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Visual Studio 6.0

Visual Basic: MSChart Control

# X Property

[See Also](#)   [Example](#)   [Applies To](#)

Returns or sets the x value in a floating coordinate pair for a chart.

## Syntax

*object*.**X** [ = *x* ]

The **X** property syntax has these parts:

Part	Description
<i>object</i>	An object expression that evaluates to an object in the Applies To list.
<i>x</i>	Single. (Long for <b>LCoor</b> object.) Identifies the x value of the coordinate.

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# Visual Basic Reference

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## X1, Y1, X2, Y2 Properties

[See Also](#) [Example](#) [Applies To](#)

Return or set the coordinates of the starting point (X1, Y1) and ending point (X2, Y2) of a **Line** control. The horizontal coordinates are X1 and X2; the vertical coordinates are Y1 and Y2.

### Syntax

*object*.**X1** [= *value*]

*object*.**Y1** [= *value*]

*object*.**X2** [= *value*]

*object*.**Y2** [= *value*]

The **X1**, **Y1**, **X2**, and **Y2** property syntaxes have these parts:

Part	Description
<i>Object</i>	An object expression that evaluates to an object in the Applies To list.
<i>Value</i>	A <a href="#">numeric expression</a> specifying a coordinate.

### Remarks

Use these properties to dynamically extend a **Line** control from one point to another at [run time](#). For example, you can show the relationships of items in one list to items in another list or connect points on a map.

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# Visual Basic Reference

## X1, Y1, X2, Y2 Properties Example

This example displays an animated line that walks down the form when you click the form. To try this example, paste the code into the Declarations section of a form that contains a **Timer** control and a **Line** control, and then press F5 and click the form.

```
Private Sub Form_Load ()
    Timer1.Interval = 100    ' Set Timer interval.
    ' Position the line near the upper-left corner.
    ' Set Line1's properties.
    With Line1
        .X1 = 100
        .Y1 = 100
        .X2 = 500
        .Y2 = 300
    End With
    Timer1.Enabled = False
End Sub

Private Sub Form_Click ()
    Timer1.Enabled = True    ' Start the timer.
End Sub

Private Sub Timer1_Timer ()
    Static Odd    ' Declare variable.
    If Odd Then
        Line1.X2 = Line1.X2 + 250
        Line1.Y2 = Line1.Y2 + 600
    Else
        Line1.X1 = Line1.X1 + 250
        Line1.Y1 = Line1.Y1 + 600
    End If
    Odd = Not Odd    ' Toggle the value.
    ' If the line is off the form, start over.
    If Line1.Y1 > ScaleHeight Then
        Timer1.Enabled = False    ' Wait for another click.
        With Line1
            .X1 = 100
            .Y1 = 100
            .X2 = 500
            .Y2 = 300
        End With
        Odd = False
    End If
End Sub
```

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Visual Basic: MSChart Control

# XGap Property

See Also   Example   [Applies To](#)

Returns or sets the spacing of bars between divisions on the x axis. This space is measured as a percentage of the bar width.

## Syntax

*object*.**xGap** [ = *spacing*]

The **xGap** property syntax has these parts:

Part	Description
<i>object</i>	An object expression that evaluates to an object in the Applies To list.
<i>spacing</i>	Single. The bar width percentage. A value of 0 results in the series of bars touching.

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Visual Basic: MSChart Control

# Y Property

[See Also](#)   [Example](#)   [Applies To](#)

Returns or sets the y value in a floating coordinate pair for a chart.

## Syntax

*object*.**Y** [ = *y* ]

The **Y** property syntax has these parts:

Part	Description
<i>object</i>	An object expression that evaluates to an object in the Applies To list.
<i>y</i>	Single. (Long for <b>LCoor</b> object.) Identifies the y value of the coordinate.

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# Visual Basic: Windows Controls

Visual Studio 6.0

## Year Property (ActiveX Controls)

See Also   Example   [Applies To](#)

Returns or sets the currently displayed year.

### Syntax

*object*.**Year** [= *number*]

The **Second** property syntax has these parts:

Part	Description
<i>object</i>	An object expression that evaluates to an object in the Applies To list.
<i>number</i>	A <a href="#">numeric expression</a> between the <b>MinDate</b> and <b>MaxDate</b> property values.

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# Visual Basic: Windows Controls

Visual Studio 6.0

## Year Property

See Also   Example   [Applies To](#)

Returns or sets a value that specifies a calendar year.

### Syntax

*object*.**Year** [= *number*]

The **Year** property syntax has these parts:

Part	Description
<i>object</i>	An object expression that evaluates to an object in the Applies To list.
<i>number</i>	A <a href="#">numeric expression</a> that evaluates to an integer indicating the year.

### Remarks

The **Year** property can be set to any integer from 1601 to 9999.

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Visual Studio 6.0

Visual Basic: MSChart Control

# Z Property

[See Also](#) [Example](#) [Applies To](#)

Returns or sets the z value in a coordinate location.

**Syntax**

*object*.**Z** [ = *z* ]

The **Z** property syntax has these parts:

Part	Description
<i>object</i>	An object expression that evaluates to an object in the Applies To list.
<i>z</i>	Single. (Long for <b>Lcoor</b> object.) Identifies the z value of the coordinate.



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Visual Studio 6.0

Visual Basic: MSChart Control

# ZGap Property

See Also   Example   [Applies To](#)

Returns or sets the spacing of three-dimensional bars between divisions on the z axis. This space is measured as a percentage of the bar depth.

### Syntax

*object*.**zGap** [ = *spacing*]

The **zGap** property syntax has these parts:

Part	Description
<i>object</i>	An object expression that evaluates to an object in the Applies To list.
<i>spacing</i>	Single. The bar depth percentage. A value of 0 results in the series of bars touching along the z axis.

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# Visual Basic Reference

Visual Studio 6.0

## Zoom Property

[See Also](#) [Example](#) [Applies To](#)

Returns or sets the percentage by which printed output is to be scaled up or down. Not available at design time.

### Syntax

*object*.**Zoom** [= *number*]

The **Zoom** property syntax has these parts:

Part	Description
<i>object</i>	An object expression that evaluates to an object in the Applies To list.
<i>number</i>	A <a href="#">numeric expression</a> that evaluates to the percentage by which printed output is to be scaled. The default is 0, which specifies that the printed page appears at its normal size.

### Remarks

The **Zoom** property setting scales the size of the physical page up or down, by a factor of Zoom/100, to the apparent size of the printed output. For example, a letter-size page printed with **Zoom** set to 50 contains as much data as a page of the size 17 by 22 inches because the printed text and graphics are scaled to one-half their original height and width.

**Note** The effect of the properties of the **Printer** object depends on the driver supplied by the printer manufacturer. Some property settings may have no effect, or several different property settings may all have the same effect. Settings outside the accepted range may or may not produce an error. For more information, see the manufacturer's documentation for the specific driver.

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