic scale</p>	<p>Select to change the axis to a logarithmic scale.</p>
<p>Logarithmic base</p>	<p>Select the value of the logarithmic base.</p>



### 2.2.2.6. Settings for line charts

If a line chart is selected, the below settings are available in the group of chart settings "Other settings".

Other settings

Show labels:  Show tooltip:

Line label overlapping mode: Justify all around point ▼

Line length:  Indent:

Top N and others:

Mode:  Count:

Show "others":  "Others" argument:

Line label overlapping mode	Select the mode for presenting labels in the line chart.
Line length	Set the length of a line for labels.
Indent	Set the size of the indent for labels to calculate the position of labels in the line chart.

### 2.2.2.7. Settings for pie and area charts

If a pie or doughnut chart is selected, the below settings are available in the group of chart settings "Other settings".

Other settings

Show labels:  Show tooltip:

Label position in pie and doughnut charts: Outside ▾

Labels with name:  Value as percent:

Exploded points: None ▾

Top N and others:

Mode: Count ▾ Count: 5 ▾

Show "others"  "Others" argument: Others

Label position in pie and doughnut charts	Select the position of labels in the pie and doughnut charts.
Labels with name	Indicate whether to display labels with names in pie and doughnut charts.
Value as percent	Indicate whether to display values as a percentage in pie and doughnut charts.
Exploded points	Select values to be emphasized in pie and doughnut charts.

### 2.2.2.8. Inner radius of a doughnut chart

If a doughnut chart is selected, the below settings are available in the group of chart settings "Other settings".

Other settings

Show labels:  Show tooltip:

Label position in pie and doughnut charts: Outside ▾

Labels with name:  Value as percent:

Exploded points: None ▾ Hole radius: 60% ▾

Top N and others:

Mode: Count ▾ Count: 5 ▾

Show "others"  "Others" argument: Others

Hole radius	Select the inner radius of a doughnut chart.
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### 3. USEFUL TIPS

To zoom into or out of the image of the information located in the data area, we suggest using the combination of the Ctrl key and the mouse wheel.

To increase the letters and digits on the screen, click the Ctrl key and, holding it down, scroll the wheel upwards.

To decrease the size of letters and digits, e.g., to display more information on the screen, click the Ctrl key and, holding it down, scroll the wheel downwards.

We suggest scrolling the wheel slowly, waiting for the internet explorer to adjust.