

Part 3 - Adding a Chart

Table of Contents

- Intro
- Adding a Chart
- Final Code
- Downloads

Intro



This is Part 3 of a 3-part tutorial series for the [Simple Expense Summary](#) scenario. It is recommended that you complete [Part 1 - Getting Started](#) and [Part 2 - Working with Formulas](#) before starting this section.



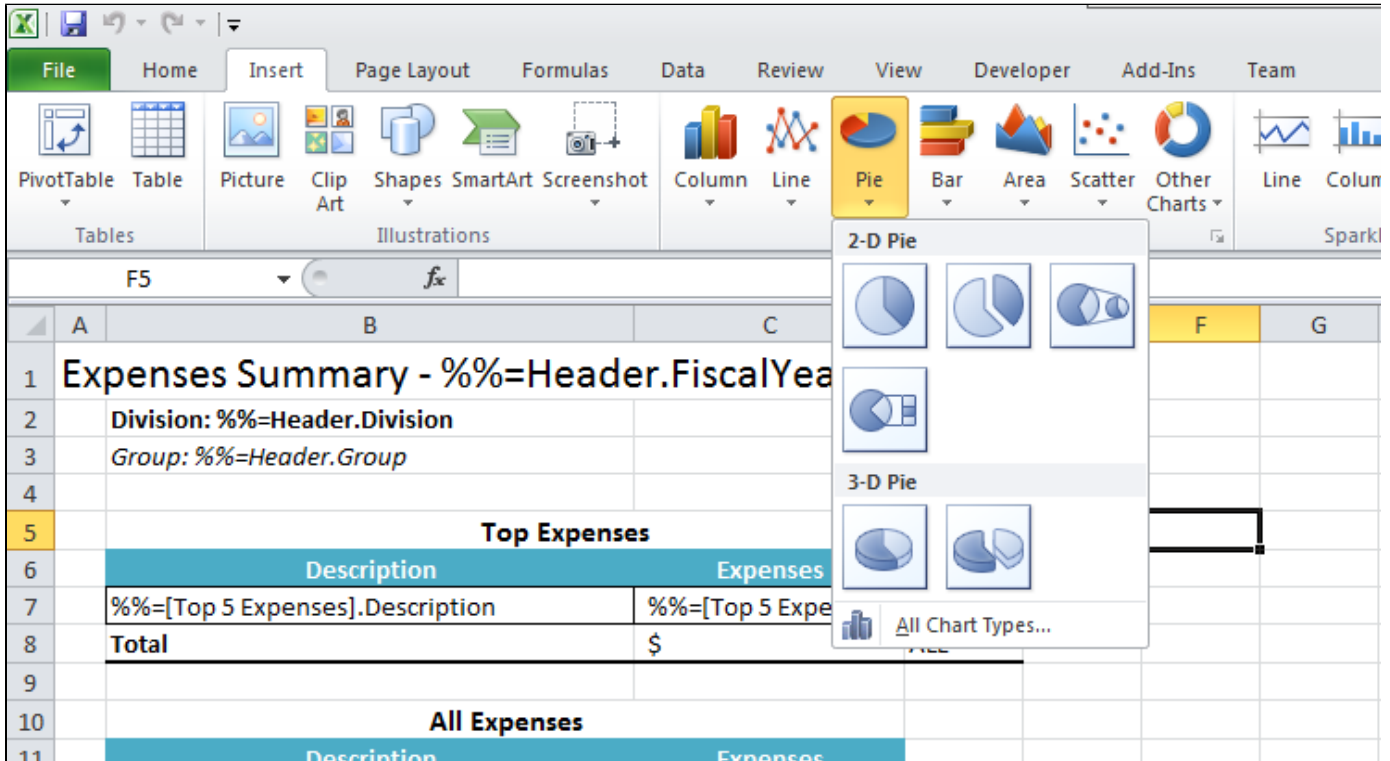
Following the Sample

There is a downloadable [ExcelWriter_Basic_Tutorials.zip](#) with completed templates and code. The completed example of the template is available under [templates/part3_template.xlsx](#). The code for this part of the tutorial can be found in [Part3.aspx.cs](#).

