The bardiag package: documentation part 3 *

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Appendix

A Source file for the example Fig.3.1 from bardiag.tex|.ps

```
\def\onecol{red}
\def\onetopcol{blue}
\def\twocol{red}
\def\twotopcol{blue}
\def\threecol{red}
\def\threetopcol{blue}
%-------------------------------------------------------
%This is the way to redefine styles
% \newpsstyle{myticksstyle}{linewidth=1pt,linecolor=blue}
%
% Style of the foreground frame
\newpsstyle{diagframestyle}{linewidth=1pt,linecolor=black,fillcolor=white}
% Style of the background frame
\newpsstyle{diagbgframestyle}{linewidth=1pt,linecolor=black,fillcolor=yellow}

% Use 3D bars
\renewcommand{\ActiveBarPrimitive}{\barTDRect}
% Make frame 3D
\renewcommand{\frameTD}{1}

% Put ticks and levellines each 10 yunits
\renewcommand{\betweenticks}{10}

% Color of the numbers on the bar-items
\renewcommand\numbercolor{\white\bf}
% Where to put the number. Can be \bottom,\belowtop,\overtop
\renewcommand{\placenumber}{\bottom}

% Start the diagram
\bardiagrambegin{14}{100}{3cm}{1}{5}{0.8cm}{0.1cm}
% override the default \tdx and \tdy
\renewcommand{\tdx}{1.2} % depth of 3d
```

*This file has version number 0.4 and describes bardiag ver.0.4

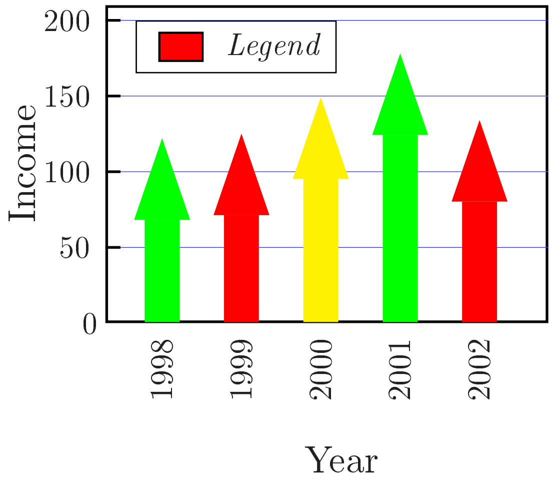
```
\renewcommand{\tdy}{6}
% To draw ``years'' at 45 degrees
\renewcommand{\barlabelangle}{45}
       \baritem{1990}{32}{\onecol}
          \subtopbaritem{}{40}{\onetopcol}
        \subbaritem{2000}{20}{\twocol}
          \subtopbaritem{}{30}{\twotopcol}
        \subbaritem{2010}{13}{\threecol}
          \subtopbaritem{}{50}{\threetopcol}
       %---
       \baritem{1990}{21}{\onecol}
          \subtopbaritem{}{60}{\onetopcol}
        \subbaritem{2000}{25}{\twocol}
          \subtopbaritem{}{64}{\twotopcol}
        \subbaritem{2010}{58}{\threecol}
          \subtopbaritem{}{32}{\threetopcol}
       %---
       \baritem{1990}{22}{\onecol}
          \subtopbaritem{}{19}{\onetopcol}
        \subbaritem{2000}{12}{\twocol}
          \subtopbaritem{}{18}{\twotopcol}
        \subbaritem{2010}{9}{\threecol}
          \subtopbaritem{}{12}{\threetopcol}
\drawlevellines
    % Legend
    %  Let's make the background white
    %  and gray frame-line of 0.5pt
    \diagLegendoptions{white}{gray}{0.5pt}
    %
    \renewcommand{\legendShadowColor}{darkyellow}
    %
    \diagLegendbegin{10.3}{89}{3}
      \diagLegenditem{girls}{\onecol}
      \diagLegenditem{boys}{\onetopcol}
    \diagLegendend
    % End of the legend
\bardiagramend{\parbox{11cm}{\vspace{-1.5cm}\hspace{-1cm}
   \begin{tabular}{p{3.2cm}p{4.0cm}p{3.2cm}}
      \centering Alpha's & \centering Beta's & \centering Gamma's
   \end{tabular}
   \\[0.4cm]
   \centering \large Year}}
  {\large Graduated (\%)}
```

