Calendar Heat Map Calendar Heat Map 1.3.0

Create a calendar heat map query

Generated: 10/01/2019 10:40 pm
Create a calendar heat map query

To generate a calendar heat map, write a query that returns events in the correct data format.

Query syntax

To generate a calendar heat map, use the following query syntax. Use the time range picker to adjust the time range that the visualization shows.

```plaintext
... | timechart span= [1m | 1h | 1d] <stats_function> [by <category_field>] | [...]
```

Query components

A calendar heat map query includes the following components.

- **timechart**
  - **Required**
  - Use the `timechart` command to generate a `_time` field.

- **span [1m | 1d | 1h]**
  - **Required**
  - Specify a span of one minute, one hour, or one day.
  - Depending on the time span you specify, select a corresponding time range for best results. See the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For this timechart span</th>
<th>Use this time range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1m (one minute)</td>
<td>Less than twelve hours of data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1h (one hour)</td>
<td>Less than two weeks of data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1d (one day)</td>
<td>Less than one year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the search returns more data than can be rendered in the visualization, a warning displays.

- **<stats_function>**
  - **Required**
  - Use a stats function to aggregate values.
<category_field>
Optional
Specify a category field with values to aggregate.

Search result data formatting

The calendar heat map query syntax returns results in a table with multiple columns. Columns represent the _time field and one or more resources that you are tracking.

Check the Statistics tab after running a query to make sure that the results table includes the following columns.

- _time
- stats result field, such as a count. The stats result fields can be grouped by category if you are using a category field.

Example queries

This query looks for video game purchasing patterns across all product types.

```... | timechart span=1h count```

The query generates the following Statistics table.

Example including a category field

This query includes a category field to count results for each product type.

```... | timechart span=1h count by categoryId```

This query generates the following Statistics table.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Arcade</th>
<th>Mall</th>
<th>Shooter</th>
<th>Simulation</th>
<th>Sports</th>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015-03-04 00:00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-03-04 01:00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-03-04 02:00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-03-04 03:00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-03-04 04:00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>