#### presOf (Presentation Of)

This element specifies a particular data model point which is to be mapped to the containing [layout](layout.docx) node. This attribute is responsible for defining the mapping of data to the [layout](layout.docx) nodes in a diagram.

[Example: Consider the following example of presOf in use within a DrawingML diagram:

<presOf axis="desOrSelf" ptType="node"/>

In this example the presOf element is mapping to a particular data model point. [end](end.docx) example]

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| Parent Elements |
| [else](else.docx) (§); [forEach](forEach.docx) (§); if (§); [layoutNode](layoutNode.docx) (§) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Child Elements | Subclause |
| [extLst](extLst.docx) (Extension List) | § |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| axis (Axis) | Specifies the axis on which to select data from the data model. [Example: For example, axis="ch" will select children of the current point node and axis="des" will select all descendants. [end](end.docx) example]The possible values for this attribute are defined by the [ST\_AxisTypes](ST_AxisTypes.docx) simple type (§). |
| cnt (Count) | Specifies the count of items to use in a data set.[Example: Consider the following example of a [forEach](forEach.docx) in a DrawingML diagram:<[forEach](forEach.docx) name="Name5" ref="" axis="ch" ptType="node" cnt="2">...</[forEach](forEach.docx)>In this example, [up](up.docx) to two children will be obtained through this [forEach](forEach.docx). [end](end.docx) example]The possible values for this attribute are defined by the [ST\_UnsignedInts](ST_UnsignedInts.docx) simple type (§). |
| hideLastTrans (Hide Last Transition) | In algorithms that support transitions, this attribute specifies that the last transition will not be rendered.  This allows for diagrams that [start](start.docx) and [end](end.docx) with a node.The possible values for this attribute are defined by the [ST\_Booleans](ST_Booleans.docx) simple type (§). |
| ptType (Data Point Type) | Specifies the type of data point to select.[Example: Consider the following example of a [forEach](forEach.docx) in a DrawingML diagram:<[forEach](forEach.docx) name="Name5" ref="" axis="ch" ptType="node" cnt="2">...</[forEach](forEach.docx)>In this example, the [forEach](forEach.docx) will select all node type points in the set. [end](end.docx) example]The possible values for this attribute are defined by the [ST\_ElementTypes](ST_ElementTypes.docx) simple type (§). |
| [st](st.docx) (Start) | Specifies where to [start](start.docx) in a data set.[Example: Consider the following example of a [forEach](forEach.docx) in a DrawingML diagram:<presOf axis="desOrSelf" ptType="node" [st](st.docx)="2"/>In this example, the second element in the set will be the first point returned. [end](end.docx) example]The possible values for this attribute are defined by the [ST\_Ints](ST_Ints.docx) simple type (§). |
| step (Step) | Specifies the step to use in a data set. A step with a value of 2 will return every other item in the set.The possible values for this attribute are defined by the [ST\_Ints](ST_Ints.docx) simple type (§). |

The following XML Schema fragment defines the contents of this element:

<complexType [name](name.docx)="CT\_PresentationOf">

 <sequence>

 <element name="[extLst](extLst.docx)" type="a:CT\_OfficeArtExtensionList" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>

 </sequence>

 <attributeGroup ref="AG\_IteratorAttributes"/>

</complexType>