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Gramps 5.1 Wiki Manual/he

זהו מדריך הויקי לגרמפס גרסה 5.1. כל המשתמשים מוזמנים לערוך מדריך זה בכדי לסייע בשיפור קריאתו והשימוש בו.

הקודם מפתה <u>הבא</u>



חקרו, ארגנו ושתפו את אילן היוחסין שלכם באמצעות גרמפס.

מיום גרמפס הוא מיזם תוכנה קהילתי, חופשי וחינמי. אנו במיזם שואפים לייצר מערכת יוחסין (גנאלוגיה) שהיא גם אינטואיטיבית כזו שמתאימה לחובבים, אבל מערכת בעלת תכנות מלאות לחוקרייוחסין מקצועיים. כאמור זהו מיזם קהילתי, שנוצר, פותח, מנוהל ומתוחזק על ידי חוקרייוחסין בהתנדבות מלאה.

מבוא

מדריך <u>הניפי</u> לגרסת גרמפס 5.1 הוא מדריך למשתמש מקוון שמפרט את רוב היבטי השימוש בתוכנת גרמפס – מסד נתונים לאיסוף מידע גנאלוגי. החל מיום שבת,ה־26, באוגוסט 2023, <u>גרסת גרמפס העדכנית ביותר</u> היא גרסה 5.1.6. בג גרמפס וגם מדריך הוויקי הנלווה <u>תורגמו למספר שפות.</u>

לקבלת מדריכי ויקי ישנים יותר, נא לעיין ב<u>גרסאות ארכיון</u> שנוצרו עבור <u>גרסאות קודמות של גרמפס</u>. המדריך האחרון שנועד ל*הודדה'* (לשימוש לא מקוון) נוצר ופורסם בשנת 2012 עבור גרמפס 3.3.3.

קיים מספר לא מבוטל של מקורות מידע נוספים אחרים שמפרטים ומסבירים את אופן השימוש המיטבי בתוכנת גרמפס, לכן שווה לעיין ולחקור פרסומים ב<u>שער מידע</u>.

Preface/he

<u> </u>	מפתח	הקודם הקודם
		·

גרמפס הוא מייזם לפיתוח תוכנה המיועדת למחקר־יוחסין. למרות דימיונה הרב לתוכנות גנאלוגיות אחרות, היא מציעה מספר תכונות ייחודיות שיידונו בתרחבה בהמשך. גרמפס היא הבילת תוכנת קוד פתוח, בלומר אתם וופשים ליצור עותקים ולהפיץ אותם לכל מי שאתם חפצים (הכול במגבלות הרשיון). התוכנה פותחה ומתוחזקת על ידי צוות המייזם, מתנדבים מכול העולם, שמטרת להפוך את גרמפס לעצמר אי חיות. אך בה לה וידידותית לשימוש.

למה גרמפס?

מרבית תכנות הגנאלוגיה מאפשרות הזנת מידע על אבות קדמונים וצאצאים. בדרך כלל, הם יכולים להציג קשרים משפחתיים באמצעות תרשימים, גרפים או דוחות. חלקם מאפשרים גם לכלול תמנות או מדיה אחרת. רובן מאפשרות לכלול מידע אודות אשים אם אותם אנשים אינם קשורים ישירות למשפחה העיקרית שבמרכז המחקר. הם עשורים לכלול תכנונת המאפשרות להחלינ תונים עם תוכנות אחרות ולהדפיס סוגים שונים של דוחות.

לגרמפס יש את כל הזכולות הללו, ועוד. יש לציין שהוא מאפשר לשלב פיסות נתונים כפי שהם נובעים ומצטברים מהמחקר ולרכז אותם במקום אחד - במחשב האישי. לאחר מכן ניתן להשתמש במחשב כדי לתפעל. לתאם ולנתח את הנתונים, במקום להתעסק עם 'קירות נייר'.

מוסכמות טיפוגרפיות במדריד הוויקי

במדריך זה מילים מסוימות מסומנות בטיפוגרפיה מיוחדת:

- יישומים
- פקודות שמוזנות לשורת הפקודה
 - שמות קבצים או שמות קבצים
 - מלל בר החלפה
- תוויות ללחצנים ולחלקים אחרים במנשק החזותי. ▲ ו־ ▼ נגרר בכותרת עמודה מציין את סדר המיון של עמודת הטבלה. כותרות או לשונית נוספות ♦
 - מלל רמז־צץ עבור רמזים־צצים בעת רחף או גלגול (להלן "רמז־צץ" Tooltips) המזהים רכיבים של המנשק החזותי.
- 🔹 צעדי בחירות תפריט יראו כך: תפריט 👡 תפריט משנה 🤝 פריו טפריט (רווחים אמורים להקיף את ראש החץ 🕒 כדי לגרום לעמודי מרשתת לוהות את התפריט ככזו.)
 - לחצנים שניתן להקשה
- <u>משולש חשיפה</u> צוֹמֶת ◀הרחבה או ▼סווץ יישומון משולש חשיפה. את כל הצמתים במצב תצוגת העץ ניתן לכווץ או להרחיב בו זמנית מתפריט־קופץ המוצג בהקשת עכבר ימנית.
 - . בהקשה על לחצני בהקשה להשתמש בהקשה בהקשה על לחצני במקלדת. בהת בהקשה על לחצני במקלדת. במקלדת
 - כל דבר שמוקלד
 - תיבת סימון ₪ מסומן תיבת סימון - ₪ לא מסומן
 - פתור רדיו 🗨 שסומו
 - שלא שסומן כפתור רדיו 🖪 🖪 שלא שסומן

המדריך מספק גם פיסות מגוונות של מידע נוסף בעצות ובהערות, כדלקמן:



ולבסוף, האזהרות, שתפקידן לציין מקומות בהם נדרשת זהירות:



אזהרה לדוגמה

כך תיראה אזהרה. מקום שם עלולים להסתבך בצרות, תתקבל אזהרה לפני כן.

Preface/he - פלמה גרמפס?

הקודם מפתח הבא

Preface/he - למה גרמפס?

What's new?/he

758	מפתח	הקודם	

חלק זה סוקר סקירה כללית את כלל השינויים בתכנה מאז גרסת גרמפס 5.0 (שינויים אלה מפורטים גם בהמשך המדריך). משתמשים שמשדרגים מגרסאות קודמות או ישנות יותר מוזמנים לעיין בסעיף זה <u>במדריך</u> כדי לוודא ניצול מלוא התכונות החדשות הללד, עם תחילת השימוש בגרסה 5.1.

לפי שמשדרגים



הימנעו מאבדו נתונים במהלד שדרוגים

יצירת ארכיב לפני השדרוג עשוי שלא להספיק בכדי להגן על הנתונים.

ב דות הכלב בקבב והטרות עם בלא החספק בכור הזמן פרוחנות ב. למקרה הבלום סביר שגרמפס 5.1 ישהית את מסד הנתונים, הוא עלול להשחית גם את הארכיב. מומלץ לכן לבצע גיבוי הנתונים כפי שמתואר בסעיר זה.

לפני שמשדרגים. ודאו שאילו־היוחסיו מאובטח. הדרד הטובה ביותר לעשות זאת היא:

- (5.0 או 4.2 או 3.4 מבסה הנוכחית (גרמפס 4.2 או 4.2 או 1.0)
 - 2. טענו את אילן־היוחסין
- - 4. כעת סיגרו את אילן־היוחסין וחזרו על פעולה זו עבור כל אחד מאילנות־היוחסין בהם אתם חפצים
 - 5. שימרו את קובצי הגבוי שנוצרו במקום בטוח

למידע נוסף, נא עיינו ב<u>גיבוי אילן־יוחסין</u>. נא לשים לב גם ל מה לא <u>יכלל בקובצי הגיבוי</u>.

לאחר אבטחת נתונים תקינה, ניתן להמשך ולהתקין את גרמפס 5.1 בתהליך ההתקנה הרגיל של מערכת ההפעלה. ברוב המקרים כך נבטיח גם שההתקנה החדשה של גרמפס 5.1 לא תתנבש עם הגרסה הישנה יותר של גרמפס 1 זאת, ייתכן שיהיה בטוח יותר להסיר את גרמפס 3.4 לפני התקנת גרמפס 5.1, או לוודא שמתקינם את גרמפס 1.6 במיקום אחר ולא באותה מחיצה בה מותקנת הגרסה הישנה. כאשר מתקין מקוד המקור, צעד זה הכרחי תמיד. לקבלת מידע נוסף על התקנת גרמפס 5.1, נא ראו <u>הורדת גירסת גרמפס אחרונה</u>

לאחר התקנת גרמפס 5.1, ניתן לפתוח את אילן־היוחסין ולהמשיך לעבוד כרגיל. אם למרות הכול נתקלתם בבעיות (כלומר, לאחר שדרוג מערכת מלא), ייבאו את קובצי הגיבוי שיצרתם קודם לשחזור אילן_היוחסין.

אזהרה



לאחר פתיחם אילן־יוחסין בגרסת גרמפס חדשה יותר או באמצעות מערכת הפעלה חדשה יותר, לא כדאי לנסות ולפתוח את מסד הנתונים מהגרסה החדשה יותר באמצעות גרסת גרמפס ישנה יותר. כמו תמיד, תבנית gramps היא התבנית המומלצת בה ניתן לעשות שימוש להמרת הנתונים במקרים כאלה. ישנם כלים לתיקון מאגרי מידע פגומים, אך הם מיועדים למשתמשים מומחים, לכן לפני שדרג מערכת הפעלה או גרמפס.בעקבו ובצעו את הצעדים שלהלו והימנעו מלהזדקק להם.

שינויים חזותיים בליבה

שינויים גלויים לאחר ההגירה: מנשק, נתונים.

מודל נתונים

פירוט שינויים במודל הנתונים (ככל שהיו כאלה):

- ללא שינוי •
- אילן־יוחסין שלא ניתן לפתיחה בגרמפס 3.4/4.0/4.1/4.2 וגרמפס 5.1 ללא שדרוג.
 - . ניתן לבצע שנמוך אך ורק על ידי ייצוא XML ידי ידי ארסה קודמת. •
- - גרמפס 5.1 רץ כעת עלפייתון3 בלבד •

ראו פירוט שינויים למידע נוסף אודות מסד נתונים פנימי.

שינויים עיקריים

BSDDB הוא כעת שרת ברירת המחדל של מסד הנתונים במקום BSDDB. ניתן עדיין לבחור להשתמש במסד נתונים חלופי. BSDDB ישאר זמין כחלופה תקנית.
 למשתמשריעל, DostgreSQL ו" מינים כתוספות ניסיוניות של מסדי נתונים צד שלישי.

צוות הפתוח מאמין כי ל־SQLite, כמסד נתונים, עשוי להיות פחות פגיע ואם כבר אירעה תקלה, התאוששות היא קלה יותר.

- אפשרויות לגיבוי תקופתי אוטומטי ביציאה. ברירת המחדל היא לבצע גיבוי ביצאה.
 - Config: אפשרות חדשה שימוש-בדחיםה-לגיבוי-מסד־נתונים

מנשה משתמש GUI

- ערכות צבעים חדשות מאפשרות בחירת ערכת נושא בהירה או כהה.
- סימוני צבע נוספות בתרשימים, אדם הבית, לא ידוע, משפחה, גרושה למשפחה.
 - "מעלות" / מיילים / מיילים / מעלות o> הוספת מסנן "בטווח מיילים / מיילים •
 - להזנת לזוגות נקודות ציון קו אורך / קו רוחב מופרדים בפסיקים
 - סרגל הצד משנה גודל טוב יותר, המיקום נשמר בזיכרון
 - עורד שם משפחה של אדם כעת אינטואיטיבי יותר לשימוש.
 - סדר לחצני התצוגה כבר לא משתנה בכל הפעלה. • סימון התקדמות טוב יותר לפעולות ארוכות
 - חלונות זוכרים גודל / מיקום

 - FanChart2Way הוספת תרשים • הוספת kmls מצג מקומות גיאוגרפי.

מקום

• אפשרות חיפוש לפי שם מקום חלופי

דוחות. כלים. גרמפלטים

- דו"ח אילן־יוחסין חדש
- הצב עורך פורמט ואפשרות לדוחות רבים
- עורך תבנית תאריך ואפשרות להרבה דוחות
- אפשרות כיצד לדווח על אנשים חיים עבור דוחות רבים
- .(GetGov מזהי (כמו מזהי כלי סדר ההזמנות מחדש שודרג: יכול כעת לעקוף מזהים מותאמים אישית (כמו מזהי שודרג:
 - ברשת נרטיבית יש אפשרויות נוספות ושינויים במראה.
 - o מאפשר הפלט בשפה אחרת
 - ס אפשרות פלט תאריך •
 - ס דה חיווייחוויהה
 - ס הוסף אפשרות לכלול את כל אובייקטי המדיה / שלא הוזכרו . יחס לאדם מרכזי בעמודים בודדים •

 - הוסף אפשרות גודל תמונה ממוזערת לגרף הקווים המשפחתיים • שפר את דוח הצאצאים ואת דוח הצאצאים המפורט
 - בשלח אפשרויות בותפת דות אישי
 - ס אפשר לכלול או לא לכלול הערות אישיות ומשפחה
 - ס הוסף אפשרות לכלול או לא לכלול נתוני מפקד
 - אפשרות לכלול קשר לאדם במרכז
 - אפשרויות לכלול מזהה גרמפס, תגיות, תכונות
 - כלול את כל סוגי המקומות בדוח המקום
 - יחסים, קווי משפחה, אפשרויות גרפים של שעון חול כיצד לצייר קווים
 - חדש: Clean input data כלי הסרת רווחים מובילים ועוקבים.

ייבוא/ייצוא

- ג'דקום תומך בתגים 'פחות תקניים' וביותר תגים תקניים נוספים
 - ג'דקום 5.5.1 תמיכה באירוע מותאם אישית בייצוא
 - ייצוא XML אפשרות דחיסה חדשה •

תוספים חדשים

- תצוגת תרשים שמיכה: התצוגה מציגה הדמיה של תרשים השמיכה של עץ משפחה
 - מנהל תוספים משופר: מנהל תוספים / תוספים עם מספר יכולות נוספות
 - LaTeX עץ שעון חול: עץ שעון חול באמצעות עץ יוחסין •
- כלי ייבוא ומיזוג: משווה מסד נתונים של XML של גרמפס עם זה הנוכחי ומאפשר מיזוג ההבדלים.
 - בדיקת נתוני שיוכים: יבדוק את נתוני השיוד לאנשים.

שינויים מתחת למכסה המנוע

שינויים טכניים.

- שינויים רבים הנוגעים לתמיכה במסדי נתונים אחרים (SOLite. PostgreSOL, MongoDB ואחרים).
- התראות על השחתות מסוימות במסד נתונים (טיפול באובייקטים שלא קיימים) שבעבר הודחקו, נחשבות כעת לשגיאות. יתכן שיהיה צורך להפעיל את כלי הבדיקה והתיקון כדי לתקו חריגים במסד נתונים פגום.
 - תיקונים כדי למנוע מהמשתמש לסגור או לשנות את מסד הנתונים במהלד פעולות ארוכות.

- תמיכה בפייתוו בלבד. (התמיכה ב- פייתוו בנזנחה לקראת ינואר EOL 2020 שעה אפס)
 - יותר PyGObject 3.12 ו־GTK+ 3.10 או גבוהה יותר •

מידע נוסף

שונות

מיקמום

ca, cs, da, de, en_GB, eo, fr, fi, he, hu, is, it, lt, nb, nl, pt_BR, pt_PT, ru, sk, sl, uk, vi • תרגומים שעודכנו:

מפת דרכים

- עיינו ברשימות שחרורים קודמים
- צפו מה צופן העתיד לגרמפס בגרסה הבאה.
- 5.1 שמודת שוחרר מציגה פריטים חדשים שיושמו בגרמפס (Gramps Enhancement Proposals (GEPS)
 - פת דרכים Roadmap/he 5.1 •

יומו שינויים

- אחר סוגיות במעקב 5.1 במעקב לגרמפס ראו פריטים הקשורים לגרמפס
- ראו מידע נוסף, ראו את יומן השינויים בגרסאות הבדיקה של גרמפס:
 - 5.1.0 ∘ גרמפס
 - 5.1.1 ∘ גרמפס
 - ס גרמפס <u>5.1.2</u> ∘ גרמפס <u>5.1.3</u> ∘

 - 5.1.4 ∘ גרמפס
 - 5.1.5 ס גרמפס ס 5.1.6 ∘ גרמפס

מה היה "פעם" חדש?

העמוד שיחרורים קודמים כולל קישורים לרשימות השינויים במהדורות הגדולות ובמהדורות התחזוקה לאורד השנים.

בנוסף, עמודי מה חדש?בגרסות המוחלפת במדריך הויקי של כל מהדורות עיקריות יכולים לספק פירוט רב יותר.:

- 5.0 גרסה •
- 4.2 •
- 4.1 גרסה •
- 4.0 גרסה <u>גרסה 3.4</u> •
- 3.3 גרסה
- <u>גרסה 3.2</u> •

סקירת שיפורים מרוכזת נוספה לראשונה למדריך בשנת 2010. בשלוש השנים הראשונות של הויקי, היה צורך לעיין במדריך כולו...

- אריך מלא 3.1 מדריך מלא •
- גרסה 3.0 מדריך מלא

.3.0 התיעוד הראשוני של מדיהויקי החל בשנת 2006. לפני מהדורת מדריך 2.9, התיעוד הופץ באמצעות תוכנת גרמפס. המדריך להורדה בוטל עם גרסת גרמפס

(2.9 גרמת מדריך 2.2 • גרמת מדריך

הקודם מפתח הבא	
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14 מידע נוסף - שונות

Getting started/he

הקודם מפתח הבא	
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מקטע זה יתמקד ביסודות, החל במושגיייסוד מקובלים בתחום חקר־היוחסין, דרך מונחם שגירים בתוכנת בגרמפס והמחשה באמצעות דוגמאות וצילומי־מסך את אופן תפעלה, וכלה בדרכים לקבלת עזרה בתיעוד מחקר־היוחסין.

סקירה

גרמפס היא תכננה חפשית, כתובה בקוד פתוח וחינתית, שתוכננה להוות כלי חקר־יוחסין גמיש וחזק. אין 'שיטה נכונה אחת', או 'פתרון בית־ספר' לעבודה או להזנת נתונים למערכת. אפשר להשתמש בגרמפס ביתיה רבה כמעת בכל דרך שתעלה על הדעת. אבל, על מנת להדד עם חוקרים ו/או תכנות אחרות, שווה לקבל מושג על אופן ההפעלה של גרמפס ולקרוא אדות אופו השימוש הכננת גרמפס

המידע הגנאלוגי בגרמפס מתמיין לתשעה ישויות עיקריות

- אנשים הערות מקורות
- משפחות מדיה מקומות
- ארועים מובאות מאגרים

כל אחד מאלה מורכב מישויות עצמאיות. המשמעות היא שניצן להזין לאילן־היוחסין ישות אחת בכל פעם בכל סדר שעמצא לנכון. לדוגמה, דרך אחת היא, להזין תחילה את כל ישויות ה'אמר מכן לקשור אותם יחד על ידי יצירת ישות 'משפחה' מאוחר יותר. לחלופין, ניתן להתחיל עם ישות 'מקור' וליצור ישות 'מקור' וליצור ישות 'משפחה', ולחזור מאוחר יותר אל ההערות והמקורות. במילים אחרות, כל לחלופין, ניתן גם לערבב סגונות הזנת נתונים אלה, על ידי הוספת ישויות 'הערה' ו'מקור', לאחר מכן ישות 'משפחה', ולחזור מאוחר יותר אל ההערות והמקורות. במילים אחרות, כל אחד מבצע את הסרידיוחסיו שלו על פי רצונו.

לשאלות נוספות, ניתן לפנות לקהילת משתמשי ומפתחי גרמפס. קיימת רשימת שאלות נפוצות; רשימת דיוור; מעקב תקלים ובקשות לשינויים ושיפורים; וחדר שיחוח מקוון.

חיבורים

תשעת הישורות העיקריות הללו מהוברות במספר דרכים. חלק מהקשרים נשמרים רק באופן מרומז. לדוגמא, הוספת ישות 'אדם' לישות 'משפחה' כהורה, או צאצא, יוצרת באופן אוטומטי היבור מיוחד הנקרא **הפניה.** ניתן לראות את המשפחות שאדם מחובר אליהן בלשונית 'הפניות' בחלון הראשי המצג 'אדם'. קיימות דרכים רבות אחרות בהן חיבורים אלה מצגים בגרופק חזותי, לרבות מצג יחסי־גומלין.

כדי לא לחזור על מידע, ובכך להעמיס על מסד הנתונים, גרמפס מאפשרת לעשות שימוש חוזר או לשתף נתונים וישויות. אלה הם חיבורים מיוחדים, הנקראים <mark>קישורים</mark>. לדוגמה, ניתן לקשר ישות 'אדם' לכל מספר ישויות 'הערה'. אם הערה מאזכרת שני אנשים שונים, ייתכן שיהיה הגיוני לחלוק את ההערה הבודדת עם שני ישויות ה'אדם'.