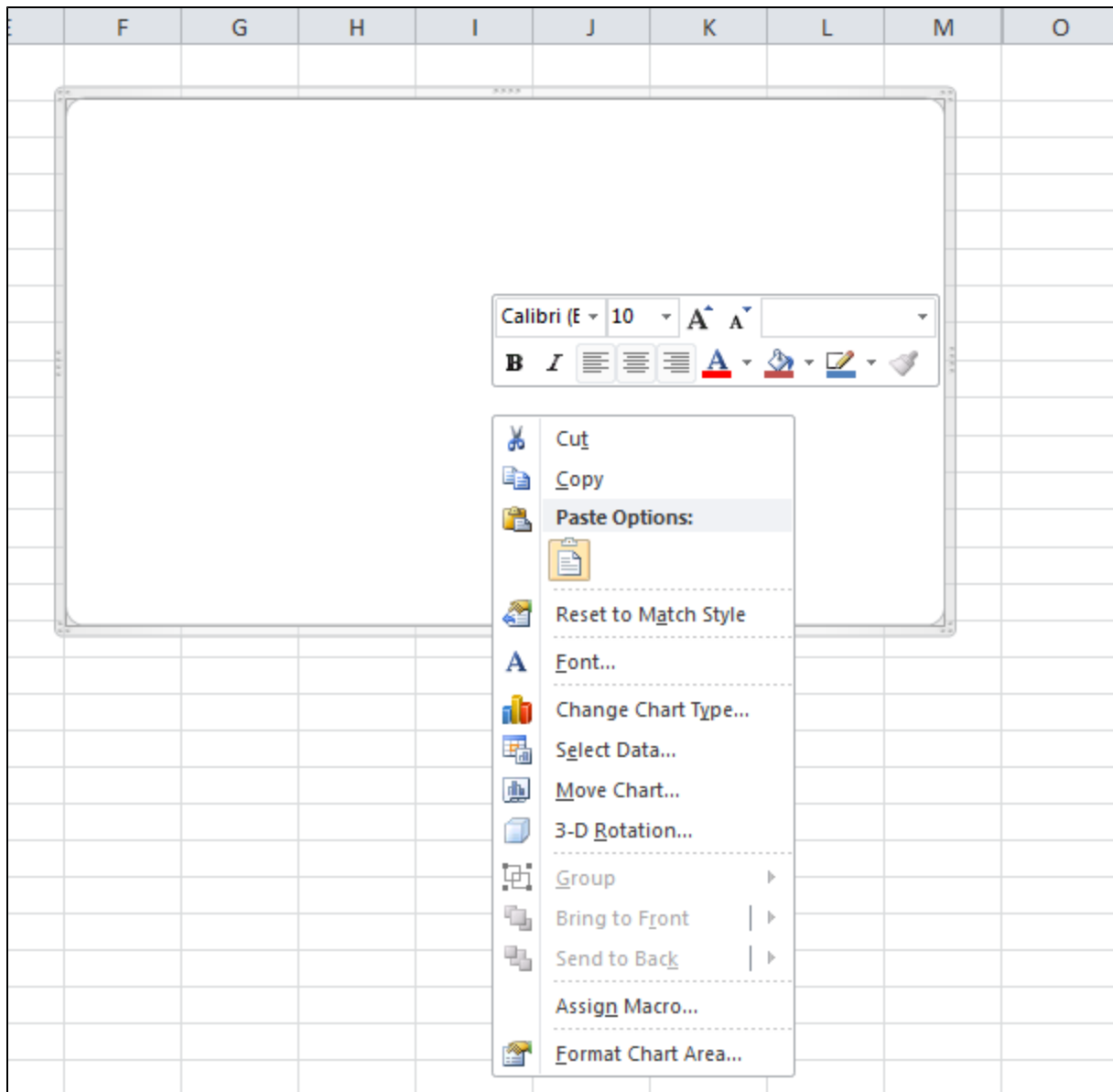
This part focuses on adding an Excel chart to the template file from Part 2. Specifically, this covers adding and formatting a pie chart in the template file. We will only be modifying the template file. There are no changes to the code from Part 2.

