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User documentation

CNRS

TimeLineJs improvement



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Managing categories and their colors

Creating categories and specifying their display order

The order of the categories is defined in the Google Sheets file, at the very beginning of the table, starting with line 1.

Create rows, fill in the **Group** column with the category titles, then specify the order in the **GroupOrder** column.

! It is necessary to enter a date in the **Year** column. This date is not displayed on the timeline, but it determines the start of the timeline.

Year	Group	GroupColor	GroupOrder	Background
1728	Législation	#EFE1C2	11	
1728	Gestion		10	
1728	Opinions	#EFE1C2	9	
1728	Etat des ressources naturelles		4	
1728	Activités de pêche	#EFE1C2	5	
1728	Activités agricoles		6	
1728	Activités industrielles	#EFE1C2	7	
1728	Démographie		8	
1728	Pollutions	#EFE1C2	1	
1728	Evènements météorologiques		2	
1728	Evènements politiques	#EFE1C2	3	
1728	Etat des ressources naturelles			https://www-iuem.univ-brest.fr/wa
1845	Etat des ressources naturelles			https://www-iuem.univ-brest.fr/wa

Setting the color of the categories

In the Google Sheets file, it is possible to define the background color of the rows in each category.

GroupColor
#EFE1C2
#EFE1C2
#EFE1C2
#EFE1C2
#EFE1C2
#EFE1C2
#EFE1C2

This color is defined in the **GroupColor** column, the color must be written in hexadecimal format #RRGGBB.

In the example shown here, the color brown #EFE1C2 will be displayed in every second row.

Without specifying a color in the **GroupColor** column, the category rows will be displayed alternately in gray and white.

Choosing the color of the events

The background color of the event "boxes" is specified in the Google Sheets file.

The color is defined in the **MarkerColor** column, it must be in hexadecimal format #RRGGBB, for example #8db5a1.

If no color is specified, the event boxes will be displayed with the default background color (gray). This default color can be set in the Timeline style file (css).

MarkerColor
#8db5a1
#b18869
#b16972
#b16972
#b18869
#b18869
#8db5a1
#8db5a1
#8db5a1

Highlighting events and their linkages

In order to highlight and link events, it is necessary to understand the relationships between them. To organize the relationships, each event must have a unique identifier in the **n°ID** column.

Relationship

Each event can be the parent and/or child of another event.

This relationship is defined in the Google Sheets file thanks to two columns:

- The column **parentOf** parent of...
- The column **childOf** child of...

In the example below, **E0035** is the parent of **E0034** and **E0034** is the child of **E0035**.

n°ID	parentOf	childOf
E0034		E0035
E0035	E0034	

Thus, when the event **E0035** is clicked in the Timeline, all other events will be faded out to show only the events linked to it and indicated in the **parentOf** and **childOf** columns.

In this example, **E0034** is "La pêche au...." and **E0035** is "Engouement pour la prairie en r...".



⚠ Note: the box of the event **E0035** is surrounded by a **blue** frame, this means that this event is "a parent", i.e. that it is at the origin of other events. This makes it possible to distinguish parents from children.

Multi-Relations

An event can have several parent or child relationships.

Thus all relationships can be mentioned, just separate the event identifiers by a comma or a semi-colon in the dedicated columns.

n°ID	parentOf	childOf
E0034		E0035
E0035	E0034,E0043	
E0036		E0035
E0037		

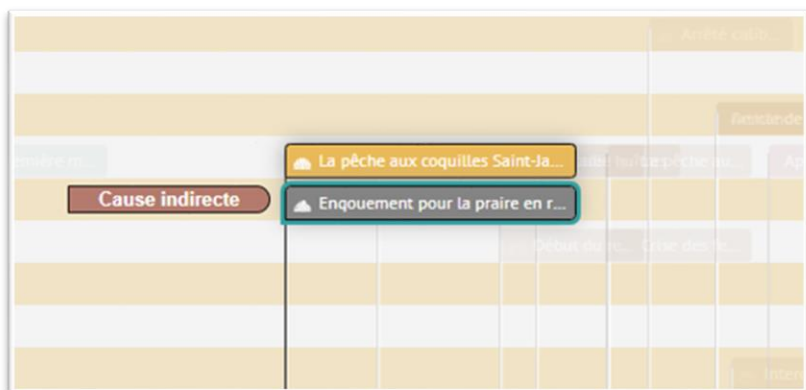
⚠ Note: when clicking on one of the children of **E0035**, for example **E0036**, all the children of **E0035** are highlighted.

Qualified relationship

In order to qualify the relationship between a parent and a child in the Google Sheets file, the **TypeOfLink** column must be completed. The choice of the wording of the relationship is completely free.

n°ID	parentOf	childOf	TypeOfLink
E0033			
E0034		E0035	Cause indirecte
E0035	E0034,E0043		Cause indirecte
E0036		E0035	Cause directe
E0037			

When clicking on event **E0036** "La pêche aux coquilles...", and then moving the mouse over event **E0035**, a **Tooltip** appears with the information qualifying the relationship.



Define the zoom of the events

A specific zoom level can be defined for the visualization of an event when it is clicked. This must be specified in the **ZoomOnClick** column of the Google Sheets table with a value between 0 and 10. This value corresponds to the rank in a list of 10 zoom levels. The list of zoom levels is available in the options of the index.html file at the [zoom_sequence](#) line.

ZoomOnClick
10
2
4
10

To have additional zoom values, for example from 0 to 14, just add new values in the [zoom_sequence](#) line.

In the example below, the interval is between 0 and 14 with the value of [zoom_sequence](#): [0.5,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,34,55,89,144,233,377,610]

```
var options = {
  language: 'fr',
  debug: true,
  height: 650,
  soundcite: true,
  hash_bookmark: true,
  start_at_end: false,
  autolink: false,
  start_at_slide:11,
  zoom_sequence: [0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89,144, 233,377,610]
}
```

⚠ Note: the choice of the value for each of the zoom levels is free, however following the [Fibonacci](#) sequence is recommended.