Create charts that are not (necessarily) time-based
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This topic discusses using the **transforming command**, chart, to create visualizations that are not time-based.

The chart command

The chart command returns your results in a data structure that supports visualization of your data series as a chart such as a column, line, area, and pie chart.

Unlike the timechart command, which uses the _time default field as the x-axis, charts created with the chart command use an arbitrary field as the x-axis. With the chart command, you use the over keyword to determine what field takes the x-axis.

Examples

**Example 1:** Use web access data to show you the average count of unique visitors over each weekday.

```
sourcetype=access_* | chart avg(clientip) over date_wday
```

One of the options you have is to split the data by another field, meaning that each distinct value of the "split by" field is a separate series in the chart. If your search includes a "split by" clause, place the over clause before the "split by" clause.

The following report generates a chart showing the sum of kilobytes processed by each clientip within a given timeframe, split by host. The finished chart shows the bytes value taking the y-axis while clientip takes the x-axis. The delay value is broken out by host. After you run this search, format the report as a stacked bar chart.

```
sourcetype=access_* | chart sum(bytes) over clientip by host
```

**Example 2:** Create a stacked bar chart that splits out the http and https requests hitting your servers.

To do this, first create ssl_type, a search-time field extraction that contains the inbound port number or the incoming URL request, assuming that it is logged. The finished search would look like this:
sourcetype=access_* | chart count over ssl_type

After you run the search, format the results as a stacked bar chart.