בחלק מהקישורים גלום מידע גם כן. לדוגמה, ניתן לקשר 'אדם' ל'אירוע' מסוג נישואין של זוג אחר, אם במקרה ה'אדם' היה 'עד' לנשואי בני הזוג האחר. (הזוג הנישא) קשורים לאירוע הנישואין בתפקיד *"ראשונ*י, ואילו העד ממלא תפקיד אחר, תפקיד **עד** למשך אירוע ברית־הנישואין. מידע מסוג זה נשמר בקישור עצמו, במאפיין התפכיד'

פרטיות

גרמפס תומכת בשתי שיטות שונות להגנה על פרטיות נתונים רגישים באילן־היוחסין. חשיפת מידע עשויה להתרחש בזמן יצוא קובץ, ייצוא תונים להכנות צד שלישי שמצורת אתר אילן־ייחיסין על בסיס הנתונים. לכן שימוש בשיטות אלה בעת שיתוף הנתונים עם אחרים, באחת הדרכים שהוזכרו מעלה עשויה להפוית את פגיעות הנתונים במידה רבה.

השיטה הראשונה מגנה על מידע אודות אנשים שגרמפס 'חישבה' שהם בחיים. אם לא צוין במפורש שאדם נפטר (הוספת אירוע פטירה לישות 'אדם'), גרמפס תשתמש בפונקציה פנימית, מתוחכמת ואוטומטית, לקביעת עובדת היות 'אדם' חי. הנתונים הרגישים של אנשים חיים 'מצונזרים' כאשר משתמשים בשיטה זו. לדוגמה, אדם בשם "כהן, דוד" יופיע בחוחות/קבצים אל כ"כהן [חי]".



איור. 2.1 עקיפת פרטיות בדוחות

שיטת הפרטיות השנייה היא <u>דגל 'פרטי'</u> מפורש אותו ניתן להחיל על כל ישות. לדוגמה, ייתכן ונכתב מידע רגיש ואישי בהערה מסוימת. אם ההערה תסומן כפרטית, הערה זו לא תוצג בדוחות או יצוא קבצים. שווה לשים לב כי ניתן לסמן גם כמה מה'קישורים' עצמם כפרטיים. דוגמה שימושית היא במצב בו יש עיניין לסמן את עצם ה**קשר** בין אדם לאדם כאירוע כפרטי, אבל ה'אדם' וה'אירוע' (ללא הקשר לאדם האחר) יהיו עדין זמינים בדוחות, בייצוא או ב<u>דפדפן גרמפס.</u> למימוש שתי שיטות הפרטיות הללו. נדרש לציין זאת בעת יצירת דוחות מסומימים ו/או ייצוא הנתונים.

ג'דקום

תוכנת גרמפס גוזרת את מבנה הליבה של הישויות מתקן שמכונה <u>ג'דקום</u> (GEDCOM). תוכנת גרמפס מרחיבה תקן זה ומוסיפה עוד תכונות ייעודיות משלה ככל שהדבר נחוץ. תוכנת גרמפס ובנתה כך שתאפשר מעבר יחסית קל, מאילנות־יוחסין במערכות אחרות או נוספות, שתומכות בתקן ג'דקום, לבין גרמפס, ולהעביר נתונים מגרמפס למערכות אלו ולהפך. החשש שמערכות גאולגיות אחרות לא יוכלו עוד לקבל קובצי ג'דקום מגרפס בעקבות ההרחבות לתקן לא ממש קיים – אם אין מגבלה בתוכנות גנאלוגיות אחרות אלו, ניתן ולהזון נתונים לגרמפס בכל דרך שנראית הגיונית.

לקריאה נוספת גרמפס וג'דקום.

אתחול גרמפם

הדרך הטובה ביותר ללמוד להשתמש במערכת היא על ידי עבודה עם הנתונים בפועל. אז בואו נתחיל! אתחול גרמפס תלור במערכת ההפעלה שבה אתם משתמשים. בנוסף למנשק המשתמש הגרפי הרגיל (DDD) כמתואר להלן, ניתן לאתחל גם משורת פקודה (DDD) במסר, שימוש ב-DDD כיכל להפיק דוחות שאינו מונים באמצעות GUI, אפשר באמצעותו ליצוד דוחות, לבצע המרות ועוד, כל זאת מכלי להדוקק לפתוח הלון וויכול לספק <u>גידע נסף</u> במקרה שצצות בעיות. למידע נוסף, ראו <u>נספת פקודות השורה.</u>

לינוקם

רק מסדת לינוקס נתמכת באופו רשמי שכו צוות מפתחי גרמפס משתמש ובודק את קוד המקור במסדת זו. ומתקנים את הבעיות המתעוררות בעקבות שדרוגים.

בהנחה שנעשה שימוש במנהל החבילות התקני (באמצעות CLI או GUI) של הפצת הלינוקס שלכם, אתחלו את גרמפס בצורה הרגילה והמקובלת של ההפצה. לדוגמה באובונטו 18.04, סמל גרמפס ממוקם במשגר, או לחליפין ניתן להפעיל את התוכנית Dach. בהפצות אחרות, ניתן ליצור פריט בתפריט היישום (בדרך כלל בקבוצת **משרד**).

אתחול גרמפס באמצעות ה־ CLI בלינוקס מכוסה <u>כאן</u>.

וינדום

מסדת MS(מקרוסופט) וינדוס היא <u>תמיכת קהילה</u>. אם מתקינים מקובצי ההתקנה את <u>AIO וינדוס</u> לGrampsAIO32 או GrampsAiO32, בסיום ההתקנה יוצב סמל חדש על שולחן־העבודה. כמו גם פריט חדש בתפריט ה'התחלה'. הקשה על הסמל באחד מהמקומות הללו יאתחלו את גרמפס.

כיצד לאתחל את גרמפס משורת הפקודה (CLI) בוינדוס, מכוסה כאן.

קיימות דרכים נוספות להתקנת גרמפס בסביבת וינדוס MS, אבל הן מסובכות הרבה יותר ואינן מכוסת כאן.

OS X מק

מסדת אפל מק OS X (MacOS) היא גרסת <u>תמיכת קהילה</u>, אם מורידים את קובץ (dmg) OS X. של מק, כל מה שנשאר לעשות זה פשוט לגרור את הישום לתקיית היישומים, או בכל מקום אחר בו תרצו לאחסן אותו. ותאתחלו את גרמפס בזרך המקובלת. עלי דיד הקשה כפולה על הסמל.

אתחול מק OS X משורת הפקודה (CLI) מכוסה כאו.

קיימות דרכים נוספות להתקנת גרמפס בסביבת וינדוס מק OS X, אבל הן מסובכות הרבה יותר ואינן מכוסת כאן.

בחירת אילו־יוחסיו



(20.1 מצג סוגדאב לוח מחוונים - פתיחה ראשונה של גרמפס ללא טעינת אילן יוחסין(גרמפס 5.1.3;לינוקס מינט 20.1

אתחול תוכנת גרמפס לפני שנבחר אילן־יוחסין, יפתח חלון מעט "רוה" בו זמינות היכולות והפונקציונליות במסך הראשי תהיה מועטה ביותר. במצב זה מרבית התכונות לא תהינה זמינות כלל. לטעינת אילן־יוחסין (מכונה גם 'מסד נתונים'), נא לבחור מהתפריט<mark>אילנות־יוחסין → ניהול אילן־יוחסין</mark> לפתיות מנהל אילנות־יוחסין, או בהקשה על ממל <mark>יוחסין</mark> בסרגל הכלים. גרמפס עוקבת אחר אילנות־היוחסין שנפתחו לאחרונה, וניתן לבחור אותם בהקשה על החץ לצד לחצן <mark>ואילנות־יוחסין</mark> ואו לבחור מתיבת הרשימה הנפתחת

למידע מפורט יותר על מנהל אילן־היוחסין ותפריט אילנות־יוחסין, ניתן לקרוא בפרק המוקדש לנושא זה במיוחד: <u>ניהול אילנות־יוחסין</u>.

טוב. איד מתחילים!

אנו ממליצים לכולם לקרוא את המדריך על מנת ללמוד כל מה שניתן ללמוד על השימוש בגרמפס. גנאלוגיה לוקחת המון זמן, לכן לימוד השימוש בכלים אינו בזבוז זמן.

אבל, אם אתם כבר רוצים להתחיל, וצריכים מידע 'על קצה המזלג' כדי להתחיל כבר, קראו את זה:

- 5.1 מדריך ויקי גרמפס הזנת ועריכת מידע: תקציר
 - כיצד מתחילים עם גנאלוגיה.

קבלת עזרה

לגרמפס תפריט עזרה בו ניתן להיוועץ בכל עת.

<u>N27</u>	מפתח	הקודם

Main Window/he

הקודם מפתח הבא	
·	

רכיבי החלון הראשי בגרמפס או

מנשקי משתמש גרפיים (GUI) הם דרך לסדור מידע על צג מחשב באופן שיקל עלינו להבין את הנעשה ויפשט את השימוש, לשם כך נעשה נעזרים בסמלים, בתפריטים, עכבר

בעוד שהשימוש ב־GUI הרבה יותר אינטואיטיבי מאשר שינון פקודות מקלדת, עדיין יהיה די קשה ללמוד על 'תכונה' מטויימת רק מתיעוד, וזאת מבלי לדעת כלל את שם ה'תכונה' כדי שנוכל לחפש אותה בתיעוד. רכיבים רבים אינם מתוייגים בתוכנת גרמפס, על מנת להפחית את העומס על המסך ולמרב את המקום להצגת מידע גנאלוגי. יתרה מכך, ישנן <u>אפשרוות העדפות</u> שמאפשרות להגדיר את המצג כך שתוויות מלל הלהצימ (סמלים) בחלונית ניווט סוגידאב לא יוצגו כלל, מקטע זה במדריך החויקי מסר של שמות רכיבי מסך גרמפס התקניים. חמושים בשמות התקניים, ניתן להשתמש במצוע חיפוש (כמו גוגל) כדי למצוא עמודים במדריך המקוון הדנים ברכיב מסויים, וזאת בצורה פשוטה ויעילה יותר.
"לדונגה, כדי לחפש את עמודי מדריץ "Wavigator Mode": ניתן להשתמש בביטוי מונהי חיפוש גוגל הבא:

"navigator mode" site:gramps-project.org/wiki

החיפוש המסויים הזה אפילו מוצא איורים על פי תיאור על בחירת המצבים עבור בסרגל־צד ניווט. בחירה באחת מהתמונות הללו תציג עמוד מרשתת עם מידע על אודות האיור והיכן הוא משמש בתיעוד. עמודים מאוירים אלה נוטים לכלול חומר מבוא רב יותר.

אם רכיב מסך מסוים לא מופיע בין התמונות מטה, לעיין ב <u>Gramps Screenshot Gallery.</u> העמוד מציג צילומי מסך בצורתת מנות־ממוזערות של הלונות ומסכי גרמפס שיללו את התעוד לכו ארנו. נקשה נמונה ממודעת תציג אתה בגודל מלא יחד עם גרסאות נוספות של אוהה מתונה. גליל מטה לקשע "שימוש בקבצים" למציאת עמודי ויקי להמחשת תכונות אותו Greenshot במו כו גרליית מכלים של מרפס מודה שמות הסמלים המתאימיםש משמשים ברחבי המערכה.

לאחר היכרות עם רכיבי המסך, ניתן כעט לחקור את <u>צרופי מקשים או מקשים חמים</u> כדי ללמוד את קיצורי־הדרך לתכונות שבשימוש כה תכוף עד שהוחלט לייצור להם קיצורי־ מקלדת.

חלון ראשי

בעת פתיחת מסד נתונים (חדש או קיים) אילו יוחסין <u>חלון לוח מחוונים</u> יוצג ב"אזור התצוגה" כשסרגל הצד וסרגל התחתית מוסתרים. עם בחירת <u>סוג־אב אנשים</u> מסרגל הנייט, פריסת החלוו הראשי תתעדכו ותציג את "תצוגת אדם" (רשימה) ב"אזור התצוגה". ראו איור. 3.1:



איור. 3.1 אזורי החלון הראשי, מצג סוג־אב אנשים מקובצים – אנשים ברשימה מדורגת – דוגמה לשימוש באפשרות קיבוץ אנשים

:החלון הראשי בגרמפס כולל את הרכיבים הבאים:

סרגל כותרת חלון

• שורת הכותרת בחלון הראשי מציגה את: שם אילן־היוחסין שנבחר, שם המצג הפעיל, שם יישומון גרמפס ולחצני מזעור והרחבת החלון. סרגל הכותרת מאפשר גם לגרור את החלון.

סרגל תפריט

- סרגל תפריט: ממוקם בחלק העליון של החלון (ממש מתחת לכותרת החלון) ומספק גישה לכל תכונות גרמפס (תפריט ראשי).
 - תפריטי הקשריים האפשרויות המוצגות תלויות בסוג־האב הפעיל.
- הקשה על תווית כותרת תפריט, תפתח תפריט משנה מסוים 'זה'. פריטי תפריט משנה עשויים להיות 'אפרפרים' (לא זמינים) כאשר אין בהם שימוש עם הפריט הפעיל.

בחירות התפריט במדריד הוויקי על פי מוסכמות טיפוגרפיות ייראו כד: תפריט → תפריט משנה → פריט תפריט.



תפרית רשימה נפתחת



Gramplet Bar Menu the unlabeled Down Arrowhead 3.2 אייר. ע pull-down menu button

an unlabeled Down Arrowhead עו pull-down menu button indicates (תפריט סרגל גרמפלט) Outside the menubar, the occurrence of the additional options are available for the interface item to its left

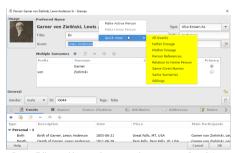
תפריטים צצים



Clipboard - with example contextual pop-up menu from 3.3 איור. right-clicking a Family

.The most invisible interface option might be the contextual pop-up menu

.Right-clicking an interface item will reveal shortcuts to some frequently useful features for that item



Person Editor - with example contextual pop-up menu from 3.4 איור.

right-clicking the empty header space

Right-clicking on objects is a familiar theme in GUIs. But right-clicking in the empty header space of any Object Editor is less obvious. However, this reveals another contextual pop-up menu with other shortcuts to useful reporting and navigation options

סרגל כלים

- .Toolbar: The toolbar (Toolbar)is located right below the menubar. It gives you access to the most frequently used functions of Gramps
 - Tools shown depend on which category is active •
- Configure... from the View menu, or pressing the Configure active view keyboard keybinding. This option opens a dialog with choices for displaying records in the View.

Hovering over a toolbar icon shows a tip of its function •

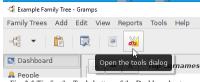
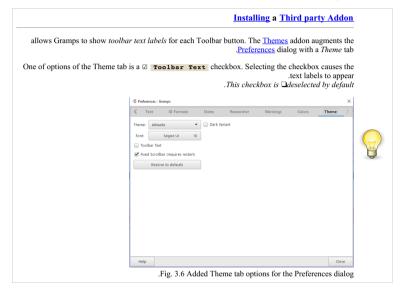


Fig. 3.5 Tip for the Tools button of the Dashboard category toolbar

.The Toolbar can be hidden or revealed by the option in menu View ← Toolbar



ניווט

Navigator: The navigator is an optional sidebar located at the left of the window and allows selection of the different categories. See

<u>Categories of the Navigator</u>

The Navigator is shown by default but this sidebar can be optionally hidden or revealed from the menu $\underbrace{\text{View} \leftarrow \text{Navigator}}_{\text{CTRL}}$ or the $\underbrace{\text{keybinding}}_{\text{CTRL}}$ on MacOS

ראו גח:

- Switching Navigator modes
- You can hide the text labels by deselecting the D Show text label beside Navigator buttons option in the Edit Preferences .Display tab
- Navigator sidebar features (View categories, View Modes, and Navigator interface styles) can be added, removed, hidden or revealed using ..the Plugin Manager

אזור תצוגה

Display area: The area in the center of the Gramps window is the display area. What it displays depends on the currently selected View • .category. We will discuss Views in detail below

סרגל מצב והתקדמות

- .Status Bar and Progress Bar: These are located at the very bottom of the Gramps window •
- The Progress Bar is located in the lower left corner of the Gramps window. It displays the progress of time consuming operations, such o as opening and saving large Family Tree databases, importing and exporting to other formats, generating web sites, etc. When you are not doing these types of operations, the Progress Bar is not shown
- The Status Bar is located to the right of the Progress Bar. It displays information about current Gramps activity and contextual o information about the selected items. (You can also edit the <u>Display Preferences</u> to show the <u>Active Person</u>'s **Relationship to the <u>home</u>**

(.person

The Status Bar may occasionally show a passing alert, <u>warning</u> of unusual conditions. An informative <u>Warning</u> button with a o superficial summary (like the one below) will be displayed for three minutes at the left of the Status Bar. Clicking this lightbulb icon will show details of these minor alerts

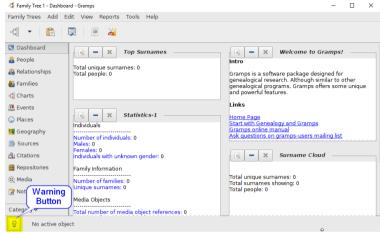


Fig. 3.7 Gramps Main Window showing Warning button on the Status Bar

סרגל צד ותחתוו

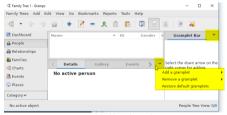
סרגל גרמפלט שנקרא לפעמים גם סרגל־צד או סרגל תחתון ממוקם כברירת מחדל בחלונית השמאלית והתחתונה של החלון הראשי.

- סרגל תחתון: ממוקם כאמור בתחתית חלון המצג הראשי כחלונית נפרדת.
- סרגל־צד: ממוקם כאמור בצידו השמאלי חלון המצג הראשי כחלונית נפרדת.

ניתן להסתיר את שני הסרגלים הללו, באופן יחידני ללא תלות האחד בשני, באמצעות האפשרויות בתפריט <u>מצג</u> או <u>צרוף המקשים</u> הרלוונטי. כאשר סרגל־הצד מוסתר | סרגל חיפוש | יוצג.

שני הסרגלים מאפשרים ל<u>גרמפלטים</u> ו<u>מסננים</u> להיות מוצגים לצד חלון המצג הראשי.

סרגל תפריט גרמפלט



איור. 3.8 מקום תפריט סרגל גרממלטים ללא תוית חץ מטה (v) הנחפה/החרה/שחזור תפריט גרמפלטים

ניתן לשלוט בפריטים שבסרגל, להוסיף, להסיר ולשחזר לתפריט ברירת מחדל על ידי 🔻 (לחצן ד*ון מטה*) מכונה לעיתים גם **תפריט סרגל גרמפלט** בחלק השמאלי־עליון של הסרגל. ובחירת אחת האפשרויות מהתפרית הנפתח. כלומר:

• תפריט סרגל גרמפלט

- הוספת גרמפלט הצגת רשימת הגרמפלטים הזמינים והוספת אחד לסרגל הגרמפלט
- הסרת גרמפלט הצגת רשימת גרמפלטים שמותקנים במערכת ומופיעים בסרגל הגרמפלט וזמינים להסרה.
- שחזור לגרמפלטי ברירת מחדל) אישור הצגת דו־שיח שיחזור לברירת מחדלץ, שישוזרו את סרגל הגרמפלטים לברירת המחדל של המערכת.

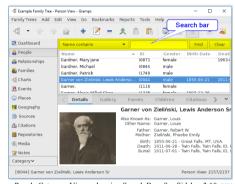
שחזור ברירות מחדל? דו-שיח



Restore to defaults? dialog 3.9 איור.

dialog, allows you to restore the Gramplet Bar to its default Gramplets. This action cannot be undone. Select שחזור לברירת המחדל? The ביטול, ביטול (בסדר) to confirm or select

סרגל חיפוש



People Category View - showing Search Bar after Sidebar 3.10 איור. has been hidden

is displayed instead. Available search options vary depending מרגל חיפוש If the Sidebar is not displayed in a Category view with a list, then the on Category View you are in. But a visible sidebar makes the Search Bar Invisible



Fig. 3.11 Family Category view - showing the sidebar superseding the Search Bar

A <u>Search Bar</u> is available for the following Views and the Select windows for the following Categories: People, Relationships, Families, Events, Places, Sources, Citations, Repositories, Media, Notes. Not Available in the following Category Views: Dashboard, Relationships, Charts, Ceography.

button will display only lines that match the text סרגל חיפוש and clicking the סרגל חיפוש Typing the characters into the

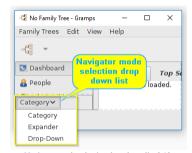
לתשומת לב, ל בררים רבים יש סרגלי חיפוש גם כן:

• ברר משפחה



איור. 3.12 ברר משפחה - מציג סרגל־חיפוש

Switching Navigator modes



Navigator mode selection drop down list 3.13 . איור.