B Examples of alternative shapes, defined in `bardiag.cfg`

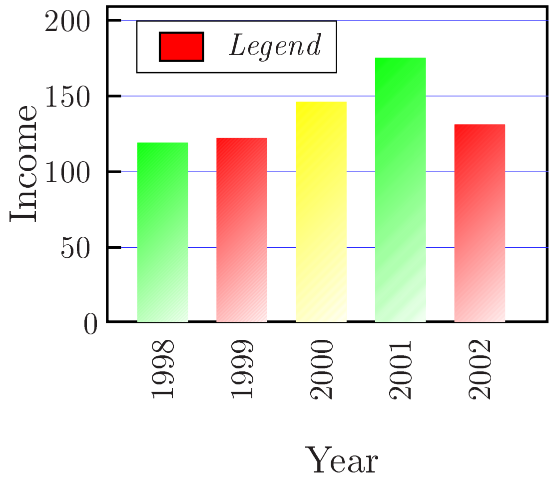
As mentioned above, file **`bardiag.cfg`** is automatically loaded. One can define colors or parameters there, or, say, some new shapes. To demonstrate a couple of "alternative" shapes, we redraw the Fig.8(a) as shown below [Fig.B.1]. Use, e.g.,

```
\renewcommand{\ActiveBarPrimitive}{\barArrowRect}
```

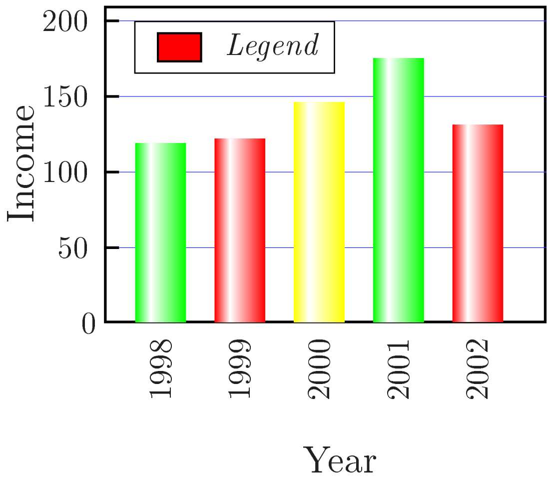
and the provided **`bardiag.cfg`** to draw Fig.1(a).



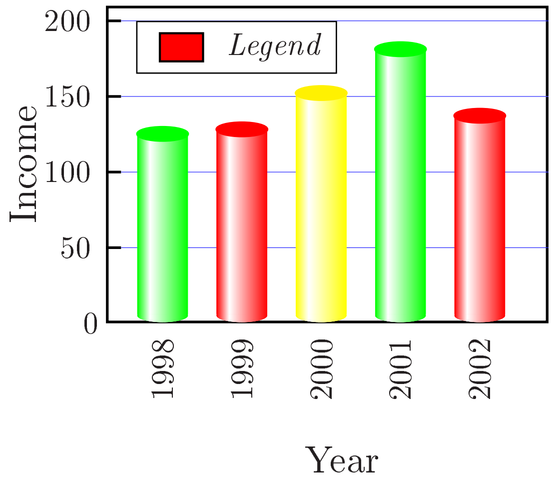
(a) Using `barArrowRect`



(b) Using `barGradRect`



(c) Using `barGradMidRect`



(d) Using `barGradCylinder`

Figure B.1: Alternative shapes