

Line Charts Support Cursor

The cursor of the line chart is a vertical line segment. The user can move the cursor horizontally within a line chart to the desired data point(s). The line chart can display the selected data and write the selected data to the Cursor Data Receiving Buffer.

There are two methods you can choose to display the cursor selected data.

- 1) Original – According to the specified data type of the line chart, the raw data value is displayed. In this way, only 32-bit floating point data will have a decimal point.
- 2) Scaled – The corresponding Y-axis' tick mark value is displayed

The memory space that receives a copy of the cursor selected data is called Cursor Data Receiving Buffer. It must be a piece of the internal memory. There are two types of data arrangement in the Cursor Data Receiving Buffer. One is for the 16-bit data type and another is for the 32-bit data type. See the following tables for details.

Data arrangement in Cursor Data Receiving Buffer for 16-bit data

Word No.	Content
0	The sequence number of the cursor selected data in the data set
1	The selected datum of curve #1
2	The selected datum of curve #2
...	...
N	The selected datum of curve #N

Data arrangement in Cursor Data Receiving Buffer for 32-bit data

Word No.	Content
0~1	The sequence number of the cursor selected data in the data set
2~3	The selected datum of curve #1
4~5	The selected datum of curve #2
...	...
$2*N \sim 2*N+1$	The selected datum of curve #N

曲線圖支援游標

曲線圖的游標是一垂直線段，使用者可在曲線圖的範圍內，水平地移動這個游標到要查詢的數據點上。曲線圖可將指到的數據點的值顯示出來，也可將指到的數據寫到游標數據接收區去。

顯示數據值的方式有兩種：

- 1) 原始值 - 依據曲線圖的數據類別，將游標指到的數據值，不作任何轉換，直接顯示出來。
採用此種方式顯示，很明顯地，只有數據類別是 32 位浮點數時，才會出現有小數點的數值。
- 2) 刻度值 - 將游標所指數據點對應到 Y 軸的刻度值顯示出來。

接收游標數據的記憶空間稱為游標數據接收區，它必須是內部記憶區。根據數據類別的不同，游標數據接收區的數據排列方式分為 16 位元和 32 位元兩種，底下列出這兩種排列方式。

16 位元游標數據接收區

字序號	內容
0	游標所指數據在數據集中的序號
1	曲線#1 的數據
2	曲線#2 的數據
...	...
N	曲線#N 的數據

32 位元游標數據接收區

字序號	內容
0~1	游標所指數據在數據集中的序號
2~3	曲線#1 的數據
4~5	曲線#2 的數據
...	...
2*N~2*N+1	曲線#N 的數據