Adding a Chart

1. Open the template file in Excel.
2. Go to the Insert tab on the ribbon. In the Charts group, select a pie chart from the Pie drop-down.



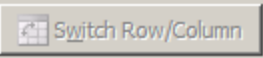
3. Drag the chart to its final position in cell F2.
4. Right click on the empty chart and click 'Select Data...' from the menu options.



5. In the Select Data Source dialog, under Legend Entries (Series), click Add.

Select Data Source

Chart data range:



Legend Entries (Series)

Horizontal (Category) Axis Labels

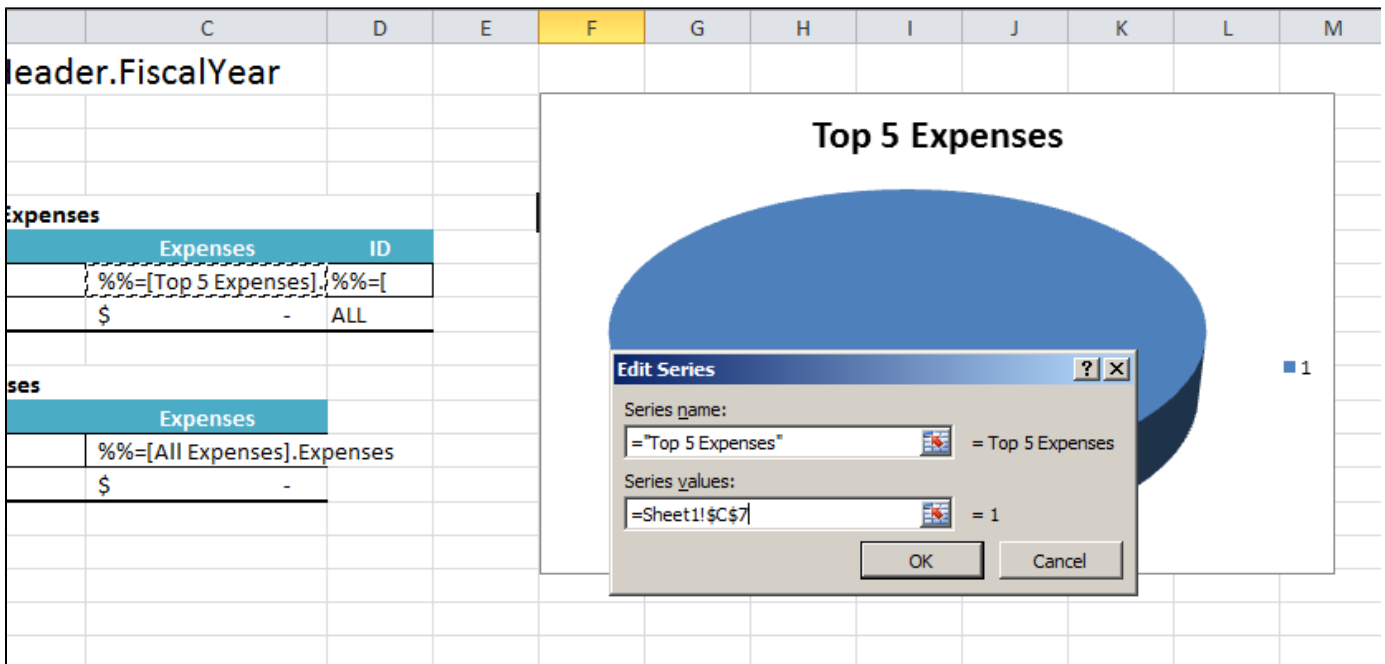


☐ Hidden and Empty Cells

6. In the Edit Series dialog, give the series a name (e.g. "Top 5 Expenses").

7. Click in the Series Values box and then select C7. Then click OK.

This will put the formula =Sheet1!\$C\$7 as the formula for the series values. When ExcelWriter inserts data, this formula will expand to include the new rows, so all the top 5 expenses data will be included in the chart series.



