How to customise the data visualisation

Data can be visualised by means of:

- A **table**, usually for GEO and TIME dimensions,
- Charts, such as **bar** char and **line** chart,
- **Map**,
- **Time series** table. *(not activated in Eurostat)*

For most visualisations, several options are available to tailor the data consultation.
Example for the table:

- swap the axis,
- change the layout configuration,
- set the number format etc.

The details on how to manage each visualisation are described in the next sections.

> ℹ️
> At any time, it is possible to click on [↻] to reset the view. Resetting the view sets all settings to default, including the visualisation mode (which returns to **Table**).
>
> In case no modification to the layout has been performed, the button to reset is not displayed.

The Selection tab

The **Selection** tab is used to:

- Determine which dimensions (TIME, GEO, etc) will be used **in the layout**

  - In the example above, the **Time** and **Geopolitical entity** dimensions are set as layout dimensions
  - For each of these dimensions, it will be possible to select one or more positions. In the example above:

   - There are 10 positions selected out of 10 for **Time** dimension
    - All the 59 available positions for **Geopolitical entity** dimension are selected
  - The names of the dimensions set in the layout are displayed on a blue background
- Determine which dimensions will be contextual, in other words, used **as context of the displayed data**. They are displayed under **Page**.

  - In the example above, **Demographic indicator** is set as Page (context) dimension
  - For each of these dimensions, it will be possible to select only one position at the time. In the example above:

    - For the **Demographic indicator** dimension, the **Population on 1 January - total** is the selected position (out of 5 available)
  - The names of the dimensions set as **Page** (context) are displayed on a gray background

How to set a dimension as Layout dimension or as a Page dimension?

All the dimensions available are always displayed by the Data Browser.

To move a dimension from one place to the other:

- Left-click on the name of the dimension which has to be moved
- Perform a drag and drop of this dimension to the destination place

It is important to remember that, for each type of visualisation, there are rules which forbids some situations or combinations on dimensions.

For example, when the user is in **Table** visualisation, the Data Browser will completely disable visualisation if **Column** and **Row** don't both have a corresponding dimension:

What are Breakdowns and how to use them?

In **Table** visualisation, it is possible to define breakdowns, in **Column** and **Row**. Breakdowns provides the ability to add another dimension to the ones already present in **Column** and **Row**, displaying then 3-dimensional or 4-dimensional tables.:

See this page for more information about this feature.

The Format tab

The Format tab contains the formatting options. Using these options, the user can customize many display features to get to the desired result.

There are two kind of format options:

- The general options: these options apply to all the visualisations simultaneously.
- The visualisation-specific options: each visualisation has specific formatting options which do not apply to the other visualisations

General options

Labelling

- **Labelling** options. Sets the labels for positions of the dimensions. Available options are:

  - **Labels** (default value) : View the labels of the dimension positions.
  - **Codes** : View the codes of the dimension positions.
  - **Codes and labels** : View the codes and labels of the dimension positions.
  - **Dimension specific**: Determine for each dimension the labelling mode to be used. When selecting **Dimension specific**, the **Dimension specific labelling** modal opens:

Select the labelling to be applied to each dimension then click on **Close**.

> ✓ This feature does not apply to the **Time** dimension.

Decimal symbol

- **Decimal symbol** options. Sets the decimal symbol. The decimal symbol is used to separate the integer part from the fractional part of the displayed statistical values. Available options are:

  - **dot (.)** (default value)

- comma (,)

Thousands symbol

- **Thousands symbol** options. Sets the thousands symbol. The thousands symbol is used to separate each thousands group when displaying the statistical values. Available options are:

    - **comma (,)** (default value)
    - **dot (.)**
    - **Blank space**
    - **none**

ⓘ The selected Decimal symbol and the selected Thousands symbol cannot be the same. The Data Browser will automatically prevent this situation to happen.

Visualisation-specific options

The visualisation-specific options are described in each of the pages dedicated to visualisations:

- Table-specific formatting options
- Line-specific formatting options
- Bar-specific formatting options
- Map-specific formatting options
- Time Series-specific formatting options

Highlighting positions

In some of the visualisations (Table/Bar/Line), it is possible to highlight positions.

Once a position is highlighted, it will appear as such in all of those three visualisations (it has however no impact on Map nor on Time Series visualisations)

Each help page corresponding to one of those visualisations describes:

- How a highlighted position will appear
- How to highlight/unhighlight a position

Please notice that highlighting has no impact on the Selection tab

The highlighting uses a palette of colors, which will provide an information which is easier to visualize.

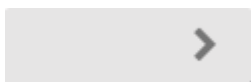To do this, click on ✎ at the top of the chart and select the positions to be highlighted:

Alternatively, you can select to highlight the default positions, by clicking on **Apply defaults**

To close the window, click on .

When the Highlight mode is activated, the dimension dropdown contains a third mode: **Highlighted**.

In this list:

- When a position is checked, it means it is highlighted
- When a position is not checked, it means it is not highlighted

Moreover, when this mode is activated, every section (Highlighted/Selected/Available) of the dimension dropdowns display a colored background on each highlighted position.

Interactivity limit

The interactivity limit is a technical limitation of the Data Browser. The Data Browser is not able to display, in the visualisations it provides (Table/Bar/Line /Map/Time Series), datasets which contain more than 750.000 cells ("cell" has to be understood as any statistical data, including the "no data available" (":") data). These datasets are called **non-interactive datasets**.

If the user tries to display such dataset in the Data Browser, an error message will be displayed: "The current estimated cube size is above the limit of 750000 cells. This may impact the speed of data rendering. It is recommended to use one of the datasets or to create a custom dataset".

However, the following actions are always accessible, even for such datasets:

- Create custom dataset (see this page for more information)
- Download statistical data and structural items (see this page for more information)