CHAPTER 3

# **CHART OBJECT FORMATTING**

While charts are created with a default appearance, you can change the formatting of each object that comprises the chart to create a fully customised version.

#### In this session you will:

- ✓ gain an understanding of chart objects and how they can be formatted
- ✓ learn how to select chart elements
- ✓ learn how to use shape styles to format objects
- ✓ learn how to change column colour
- ✓ learn how to change the colour of a pie slice
- ✓ learn how to change bar colours
- ✓ learn how to change chart line colours
- ✓ learn how to use shape effects
- $\checkmark$  learn how to fill the chart area and the plot area
- ✓ learn how to fill the background
- ✓ gain an understanding of the *Format* dialog box
- ✓ learn how to use the *Format* dialog box
- ✓ learn how to apply a theme to a chart.

# **UNDERSTANDING CHART OBJECT FORMATTING**

Charts are complex drawings that are made up of a wide range of text and graphical elements. Each **object can be formatted** individually to create fully customised charts. The objects in a chart vary a little depending on the chart type, but in general the objects are fairly standard. This page examines a range of chart objects and the formatting that can be used to modify them.



## **Chart Objects**

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Chart objects include lines, shapes and the background of the slide. The following examples apply to the column chart shown above.

- The *chart background* is the area behind the chart and it is usually hidden. You can insert a picture in the background to make the chart more visually appealing.
- The *chart area* is the overall area occupied by the chart.
- The *plot area* is the area in which the figures are plotted.
- Series are the groups of figures plotted on the chart. In this example there are three series: Jan, Feb and Mar.
- The vertical and horizontal axes mark the edges of the chart and display the categories and scale.

## **Object Formatting Options**

- **Shape Fill** settings, such as solid colour, gradient, picture and texture, change the inside of a shape.
- Shape Outline settings control the colour, weight and pattern of lines or the outlines of shapes.
- **Shape Effects** modify the entire shape by adding different surface textures, shadows, glow effects, soft edges, bevel effects or 3-D effects. Examples of different effects are shown on the series, plot area and chart area above.
- Shane Styles modify shapes with various combinations of shape fill outline and effect

# SELECTING CHART ELEMENTS

Before you can apply formatting to an element in a chart, you need to be able to select it accurately so that you don't accidentally format the wrong thing. Once you're comfortable working with charts, you'll learn where to click to select specific objects, but if you're not sure, Excel provides a special control which helps you do just that. It's called *Chart Elements*.



## For Your Reference...

## To select chart elements:

- 1. Click on the element
- OR
  - 1. Click on the drop arrow ▼ for *Chart Elements* and click on the element name

## Handy to Know...

• The only part of the chart that can't be selected using *Chart Elements* is the background.

# USING SHAPE STYLES TO FORMAT OBJECTS

**Shape Styles** take the guesswork out of formatting chart objects by allowing you to apply a shape fill, outline and effects in one step. They are especially effective for series objects such as

columns, lines, bars and pie slices. There's a range of styles to choose from plus a selection of complementary colours.



## For Your Reference...

To use a shape style to format a chart object:

- 1. Select the chart object
- 2. Click on the *More* button **▼** for *Shape Styles* and select the style

### Handy to Know...

 You can remove a Shape Style by clicking on the object and clicking on Reset to Match Style and in the Current Selection group of the Chart Tools: Format tab.

# CHANGING COLUMN COLOUR

If you need to select *alternative colours for a column* in a chart, you can select from a wide range of pre-set colours from the current theme, from a selection of standard colours or even specify a custom colour. This allows you to format charts to match corporate style guides or other colour schemes. Each column in the selected series will change colour.



# For Your Reference...

### To change column colour:

- 1. Click on the column in the series to select it
- 2. Click on the drop arrow for **Shape Fill**
- 3. Click on the colour of your choice

## Handy to Know...

- You can also select an alternative colour using Shape Styles or apply one of the picture, gradient or texture effects in Shape Fill .
- If you click on Shape Fill I itself rather than the drop arrow, it will apply the colour shown on the tool (i.e. the last applied).

# CHANGING PIE SLICE COLOUR

Pie charts are formatted so that each slice of the pie is a different colour. This is because a pie represents a single group of figures rather than multiple series of figures. You may need to change the colour of a pie slice to improve the contrast between colours if you print in black and white or you may just dislike the standard colours.



## For Your Reference...

To *change* the *colour* of a *pie slice*:

- 1. Click on the pie chart to select it
- 2. Click on the individual slice
- 3. Click on the drop arrow for Shape Fill
- 4. Click on the required colour

### Handy to Know...

You can use Shape Fill ... to apply a range of fancy formatting options to pie slices such as textures and gradients. You can even insert pictures to create some pretty weird effects.

# CHANGING BAR COLOURS

Changing the colour of a series of bars is the same as changing the colour of a series of columns. You select the series then apply a different colour. However, how do you *change* 

the colour of a single bar or column in a chart when there is only one series? The first step is to change a setting in the *Format* dialog box to allow each bar to be a different colour.



3. Click on *Fill* then click on *Vary colours by point* and click on [Close]

# **CHANGING CHART LINE COLOURS**

Line charts are especially useful for plotting values over time and showing trends. The colour of *lines* in a line chart can be changed using *Shape Outline* value, while the colour of *markers* 

in a line chart can be changed using **Shape Fill** . This is a bit tricky, but once you've seen how it works, it should make sense.