8. In the Select Data Source dialog, select the Horizontal (Category) Axis Label that was automatically added and click Edit.

Select Data Source

Chart data range:

The data range is too complex to be displayed. If a new range is selected, it will replace all of the series in the Series panel.

Legend Entries (Series)

Top 5 Expenses

Horizontal (Category) Axis Labels

1

9. In the Axis Labels dialog, click in the Axis label range box if the cursor is not already there. Select D7. Then click OK.

This will put the formula =Sheet1!\$D\$7 as the formula for the category axis values. In Part 2 we added a formula in D7 to generate 4-character labels from the Description field in Top Expenses.

Axis Labels

Axis label range:

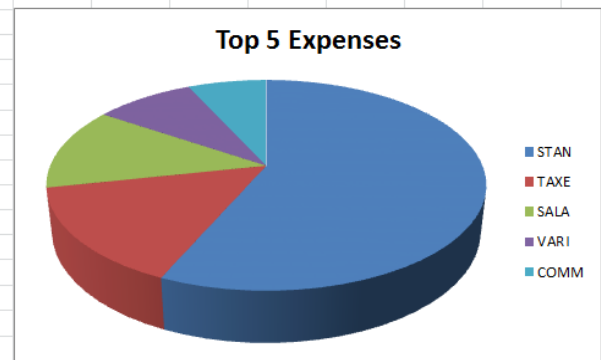
=Sheet1!\$D\$7

10. Once you have returned to the Select Data Source dialog, click OK.

11. Run the report.

You will see that the pie chart is pulling the data from C7:C11 and the labels from D7:D11.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1		Expenses Summary - FY 2004											
2		Division: Canadian Division											
3		Group: Research and Development											
4													
5													
6		Top Expenses											
7		Description	Expenses	ID									
8		Standard Cost of Sales	\$ 2,860,087.46	STAN									
9		Taxes	\$ 760,327.13	TAXE									
10		Salaries	\$ 641,302.20	SALA									
11		Variances	\$ 441,498.92	VARI									
12		Commissions	\$ 348,101.27	COMM									
13		Total	\$ 5,051,316.98	ALL									
14													
15		All Expenses											
16		Description	Expenses										
17		Amortization of Goodwill	\$ 2,370.61										
18		Building Leasehold	\$ 13,678.37										
19		Commissions	\$ 348,101.27										
20		Conferences	\$ 1,319.04										
21		Discounts	\$ 150,858.66										
22		Employee Benefits	\$ 50,288.16										



Final Code



For information about writing this code, see [Part 1 - Getting Started](#) .

```
using SoftArtisans.OfficeWriter.ExcelWriter;
...
ExcelTemplate XLT = new ExcelTemplate();

XLT.Open(Page.MapPath("//templates//part1_template.xlsx"));

DataBindingProperties dataProps = XLT.CreateDataBindingProperties();

object[] valuesArray = { "FY 2004", "Canadian Division", "Research and Development" };
string[] columnNamesArray = { "FiscalYear", "Division", "Group" };

XLT.BindRowData(valuesArray, columnNamesArray, "Header", dataProps);

DataTable dtTop5 = GetCSVData(Page.MapPath("//data//Part1_Top5Expenses.csv"));
DataTable dtAll = GetCSVData(Page.MapPath("//data//Part1_AllExpenses.csv"));

XLT.BindData(dtTop5, "Top 5 Expenses", dataProps);
XLT.BindData(dtAll, "All Expenses", dataProps);

XLT.Process();

XLT.Save(Page.Response, "Part1_Output.xlsx", false);
```

Downloads

You can download the code for the Basic ExcelWriter Tutorials as a Visual Studio solution, which includes the Simple Expense Summary.

- [ExcelWriter_Basic_Tutorials.zip](#)