:You can choose the <u>navigator</u> mode from the sidebar **Category** drop down list

- (Category (Default
 - Expander •
 - Drop-Down •

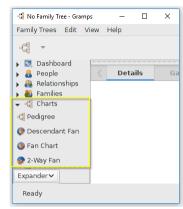
When labels have been disabled for Navigator, this Category drop-down list control limits how narrow the sidebar may be resized. The control can be made to disappear by using the Plugin Manager to hide (or remove) all but a single preferred Navigator sidebar mode. (When is only one mode, (there is no need for a menu

(Category navigator mode (default



Category (default) Navigator mode 3.14 איור.

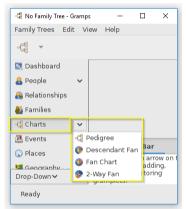
Expander navigator mode



Expander navigator mode 3.15 .איור.

.Expander Sidebar - Selection of views from lists with expanders arrows

Drop-Down navigator mode

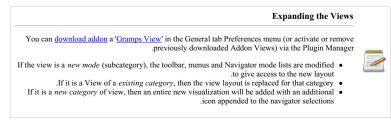


Drop-Down navigator mode 3.16 איור.

.Drop-down Sidebar - Selection of categories and views from drop-down lists

החלפת סוג־אב

.Gramps comes with number of different categories as standard. The built-in categories are described in categories



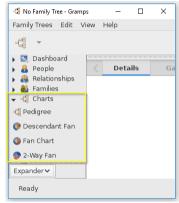
The way you change the currently displayed category depends on the navigator mode. Normally (for most navigator modes) you can select the .category you want by clicking one of the navigator icons

החלפת מצג

If there are several viewing modes, you can switch between modes ... A category can contain different ways of presenting the data, called a interactively. The way you change between the modes depends on the Category View. The Configuration options for each mode are independently controlled

In Views styled in tables of data with rows and columns, the modes are typically between a hierarchically grouped outline or a simple single-level options .options מורך שמרות sortable list. Table style view modes are configured with the

there may be a wide variety of viewing modes (תרשימים and תרשימים In some graphical Category Views (like



Navigator sidebar in Expander mode 3.17 .איור.

. When there are multiple viewing modes, will be additional icon buttons on the toolbar to switch between those different viewing modes

menu, or the View menu keybindings by pressing Ctrl + Alt + number> (for Linux & Windows) or vous also switch via the category's View menu the Cmd + Alt + number> (for MacOS), where number> corresponds to the order of viewing modes listed in the category's View menu

Modes are also selectable from the Navigator sidebar when using the Drop-down or Expander arrangements. The Navigator sidebar defaults to the which has no mode selector. Using the Drop-Down or Expander mode makes the additional viewing modes available as Navigator <u>ביהול סוגיראב</u> icons

מסננים



איור. 3.18 מצג פקדי מסנן

Genealogical databases can contain information on many people, families, places, and objects. That means it is possible for a View to contain a list for precision navigation of the list, Gramps gives you two מכם חלים of data so long that it is ferritudent on avigate. Beyond the basic seek-as-your-type data so long that ferritudens for filtering a list to a more manageable size.

שיטות אלו הן חיפוש וסינון.

.A search will search the text displayed in list, whereas filters display people whose data match the criteria of the filter

is **urs** Search is a simple but fast method of searching the columns displayed on the screen. When the sidebar is **not** displayed, the and clicking the [Find] button will display only lines that match the text מרגל חיפוש displayed. Typing the characters into the

is not displayed. The סרגל הוחמון או מרגל פווע When the filter sidebar is displayed, the <u>חלל יבור או סרגל הוחמון או When the filter sidebar is displayed, the <u>חלל יבור או סרגל הוחמון או When the filter is displayed category can also be constructed by clicking on the corresponding 'editor' button in the</u></u>

Eurther details of how filters work is given in the

חיפוש לעומת סינוו



Searching only searches for exact text matches. If the date displayed is "Jan 1, 2000", a search of "1/1/2000" will fail, but a filter of "1/1/2000" will match because it matches the date value rather than the formatted date

.When Gramps opens a Family Tree, no filtering is in effect. In People View, for example, all people in the Family Tree are listed by default

פתרון בעיות בממשק סורר

אם מנשק המשתמש הגרפי(ה־GUI של גרמפס) מתנהג באופן שונה המתואר במדריך זה, ייתכן וקיימת בעיית התקנה או תאימות קלה. סביר להניח שהתנהגות כזו נצפתה כבר בעבר

נא לעיין ב<u>יעמוד פתרון בעיות</u>. אם לא מצאתם שם את הפתרון, פרסמו תיאור של הסוגיה בקהילת גרמפס הכללית דרך <u>רשימות הדיוור</u> שלנו. אנחנו עוזרים אחד לשני כל הזמן שם.

	הבא	מפתח	הקודם
--	-----	------	-------

Categories/he

מפתח הבא	הקודם	

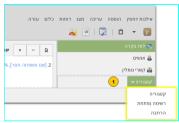
<u>מידע גנאלוגי</u> הוא רחב מאוד ועשוי להיות מפורט ביותר. הצגת המידע הזה מהווה אתגר שמיזם גרמפס מתמודד איתו על ידי חלוקה וארגון המידע לסדרת וסוגריאב, לכל אחת 'מבט' מכיוון שונה על המידע. כל מצג מנגיש חלק מהמידע הכולל, שנשלף ממסד הנתונים על פי סוגיאב מסוים. משפט זה יתבהר ככל שנתקדם ו'נחקור' את סוגריהאב השונים.

סוגי־אב סרגל ניווט

סוגי־האב סרגל הניווט: השונים, ממוקם בחלקו הימני של החלון הראשי ומאפשר בחירה ומעבר בין סוגי־האב.

כברירת מחדל. סרגל־הניווט מוגדר לבחור מצג לפי סוג־אב ראשית





איור. 4.1 תיבת רשימה־נפתחת לבחירת מצב ניווט

- 🛂 לוח־מחוונים : הצגת גרמפלטים למטרות כלליות שונות, ווידג'טים קטנים שיכולים לעזור במחקר הגנאלוגי.
 - 👪 אנשים: רשימת אנשים באילן היוחסין.
- 🔹 👪 יחשר־גומלין : הצגת יחסי־גומלין בין האדם הפעיל לאנשים אחרים בצורה טקסטואלית. לרבות ההורים, האחים, בני הזוג והילדים של אותו אדם.
 - 🛍 משפחות : רשימת משפחות באילן־היוחסין.
 - 🥞 תרשימים: הצגת תרשימי אילנות לאדם שנבחר.
 - . רשימת ארועים באילן־היוחסין.
 - מקומות: רשימת מקומות באילו־היוחסיו.
 - אוגרפיה: הצגת מידע מקומות אילו־היוחסיו על המפה.
 - _____
 - 🕒 מקורות: רשימת מקורות באילן־היוחסין.
 - 🚨 מובאות : רשימת מובאות באילן־היוחסין.
 - 🛢 יחסי־גומלין: רשימת מאגרים באילן־היוחסין.
 - 🐉 מדיה: רשימת אוביקטי מדיה באילן־היוחסין.
 - 🗗 הערות: רשימת הערות באילו־היוחסיו.



איור. 4.2 <u>מצג מצב תצוגת סוגי־אב אנשים</u> מצג מצב תצוגת סוגי־

לסוגי־האב היכולת להציג נתונים במספר דרכים. כל דרך מסוימת כזו נקראת 'מצב תצוגה'. לדוגמה:

- מעו מוו־אר ארשורת
- ס מצב תצוגת רשימה מדורגת ברירת מחדל אנשים מקובצים
 - ס מצב תצונת רשימה שטוחה אנשים

קיימות מגוון דרכים למעבר בין מצבי תצוגה לכל סוג־אב:

- 1. על ידי בחירת הסמל הרלוונטי מסרגל הכלים
 - 2. מהתפריט מצג → ...
- 3. מסרגל הניווט כאשר בוחרים בתכונות הרחבת תיבת הרשימה הנפתחת (ראו מעבר בין מצבי מצג)
- אב זה באמצעות $\frac{1}{2}$ ר המוקר גם בשם קיצורי־מקלדת) לשנוי מצב התצוגה כך שיתאים למפתח המספר $\frac{1}{2}$ המוקר גם בשם קיצורי־מקלדת) לשנוי מצב התצוגה כך שיתאים למפתח המספר $\frac{1}{2}$

המקטעים הבאים מספקים תיאור קצר לכל סוג־אב ומצבי התצוגה האפשריים שהוא מנגיש.

סוג־אב לוח־מחוונים



איור 4 3 מצג חוג־אר לוח־מחוווים

מכיל את לוח המחוונים 🞩, המציג מספר יישומונים, הנקראים <u>גרמפלטים</u>. הגרמפלטים נכתבו כתוספים/מתקעים שבאים להרחיב את מערכת הליבה ונועדו לספק כלים נוספים לסייוע בעבודת המחקר. שני גרמפלטים מוצגים כברירת מחדל מיד באתחול (<u>שמות המשפחה המובילים</u> ו<u>ברוכים הבאים לגרמפס!</u>) במצג של שתי עמודות. כשמסך 'משפחה' פתוח ניתן להשתמש בתפריט ההקשר (הקשה ימנית בעכבר) על שטח ריק כל שהוא על מצג לוח המחוונים, מה שיפתח חלון דורשיח תפריט־צץ בשם <mark>'הוספת גרמלש</mark>' מרשימת הגרמפלטים האפשריים להוחיפה ושימוש

- סטטיסטיקת גיל גרמפלט רשימת נתונים סטטיסטיים על טווח גילאים במספר גרפים
 - גיל בתאריך גרמפלט ציין האנשים החיים ואת גילם בתאריך מסוים
 - לוח־שנה גרמפלט הצגת אירועים של אנשים בתאריך מסוים, או בעוד חודש בעבר
 - שאלות נפוצות גרמפלט שאלות נפוצות.
 - שם ענו נתוו גרמפלט שם פרטי הנפוץ ביותר
 - יתצוגה מהירה גרמפלט מבט חטוף על ה'אדם הנוכחי'
 - גרמפלט רשומות גרמפלט רשומות הכלליות של הנתונים
 - יומן שינויים גרמפלט לוג עקוב אחר פעולות ובאילו רשומות • סאונגאס גרמפלט - מייצר קודי סאונדקם לשמות האנשים במסד הנתונים.
 - סטטיסטיים ממסד הנתונים סטטיסטיים ממסד הנתונים

 - " ענן שמות־משפחה גרמפלט שם המשפחה הנפוץ ביותר כ"ענן מלל
 - משימות לבחצוע גרמפלט משימות מחקר לביצוע
 - שמות משפחה מובילים גרמפלט 10 שמות המשפחה הנפוצים ביותר • ברוכים הבאים גרמפלט - הודעת ברוכים הבאים
 - מה הלאה גרמפלט מה הלאה?

בנוסף. ישנם מספר גרמפלטים שיוצרו על־ידי צד שלישי אותם ניתו להתקיו ולהשתמש בהם בקלות. ובכללם:

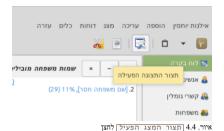
- חדשות הכותרת גרמפלט חדשות עדכניות מגרמפס
- תאריך הזנת נתונים גרמפלט ערכת שם האדם הפעיל, תאריך לידה ומקום, תאריך פטירה ומקום, והוספת אנשים • פייתון גרמפלט - מעטפת פייתון

 - הערת גרמפלט צפיה ועריכת 'הערת אדם עיקרית' של האדם הפעיל

ורבים נוספים. ראו תוספים צד שלישי למידע נוסף.

למידע נוסף אודות השימוש בגרמפלטים המותקנים, ראו גרמפלטים.

פריסת גרמפלט



ניתן לשנות את מספר העמודות: בלוח המחוונים בכרטיסיית פריסת גרמפלט, או לשנות אפשרויות של גרמפלטים מוצגים אחרים בלשונית הרלונטית. בהקשה על לחצו תצור המצג הפעיל.

סוג־אב אנשים

ב סוג־אב אנשים , מצג רשימת אנשים או מצג אנשים מקובצים (ברירת מחדל) מציג רשימה של כל האנשים באילן היוחסין ללא קשרים. מתצוגה זו ניתן להוסיף, לערוך, להסיר או למזג אנשים. כל מצג (רשימה או קבוצה) מציגה מספר עמודות מידע על כל אדם.

כברירת מחדל. מצג אנשים מנגיש את העמודות שם. מזהה. מגדר. תאריד לידה ותאריד פטירה לכל אדם. ניתו להציג את השדות מקום לידה. מקופ פטירה. בני־זוג. מספר הורים (במשפחה עקרית או עליונה), מספר נישואין, מספר צאצאים, מספר משימות לביצוע, פרטי, תגים ושנוי אחרון גם כן. מצג אנשים מציג כברירת מחדל את לשונית סרגל־הצד וסרגל תחתון

ניתן להשתמש בתיבת דו־השיח כדי להציג את עודך העמודות , להסתיר ולשנות את סדר העמודות המוצגות. אל העורך ניתן להגיע באמצעות <mark>מצג ← תצור...</mark> מהתפריט או

על־ידי הקשה על לחצו

ראו גם

- שימוש בסוג־אב אנשים •
- עריכת מידע אודות אנשים



מצג עץ - אנשים מקובצים



איור. 4.5 סוג־אב אנשים - מצג עץ - אנשים מקובצים

אנשים מקובצים בקבוצות. על פי שמות המשפחה שלהם. מימיו לכל שם משפחה מופיע בדרד כלל סמל חץ 🖜 או סוג אחר של מחווו (כמו: 🕂)). לחיצה אחת תחשוף את כל רשימת האנשים שנושאים שם משפחה זה. לחיצה נוספת על המחוון "תכווץ" את הרשימה ותציג רק את שם המשפחה.

אפשרויות נוספות זמינות על ידי בחירת אדם מהרשימה ושימוש בתפריט ההקשר/הצץ המוצג בלחיצה ימנית:

אחורה •

- קדימה
 - בכה •
- הגדרת אדם הבית
- הרחבת כל הצמתים • כיווץ כל הצמתים
 - הוספה...
 - עריכה...
 - מחיקה
 - מיזוג... מבט מהיר
- ס כל הארועים
- ס שושלת אבות
- ס שושלת אמהות
- ס העדפות אדם ס קירבה לאדם הבית
- ס שמות פרטיים זהים
- ס שמות משפחה זהים
 - ס צאצאים

הגדרת מגבלות תצוגה



במצג קבוצה, לא ניתן לשנות את העמודה הראשונה (שם) מכיוון שהתצוגה מבוססת על הצגת שמות משפחה מקובצים.

מצג רשימת אנשים

סוג־אב אנשים - מצג רשימת אנשים



איור. 4.6 סוג־אב אנשים - מצג רשימת אנשים

רשימת כל האנשים במסד הנתונים, ממוינים על פי העמודה הראשונה שכבררית מחדל היא עמודת ה שם

אפשרויות נוספות זמינות על ידי בחירת אדם מהרשימה ושימוש בתפריט ההקשר/הצץ שמוצג בלחיצת עכבר ימנית:

- אחורה
 - קדימה בית •
- הגדרת אדם הבית • הרחבת כל הצמתים
- כיווץ כל הצמתים
 - הוספה...
 - עריכה...
 - מחיקה
 - מיזוג...
 - מבט מהיר
- ס כל הארועים
- ס שושלת אבות
- ס שושלת אמהות
- ס העדפות אדם
- ס קירבה לאדם הבית
- ס שמות פרטיים זהים ס שמות משפחה זהים
 - ס צאצאים

לשונית סרגל תחתון סוג־אב אנשים

שני מצגי העץ (אנשים מקובצים/רשימת אנשים) מכילים את הלשוניות <u>סרגל תחתון</u>. התצור אינו תלוי במצבים.

פרטים

ראו גרמפלט פרטים

גלריה

ראו גרמפלט גלריה

ארועים

ראו גרמפלט <u>ארועים</u>

צאצאים

ראו גרמפלט צאצאים

מובאות

ראו גרמפלט מובאות

הערות

ראו גרמפלט הערות

תכונות

ראו גרמפלט <u>תכונות</u>

הפניות

ראו גרמפלט <u>הפניות</u>

סרגל־צד סוג־אב אנשים

שני מצגי העץ (אנשים מקובצים/רשימת אנשים) מכילים את הלשוניות <u>סרגל צד</u>. התצור אינו תלוי במצבים.

מסנך

ראו גרמפלט <u>מסנן</u>

סוג־אב יחסי־גומלין



איור. 4.7 מצג סוג־אב יחסי־גומלין

מצג ברירת המחדל סוגיאב יחסייגומלין מנגיש את כל יחסי־הגומלין של האדם הפעיל (האדם שנבחר) באופן מרוכז. חלון המצג מחולק למספר מקטעים, ההורים, האחאים, משפחות וצאצאים של אותו אדם.

במידה ולאדם הפעיל יש יותר ממשפחה אחת (התאלמנו/התגרשו ונישוא בשנית), מספר מקטעי המשפחה יהיו כמספר המשפחות שיש לאותו אדם פעיל.

סוג־אב יחסי־גומלין נועד בין היתר לאפשר ניווט מהיר. את האדם הפעיל ניתן לשנות במהירות ועל פי הצורך, פשוט על ידי הקשה על שמו של כל אדם מתוך רשימת האנשים. כל שם הוא למעשה <u>קישור,</u> בדומה ללקישורי עמוד מרשתת.

סגנון שמו של האדם הפעיל מופיע במלל **מודגש.** שמות אחרים מוצגים עם או בלי מלל "*מודגש ונטוי*" בתלות קיומם של יחסי־גומלין מסוימים ברשומת האדם הפעיל. האדם שרשום כהודה או בן זוג של האדם הפעיל, השם מודגש אם לאותו אדם יוש צאצאים.

התאריכים בדרך כלל מופיעים בסגנון רגיל, אבל אם האירוע הוא אירוע 'תכנית־מגירה', כלומר, תאריך אירוע תחליפי לתאריך אירוע חסר אחר. לדוגמה, תאריך אירוע ברית־מילה מורש לתאריך אירוע לידה (מאחר והוא חסר), או, תאריך אירוע קבורה מורש לתאריך אירוע מוות.

מצג סוג־אב יחסי־גומלין

למצגי סוג־אב יחסי־גומליו ניתו לבחור מהתפריט או סרגל הכלים:

- עריכה → עריכה... או סמל (עריכת האדם הפעיל) פותה את דו־שיח עריכת אדם
- תפריט עריכה → הוספת הורים חדשים... או סמל הוספת זוג הורים חדש] ליצירת משפחה חדשה בה האדם הפעיל הוא צאצא.
 תפריט עריכה → הוספת הורים קיימים... או סמל הוספת אדם כצאצא למשפחה קיימת] מה שיפתח את ברר בחירת משפחה המאפשר בחירה מתוך רשימת
- משפחות, והוספת האדם שנבחר כצאצה במשפחה. • תפריט <mark>עריכה → הוספת בן־זוג...</mark> או סמל (הוספת משפחה חדשה אם האדם כהורה) - פותח דרשיח עריכת משפחה כאשר האדפ הפעיל משמש בה אחד
 - ההורים. • תפריט עריכה → מיון מחדש... או סמל (שינוי סדר משפחות הורה) - לפתיחת דו־שיח שינוי סדר יחסי־גומלין

:המקטעים הבאים זמינים

אדם פעיל

- בראש החלון מידע, מזהה, שם, לידה, ו פטירה, כמו כן מוצג הגיל המחושב של האדם הפעיל. ניתן לסמן שדות מלל לידה ו פטירה ולהעתיק אותם.
- במידה וזמינו תמונות לאדם, היא תוצג בחלק השמאלי העליון של החלון. התמונה שתוצג היא התמונה הרשונה (מימיו) מתוך התמונות שבלשונית גלרים של האדם המסויים. ניתן להקיש על התמונה על מנת לפתוח אותה בעורך תמונות ברירת מחדל של המערכץ.
- סמל לציון המגדר של 'אדם' יופיע לצד שמו ומיד לאחריו סמל 'עיפרון' לעשעריכה. הקשה על סמל העיברה יפתה את עריכת אדם, בו ממנו ניתן לערוך את כל המידע אודות האדם המסויים.
 - ראו גם: הגדרת האדם הפעיל

הורים

מקטע ההורים. מציג את המשפחות בהו האדם הוא צאצא. מכיווו שלאדם יכולים להיות מספר קבוצות של הורים. אפשר שיהיו לו גם כמה מקטעי הורים.

ניתן לערוך הורים קיימים על ידי בחירה ב 🗷 עריכה 🗷 שלצד ההורים. בחירה בסימן יע לצד קבוצת הורים, תסיר את 'האדם הפעיל' מאותם ההורים. פעולה זו לא מוחק את יחסי־ הגומלין בין ההורים הללו.

