

How to create a sparkline chart in Google Sheets?

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To create a sparkline chart in Google Sheets, follow these steps:

1. Open a new or existing Google Sheets document.
2. Select the cells where you want to insert the sparkline chart.
3. Click on the "Insert" tab in the menu bar.
4. Select "Chart" from the drop-down menu.
5. In the "Chart editor" window, click on "Charts" and then select "Sparkline" from the options.
6. You can choose from the different types of sparkline charts such as line, column, or bar.
7. Customize the appearance of your chart by clicking on the "Customize" tab and selecting options such as color, style, and axis labels.
8. Once you are satisfied with your chart, click on "Insert" to add it to your sheet.
9. The sparkline chart will automatically update if you make changes to the data.
10. You can also resize or move the chart by clicking and dragging it to the desired location.
11. Your sparkline chart is now created and can be used to visualize data trends in a concise and visually appealing manner.

SPARKLINE

Creates a miniature chart contained within a single cell.

Sample Usage

```
SPARKLINE(A1:F1)
```

```
SPARKLINE(A2:E2, {"charttype", "bar"; "max", 40})
```

```
SPARKLINE(A2:E2, A4:B5)
```

```
SPARKLINE(A1:A5, {"charttype", "column"; "axis", true; "axiscolor", "red"})
```

Syntax

```
SPARKLINE(data, )
```

data - The range or array containing the data to plot.

options - - A range or array of optional settings and associated values used to customize the chart.

If referencing a range, **options** should be two cells wide where the first cell is the option and the second cell is the value that option is set to.

The `"charttype"` option defines the type of chart to plot, which includes:

`"line"` for a line graph (the default)
`"bar"` for a stacked bar chart
`"column"` for a column chart
`"winloss"` for a special type of column chart that plots 2 possible outcomes: positive and negative (like a coin toss, heads or tails).

For line graphs:

`"xmin"` sets the minimum value along the horizontal axis.

`"xmax"` sets the maximum value along the horizontal axis.

`"ymin"` sets the minimum value along the vertical axis.

`"ymax"` sets the maximum value along the vertical axis.

`"color"` sets the color of the line. `"empty"` sets how to treat empty cells. Possible corresponding values include: `"zero"` or `"ignore"`. `"nan"` sets how to treat cells with non-numeric data. Options are: `"convert"` and `"ignore"`. `"rtl"` determines whether or not the chart is rendered right to left. Options are `true` or `false`. `"linewidth"` determines how thick the line will be in the chart. A higher number means a thicker line.

For column and winloss sparklines:

`"color"` sets the color of chart columns. `"lowcolor"` sets the color for the lowest value in the chart. `"highcolor"` sets the color for the highest value in the chart. `"firstcolor"` sets the color of the first column. `"lastcolor"` sets the color of the last column. `"negcolor"` sets the color of all negative columns. `"empty"` sets how to treat empty cells. Possible corresponding values include: `"zero"` or `"ignore"`. `"nan"` sets how to treat cells with non-numeric data. Options are: `"convert"` and `"ignore"`. `"axis"` decides if an axis needs to be drawn (`true/false`). `"axiscolor"` sets the color of the axis (if applicable). `"ymin"` sets the custom minimum data value that should be used for scaling the height of columns (not applicable for win/loss). `"ymax"` sets the custom maximum data value that should be used for scaling the height of columns (not applicable for win/loss). `"rtl"` determines whether or not the chart is rendered right to left. Options are `true` or `false`.

For bar charts:

`"max"` sets the maximum value along the horizontal axis. `"color1"` sets the first color used for bars in the chart. `"color2"` sets the second color used for bars in the chart. `"empty"` sets how to treat empty cells. Possible corresponding values include: `"zero"` or `"ignore"`. `"nan"` sets how to treat cells with non-numeric data. Options are: `"convert"` and `"ignore"`. `"rtl"` determines whether or not the chart is rendered right to left. Options are `true` or `false`.

Notes

Colors can be written using their names (e.g., "green") or as a hex code (e.g., "#3D3D3D"). To modify the color of a line chart, change the font color of the cell.

See Also

IMAGE: Inserts an image into a cell.

GOOGLEFINANCE: Fetches current or historical securities information from Google Finance.

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