MooD International Support Portal Support Solution

**Histogram - Can I create one?**

A histogram groups information into ranges. See the image **HIST1** for an example. In MooD, you can use Aggregation matrices alongside charts to create histograms.

Two scenarios are illustrated here. Each demonstrates a different way to use an Aggregation matrix to create the histogram. The second scenario is the more complex, as it uses queries to collate the different ranges in the histogram. This first scenario uses a Pick list to set the ranges.

**Scenario 1 and its Solution** - (See **HIST2** for an image of the Aggregation Designer for this)

You have **Project** elements that include a Pick list defining status. You want to create a histogram that shows the number of **Project** elements with each status. This basic scenario uses a **Simple count** fact to count elements and a **Level** that groups by Pick list.

This scenario is simple to implement as it is just a count of Pick list states. Specifically, in an Aggregation matrix:

On the **Source Query** tab, create a query that finds the elements that you want to include in the histogram, for example, all the child projects held under an **Active Projects** element.

On the **Designer** tab, create a single **Simple** fact that is **COUNT Source Elements**.

On the **Designer** tab, add a Level that groups the content by the Pick list that you want to display as a histogram. In the categories of things that you can add as a Level, the Pick list will be listed on the **Simple Types** tab (the final tab) in the **Pick Types** category.

On the **Designer** tab, make sure that the only visible level in the aggregation level is the Pick list level. When you execute the aggregation, you should get rows for each of the Pick list states together with the number of elements that have each state.

You can now add a chart that has its **Information Shown** setting set to the Aggregation matrix. Note that, depending on the chart you have chosen, you may have to experiment with the **Series taken from** setting, for example, if using a Pie chart, set **Series taken from** to **Columns**.

**Scenario 2 and its Solution** - (See **HIST3** for a series of supporting images)

You have **Project** elements with a **Cost** value. You want to chart the number of projects that fall within three cost ranges: less than £5000, £5001 to £9999, and over £10000. This example is more complex. It uses a separate parameterized query to find the elements within each range, and then uses these queries within aggregation facts to return a count for each.

The task sequence to implement this scenario is:

Create an Aggregation matrix where the source query finds the top level **Project** element, for example **Active Projects**. This is this element that contains all the individual **Project** elements that you want the histogram to cover.

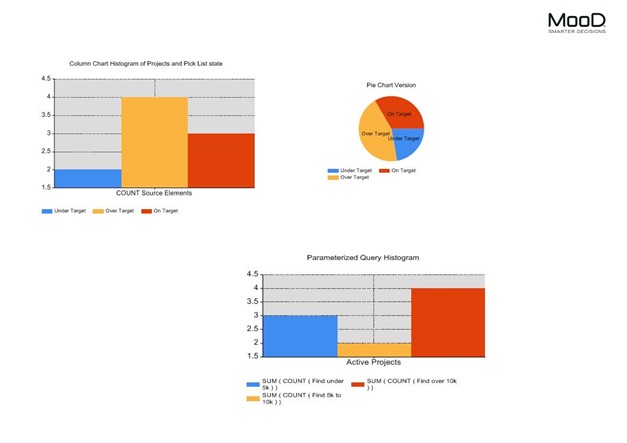
Create three queries to find the three ranges that you want to show on the histogram. Each query should start from **the parameter**, and include a **Find Children** block where **Cost** matches the required range. By starting from **the parameter**, when these queries are included in the Aggregation matrix facts, they will be passed the element found by the source query (in the example scenario **Active Projects**). Following the scenario, the three queries could be **Find under 5K**, **Find 5K to 10K**, and **Find over 10K**.

Back in the Aggregation matrix, create three facts **SUM(COUNT(Find under 5K))**, **SUM(COUNT(Find 5K to 10K))**, **SUM(COUNT(Find over 10K))**. Each fact is a **Simple** fact with a **Query Value** block. In **Fact Builder**, when you click to add a **Query Value** block, you get a **Count Select Query...** component. Click **Select Query...** to select one of your queries.

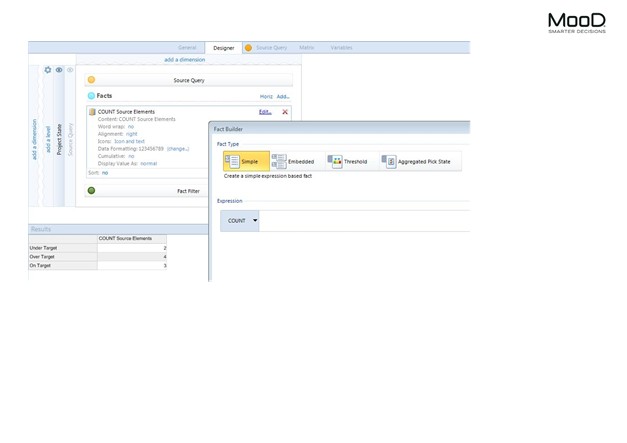
Execute the Aggregation matrix. You should get a matrix with a single row (**Active Projects**) and three columns (one for each fact). The numbers give you a count of the child **Project** elements where the **Cost** field satisfies the corresponding condition.

You can now add a chart that has its **Information Shown** setting set to the Aggregation matrix.

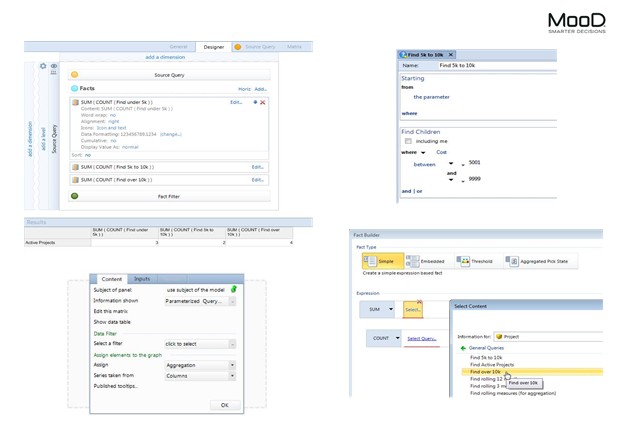
***Readers Comments (if any) Images (if any)***



**Figure 1 HIST1 Histogram examples**



**Figure 2 HIST2 A Histogram that uses a Pick list**



**Figure 3 HIST3 A Histogram that uses Query Value facts**