ראו (שוצגו או יוסתרו ועוד... הפרטים שיוצגו או יוסתרו ועוד... |man label

אזהרה



מבלי לשים לב, קורה לא אחת שנוצרים מספר משפחות עם אותם הורים. זה לרוב לא באמת מה שהתכוונו לעשות. ניסון הוספת משפחה חדשה עם הורים זהים הורים למשפחה קיימה, גרפסי סיביג ההדתף ו<mark>משפחה כפולה</mark>. עם הופעת תיבת דרישיח זו, כדאי לשקול לנטוש את העריכה ולאחר ככן, תוך שימוש בלחצן [בחירה] ניתן לבחור משפחה הקיימת מתוך הרשימה.

ברר בחירת משפחה

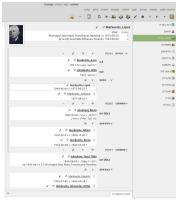


איור. 4.8 בחירת משפחה - דוגמת דו־שיח ברר אחאים

דו־שיח ברר בחירת משפחה מאפשר לקשר משפחה קיימת כלשהי. יוצגו העמודות הבאות: מזהה(מיון רשימה ברירת מחדל), אב , אם , שינוי אחרון .

ניתן להשתמש בלחצן חיפוש למיון הרשימה שהתקבלה על פי אחת האפשרויות שבתיבת הנפתחת:

- מזהה מכיל (ברירת מחדל)
 - מזהה לא מכיל
 אב מכיל
 - י אב לא מכיל • אב לא מכיל
 - אם מכיל
 - אם מכיר • אם לא מכיל
 - שינוי אחרון מכיל •
 - שינוי אחרוו לא מכיל



איור. 4.9 בחירת אחאים - דוגמת דו־שיח ברר משפחה

במידה ולאדם הפעיל מוגדרים אחים או החיות (תורגים או ביולוגיים) ויפעי גם מקטע 'אחאים'. במקטע מוצגים פרטים בסיסיים כגון מזהה , שם , לידה , סמל מגדר ר פעירה (פטירה אם אותו אחאי אינו עוד בחיים). גיות כווץ או להרחיב את המקטע בעזרת סמל ראש החץ ₪ שצמוד לכותרת המקטע. משמאל לכותרת המקטע זמינים שני רתצנים שמאפשרים עריכה ושינויים ככל שנדרשים כאלו. האפשררות ה:

- הוספה 🕜 הוספת אחאי מתוך רשימת אנשים קיימים במסד הנתונים
- יצירת חדש + פתיחת דו־שיח יצירת אדם חדש וצרופו למשפחה כצאצא וכאחאי

בתוך הלוניה המקטע תופיע רשימת כל האחים והאחיות של האדם הפעיל. גם בחליון זה, כמו באזורים שונים במערכת, השמות הם גם 'קישורים' לרשומת אותו אדם. הקשה על הקישור תעביר את המוקד לאותו אדם ומצג קשרייצומלין יציג את קשרין. ליד שמות האחאים, מצדו השמלאי של השם, יופיע סמלילחצן (<u>''עפרון'")</u>, הקשה על הלחצן או הקשת עבבר ימנית, תפתח את הלון דרישית עריכת אדם, עם אותו האחאי במוקה.

משפחה

בדומה למקטע "הורים," מקטע ה'משפחה' מציג משפחות בהן האדם הפעיל משמש בתפקיד "הורה". לא אחת קורה ש"אדם" הוא חלק ממכה משפחות (ברושים או התאלמנות ונישואים מחדש, דת או מסורת שמאפשרים ריבוי נשים, ועוד), גרמפס מאפשר למספר מקטעי משפחה לראר עובדה זאת. בכל מקטע משפחה מוצג בני־הזוג וכל הצאצאים הורצים או מאומצים עבור בן־הזוג האחר במשפחה שחוק משוים להיות צאצאים חורצים או מאומצים עבור בן־הזוג האחר במשפחה שחוקמה לאחר מכן.



ניתן להוסיף משפחה על ידי הקשה על לחצן (הוספת בן/בת זוג) בסרגל הכלים. פעולה זו תיצור משפחה חדשה ובה האדם הפעיל יופיעו בתפקיד 'אב' או 'אם'.

הקשה על לחצן [שעריכה] לצד בן־הזוג תאפשר את עריכת המשפחה המוצגת. הקשה על הלחצן כ− תסיר את האדם מהמשפחה המוצגת.



דו־שיח שינוי סדר יחסי־גומלין

בחירה בלחצן ∰נ<mark>שינוי סדר משפחות הורים</mark>) להצגת דוישיה <u>שינוי סדר יחסי גומליו</u> שיאפשר סידור מחדש של המשפחות. המשפחה העליונה ביותר תחשב כ**משפחה העקרית ש**משמש בתרשימים, דוחות ותקצירים.

אפשרות זו תאופשר



כאשר קיימת יותר ממערכת הורים אחת או יותר ממערכת זוגיות אחת ל'אדם הפעיל'.



איור. 4.10 מיון יחסי־גומלין מחדש - דו־שיח - דוגמה

כאשר קיימת יותר ממערכת הורים אחת או יותר ממערכת זוגיות אחת, ל'אדם הפעיל'.

נא לבחור אחד מהבאים:

- תפריט עריכה → סידור מחדש
- או סידור הורים ומשפחות מחדש סמל לחצן סרגל־כלים
- או סידור הורים מחדש בסמל לצד 'תוות' בני־זוג:
 או סידור משפחות מחדש בסמל לצד 'תוות' משפחה:

להצגת דו־שיח שינוי סדר יחסי־גומלין המאפשר מיון מחדש של:

- ההורים במקטע העליון יחסי־גומלין הורה תוך שחמוש בחצים מעלה/מטה.
- או את סדר המשפחות במקטע התחתון יחסי־גומלין משפחה תוך שימוש בחצים מעלה/מטה.

צאצאים

צאצאי האדם הפעיל.

תצור



איור. 4.11 תצור סוג־אב יחסי־גומלין - תוכן (לשונית)

ניתן לשלוט בכמות המידע שיוצג.



:The following options are available

• On the Content tab • הצגת פרטים (כבררת מחדל, תיבת הסימון מסומנת) הצגת או הסתרת מידע אודות לידה ופטירה (הכל למעט האדם הפעיל)
• הצגת אחאים (כבררת מחדל, תיבת הסימון מסומנת) הצגת או הסתרת אחאים.



איור. 4.12 תצור סוג־אב יחסי־גומלין - פריסה (לשונית)

• בלשונית, פריסה

Relationships Category Bottombar tabs

.The Relationships Category view by default displays no Gramplets in the Bottombar tab. You may add them as required

Relationships Category Sidebar tabs

.The Relationships Category view by default displays no Gramplets in the Sidebar tab. You may add them as required

סוג־אב משפחות



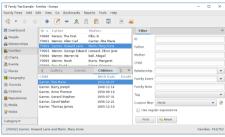


Fig. 4.13 Families Category - (List) View

In the Families Category the Families List view displays a list of all families in the database(see Fig. 4.13). From this view, you may (Add a new Family), (Edit the selected family), (Delete the selected family), (Merge the selected (2) families from the list, or (Tag the selected rows). The default display lists the ID, Father, Mother, Relationship and Marriage Date. If you configure the active view you can, hide existing columns, show additional columns like Private, Tags, Last Changed, or rearrange the conformal conf

:Additional options are available by selecting a family from the list and using the context/pop-up menu shown by right-clicking

- אחורהקדימההוספה...
- עריכה... • מחיקה • מיזוג...
- הפיכת אם לאדם פעיל • הפיכת אב לאדם פעיל • מבט מהיר
- כל ארועי המשפחההפניות משפחה

ס הפניות משפחו

ראו גם

- Using the Families Category •
- Editing information about relationships

.Children cannot be displayed on the screen in this list view

The children can be viewed in the associated *Children* tab in the bottombar or sidebar and Family Editor's

.Children tab



Families Category Bottombar tabs

.The Families Category shows the following Bottombar tabs as default

נלרנה

ראו גרמפלט <u>גלריה</u>

ארועים

ראו גרמפלט <u>ארועים</u>

צאצאים

ראו גרמפלט צאצאים

מובאות

ראו גרמפלט מובאות

הערות

ראו גרמפלט <u>הערות</u>

תכונות

ראו גרמפלט <u>תכונות</u>

References

ראו גרמפלט <u>הפניות</u>

Families Category Sidebar tabs

.The Families Category shows the following Sidebar tabs as default

מסנך

See Filter Gramplet

Charts Category

.The Charts Category shows several graphical representations of the ancestry or descendants of the active person

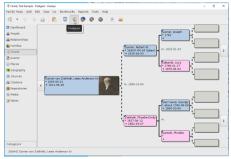
By default Gramps shows the Pedigree View. With the Fan Chart View and Descendant Fan Chart View and Z-Way. Fan Chart View being selectable from the toolbar or menu via View > Name of Chart View

?Want more Chart Views



Installation of additional downloadable addons contain extra views. See Third-party Addons

Pedigree View



Pedigree view 1 (Default) Tree direction:horizontal to right 4.14 איור.

The Pedigree View shows up to nine generations in the form of a chart, depending on the size of the window you may need to use the scroll bars to see parts of the chart

Each person is indicated by a box labeled with his or her name, birth information (indicated by an asterisk * sign), death information (indicated by a plus + sign), a black stripe across the top left corner of the box is shown if the person is deceased (or determined by Gramps to be no longer alive)

and optionally the primary image will be displayed if available.

Two lines branch from each person box. The top line leads to the person's father and the bottom line leads to the mother. Solid lines represent the biological birth type relationship, while dashed lines represent non-birth relationships such as adoption, step-parenthood, guardianship, etc

The left arrow Jump to child... button beside the Active Person is a only selectable if the Active Person has children, clicking this button expands to show a list of the Active Person's children. Selecting one of the children makes that child the Active Person for the chart

.The appearance of the children's names in the menu differentiates the dead ends of the tree from the continuing branches

Children who have children themselves appear in the menu in the boldface and italic type, while children without children (dead ends) appear in a regular font. If the Active Person has only one chief, no menu will be displayed (since there is only one choice) and the child will become the ... Active Person when the arrow button is clicked

The right-hand side of the window shows two right arrow buttons. When the top button [Jump to father] is clicked, the Father of the Active Person becomes the Active Person. When the bottom button [Jump to mother] is clicked, the Mother of the Active Person becomes the Active Pe



Fig. 4.15 Person context menu showing Children

."Right-clicking on any person's box in the Pedigree View will bring up the Person "context menu

Among other useful items, the context menu has sub-menus listing Spouses, Siblings, Children, Parents and Related of that .nerson

Greyed-out" sub-menus indicate the absence of the data in the appropriate category. Similar to the children menu above, Childrens' and Parents"

.menus distinguish continuing lines from dead ends

Configure the active view



Fig. 4.16 Charts Category - Pedigree View - Configure the active view dialog - showing Defaults on Layout

.Use the View - Configure... menu or click the Configure the active view button in the Toolbar

:The Layout tab has the following option available

- (Show images (checked by default Show marriage data (checked by default Show unknown people (checked by default Show tags (unchecked by default defaul
 - :Tree style (Standard(default o
 - Compact o
 - Expanded o

- :Tree direction
 - (†) Vertical o
 - (1) Vertical o
- (Horizontal (→)(default ∘

(Tree size: slider range 2 to 9 generations. Set to 5(by default •

(←) Horizontal ∘



Fig. 4.17 Pedigree view 2 - Tree direction:horizontal to left



Fig. 4.18 Pedigree view 3 - Tree direction:vertical and up



Fig. 4.19 Pedigree view 4 - Tree direction:vertical and down

Fan Chart View



Fig. 4.20 Fan Chart View - full circle

The Fan Chart view shows the active persons ancestry as a pie chart. Clicking on a name in the chart will double the section of the pie allocated to that person. A second click brings the chart back to the original form. Right click brings up a context menu like in the pedigree view, allowing to navigate to other people.

.This view enables to see large ancestries in a more compact manner, and to see very quickly which parts of an ancestry need further research

. You can rotate the view by click and drag outside the fan chart. You can move the view by click and drag inside the inner (white) region

- The view can be a circle, a halfcircle or a quadrant of a circle. The latter are always attached to the bottom or side of the view .1
 - Children of the center person are shown within the ring at the center .2

 Drag and drop people to the center to change the active person .3
 - .. Color artisms
 - Color options .4
 - Colors of the boxes based on the age of the people .1
 - Colors of the boxes depending on the time period the person lived in .2
- White, classic, gender based, and user defined colors .3

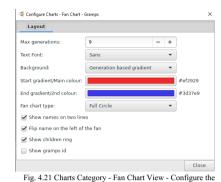
 Filtering: use the person filter in the sidebar to quickly obtain insight in the people shown. For example: which people have birth events, who .5

 has the attribute blue eyes, ... Filtered results have bold font, the ones that don't satisfy the filter are shown transparent
 - .Show up to 11 generations in the view .6
- Print the view from the toolbar. The view as you see it (after rotating, expanding, changing color) can via the print button be printed or saved .7

.The font used can be selected and automatically adjust to fit within the boxes. On a darker background, the font is white, and vice versa .8

ראו גם גרמפלט: תרשים מניפה

Configure the active view



active view - dialog - showing Defaults Defaults on Layout tab

.Use the View - Configure... menu or click the

- Configure the active view button in the Toolbar
 - (Max generations: 9 (default (Text Font: Sans (default
 - :Background •
 - Gender colours o
 - (Generation based gradient (default
 - Age (0-100) based gradient o
 - Single main (filter) colour o
 - Time period based gradient o
 - White o
 - Colour scheme classic report o
 Colour scheme classic view o
- (Start gradient/Main colour: #ef2929 (default •
- (End gradient/2nd colour: #3d37e9 (default
 - :Fan chart type
 - (Full Circle (default o
 - Half Circle o
 - Quadrant o
 Show names on two lines
 - Flip name on the left of the fan
 - Show children ring
 - Show gramps id

Descendant Fan View

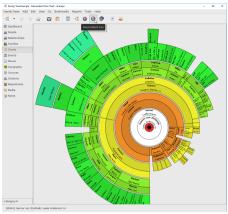


Fig. 4.22 Descendant Fan Chart View - full circle

.View showing the active person's direct descendants as a fan chart

This article's content is incomplete or a placeholder stub. Please update or expand this section

- Descendant Fan View •
- See also: Descendant Fan Chart Gramplet •

תצור המצג הפעיל



Fig. 4.23 סוג־אב תרשימים - מצג תרשים מניפה צאצאים - תצור המצג הפעיל - דו־שיח - הצגת בררות מחדל בפריסת לשוניות

שימוש בתפריט מצג ⇒ תצור... או בהקשה על לחצן 🍑 תצור המצג הפעיל ב<u>סרגל כלים.</u>

- מספר דורות מרבי: 9 (בררת מחדל)
 - (בררת מחדל) Sans (בררת מחדל)
 - :רקע •
 - ס צבע מגדר ס
- (בררת מחדל) Generation based gradient \circ
 - גיל (0-100) מפל בסיס
 - יחיד (מסנן) יחיד ∘
 - Time period based gradient o
 - Colour scheme classic report o
- Colour scheme classic view ס Colour scheme classic view התחלת מפל/צבע ראשי: #ef2929
- סיום מפל/צבע משני: #3d37e9 (בררת מחדל)
 - :Fan chart type

- (בררת מחדל) Full Circle ∘
 - Half Circle o
 - Ouadrant o
- :Fan chart distributions •
- $Homogeneous \ children \ distribution \ \circ \\ {\tt Size \ proportional \ to \ number \ of \ descendants} \ \circ$
 - הצגת שמות בשתי שורות Flip name on the left of the fan •
 - הצגת מזהה גרמפס

Way Fan View-2

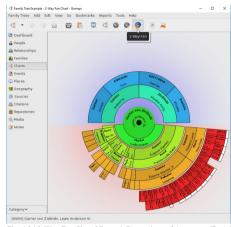


Fig. 4.24 2-Way Fan Chart View - 4 Generations of Ancestors (Top) / (4 Generations of Descendants (bottom

.Chart consisting of both ascendants and descendants

This article's content is incomplete or a placeholder stub. Please update or expand this section.

- See also: 2-Way Fan Chart Gramplet
 - Feature: Gep-030 FanChart2Way •

Configure the active view



.Use the View → Configure... menu or click the Configure the active view button in the Toolbar

- (Max ancestor generations: 4 (default •
- (Max descendant generations: 4 (default
 - (Text Font: Sans (default :Background
 - Gender colours o
 - (Generation based gradient (default o
 - Age (0-100) based gradient o
 - Single main (filter) colour o Time period based gradient o
 - White o
 - Colour scheme classic report o
 - Colour scheme classic view o
- Add global background coloured gradient (Start gradient/Main colour: #ef2929 (default •
- (End gradient/2nd colour: #3d37e9 (default
 - (Colour for duplicates: #888a85 (default
 - :Fan chart distribution Homogeneous children distribution •
- (Size proportional to number of descendants (default o
 - Show names on two lines
 - Flip name on the left of the fan Show gramps id •

Charts Category Bottombar tabs

.The Charts Category by default displays no Gramplets in the Bottombar tab. You may add them as required

Charts Category Sidebar tabs

.The Charts Category shows the following Sidebar tabs

Filter

.Only the Fan Chart View and Descendant Fan View have a Filter shown by default

See Filter Gramplet

סוג־אב ארועים

The **Events Category** shows the **Events View** that lists the all the events recorded in the Family Tree. Events can be shared between .multiple people and multiple families

:See also

Editing information about events •

מצג ארועים

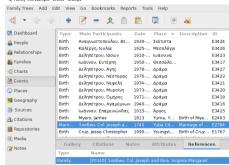


Fig. 4.26 Events Category - Events (List) View - example

From the Events View list the following columns are available for display: Description , ID , Type , Main Participants , Date

The default view displays the <code>Description</code> , <code>ID</code> , <code>Type</code> , <code>Date</code> and <code>Place</code> of the event. The <code>Column Editor</code> dialog can be used to .add, remove and rearrange the displayed columns. This can be accessed from the <code>Configure View...</code> button on the toolbar

The list of Events can be sorted in the usual manner, by clicking on the column heading. Clicking once sorts in ascending order, clicking again sorts in descending order

:Additional options are available by selecting an event from the list and using the context/pop-up menu shown by right-clicking

- Back
- Forward
 - ...Add •
 - ...Edit •
- Delete ...Merge •
- Quick View •
 Event References •
- On This Day



Use meaningful event descriptions

Because events can be shared, you should take the extra time to give each event a unique and meaningful description. This will help you find the correct event when you share events

Configuration Options

As with most list style Views, you can control the layout (which columns will be displayed and their order of display) by clicking the Configure... button, choosing View - Configure... from the View menu, or pressing the Configure active view keyboard keybinding

:The displayable columns include

- Type Main Participants
 - Date
 - Place •
 Description
 - ID •
 - Private •
 - Tags •
 Last Changed •
- Drag and drop columns to change their order in the Event list. The view will not be changed unless the Apply button is clicked. Clicking Close

without first clicking Apply will abandon the changes

Events Category Bottombar tabs

.The **Events Category** shows the following <u>Bottombar</u> tabs

Gallery

See Gallery Gramplet

Citations

See Citations Gramplet

Notes

See Notes Gramplet

Attributes

See Attributes Gramplet

References

See References Gramplet

Events Category Sidebar tabs

.The Events Category shows the following Sidebar tabs

מסנך

ראו גרמפלט מסנו

סוג־אב מקום

The Places Category holds two views that show places: either as grouped (hierarchically in a tree) or ungrouped (in a simple flat list). Each view lists the geographical places in which the events of the database took place. These could be places of birth, death, and marriages of people, as ... well as their home, employment, education addresses, or any other conceivable reference to the geographical location



The Places View lists the places' Name , Title , ID , Type , Code , Latitude , Longitude , Private , Tags , and Last . Changed . All of these columns can be used for sorting by clicking on a column heading

When giving a map co-ordinate, latitude always precedes longitude



Latitude (north or south) parallels and longitude (east or west) meridians are divided in degrees (°), .minutes (') and seconds ("). There are 60 minutes to a degree and 60 seconds to a minute

Configuration Options

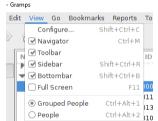


Fig. 4.28 View menu for the People category

You can control the layout (which columns will be displayed and their order of display) by clicking the Configure... button, choosing

.View → Configure... from the View menu, or pressing the Configure active view keyboard keybinding

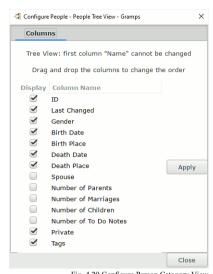
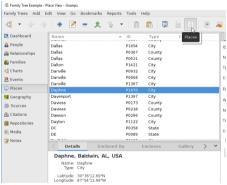


Fig. 4.29 Configure Person Category View
The Column Editor dialog may be used to add, remove and rearrange the displayed columns. Changes will only be enacted when the [Apply]
button is clicked

Once the View columns are shown, clicking once on the column header sorts in ascending order, clicking again sorts in descending order

____These Configuration options and the current filters also constrain the data exported via the Family Trees Export View

מצג רשימת מקומות



Places Category - Place (List) View - example 4.30 איור.