## For Your Reference...

To change chart line colours:

- 1. Click on the line
- Click on the drop arrow for Shape Outline
  ine and select a colour for the line
- 3. Click on the drop arrow for **Shape Fill** and select a colour for the **markers**

#### Handy to Know...

Not every line chart will have markers but it's important to know that you can use *Shape Fill* right to change the colour of this part of the line.

# **USING SHAPE EFFECTS**

Just to make sure that you never run out of options or get bored creating charts, Excel includes a huge range of **shape effects** that you can apply to objects in your chart. Shape effects include presets, shadows, reflections, glow, soft edges, bevel and 3-D rotation. You can apply one or more effects although some settings override others. Try a few and have fun!



# For Your Reference...

## To **apply** a **shape effect**.

- 1. Click on a shape to select it
- 2. Click on Shape Effects
- 3. Point to the shape effect you want then select an option

## Handy to Know...

When applying shape effects, the colours available under *Glow* are controlled by the *theme* that is in place. Themes can be viewed, changed and modified on the *Page Layout* tab. Themes also affect the colours listed under *Shape Fill* and *Shape Outline* .

# FILLING THE CHART AREA AND THE PLOT AREA

While you can play with the colours of lines and bars on a chart, sometimes all you need to do to jazz up a chart is to change the background areas. The area behind the lines, columns, bars and pie slices is known as the *plot area*, while the area outside (and behind) the plot area is known as the *chart area*. These areas can be modified using the *Shape Fill* options.



## For Your Reference...

To fill the plot area or chart area:

- 1. Click on the *plot area* or *chart area*
- 2. Click on the drop arrow for **Shape Fill** 2 and select an option

### Handy to Know...

- If you set the fill for the *plot area* to <u>No</u> Fill, the fill for the *chart area* will be visible throughout the chart. This is the default setting for pie charts.
- When you apply a fill to the plot area, be careful not to compromise the readability of the chart.

# FILLING THE BACKGROUND

One area of the chart sheet that is not immediately visible is the **background**. This is because the chart initially occupies the entire area available on a chart sheet. However, you can resize the chart to reveal the background and then add a picture to the background to brighten up the page for display purposes.



## For Your Reference...

### To fill the background:

- 1. Size down the chart and reposition if necessary to reveal the background
- 2. Click on **Background** an the **Page Layout** tab
- 3. Locate the image, then click on [Insert]

### Handy to Know...

- **Background** graphics are for display only and do not print. If you want a picture to print, you should add it in the **chart area**.
- You can remove a background picture by clicking on *Delete Background* and the *Page Layout* tab.

# THE FORMAT DIALOG BOX

Each object in a chart can be formatted and adjusted in a myriad of ways. These settings are so numerous that they would just not fit on a ribbon or in a single dialog box, so Excel has created many dialog boxes for the purpose and each of these is prefixed *Format*. This page examines some examples of the *Format* dialog box and how they are used and accessed.

### Accessing the Format Dialog Box

The *Format* dialog box for each object or element on a chart can be displayed by selecting the element and then clicking on *Format Selection* by right-clicking on the element and selecting <u>Format</u>...

### Variation in the Format Dialog Box

Depending upon the element that you have selected when you display the *Format* dialog box, and the *type* of chart that you are working with, you will see a series of setting categories and various controls within these. Some samples are shown below:



# **USING THE FORMAT DIALOG BOX**

The *Format* dialog box includes a series of categories of settings for the chart element that you had selected when you displayed the dialog box. These categories vary as do the settings in

each category. However, the controls provide great flexibility and allow you to take formatting to a whole new level.



# **USING THEMES**

If you can't be bothered fiddling around with the fine detail of formatting a chart, or simply don't have time to indulge in fancy formatting, you can use a **theme** to change the appearance of a

\$1,000,000 1 Try This Yourself: Ż Continue using the previous Chart Area file with this exercise, or open File the file E833 Chart \$500,000 Formatting\_11.xlsx... Click on the Costs By Month chart sheet tab, then click on the white edge of the chart to \$0 select the chart area Auckland Dublin This is a standard column chart with colour and effect changes. The chart needs to \$1,000,000 2 be reset before you can apply a theme ... Click on the Chart Tools: Format tab, then click on \$500,000 Reset to Match Style 🖾 This removes all individual modifications such as colour changes and shape effects... Click on the Page Layout tab, \$0 3 Auckland Dublin then click on **Themes I** to display the list Click on Apex (or a theme of 4 \$1,000,000 4 your choice) to apply the formatting changes, then click outside the chart to deselect it Notice the change to the fonts \$500,000 and colours \$0 Auckland Dublin

# For Your Reference...

To **apply** a **theme** to a **chart**.

- 1. Select the chart
- Click on the *Page Layout* tab then click on *Themes*
- 3. Select the required theme

## Handy to Know...

- Before you apply a theme to a chart, you must remove any existing formats that you don't want retained, by clicking on *Reset to Match Style* . Individual changes to shape fill, outlines and effects override themes.
- Themes format the *entire* workbook.

chart. The advantages of using themes are that there is a wide range to select from, they format all aspects of the chart and they are consistent if you need to format charts in separate workbooks.