מצג רשימת המקומות מציגה את כל המקומות ברשימה ארוכה אחת.

אפשרויות נוספות זמינות על ידי בחירת מקום מהרשימה ושימוש בתפריט ההקשר/התפריט־הצץ בהקשת עכבר ימנית:

- אחורה
- קדימההוספה...
- עריכה...
- מחיקהמיזוג...
- במט־חטוף ▶ הפניות מקום
- חיפוש באמצעות שרות מפות

מצג עץ מקומות

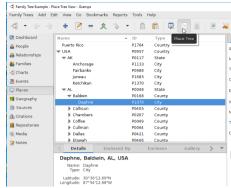


Fig. 4.31 Places Tree View - example

The Place Tree View groups the places in a hierarchy: country, country, ... etc

.You can expand the listing using the P arrows

All the nodes of the tree view mode can be simultaneously collapsed or expanded from the context/pop-up menu shown by selecting a place and :right-clicking

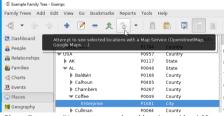
- Expand this Entire Group •
- Collapse this Entire Group
 - Expand all Nodes •
 - Collapse all Nodes
 - ...Add ...Edit •
 - Delete •
- Ouick View Place References
- Look up with Map Service •

Map Service

This feature needs Longitude and Latitude in Places

a 🚺

If the enclosed Place record does not yet have coordinates information, then Gramps will not request a .map service marker for the Place associated with that person or event



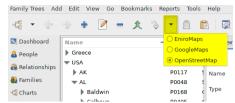
Places Category - "Attempt to see selected locations with a 4.32 איור.

Map Service (OpenstreetMap, Google Maps, ..." button - example

If a place has been highlighted, you may display the place in a web browser by selecting the Attempt to see selected locations with

[a Map Service (OpenstreetMap, Google Maps, ... button

Your default web browser should open, attempting to use either the recorded coordinates (longitude and latitude) or the place name to display the .location using the Maps provider web site. Different map services might have different requirements for the location description



Places Category - "Select a Map Service" button - showing 4.33 . list of options

:From the [Select a Map Service] drop down list you can choose the map service you want to use from the following three options

- $\textbf{OpenStreetMap}(\text{default}) \text{ Uses longitude and latitude coordinates if present, otherwise uses city and country, or uses description of the} \quad \bullet \quad$
- EniroMaps Valid for places within Sweden and Denmark, only if longitude and latitude are available, otherwise uses city and country, or
 - .uses description of the place
 .GoogleMaps Uses longitude and latitude coordinates if present, otherwise uses city and country, or uses description of the place

:See also

.Map Services - Google Earth - addon allows you to use Google Earth •

Places Category Bottombar tabs

.The Places Category shows the following Bottombar tabs

Details

See Details Gramplet

Location

See Locations Gramplet

Gallery

See Gallery Gramplet

Events

See Events Gramplet

Citations

See Citations Gramplet

Notes

See Notes Gramplet

References

See References Gramplet

Places Category Sidebar tabs

.The Places Category shows the following Sidebar tabs

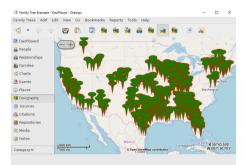
Filter

See Filter Gramplet

Geography Category

Note

The Geography category is only present if the prerequisite program OsmGpsMap is present that Gramps .can use



All known Places" GeoPlaces View - Geography Category" 4.34 - example using Openstreetmap - sidebar and bottombar hidden

The Geography Category shows place event data visually on a map. It contains many Geographic Views, which allows you to see the people .(... and their events placed on a map via an internet map provider (OpenStreetMap, Google maps

המצונות הנאוגרפיות הראות זמיוות:

- הצגת כל המקומות באילו־היוחסיו
- הצגת כל המקומות המחוברים לאדם הפעיל
- הצגת כל המקומות המחוברים למשפחה הפעילה
- הצגת כל המקומות המחוברים לכל האירועים
- הצגת כל המקומות המחוברים למבחר אירועים מסונן
 הצגת התכנות שני אנשים להיפגש
 - הצגת התכנות שני אנשים להיפגש
 הצגת התכנות שתי משפחות להיפגש
- הצגת הגירה או מעברים בין מקומות של אדם אחד וצאצאיו

ניתן לגשת למצגים אלה באמצעות הלחצנים בסרגל הכלים. כדי לסנן לפי מקומות או אירועים, יש להפעיל את סרגל הצד לסינון דרך התפריט <mark>מצג oup סרגל־צג מסנן</mark>

:To have these Geographic views work correctly, you need

- .To have events related to places •
- .These places must have coordinates: latitude and longitude •
 .If one place has no coordinates, it will never appear on the map •
- .If you have an active internet connection, for all moves on the map, all zoom ... all tile maps are saved •
- .When you are without an internet connection, all tile maps are cached from the previous session and can be used o
 - .So, the map can be used without an internet connection and all already visited places can be shown again •
- The only thing to do is for each place or area you want to use without an internet connection is to select them, zoom into these places. •

 .You'll be able to use them again without connection



The different views

All known places

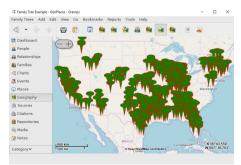


Fig. 4.35 "All known Places" GeoPlaces View - Geography Category

- example using Openstreetmap - sidebar and bottombar hidden

.This view show all places with coordinates in the database

From Gramps 4.2.2, for performances reason, by default, the view show only the place related to the places history or the filtered places. If you "really want to see all places, you need to select the popup menu from the context menu right button and select "show all places"

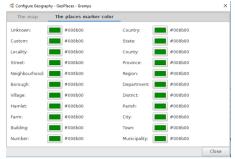


Fig. 4.36 The places marker color tab for the "All known Places" GeoPlaces View - Configure the active view

Configure the active view

The places marker color tab

:The configuration menu tab for has the following options

.The All known Places view is the only Geography view that allows you to change the color used for the place type markers

:The colors are green for the following map renders

- Openstreetmap •
- Maps for free •
- .Opencyclemap and Public transport .

.All other marker renders are red

.Click on the Configure the active view button on the toolbar

.Then click on the The places marker color tab

"For each type of place, you can select and choose a color. The default color is green "#008b00

:See also

?Can we change the marker color •

All known places for one Family



Fig. 4.37 "All known places for one Family" GeoFamily View -Geography Category - example using Openstreetmap - sidebar and bottombar hidden

.This view show all places visited by all family members during their lives

.This view is not connected to filters. It only depend on the active family and the history

Configure the active view

Specific parameters tab

.The configuration menu tab for this view has no additional options

? Have they been able to meet

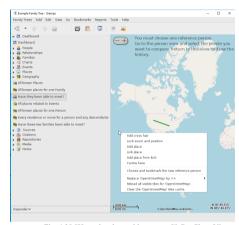


Fig. 4.38 "Have they been able to meet?" GeoClose View -Geography Category - example using Openstreetmap - sidebar and bottombar hidden

.This view is used to show if two persons were able to meet during their life

: You must select one reference person

- From the menu popup: Choose the reference person .1
 - From the toolbar .2

When the reference person is active, you'll see its life way. For each known place with coordinates, you'll see a circle or an oval depending on the longitude.

.The circle radius can be tuned in the configuration view. This value is defined in tenth of degree

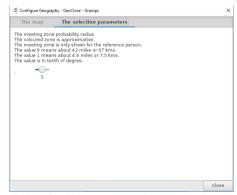


Fig. 4.39 "The selection parameters" tab for the "Have they been able to meet?" GeoClose View - Configure the active view

.See the configuration menu tab for additional options

All places related to Events

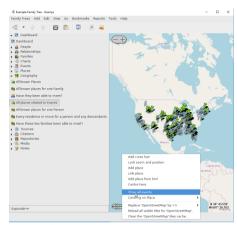


Fig. 4.40 "All places related to Events" GeoEvents View - Geography
Category - example using Openstreetmap - sidebar and bottombar
hidden

.This view is used to show all places related to events. It can take some time to show when we have many events

from Gramps 4.2.2, for performances reason, by default, the view show only the place related to the events history or the filtered events. If you ."really want to see all events, you need to select the popup menu from the context menu right button and select "show all events

Configure the active view

Specific parameters tab

.The configuration menu tab for this view has no additional options

All known places for one Person

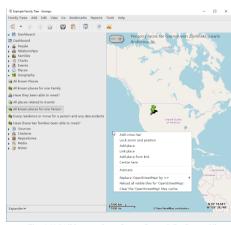


Fig. 4.41 "All known places for one Person" GeoPerson View - Geography Category - example using Openstreetmap - sidebar and bottombar hidden

.This view show all places visited by one person during that persons life

.This view is not connected to filters. It only depend on the active person and the history

If you want to use the animate functionality, click on the right button of the mouse. You'll get a popup menu. From the menu popup, you can select

'animate' to see the life way of the current person

If the active person has several related events, you can see a virtual move between those markers. The move is related to years or distance and can be modified in the person map preferences. If the distance between to markers is greater than a value in tenth of degree, we show moves depending on distance instead of years. In these case, the number of steps between these two markers can be modified. You can modify the animation speed between steps. The moves start at the first event year until the last event year.

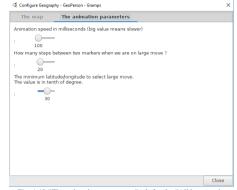


Fig. 4.42 "The animation parameters" tab for the "All known places for one Person" GeoPerson View - Configure the active view

Configure the active view
The animation parameters tab

:See the configuration menu tab for the following options you can change

- (A slider to set the Animation speed in milliseconds (big value means slower:) (default: $100 \, \bullet \,$
- (A slider to set the How many steps between two markers when we are on large move?: (default: 20 •
- A slider to set the The minimum latitude/longitude to select large move. The value is in tenth of degree. ((default: 5

(All known places for one person with graphical information (KML files



Fig. 4.43 One person with 3 KML files

If KML files are added as Media objects in the Gallery tab for the various records, this Geography view will show one path or one surface for each .KML file

:In the following example, you see 3 layered KML files rendered from different Gallery tabs referenced by this Person

- .a farm limits outline KML in the Birth Event •
- .a path KML used to go to school in the Education Event •
- .a parish (or municipality) limits outline KLM in the Place Gallery tab for the Baptism Event •

See Adding places from KML files

See the article Keyhole Markup Language From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Every residence or move for a person and any descendants

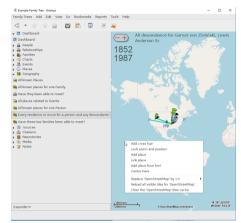


Fig. 4.44 "Every residence or move for a person and any descendants"

GeoMoves View - Geography Category - example using

Openstreetmap - sidebar and bottombar hidden

.This view is used to show all descendant's life ways

.They are displayed by generation. You can change the delay between the generation display in the view configuration

. This view is not connected to filters. It only depend on the active person and the history

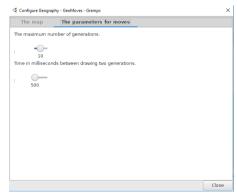


Fig. 4.45 "The parameters for moves" tab for the "Every residence or move for a person and any descendants" GeoMoves View - Configure the active view

Configure the active view
The parameters for moves tab

:See the configuration menu tab for the following options you can change

- (A slider to set $\$ The maximum number of generations. to show. (default: 20 $\$ $\$
- (A slider to set the Time in milliseconds between drawing two generations. (default: $500\,$ \bullet

? Have these two families been able to meet

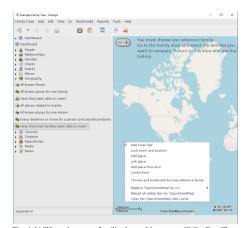


Fig. 4.46 "Have these two families been able to meet?" GeoFamClose View - Geography Category - example using Openstreetmap - sidebar and bottombar hidden

.This view is used to show if two families were able to meet during their life

: You must select one reference family

- From the menu popup: Choose the reference family .
 - From the toolbar

When the reference family is active, you'll see all its member's life way. For each known place with coordinates, you'll see a circle or an oval depending on the longitude

.The circle radius can be tuned in the configuration view. This value is defined in tenth of degree

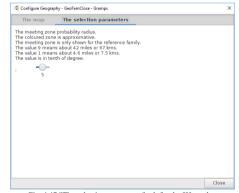


Fig. 4.47 "The selection parameters" tab for the "Have these two families been able to meet?" GeoFamClose View - Configure the active view

Configure the active view
The selection parameters tab

.See the configuration menu tab for additional options

Usage

The configuration

(Via the toolbar Configure View... button (or via the menu View

fk vnmdho



"המפה המפה" המפה - לשונית Fig. 4.48

: The map tab contains options common to all Geography views

- where to save the tiles of the tiles for offline mode.: (default is \$HOME/.gramps/maps). If required you can change the directory where map tile files are stored on your computer. Be careful, it can take several gigabytes, and if on a metered internet ...connection may result in a monetary cost to you
- Select tile cache directory for offline mode button o
 A slider for Zoom used when centering: (default: 12). The zoom level for when we center the map or when we select one marker.
- Every time the Geographic View red map, this rough a few feet and the series between the based of the series between the series
- default: 5000). Reducing this number for faster map drawing but with less life ways) מספר המקומות המרבי A slider for shortcuts: Either we choose the + and from the keypad if we select this or we use ...

 the characters from the keyboard. -checkbox selected by default

Specific views

.See the description of the view

? How to zoom and move around the map

Zoom in and Zoom out the map

: To zoom, you can use

- ·
- The +/- buttons on the top left of the map .The scroll mouse •
- .(The "+" or "-" key on the keypad (default •
- . You can replace the numeric keypad by the alpha numeric keyboard in the configuration view

Move around the map

: To move around the map, you can

- .Click on the map, then drag it .
 - .Use the arrows •

The mouse actions on the map

.The right button below is for one right handed person. This will be the left button for one left handed person

(button 1 (left button

: You have two usages for the button 1

- .The marker selection .1
- Valid the region selection .2

(button 2 (middle button

.The only usage for this button is to select an area on the map

- when pressed: start the region selection .1
- .when released, end the region selection .2

. You must use the button 1 to validate the selected region when finished

(button 3 (right button

.Only one usage for this button

.show the context menu popup •

The mouse over a marker

.When the mouse is placed over one marker, we display the place name in the status bar

The menu popup

: From this context menu, you have the following functions available for views

- hide or show the crosshair .
- lock or unlock the zoom . (change the default map (provider .
- add a place and link a place at the mouse position .
 - add a place from kml file .
 - .center the map at the mouse position •
- .center the map depending on a place from sub menu . remove all tiles already uploaded for the current provider .
- show all places" or "show all events" for the "all known places" view or "all places related to events" view"

Click on a marker

: We have two cases

- .events: For each event, we can edit this event or center the map on this place .1
- .places: For each place, we can edit this place or center the map on this place .2

.When centering the map, the zoom used is defined in the geography preferences

We may have several markers in the click area depending on the zoom. In this case, We show for each marker all related events and/or places. We .obtain a mix between the two cases described above

Adding or Linking to a place

For this, click on the right button of the mouse, you'll get a popup menu. In this menu, you can select Add place or Link place

When you add a place or try to link a place to the position of the mouse, you'll get a place selection in a region. You'll see on the map a circle in which you may choose markers place names. You can adjust the circle size with the cursor. Depending on the diameter of this circle, a list is created. If the place has already some filled fields, you'll see these values in a green color row. If you agree, you double click on this row. if you .don't agree, you can choose another row

: Another way to set latitude and longitude

Download the Place completion tool via the Addons manager. If you download the data of your country, this tool can add latitude-longitude • .to all your places

Adding places from KML files

.For this, click on the right button of the mouse, you'll get a context popup menu

In this menu, you can select Add place from KML

.You will get the Select a kml file used to add places file chooser dialog. Select the file you want to add

.If you have several places in the same KML file, you will get one place editor for each place. Be careful

? How to change the map provider

.Several map providers are available in Gramps

.Click on the right button of the mouse, you'll get a popup menu

.In the bottom of this menu, you can select a new provider

: The following providers are available

- OpenStreetMap (default): The advantage of OpenStreetMap is that it is a free project, so you can update the maps yourself with missing information via their website.
 - Maps For Free .
 - OpenCycleMap Public Transport •
 - Google street
 - Google sat .
 - Google hybrid •
 - Virtualearth street . Virtualearth sat .
 - Virtualearth hybrid •

: Some maps are not free, please read the map provider Terms of Service



Google street, Google sat, Google hybrid, Virtualearth street, Virtualearth sat, and Virtualearth hybrid

Note that Virtualearth is now Bing maps

? Can we change the marker's color

.Only the All known Places view supports changing the place type markers colors all the other views are hard coded in Gramps

? How to get/remove the crosshair

It can be useful to have the crosshair visible to see the center of the map. This functionality is available with the <u>right button</u> of the mouse, you'll get a popup menu. Select Add or Remove cross hair. This is useful to add or link places to the correct latitude-longitude coordinates

? How to lock/unlock the map

When we change the map (person to family, ...), the zoom is recalculated. It can be useful in some case to keep the same zoom and position when we change the map provider. For this, click on the <u>right button</u> of the mouse, you'll get a popup menu. In this menu, you can select lock or unlock zoom and position

Prerequisites to see the geography view

.For Gramps 5.x, you need to install osmgpsmap version 1.0 and above and the associated gir package

For example on ubuntu, you must have: gir1.2-osmgpsmap-1.0 and libosmgpsmap-1.0-0

Possible problems

- (No view: do you have osmgpsmap installed? (gramps -v from the command line may help you
 - ? No tiles : do you have an internet connection active •
 - No tiles for one provider: if other providers are OK, file a bug •
- .Missing tiles: you have no internet connection and it's the first time you try to show the current place •
- (Missing tiles: this can be the same as no tiles for one provider if they modify the access rules (i.e user-agent
 - Other: Report a bug •

Geography Category Bottombar tabs

.The Geography Category by default displays no Gramplets in the Bottombar tab. You may add them as required

Geography Category Sidebar tabs

.The Geography Category shows the following Sidebar tabs

Filter

.The filter type may change depending on the view selected

See Filter Gramplet

Sources Category

The Sources Category offers two view modes (Citation Tree View and Sources List View (default)) that list the sources of certain information stored in the family tree. The record selection, column configuration and Gramplet selections are independent for each view mode

Sources can include various documents: birth, death, and marriage certificates; books; films; journals; private diaries - nearly anything that can be described as genealogical evidence. Gramps gives you the option to provide citations of sources for each (Event, Person, Place, Media, Note, et cetera) object you create

By default, the Sources View mode lists the Title, ID, and Author of the source, as well as any Publication information that may be associated with it. The list of Sources can be re-sorted by clicking on a different column heading. Clicking the header the first time sorts the rows in ascending order based on that column. Clicking again reverses to descending order

The Column Editor tab of the Configure Sources dialog can be used to add, remove and rearrange the displayed columns. Click the Configure the active view toolbar button or select Configure... from the Edit menu to open the dialog

You can select the Add a new source toolbar button to create a new source or Edit the selected source button to edit ... the sources selected in the list. Either action will invoke the Source Editor dialog

Citation Tree View

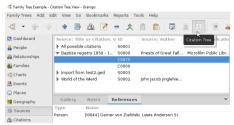


Fig. 4.49 Sources Category - Citation Tree - View

The Citation Tree View mode list will also show all the sources. In addition, it allows the user to see the Citations associated with each source by clicking on the disclosure triangle node expand or collapse disclosure triangular widget

:All the nodes of the tree view mode can be simultaneously collapsed or expanded from the context/pop-up menu shown by right-clicking

- Back •
- Forward Expand all Nodes •
- Collapse all Nodes •
- ...Add
 - ...Add citation
 - ...Edit Delete •
- Ouick View Source or Citation References

Sources List View



Fig. 4.50 Sources Category - (List) View

The default, **Sources View** mode only shows the Sources as a list and displays the **Title**, **ID**, and **Author** of the source, as well as any **Publication** information that may be associated with it. The list of Sources can be re-sorted by clicking on a different column heading.

Clicking the header the first time sorts the rows in ascending order based on that column. Clicking again reverses to descending order

:Additional options are available by selecting a source from the list and using the context/pop-up menu shown by right-clicking

- Back •
- Forward ...Add
 - ...Edit •
 - Delete •
- ...Merge •
 Ouick View ▶ Source References •

Sources Category Bottombar tabs

.The Sources Category shows the following Bottombar tabs

Gallery

See Gallery Gramplet

Notes

See Notes Gramplet

References

See References Gramplet

Sources Category Sidebar tabs

.The Sources Category shows the following Sidebar tabs

Filter

See Filter Gramplet

Citations Category

.The Citations Category shows the Citation list View that show the citations for certain information stored in the family tree

Citations specify which parts of a source are relevant to the information in the database. For example, a Source may be a book, and the citation may .(.be a particular page in the book. Gramps gives you the option to provide a citation for each event you record (births, deaths, marriages, etc

Citations List View

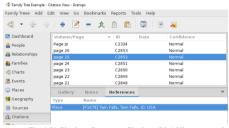


Fig. 4.51 Citations Category - Citations (List) View - example

.The Citations List View shows the Volume/Page , ID , and Date of the citation, as well as any Confidence in the evidence

.The list of Citations can be sorted by clicking on a column heading

Clicking once sorts in ascending order, clicking again sorts in descending order. The Column Editor dialog can be used to add, remove and rearrange the displayed columns

:Additional options are available by selecting a citation from the list and using the context/pop-up menu shown by right-clicking

- Back
- Forward
 - ...Add •
 - ...Edit •
- ...Merge •
- Quick View Citation References

Citations Category Bottombar tabs

.The Citations Category shows the following Bottombar tabs

Gallery

See Gallery Gramplet

Notes

See Notes Gramplet

References

See References Gramplet

Citations Category Sidebar tabs

.The Citations Category shows the following Sidebar tabs

Filter

See Filter Gramplet

Repositories Category

The Repositories Category shows the Repository List View. A repository can be thought of as a collection of sources. Each source in the .family tree may be a reference to a repository (such as a library) in which it belongs

Repository List View

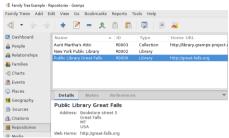


Fig. 4.52 Repositories (list) view - example

.This view shows a list of all recorded repositories

:Additional options are available by selecting a repository from the list and using the context/pop-up menu shown by right-clicking

- Forward

 - ...Add •
 - ...Edit •
- Delete ...Merge •
- Ouick View ▶ Repository References •

Repository Category Bottombar tabs

.The Repository Category shows the following Bottombar tabs

Details

See Details Gramplet

See Notes Gramplet

References

See References Gramplet

Repository Category Sidebar tabs

.The Repository Category shows the following Sidebar tabs

Filter

See Filter Gramplet

סוג־אב מדיה

סוגיאב מדיה מציג את רשימת אובייקטי המדיה המקושרים לאילנות־היוחסין. אבייקט מדיה, הוא באופן טכני, קובץ מסוג כל שהוא, שקשור בדרך כל שהיא למידע גנאולוגי מסויים, המאוחסן במסד הנתונים על פי רוב, אלו יהיו תמונות משפחתיות או אחרות, קבצי שמע, קובצי חוזי, קובצי מסמכים שנסרקו ועוד.

מצג רשימת מדיה



איור. 4.53 סוג־אב מדיה - מצג (רשימה) מדיה - דוגמה

מצג רשימת המדיה כולל את העמודות הבאות: שם , מזהה , סוג , נתיב ו תאריך של אובייקט המדיה. מצג רשימת המדיה כולל את העמודות הבאות דורשיה עורך העמודות יכול לשמש לסידור עמודות מחדש על פי כללי גלילה תקניים.

בחירת פריט מדיה מהרשימה ומתפריט ההקשר. הקשת עכבר ימנית תציעה את האפשרויות הבאות:

- אחורה •
- מצג הצגת פריט המדיה תוך שימוש בתכנה חיצונית.
- פתיחת התקייה המכילה שתפתח את התקייה המכיה את הקובץ באמצעות סייר הקבצים.
 - הוספה... עריכה...
 - מחיקה
 - מיזוג... • מבט מהיר
 - ס הפניות מדיה

לשוניות סוג־אב מדיה סרגל־תחתון

סוג־אב מדיה מציג את לשוניות הסרגל התחתון הבאות.

תצוגה מקדימה

בלשונית "תצוגה מקדימה" ניתן להקיש הקשה כפולה על המדיה/תמונה על מנת לפתוח אותה במשקף תמונות ברירת המחדל של המערכת.

ראו גרמפלט <u>תצוגה מקדימה מדיה</u>

Citations

ראו גרמפלט <u>מובאות</u>

Notes

ראו גרמפלט <u>הערות</u>

Attributes

ראו גרמפלט <u>תכונות</u>

Image Metadata

ראו גרמפלט נתוני־על תמונה

References

ראו גרמפלט הפניות

לשוניות סוג־אב מדיה סרגל־צד

tabs סרגל־צד The Media Category shows the following

מסנך

ראו גרמפלט <u>מסנן</u>

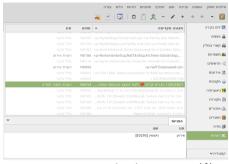
סוג־אב הערות

סוג־אב הערות מצג מצב רשימה, מאחזר את כלל הערות המלל (מלל טהור או מעוצב מראש) אליהן האובייקטים אחרים יכולים להפנות.

ראו גח:

שימשוש ב עורך הערות להוספת ביאור או עריכת מידע הערות קיימות •

מצג רשומת הטרות



איור. 4.54 סוג־אב הערות - מצג (רשימה) הערות

מצגת הערות מציג את רשימת הערות המלל.

מצג ההערות נועד לשמש כמו שאר אפשרויות ההצגה והוא להציג את רשימת כל ה הערות המאוחסנות באילן היוחסין.

שימוש בתפריט <mark>מצג → תצור מצג...</mark> לפתיחת עורך עמודות ושינוי מצג העמודות. האפשרויות הן תצוגה מקדימה , מזהה , סוג , פרטי , תגים ו שינויים אחרונים .

ה סוג יכול להיות (<u>בין היתר</u>): הערת אירוע, הערת כתובת, הערת מלל מקור, הערת מקום. (בגרסה 5.1, ה סוג המובנה כולל גם: כיתוב, כללי, HTML קוד, קישור, דוח, מחקר, מל מקור, משימות לביצוע, תיעתוק, לא־ידוע)

באות מציעה את מציעה מכבר ימנית) ההקשר בתפריט בתפריט האפשרויות הבאות פריט הערה מרשימה ושימוש בתפריט ההקשר

- אחורה
- קדימה
- ...הוספה... עריכה...
 - מחיקה
 - בייזוג...
- מצג מהיר
- העדפות קישורהעדפות הערה

הקשה כפולה על פריט הערה ברשימה תציג את חלון- <u>עורך הערות</u> בו ניתן לערוך הערות. ניתן לשנות גופן, צבע וצבע רקע. בדיקת איות זמינה ב אנגלי*ת, בעברית* ובשפות רבות אחרות.

לשונית סרגל־תחתון סוג־אב הערות

סוג־אב הערות מציג את הלשוניות הבאות <u>סרגל־תחתון</u>.

הפניות

ראו גרמפלט <u>הפניות</u>

לשונית סרגל־צד סוג־אב

סוג־אב הערות מציג את לשונית <u>סרגל־הצד</u>.

מסנך

• גרמפלט <u>מסנן</u>

הקודם מפתח הבא	
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Manage Family Trees/he

<u> </u>	<u>מפתח</u>	<u>הקודם</u>

A detailed exploration of the day-to-day use of Gramps. In this Chapter we give a detailed overview of how you can manage your family trees, as .well as share your data with other genealogists

Starting a new Family Tree

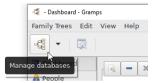


איור. Menubar 5.1 - "אילנות־יוחסין" - אילנות תצוגה מקדימה

To start a new Family Tree, choose the menu Family Trees -> Manage Family Trees... or select the toolbar Family Trees button or use the keybinding CTRL + O. This will open the Family Trees manager window

button and to add a new Family Tree entry to the list of Family Trees. To change its name from the default Family Tree 1, select [VTT] Select the .the name and press the Rename button then type in a new name

.To open the new, empty Family Tree select the Family Tree and either double click or press the Load Family Tree button to load



Manage databases - icon on toolbar 5.2 איור. Same as using menu (Same as using menu אילנות־יוחסין)



Fig. 5.3 Connect to a recent database - icon drop down on toolbar menu ...Family Trees ->Open Recent

Family Trees manager window



Family Trees" manager window" 5.4 איור.

Clicking the Family Tree Manager button brings up the Family Trees manager windows this allows you to work with and manage your .Family Trees

The Family Tree Manager window allows the you to create a new Family tree, rename an existing Family tree, delete a Family tree, or load a Family tree or check information) about the Family tree. All the names of your Family trees appear in the list. If a Family tree is open, an icon will appear next to the name in the status column. The Database Type as well an indication of the date and time your family tree was Last accessed' is shown

- . New creates a new Family tree •
- Info shows information about the selected Family tree Delete the selected Family tree, this will show a warning with a final confirmation for you to select
 - - . Rename the selected existing Family tree Close the selected existing Family tree •
- Convert the selected family tree. This option only available for legacy BSDDB databases. See: Converting a BSDDB Family Tree to
 - Repair the selected existing Family tree, only available if Gramps detects an issue
 - Archive option is only present if GNU Revision Control System (RCS) is installed •
 - Extract used with the Archive button and the option is only present if GNU Revision Control System (RCS) is installed
 - . Help from this section •
 - Close Window dismisses the Family Tree manager windows
 - Load Family Tree the selected existing Family tree •

Opening a Family Tree

To open a Family Tree, either choose the menu Family Trees -> Manage Family Trees... or click the Toolbar [Family Trees] button. The Family Tree Manager will appear and you will see a list of all the Family Trees known to Gramps. In the Status column an icon (looks like an open folder) will display beside any Family Tree that is currently open. Select the tree you want to open, and open it by selecting the Load Family Tree button. Alternatively you can double-click on the desired Family Tree

To open a recently accessed Family Tree, choose either the menu Family Trees -> Open Recent or the down arrow next to the Toolbar Family Trees button and select the Family Tree from the list

Read Only Mode

Read Only Mode

If you do not have "write permissions" for the selected Family Tree, it will be opened in a Read Only mode. In this mode, the data may be viewed, but no changes will be made to the Family Tree. To .indicate this mode, the title of the main window will be appended with (Read Only) text

.The Tools menu will not be available

Saving changes to your Family Tree

Gramps saves your changes as soon as you apply them. This means, for example, that any time you click OK when using Gramps, your changes are immediately recorded and saved. There is no separate "save" command

You can undo changes you have made by selecting the menu Edit -> Undo. If you select this command repeatedly, your most recent changes will be undone one at a time. To roll back multiple commands at a time, you can use the menu Edit dialog

If you want to return your Family Tree to the way it was when you opened it, select the menu Family Trees -> Abandon Changes and Quit. (This (.is just like quitting without saving in other programs

If you would like to save a copy of your Family Tree under a different name, you will need to export it and then import it into a new Family Tree. .The Gramps XML database format is recommended for this purpose

Opening a GEDCOM or XML database

Gramps allows you to open certain databases that have not been saved in Gramps own file format from the command line, see Command line references. These include XML and GEDCOM databases. But you should be aware that if the XML or GEDCOM database is relatively large, you will encounter performance problems, and in the event of a crash your data can be corrupted. Hence, it is normally better to create a new Gramps .family tree (database) and import your XML/GEDCOM data into it

Opening databases



XML and GEDCOM databases require all data to be held in memory and don't contain indexes. Gramps native format is a database that only reads the data needed. Thus, for a large family tree the data can be accessed quicker and more efficiently by not using XML or GEDCOM

GEDCOM Editing



Please keep in mind that some information in a GEDCOM file may be lost during import into Gramps as well as export back to GEDCOM. Simply opening and viewing the file will not change it. However, if any changes were made and they were not abandoned upon exit, exiting Gramps will save the data, with possible data loss.

Deleting a Family Tree

.Select the family tree you want removed, and click the Delete button

This will **completely** remove the tree, with no possibility to retrieve the data. Consider taking a backup of your data by exporting to the GRAMPS

.XML format, and storing that file

Renaming a Family Tree

You can rename a Family Tree (or an archive of it) by selecting the tree you want to rename and clicking Rename. You can also click on the name in the list of trees

.In either case, you just type in the new name to have it take effect

Family Tree name Limitations



There are some characters that are not allowed within a Family Tree name. They will be automatically ."_" replaced with the underscore character

"?*+.][<>/:\" :The comma, double quote and vertical bar characters and these

יבוי אילן־יוחסין

The safest way to backup your Gramps Family Tree is to export without privacy options and filters to **Gramps XML** format (or **Gramps XML**.

*Package to include items from your Gallery) and copy the resultant file to a safe place, preferably in a different building

דו־שיח גיבוי

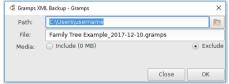


Fig. 5.5 Making a backup

"...From the menu select Family Trees > Make Backup

.The Gramps XML Backup window will appear

You can enter the Path: where the backup should be stored manually or using the path selector button to bring up the Select backup . directory dialog

. You can enter a File: name manually or use the automatically generated file name

. : You can either choose to Include or Exclude(default) the Media

Note



This is just a regular XML export, except that no data is filtered out. You can import these as usual with .any exported file

- You can use the Archive feature (see next section) to store snapshots of your Family Tree. These snapshots can be used as simple backups, every useful if you want to try something that you might later want to undo. However this method should not be used for standard backups, as it will not survive a hard disk crash or most of the other disasters that can beful a computer
- For advanced users: each database is stored in its own subdirectory under ~/.gramps. Although a manual backup can be made by backing up .this directory, it is not recommended. It is strongly recommended that you please use a Gramps XML backup instead

גיבוי בעת יציאה

In preferences Family Tree tab, Gramps can be set to create a backup when Gramps exits. Note that this only creates a backup for the open family tree. If the tree is closed before exiting Gramps, no backup is created

Settings Family Tree •

גיבוי אוטומטי

.In preferences Family Tree tab, Gramps can be set to create a backup every 15, 30 or 60 minutes

לקריאה ווחפח:

- Settings Family Tree •
- .Advanced backup filename setting Where you can also define the naming pattern for the backup filename
 - Backup omissions what is not included during a backup •

Archiving a Family Tree



The Archive option is only present if GNU Revision Control System (RCS) is installed so that .Gramps can use it. You normally need to install this on your computer separately from Gramps

. You can Archive your family trees with Gramps to retain a copy before any major changes and be able to return to a known version

: To make an archive

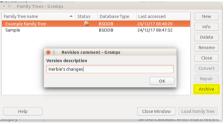


Fig. 5.6 Archive a Family Tree example

- .load your Family Tree .1
- .click on the Toolbar Family Trees button (it displays Connect to a recent database when you hover over it .2 .click on the family tree you have just loaded: the Archive button should appear .3
- .click on Archive and you will be able to enter in the Revision comment dialog a Version description for your archive .4

.After archiving, the list of family trees will now show your original family tree with a right-pointing triangle on its left

.(Click on the triangle to display the archive name.(Click again to collapse the archive list •

. (Archives can be Deleted , Rename(d) and Extract(ed

Extracting a Family Tree Archive



Fig. 5.7 (Manage)"Family Trees" dialog - Archive selected ready to "Extract" - example

To retrieve a version of a previously archived family tree in the "Family Tree" manager highlight the archive you want to restore, and select the . Extract button

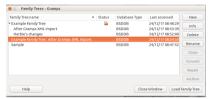


Fig. 5.8 (Manage)"Family Trees" dialog - Archived version extracted and selected - example

.The archive will then be restored into a new Family Tree and be listed in the family tree manager

The Family Tree name is based on the original name and the archive name eg: <name of original tree>:<name of archive>.(see also (Archiving a Family Tree

This can be a useful way of preserving an archive, because archives disappear if the originating tree is deleted; and 'they are not incorporated into a .Gramps XML export of the family tree

Unlocking a Family Tree

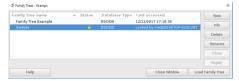


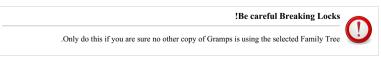
Fig. 5.9 Family Trees (Manager) - Dialog - Showing Locked "Sample" Family Tree

Gramps is a single-user database application and identifies Tree database files as busy with a lock file (which lists the username and domain) in the tree's subfolder in the gramps do folder of the User Directory. Gramps refuses to let you (or anyone else) open that Tree at the same time. A second instance of Gramps will be able to open another family tree, but any tree that is already open will appear with the lock icon in the Status column of the Manage Family Trees dialog. Closing the tree in the first copy of Gramps deletes the lock .file and will make the tree available to be opened in the second instance

If you could open the same Family Tree in two instances of Gramps at once, it is likely your data would be damaged as the two overwrite each .other's work

:See also

Command Line:Force unlock option •



Break the lock on the "Family Tree name" database? dialog



Fig. 5.10Error parsing arguments - dialog - Database is locked example

In the unlikely event that Gramps crashes, the family tree will be left in a locked state (indicated by a lock icon in the status column next to the Family Tree name

To unlock the Family Tree during startup

- If the Family Tree Preferences have been set to open a tree automatically on startup, then you will see the Error parsing arguments dialog which remarks that the Database is locked. Click on the Close button then choose Manage Family trees... from the Family Trees menu
 - .Otherwise, the Family Tree Manager will appear automatically as Gramps starts .

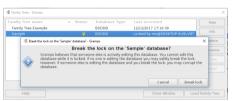


Fig. 5.11 Break the lock on the "Sample" database? - Dialog -

Choose the locked family tree and then click the Load Family Tree button. The Break the lock on the '[Family Tree name]' database?

dialog will be shown

.Click the Break lock button and the Family Trees (Manager) window should show that the lock icon has gone

.Choose the previously locked family tree and then click the [Load Family Tree] button to continue your work

Repairing a damaged Family Tree



Fig. 5.12 Family Trees (Manager) - Dialog - Showing Red Error Status Icon for "Sample" Family Tree

Should your Family Tree become damaged or corrupted in some way, Gramps Family Tree Manager will display a red Error icon in the status .column

.To have Gramps attempt to repair the damage, select the Family Tree and then click the Repair button

.This will attempt to rebuild your Family Tree from the backup files that are automatically created on exit

:See also

Recover corrupted family tree •

Converting a BSDDB Family Tree to SQLite



.From Gramps 5.1.x the default database is SQLite

Before following the conversion advice in this section, take the time to backup your family trees

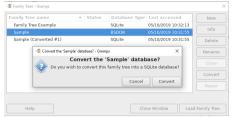


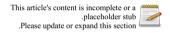
Fig. 5.13 Convert the 'Family Tree Name' database? dialog with Family Trees (Manager) - Dialog shown in background

If you have an older legacy BSDDB format Database Type shown for any of your family tree's in the Family Trees (Manager) - Dialog, then selecting a family tree in the Family Trees (Manager) - Dialog will show the Convert button as available

.It is highly recommended that before doing the following you back up the family trees to be converted

When ready select the Convert button and the Convert the 'Family Tree Name' database? dialog will be shown with the message Do you wish to convert this family tree into a SQLite database? you can select [Cancel] to stop or [Convert] to start the process, once completed the Family Trees (Manager) - Dialog will show a new entry for the converted copy of your Family tree but with the Database Type of .SQLite, you should then open and backup the converted family tree

You may then rename the original BSDDB family tree with the word OLD or you can Delete it to avoid confusion, then you can rename the new .SQLite database



Importing data

Importing vs. opening



Please recognize that importing a Family Tree is different from opening a Family Tree. When you import, you are actually bringing data from another Family Tree into a Gramps Family Tree. When you open a .file, you are editing your original file

Importing allows you to transfer data from other genealogy programs into a Gramps Family Tree. Gramps can import data from the following :formats

- - Gramps XML (.gramps file extension) Gramps native data exchange format in uncompressed text and gzip compressed Gramps XML Package (.gpkg file extension) Gramps .tar.gz archive compressed backup format •
 - (GRAMPS V2.x database (.grdb file extension •
 - (CSV Spreadsheet comma separated values (.csv file extension •
 - GEDCOM (.ged file extension) de facto standard file format for data interchange between genealogy programs
 - .GeneWeb (.gw file extension) GeneWeb is genealogy software with a web interface •
- Pro-Gen (.def file extension) Pro-Gen has been very popular in the Netherlands and North-West Germany. It is often used by people who started collecting and storing data as early as 1989. This was a DOS based program which has been patched to work with Win 10
 - .vCard (.vef file extension) Virtual Contact File is a file format standard for electronic business cards
 - .JSON Import (.json file extension) <u>JavaScript Object Notation</u> is a lightweight data-interchange format
 - SQLite Import (.sql file extension) SQLite database format •

דו־שיח ייבוא אילו־יוחסיו

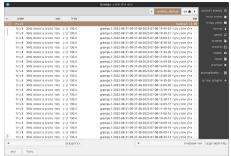
לתשומת לב: ניתו לייבא נתונים רק לאילו־יוחסין (מסד־נתונים) קיים

לכן, בהגירת נתונים מתוכנה אחרת, או לייבוא קובץ גיבוי אילן־יוחסין גרמפס, נידרש ליצור תחילה אילן־יוחסין דיק חדש לפני ייבוא נתונים שטרם אומתו, לתוכו. לאחר ייבוא הנתונים, חשוב לטפל בכול הרשומות הפגומות ואי התאמות שנטענו מקובץ הייבוא. אם המטרה היא להשתמש במנגנון הייבוא למטרת מיזוג נתונים חיצוניים לתוך אילן קיים בגרמפס, יהיה הרבה פחות מורכב



לייבא נתונים מאילו־יוחסיו שטוייב ואומת מראש ובמבנה נתונים של גרמפס Gramps.

ייבוא נתונים היא משימה מסוכנת, לכן חובה תמיד לבצע גיבוי אילן־היוחסין לפני הייבוא כיצד לבצע גיבוי.



איור. 5.14 ייבוא אילו־יוחסיו – דוגמת חלוו דו־שיח

First create a new and empty Family Tree. Then select the menu Family Trees ->Import or use the keybinding CTRL +1 to import data or restore a previously saved Gramps Family Tree (from an older version of Gramps or the current version) the Import Family Tree dialog will open, asking you to specify the file you wish to import



Fig. 5.15 Import warning

As you attempt to import into a Family Tree that is **not empty**, the **Undo history warning** dialog will open. This reminds you make a backup before importing. Create a new Family Tree instead, unless you are knowingly attempting to merge data

.Gramps uses a GTK File Chooser for selecting the data file to be exported. The basic options for navigating to a file are familiar and obvious

The default display option for the filepath is to show each folder level as clickable breadcrumb navigation. The path can be typed in an editable text box by pressing the |CTRL|+|L| keybinding

The file type extension will normally allow the Automatically detected option to expect a particular pattern of data to be converted to the native database format. You can override this by choosing a different Select file type: options. The list of files may be filtered by changing from the Alf files option.

When planning to use the import repeatedly (for ongoing updates or including genealogy research), you can <u>customize the dialog</u> by adding buttons
.for bookmarked folder paths. Right-click on a folder name and choose Add to bookmarks from the pop-up menu

Data loss with some formats



It is important to note that there is no direct one-to-one correspondence between all the features of Gramps and those supported in the basic <u>GEDCOM</u> generic genealogy file format or data files of programs like GeneWeb or Pro-Gen. Therefore, unrecognized data chunks may be lost when importing from any of these formats. Details of data at greatest risk of being lost from GEDCOM is <u>outlined below</u>

Reorder Events generated by other programs



Some programs from which you have imported data may not order the events by date as you expect. They will be in the order they were exported by the other program. Gramps provides help for reordering events according to your preference. See the <u>Sort Events</u> tool

GRAMPS V2.x database import

GRAMPS V2.x database (.grdb): Prior to Gramps Version 3.0, this native Gramps database format was a specific form of the Berkeley database (BSDDB) with a special structure of data tables. This format was binary and architecture-dependent. It was very quick and efficient, but not .(generally portable across computers with different binary architecture (e.g., i386 vs. alpha

Import from the GRAMPS V2.x database format is only supported by Gramps version 3.0.x. Import of V2.x into Gramps V3.0.x will not loose any

.Import from the Gramps V2.x format is not supported by Gramps 5.1

If you have an old V2.x database, then you must import it into Gramps V3.0.x, export it from there to .Gramps XML (or Gramps XML Package), and then import it into Gramps 5.1

Moving a Gramps 2.2 databases to Gramps 3.x

To move your Gramps data from version 2.x to version 5.1.x you must import the v2.x database into an earlier Gramps v3.0.x program and then either save the database and import it into Gramps 5.1.x, or export the database in <u>XML</u> format from the earlier Gramps version and import it into Gramps 5.1.x.

.Please refer to the User Manual for earlier versions of Gramps for instructions on the import of v2.x databases into Gramps v3.x

Gramps XML and XML Package import

The Gramps XML and Gramps XML Package database are the native Gramps formats. There is no risk of information loss when importing (restore) from or exporting to these formats

- Gramps XML (.gramps): The Gramps XML file is the standard Gramps data-exchange and backups format, and was also the default working-database format for older (pre 2.x) versions of Gramps. Unlike the GRAMPS V2.x grdb format, it is architecture independent and human-readable. The database may also have references to non-local (external) media objects, therefore it is not guaranteed to be completely portable (for full portability including media objects in the Gramps XML package (.gpkg) should be used). The Gramps XML database is .created by exporting (Menu Family Trees ->Export...) to that format
- Gramps XML package (.gpkg): The Gramps XML package is a **compressed** archive containing the Gramps XML file and all <u>media</u> objects (images, sound files, etc.) to which the database refers. Because it contains all the media objects, this format is completely portable. The Gramps XML package is created by exporting (Menu Family Trees -> Export...) data in that format

If you import information from another Gramps database or Gramps ML database, you will see the progress of the operation in the progress bar of Gramps main window. When the import finishes, a feedback window shows the number of imported objects. If the imported data originates from the very family tree in which you import the data, the import feedback gives suggestions about what could be merged; the merge is not done automatically for you. If you want to merge basic genealogy data automatically, consider CSV Spreadsheet Export/Import

Gramps CSV import

The Gramps CSV Spreadsheet format allows importing and exporting of a subset of your Gramps data in a simple spreadsheet format. See • .CSV Import and Export for more information

GEDCOM import

First create a new empty Family Tree. Then select the menu Family Trees -Import or the keybinding CTRL +1 then use the Import Family Tree dialog to select the GEDCOM file you want to import, depending on the the type of GEDCOM you may then see the GEDCOM Encoding dialog.

When you import information from GEDCOM, Gramps main window will show you a progress bar. When the GEDCOM import finishes, the . Import Statistics window and the GEDCOM import report: windows show any results or warnings

GEDCOM Encoding dialog



Fig. 5.16 GEDCOM Encoding - dialog

The **GEDCOM Encoding** dialog will be shown when the GEDCOM file you are importing has identified itself as using the ANSEL encoding format. Sometimes, this is in error. If after the GEDCOM is imported you notice that your data contains unusual characters, undo the import, and override the character set by selecting a different encoding from the available list

:Encoding

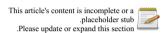
- default •
- ANSEL •
- (ANSI (iso-8859-1 ASCII
 - UTF8 •

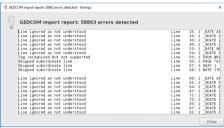


Fig. 5.17 Import Statistics -

.Shows details of the import statistics

GEDCOM import report dialog





.Fig. 5.18 GEDCOM import report - example results

The **GEDCOM import report** details most of the GEDCOM lines that were either ignored or could not be understood. These are most likely because they are not part of the GEDCOM 5.5.1 standard. (See <u>Addon:GEDCOM Extensions</u>.) The contents of the GEDCOM line (or lines where there are continuation lines) are also shown. In some cases, the lines may not be exactly what is contained in the input GEDCOM file, because the ... line is reconstructed following some processing

Reading the report

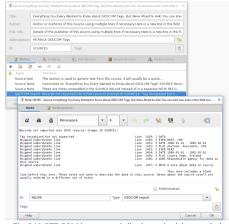


Fig. 5.19 GEDCOM import note indicating omitted data attached to "Source>Note"(data from "GEDitCOM" - "GEDCOM 5.5 Torture ("Test Files

Gramps uses a more advanced 'data model' than GEDCOM, therefore some data in GEDCOM cannot be imported into Gramps. (See Gramps and Manage Family Trees/he - Importing data 72

- Some GEDCOM attribute structures are treated as Gramps https://doi.org/10.108/journal.org/https://doi.org/10.108/journal.org/https://doi.org/https://doi.org/<a h
 - .The DATA elements of a SOURCE_RECORD (indicating the events recorded and responsible agency) are ignored
 - .Any source citations on notes are ignored •
 - Many GEDCOM Primitive Elements do not have exactly corresponding data elements in Gramps, and they are therefore stored as

 Attributes with appropriate names, normally the GEDCOM tag. This applies particularly to the header, submitter and submission

 GEDCOM records and particular fields like REFN, RFN, RIN and AFN

Where data is listed as 'ignored', its omission is reported in the feedback at the end of import, and it is included in a **Note** attached to a relevant object with a custom type of **GEDCOM import**. See, for example, the Source object in the example screenshot

Where data is listed as 'silently ignored', it is not reported and not included in a note. At present this may be regarded as something that has been .missed by Gramps and should be raised as an issue

GEDCOM import limitations

This section describes any GEDCOM data that cannot be directly represented in Gramps, and how it is handled. For additional information on the .limits of GEDCOM imports (and exports), please read the section on Gramps and GEDCOM

HEADer, SUBMitter and SUBmissioN

Gramps has no direct representation of this data, and hence all information there has to be stored in other objects. Depending on a General preferences setting, a 'default source' object may be created. If this is created, then much of the data is stored in that Source, or in . Repositories attached to that source

HEADer

```
= · HEADER
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             HEAD

{1:1} (Data item of the 'default source 1+
{0:1} (Data item of the 'default source 2+
{0:1} (Data item of the 'default source 2+
{0:1} (Repository of the 'default source 2+
{1} (Repository of the 'default source 2+
{1} (Data item of the 'default source 3+
{0:1} (Data item of the 'default source 2+
{0:1} (Data item of the 'default source 3+
{0:1} (Data item of the 'default source 3+
{0:1} (Data item of the 'default source 1+
{0:1} (Data item of the 'default source 1+
{0:1} (Data item of the 'default source 2+
{0:1} (Data item of the 'default source 2+
{1:1} (Data item of the 'default source 2+
{1:1} (Data item of the 'default source 1+
{1:1} (Data item of t
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           {1:1
                                                                                                ('SOUR <APPROVED_SYSTEM_ID>
('VERS <VERSION_NUMBER>
('NAME <NAME OF PRODUCT>
'CORP <NAME OF BUSINESS>
'ADDRESS_STRUCTURE>>
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  {0:1}
                                                                                                       ADDRESS STRUCTURE>>
'DATA <NAME_OF_SOURCE_DATA>
'DATE <PUBLICATION_DATE>
'COPR <COPYRIGHT_SOURCE_DATA>
'DEST <RECEIVING_SYSTEM_NAME>
                                                                                                  ( DEST *RECEIVING SYSTEM NAME>
( DATE *TRANSMISSION DATE>
( TIME *TIME VALUE>
( SUBM @ XREF: SUBM> @
to determine the SUBMITTER_RECORD)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             {1:1}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  (Data item of the 'default source 1+
                                                           (Also used
                                                           (that should be stored as the database owner
                                                                                                                                                                                                    (SUBN @<XREF:SUBN>@
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       (ignored
                                                                                                                                                                                       (0:1) (Data item of the 'default source (stored as the Publication information of the 'default source
                                                                                                 ('FILE <FILE_NAME>
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                default source 1+
OPR <COPYRIGHT GEDCOM FILE>
                                                                                                                                                                  {0:1}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              {GEDC
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         1+
                                                                                                      'VERS <VERSION_NUMBER>
'FORM <GEDCOM FORM>
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              (Data item of the 'default source 2+
(Data item of the 'default source 2+
                                                                                                        CHAR <CHARACTER_SET>
VERS <VERSION NUMBER>
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               (Data item of the 'default source (Data item of the 'default source 2+
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              {1:1}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        1+
                                                                                                        VERS
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     {0:1}
                                                                                                      'LANG <LANGUAGE OF TEXT>
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             {0:1}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      (Data item of the 'default source 1-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               {PLAC
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        {1:1} (see below 2+ (note attached to the 'default source
                                                                                                                                                                                             (FORM <PLACE HIERARCHY>
                                                                                 ('NOTE <GEDCOM CONTENT DESCRIPTION>
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              {CONT|CONC| <GEDCOM_CONTENT_DESCRIPTION> {0:M| 2+
                                                                                                                                                                                                               NOTE: Submissions to the Family History Department for Ancestral *
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               File submission or for clearing temple ordinances must use a .DESTination of ANSTFILE or TempleReady
```

.(The PLAC FORM is stored internally and used to govern the interpretation of places (in accordance with the GEDCOM specification

SUBmissioN

'The SUBMISSION RECORD (there should be only one, but this is not checked) is stored as a Data item of the 'default source

SUBMitter

SUBMITTER_RECORDs (there may be more than one) are stored as Repository records attached to the 'default source' except as indicated in bold below. The SUBMITTER_RECORD that corresponds with the SUBM record in the HEADER is used to set the <u>database owner</u> and can be copied to the <u>Researcher Information</u> table if required

```
{RIN < AUTOMATED_RECORD_ID> {0:1 1+ (CHANGE_DATE>> 1+
```

- Mutimedia link is ignored .
 - LANG is ignored •
- RFN and RIN are ignored •

INDIvidual

.The INDIVIDUAL RECORD is stored as a Gramps Person record, except as indicated in bold below

In % KREF;INDI>% INDI KREN «RESTRICTION NOTICE> {PERSONAL NAME STRÜCTURE>> {SEX <sex value="">> {INDIVIDUAL EVENT STRUCTURE>> {INDIVIDUAL EVENT STRUCTURE>> {LOS INDIVIDUAL ATTRIBUTE STRUCTURE>> {LOS INDIVIDUAL ATTRIBUTE STRUCTURE>> {LOS INDIVIDUAL ORDINANCE>> {SEUBH @ TARLIY LINK>> {SEOUSE TO FARILY LINK>> {SEOUSE TO FARILY LINK>> {ASSOCIATION STRUCTURE>> {ASSOCIATION STRUCTURE>> {DESI @ **XREF;SUBH>@ **QUENTE (SUBH)>@ **QUEN</sex>	:INDIVIDUAL RECORD (0:1 1+ (0:M) 1+
{REFN <user_reference_number></user_reference_number>	{0:M 1+
{TYPE <user_reference_type></user_reference_type>	{0:1 2+
{RIN <automated_record_id></automated_record_id>	{0:1 1+
{CHANGE_DATE>>	{0:1>> 1+

- .Link to submitter, ancestor interest and descendent interest indicators are silently ignored .
- The alias indicator ("An indicator to link different record descriptions of a person who may be the same person") is stored as an •

 .' Association called 'Alias'
- The REFN and REFN:TYPE are stored as Attributes of the Person, but if there is more than one REFN, it may not be clear which .TYPE is associated with which REFN

:Handling of the INDIVIDUAL_ATTRIBUTE_STRUCTURE is rather complicated. The following tags

- ,(EDUC (Scholastic achievement
 - ,(NMR (Count of marriages
 - .(OCCU (Occupation •
 - (PROP (Possessions •
 - ,(RELI (Religious affiliation •
 - RESI and
 - (TITL (Nobility title •

are all treated as Gramps Event s and the associated information is stored in the event structure. The details following the main tag (shown in brackets in the list above) are stored as the Description of the Event . The <EVENT_DESCRIPTOR> following the TYPE tag will overwrite the Description if the <EVENT_DESCRIPTOR> is not the attribute name

:The following tags

- ,(CAST (Caste name •
- ,(DSCR (Physical description •
- ,(INDO (National ID Number •
- ,(NATI (National or tribal origin
 - NCHI (Count of Children) and .
 - (SSN (Social Security Number •

are all treated as Gramps Attributes s and most of the fields except the details following the main tag (shown in brackets in the list above), the source citation and the note structure are ignored, as indicated in bold below

```
| ROBERT | REPROPTIES | RECTURE | STRUCTURE | STRUCTUR
```

.Individual attribute structure, type, date, place structure, address structure, age, agency, cause and multimedia link are all ignored •

FAM_RECORD

.The FAM RECORD is stored as a Gramps Family record

	=: FAM RECORD
{n @ <xref:fam>@ FAM</xref:fam>	{1:1
{FAMILY EVENT STRUCTURE>>	{0:M>> 1+
{HUSB @ <xref:indi>@</xref:indi>	{0:1 1+
{WIFE @ <xref:indi>@</xref:indi>	{0:1 1+
{CHIL @ <xref:indi>@</xref:indi>	{0:M 1+
{NCHI <count children="" of=""></count>	{0:1 1+
{SUBM @ <xref:subm>@</xref:subm>	{0:M 1+
{LDS SPOUSE SEALING>>	{0:M>> 1+
{SOURCE CITATION>>	{0:M>> 1+
{MULTIMEDIA LINK>>	{0:M>> 1+
{NOTE STRUCTURE>>	{0:M>> 1+
{REFN <user number="" reference=""></user>	{0:M 1+
{TYPE <user reference="" type=""></user>	{0:1 2+
{RIN <automated id="" record=""></automated>	{0:1 1+
{CHANGE DATE>>	{0:1>> 1+

- .The link to submitter is silently ignored •
- The REFN and REFN:TYPE are stored as Attributes of the Family, but if there is more than one REFN, it may not be clear which
 TYPE is associated with which REFN

SOURCE RECORD

.The SOURCE RECORD is stored as a Gramps Source record, except as indicated in bold below

```
{0:1 1+
{n @<XREF:SOUR>@ SOUR
{DATA
{EVEN <EVENTS RECORDED>
                                                                                                                                                  {0:M 2+
{0:1 3+
{0:1 3+
 [EVEN <EVENTS RECORDED |
[DATE | PERIOD >
[PLAC <SOURCE_JURISDICTION_PLACE >
[AGNC <RESPONSIBLE_AGENCY >
                                                                                                                                                  {0:1 2+
{0:M>> 2+
NOTE STRUCTURE>

AUTH SOURCE ORIGINATOR>
(AUTH SOURCE ORIGINATOR>
(CONT CONC) SOURCE ORIGINATOR>
(TITL SOURCE DESCRIPTIVE TITLE>
(CONT CONC) SOURCE DESCRIPTIVE TITLE>
(ABBR SOURCE FILLED BY ENTRY>
FUBLL SOURCE FUBLICATION FACTS>
(CONT CONC) SOURCE PUBLICATION FACTS>
(CONT CONC) FOR FUBLICATION FACTS>
(CONT CONC) FUBLICATION FACTS>
(CONT CONC) FUBLICATION FACTS>
(MULTITHEDIA LINE>
(MULTITHEDIA LINE>
(REFN SUSER REFFERENCE TYPE>
(RIN AUTOMATED RECORD ID>
(CHANGE JARTES>)
 {NOTE STRUCTURE>>
                                                                                                                                                     {0:M>> 2+

{0:1 1+

{0:M} 2+

{0:1 1+

{0:M} 2+

{0:1 1+

{0:1 1+
                                                                                                                                                      {0:1 1+
{0:M} 2+
{0:1 1+
{0:M} 2+
{0:1>> 1+
{0:M>> 1+
                                                                                                                                                          {0:M>> 1+
                                                                                                                                                                 {0:M 1+
                                                                                                                                                          {0:1 2+
                                                                                                                                                                  {0:1 1+
                                                                                                                                                          {0:1>> 1+
(CHANGE DATE>>
```

DATA and its subsidiary records are ignored .

REPOSITORY_RECORD

.The REPOSITORY RECORD is stored as a Gramps Repository record, except as indicated in bold below

REFN, REFN:TYPE and RIN are ignored .

MULTIMEDIA RECORD

.The MULTIMEDIA RECORD is stored as a Gramps Media record, except as indicated in bold below

- It is expected that there will be a 'FILE' tag to indicate the file holding the multimedia object. This usage is taken from GEDCOM 5.5.1, but the ability in GEDCOM 5.5.1 to have more than one <MUTIMEDIA_FILE_REFN> and having the FORM, TYPE and TITL subsidiary to .(the FILE gedcom_line is not supported (a later FILE may overwrite an earlier one there is no error checking
 - BLOB is ignored •
 - REFN, REFN:TYPE and RIN are ignored •

NOTE RECORD

.The NOTE RECORD is stored as a Gramps Note record, except as indicated in bold below

```
| n @ XREF:NOTE>@ NOTE < SUBMITTER_TEXT> | (CONC | CONT | SUBMITTER_TEXT> | (0:M | 1+ | (0
```

- source citation ignored .
- REFN, REFN:TYPE and RIN are ignored .

Exporting data

Export is saving a copy

When you export, you are saving a copy of the currently opened database. Exporting creates another file with a copy of your data. Note that the database that remains opened in your Gramps window is NOT the file saved by your export. Additional editing of the currently opened database will not alter the copy produced by the export.



To export data, choose Menu Family Trees -> Export... or the keybinding Ctrl + E or Command % + E on Apple Mac's. This will bring up the . Export Assistant dialog

Exporting allows you to share any portion of your Gramps Family Tree(database) with other researchers as well as to enable you to transfer your data to another computer

:Gramps can export data to the following file formats

- (Comma Separated Values Spreadsheet (CSV)
 - GEDCOM •
 - GeneWeb •
 - (Gramps XML (family tree •
- (Gramps XML Package (family tree and media
 - Web Family Tree
 - vCalendar vCard •

Export Assistant dialog



Fig. 5.20 Export Assistant: Saving your data - wizard start page

The Export Assistant pages will guide you through the <u>output file format selection</u>, and then the export options specific to that file format. After the Final confirmation page, the export will be performed according to the choices you have made. At any time, you can click the .Back button and revise any selection, and then go forward to redo the export

Saving your data

.General information about exporting from Gramps

.Select the Next button to continue

This article's content is incomplete or a placeholder stub. Please update or expand this section

Choose the output format



Fig. 5.21 Export Assistant - Choose the output format - wizard dialog :Select the file format to export your data to

- (Comma Separated Values Spreadsheet (CSV)
 - **GEDCOM**
 - GeneWeb •
 - (Gramps XML (family tree)(default •
- (Gramps XML Package (family tree and media
 - Web Family Tree
 - vCalendar vCard •

.Then select the Next button to continue

Export options



Fig. 5.22 Export Assistant - Export Options - wizard dialog (showing defaults for "Comma Separated Values Spreadsheet(CSV)") with highlight Bottom section for File format specific options

.After you have adjusted your options in the two sections

- Top unlabeled section: Filters and privacy
- Bottom unlabeled section: File format specific options •

.Select the Next button to continue

Filters and privacy

.Gramps allows you to export your selected Family tree into common file formats

.The following filters provide options that allow you to fine tune your export

.Filters allow you to export a limited amount of data, based on the criteria you select

:Privacy Filter

Do not include records marked private: Check this box to prevent private records from being included in the exported file. [/]

((Checkbox checked by default

:Living Filter

These option restrict data and help limit the information exported for living people. This means that all information concerning their birth, death, addresses, significant events, etc., will be omitted in the exported file. For example, you can choose to substitute the word Living for the first name

(see your settings); you can exclude notes; and you can exclude sources for living people.

Sometimes, it is not always obvious from the data if someone is actually alive. Gramps uses an advanced algorithm to try to determine if a person could still be alive. Remember, Gramps is making its best guess, and it may not always be able to guess correctly all the time. Please double check your data

:Select from the following options

- (Include all selected people (default •
- Replace given names of living people .
- Replace complete name of living people
 - Do not include living people •

:Person Filter

:Select from the following options

- (Include all selected people (default
 - [Descendants of [Active Person
- [Descendant Families of [Active Person
 - [Ancestors of [Active Person
- [People with common ancestor with [Active Person

.Create a custom filter by selecting the *Edit icon* to show the **Define filter** dialog •

:Note Filter

:Select from the following options

- (Include all selected notes (default •
- .Create a custom filter by selecting the Edit icon to show the Define filter dialog •

:Reference Filter

:Select from the following options

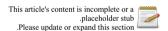
- (Include all selected records (default •
- Do not include records not linked to a selected person

File format specific export options

Depending on the file format chosen, you may find a number of file format specific export options to choose from listed underneath the "Filters and privacy" section.

:See the relevant section for each of file formats listed that have specific export options

- (Comma Separated Values Spreadsheet (CSV)
 - (Gramps XML (family tree •



Select save file

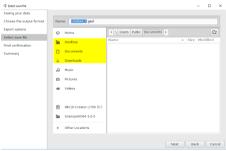


Fig. 5.23 Export Assistant - Select save file - wizard dialog - example

Enter a export file Name: Untitled_1.<file format extension>(default) and choose the folder location to save the export file to (normally .your Documents folder

.Then select the Next button to continue

If you don't have permission to save the file to that location you will see the **Could not create <file location and export file**name> warning dialog and then the Export Assistants Saving failed wizard dialog, select the Close button and start the export again this

.time choosing a suitable folder

Final confirmation



Fig. 5.24 Export Assistant - Final confirmation - wizard dialog - example

The Export Assistants Final confirmation wizard dialog allows you to check the summarized details (Format/Name/Folder) of the export file ... to be created

.At this point you can press <code>Back</code> to revisit your options or <code>Cancel</code> to abort

.Or select the Apply button to continue

Summary



Fig. 5.25 Export Assistant - Summary - wizard dialog - example

 $. The \ Export \ Assistants \ \ {\bf Summary} \ \ wizard \ dialog \ shows \ the \ {\it Filename:} \ and \ confirms \ that \ you \ export \ data \ has \ been \ saved \ successfully$

.Select the Close button to exit the Export Assistant

Comma Separated Values Spreadsheet(CSV) export



Fig. 5.26 Export Assistant - Export Options - wizard dialog (showing defaults for "Comma Separated Values Spreadsheet(CSV)") with highlight Bottom section for File format specific options

.Comma Separated Values Spreadsheet(CSV): Allows exporting (and importing) a subset of your Gramps data in a simple spreadsheet format

.See CSV Import and Export for additional information and examples

:Comma Separated Values Spreadsheet(CSV) has the following file format specific export options

- Include people •
- Include marriages •
- Include children •
- Include places •

.Also, see Export (List) View as Spreadsheet

GEDCOM export



.Gramps supports the GEDCOM 5.5.1 version last updated 15 November 2019

.Gramps allows you to export a database into the common legacy GEDCOM format

: GEDCOM export has no file format specific export options but you can change the following

- Make sure you add your Researcher information to create a valid GEDCOM file, this can be also be done with the Edit Database . Owner Information tool
 - In the General Gramps settings section of the General tab in preferences you can also choose to add default source on GEDCOM •
 . import and also add tag on import both can significantly slow down the importing of your data

(If you have installed the third party addon Addon: GEDCOM Extensions (.GED2



it will have its own specific file format specific export options.

: :For more information on the GEDCOM format see

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GEDCOM •
- $\underline{https://www.familysearch.org/developers/docs/guides/gedcom} \quad \bullet$
 - /https://www.familysearch.org/developers/docs/gedcom •

See Gramps and GEDCOM for details of data which is not exported when exporting to GEDCOM (Use Gramps XML for a full family tree .(export/backup

GeneWeb export

. GeneWeb export will save a copy of your data to the GeneWeb genealogy format

:To find out more about GeneWeb and its format, visit

http://www.geneweb.org •

GenWeb has no file format specific export options

Gramps XML (family tree) export



Privacy Filters

It is important to verify your privacy options on Exporter. Do not enable filters or privacy options for .Gramps XML backups



Fig. 5.27 Export Assistant - Export Options - wizard (showing defaults for "Gramps XML (family tree)") with highlight Bottom section for File format specific options

Gramps XML (family tree) export (.gramps): This format is the standard format for data-exchange and backups (see the related .gpkg format below for full portability including media objects). Exporting into Gramps XML format will produce a portable database. As XML is a text-based

human-readable format, you may also use it to take a look at your data. Gramps guarantees you can open XML output of older versions of Gramps (!!in newer version of Gramps (not the other way around though

dialog you encounter with GEDCOM export מדיה חפרה If a media file is not found during export, you will see the same

: Gramps XML (family tree) has the following file format specific export options

- Use Compression •

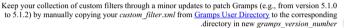
מה לא כלול:

.The Gramps Package backup only contains your family tree and (when the 'include media' backup option is selected) your media

:The following settings in Gramps are not transferred

- Any changes you have manually made to gramp.ini •
- .Any custom settings for reports (report_options.xml) you have made •
- .Any custom Books (books.xml) you have created .Any custom holiday sets or country calendars (holidays.xml) you have created •
- .Any changes you have made to the dictionary for spell checking e.g.: new or excluded words
- Gramps exports objects in the Tree. So any added Tags or custom types that have not been applied to at least one record, the Tag or Type will
 - .have no place to be included in the backup
 .Any custom filters (custom filters.xml) you have created •

Custom Filter migration





Even minor upgrades with feature changes (e.g., from a 5.0.x to a 5.1.x version) may include XML format changes since the recent innovation of addon rules are causing rapid evolution in Filters. So porting filters in this manner requires verification that the XML definitions haven't changed. Also, Addon rules may have to be installed in the new upgrade before copied custom filters will work safely

You can keep your custom settings by manually copying each of the *.xml files from the <u>Gramps User Directory</u> to the corresponding directory in the new <u>gramps_version_number</u> directory. Be aware that (due to changes in different versions of Gramps) the settings may no longer work. So be diligent that you test

Gramps XML Package (family tree and media) export

Privacy Filters



It is important to verify your privacy options on Exporter. Do not enable filters or privacy options for .Gramps XML backups

Gramps XML Package (family tree and media) export (.gpkg): Exporting to the Gramps package format will create a compressed file that contains the Gramps XML database and copies of all associated media files. This is useful if you want to move your database to another .computer or to share it with someone

.If a media file is not found during export, you will see the same Missing Media dialog you encounter with GEDCOM export

Gramps XML Package (family tree and media) has no file format specific export options

מה לא כלול:

.The Gramps Package backup only contains your family tree and (when the 'include media' backup option is selected) your media

:The following settings in Gramps are not transferred

- Any changes you have manually made to gramp.ini
 .Any custom settings for reports (report options.xml) you have made
 - .Any custom Books (books.xml) you have created •
- .Any custom holiday sets or country calendars (holidays.xml) you have created •
- .Any changes you have made to the dictionary for spell checking e.g.: new or excluded words
- Gramps exports objects in the Tree. So any added Tags or custom types that have not been applied to at least one record, the Tag or Type will •

 .have no place to be included in the backup
 - .Any custom filters (custom_filters.xml) you have created •

Custom Filter migration

Keep your collection of custom filters through a minor updates to patch Gramps (e.g., from version 5.1.0



to 5.1.2) by manually copying your custom filter.xml from Gramps User Directory to the corresponding .directory in new gramps version number Even minor upgrades with feature changes (e.g., from a 5.0.x to a 5.1.x version) may include XML

format changes since the recent innovation of addon rules are causing rapid evolution in Filters. So porting filters in this manner requires verification that the XML definitions haven't changed. Also, .Addon rules may have to be installed in the new upgrade before copied custom filters will work safely

You can keep your custom settings by manually copying each of the *.xml files from the Gramps User Directory to the corresponding directory in the new gramps version number directory. Be aware that (due to changes in different versions of Gramps) the settings may no longer work. So be diligent that you test

ייצוא אילן־יוחסין מרשתת

.program אילן־יוחסין מרשתת export creates a text file that can be used by the אילן־יוחסין מרשתת

To find out more about Web Family Tree and its format, visit

http://www.simonward.com/cgi-bin/page.pl?family/tree - linkrot. see 2016 Internet Archive snapshot

has no file format specific export options אילו־יוחסיו מרשתת

ייצוא vCalendar

vcalendar export saves information in the format used in many calendaring applications, sometimes called PIM for Personal Information .Manager

:For more information on the vCalendar format see

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICalendar#vCalendar 1.0

vCalendar has no file format specific export options

ייצוא vCard

.PIM (Personal Information Manager) פעולת הייצוא תשומר מידע במבנה מקובל ביישומי ספרי־כתובות רבים, ישומונים אלו נקראים לפעמים גם vcard

:מידע נוסף על אודות מבנה vCard ניתו למצוא בקישור

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/VCard •

ל־ vcard אין אפשרויות לייצוא למבנה קובץ מסויים

ו הבא	הקודם מפתד	
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Manage Family Trees: CSV Import and Export/he

הקודם מפתח הבא

.This section relates to using Gramps with the Comma Separated Values Spreadsheet(CSV) format

- Gramps CSV import •
- Comma Separated Values Spreadsheet(CSV) export •

You can also Export the current list view to a Spreadsheet(*.ODT) or CSV file

ייבוא/ייצוא גליון אלשטרוני

This format allows you to import/export a spreadsheet of data all at once. The spreadsheet must be in the Comma Separated Value (CSV) format. Most spreadsheet programs can read and write this format. It is also easy to write by hand. This is the only Gramps import format which allows for merging with existing data.

.This spreadsheet format does not allow for 100% export of Gramps data



It only exports (and imports) a subset of data, namely: people (names, gender, birth, baptism, death, and burial dates/places/sources); marriages (dates/places/sources); relationships (parents and children); and places (title, name, type, latitude, longitude, code, enclosed by, and enclosed date). Notes are not exported, but new notes are appended onto the end of existing notes



The CSV import and export both use the Edit/Preferences/Display/Place Format setting for places. For most uses, the 'Full' setting for Place Formats should be used. If the place format setting doesn't match the CSV file for import, you may get the same place .created more than once

:There are three main uses for this format

- You can export your core Gramps data into a spreadsheet format, edit it with a text or spreadsheet program, and import the changes and .1 additions back into Gramps. This is handy for sending to others to fill in, or for taking on the road when you don't have your full Gramps annication
- You can import new data into your Gramps database. For example, if you have a set of new people to add to your database, but don't want to .2 hunt and peck your way to finding where they go, you might find it easier to type them into a spreadsheet, and then quickly bring all of them in at once. This is handy if you have a large amount of data that you are cutting and pasting from another application or the web. An example .0f this is restoring your Gramps database by loading the Narrative Website into a spreadsheet
 - You can also import a set of corrections and additions. Say that you have printed out a report, and you are going through it marking .3 .corrections. If you make each correction a section of a spreadsheet, you can "script the edits" and then execute them all at once

ייצוא

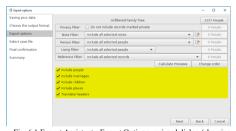
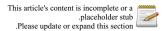


Fig. 6.1 Export Assistant - Export Options - wizard dialog (showing defaults for "Comma Separated Values Spreadsheet(CSV)") with highlight Bottom section for File format specific options

:To export your database

- Start Gramps .1
- ...Select from the menu Family Trees -> Export .2.
 Select Next on the Saving your data window .3
- Select Comma Separated Values Spreadsheet (CSV) on the Choose the output format window .4
 - On the Export options window .5
 - In the top section select which filters to apply to your family tree .1



A selected set of fields of your genealogy data will be saved to a .csv file in the format described below. In addition, the people and families are .referenced so that the data can be edited and read back in, thereby updating the database

There are some columns that will be blank, specifically note and source columns. These are listed in the spreadsheet so that you can make notes for the import, but notes are never exported with this tool.

:Your data is broken up into four sections representing places, individuals, marriages, and children. The exported fields and column names are

Places

Place, Title, Name, Type, Latitude, Longitude, Code, Enclosed_by, Date

Individuals

Person, Lastname, Firstname, Callname, Suffix, Prefix, Title, Gender, Birthdate, Birthplace (or Birthplaceid), Birthsource, Baptismdate, Baptismplace (or Baptismplaceid), Baptismsource, Deathdate, Deathplace (or Deathplaceid), Deathsource, Burialdate, Burialplace (or Burialplaceid), Burialsource, Note

Marriages

Marriage, Husband, Wife, Date, Place (or Placeid), Source, Note

Families

Family, Child

The first column in each area is the Gramps ID. That is what will tie your edits back to the correct data, so don't alter those data. Load this file into your favorite spreadsheet using comma separated, double-quote text delimited, and Text format (any encoding for now). Then you can add or correct data, and save it back out, keeping the same format. You can then import the data back on top of your old data and it will be corrected.

.LibreOffice allows you to turn off auto-formatting when you open the CSV file



If you don't do this, LibreOffice may interpret the dates incorrectly. Change the type of the column to Text rather than Standard. If your spreadsheet program doesn't allow you to format the fields before you get it into columns you need to change the display format of dates in Gramps before you export. You can do this under Edit > Preferences > Display >> Date Format

.Excel allows you to format columns as text when you open the CSV file



If you don't do this, Excel may interpret the dates incorrectly. Change the type of the column to Text rather than General. One way to do this is to open the CSV from the file menu (select 'Text files' as the type in the file open dialog box). This brings up the 'Text Import Wizard' which allows you to select 'Delimited' by commas, and to select 'Text' for all the columns (select the first, scroll to last and shift.(click to select all

.Excel cannot directly save Unicode CSV files



To save a CSV in Unicode, save to "Unicode Text (*.txt)", then open the file in Notepad++. Using Notepad++ 'Search' and replace menu, change all the tabs (/t') to commas (','). Using Notepad++ ("Encoding" menu convert to "UTF-8-B0M" and save the file to CSV (*csv

ייבוא

:To import your data

- Use the file from above, or create a spreadsheet (described <u>below</u>) with genealogical data .1

 Start Gramps .2
 - Create a new Family Tree .3
 - ... Select from the menu Family Trees -> Import .4
- Select the Comma Separated Values Spreadsheet (CSV) file and then select the Import button .5

The merge part of this code will only add or update information to your database, and it always assume that the spreadsheet data is the correct

If you load this spreadsheet into LibreOffice, make sure you select each column as type Text rather than Standard. Standard will reformat your dates and numbers. Also, if you use Excel, you will probably want to select all cells once opened, and change the format of the cells to Text

The spreadsheet is data made up of columns. Each column should have at the top of it the name of what type of data is in the column. The first column in each area is the Gramps ID reference. You must use special names for the columns. They are

```
place - a reference to this place
                                                                                            title - title of place
name - name of place
                               (.type - type of place (eg, City, County, State, etc
latitude - latitude of place
latitude - latitude or place
longitude - longitude of place
code - postal code, etc
enclosed_by - the reference to another place that encloses this one
date - date that the enclosed_by place was in effect
```

```
אנשום
       (person - a reference to be used for families (marriages, and children
grampsid - to assign a Gramps id to the person
firstname - a person's first name
surname/lastname - a person's last name
callname - a common name (nickname) for the person
(prefix - surname prefix (von, de, etc.

(suffix - a suffix of a person's name (Jr., Sr.
(suffix - a suffix of a person's round (Jr., Sr.
(gender - male or female (you should use the translation for your language
note - a note for the person's record
                                                                                                                                 birthdate - date of birth
                                                                                                  birthplace - place of birth
birthplaceid - place id of birth
birthsource - source title for birth
                                                                                                                       baptismdate - date of baptism
                                                                                           baptismdate - date or baptism
baptismplace - place of baptism
baptismplaceid - place id of baptism
baptismsource - source title of baptism
                                                                                                                                 deathdate - date of death
                                                                                                   deathplace - place of death
deathplaceid - place id of death
deathsource - source title for death
                                                                                                                           deathcause - cause of death
                                                                                                                           burialdate - date of burial
                                                                                                burialplace - place of burial
burialplaceid - place id of burial
burialsource - source title of burial
                                                                           occupationdate - date of occupation occupationplace - place of occupation occupationplace id - place id of occupation occupationsource - source title of occupation occupationdescr - description of occupation
                                                                                                            residencedate - date of residence
                                                                                 residencedate - date of residence
residenceplace - place of residence
residenceplace_id - place id of residence
residencesource - source title of residence
```

```
attributetype - type of attribute
attributevalue - value of attribute
attributesource - source title of attribute
                                                                                                                                                                               נישואיו
marriage - if you want to reference this from a family, you'll need a matching name here husband/father/parent1 - the reference of the person above who is the husband ,for female parent1, you'll need to put gender in the person area)
                                        (or edit it later in gramps
wife/mother/parent2 - the reference of the person above who is the wife
    , for male parent2, you'll need to put gender in the person area) (or edit it later in gramps
                                                                                                                             date - the date of the marriage
ace - the place of the marriage
                                                                                                             place - the place of the marriage
placeid - the place id of the marriage
source - source title of the marriage
```

note - a note about the marriage/wedding

```
(family - a reference to tie this to a marriage above (required child - the reference of the person above who is a child
Source - source title of the marriage of the person above who is a unital source - source title of the marriage note - a note about the family (gender - male or female (you should use the translation for your language
                                          [You can put gender here, or in person above]
```

פרטים

Column names are not case-sensitive. You may use any combination of the columns, in any order. (Actually, you have to at least have a surname and a given name when defining a person, you have to have a marriage and child columns when defining children, and places need a place reference, but that is it.) The column names are the English names given (for now) but the data should be in your language (including the words .(""male" and "female Top-to-bottom order is important in that if you want to reference something in one area to another, the definition MUST come first. For example, if you want to define families of people, the individuals must be defined before the families. The same applies to places. So it is usually best to put the Places data first, people next, then marriages and families

Each of these can go in its own area in a spreadsheet. There is no limit to the number of areas in a sheet, and each area can have any number of rows.

Leave a blank row between "areas". Just make sure that areas are not next to each other; they must be above and below one another

You can have multiple areas of each kind on a spreadsheet. The only limitation is that if you refer to a person, you must do that in a row lower than where that person is described. Likewise, if you refer to a marriage, you must do that in a row lower than where the marriage is described.

References to enclosed by places must already exist in the database, or be defined in rows above in the spreadsheet

If you use the 'grampsid' as a way to assign specific ids, be very careful when importing to a current database. Any data you enter will overwrite the data assigned to that grampsid. If you use ids in the place, person, marriage, or family columns that are surrounded by brackets (for example '[10001]'), the values you use will be interpreted as grampsids as well. If you are adding new items, you are encouraged to avoid use of the bracket format or grampsid columns, so as to avoid accidentally overwriting your data. If you are mixing the bracket (or grampsid) methods with plain referenced data after the bracket referenced data

If you are entering the data in a text file, and if you wish to have a comma inside one of the values, like "Clinton, Co., MO" then you need place the entire value in double-quotes and put the first double-quote right after the preceding comma. For example

```
marriage, parent1, parent2, place
  "m1, p1, p2, "Clinton, Co., Mo
        "m2, p3, p4, "Havertown, PA
```

.A spreadsheet program will do this automatically for you

.Here is an example spreadsheet in LibreOffice, but any spreadsheet program should work



Fig. 6.2

```
"Firstname", "Surname", "Callname", "Gender", "Prefix", "Suffix", "Title", "Note", "Grampsid"
"Douglas", "Test", "Doug", "male", "Von", "Sr.", "Dr.", "This is not related', '10007"
,,,,,, "Auzura', "Test", "Female"
```

. Notice that the data need not begin in the first column, nor in the first row

:And here is the resulting data in Gramps

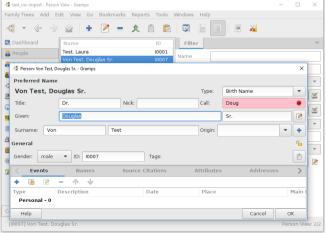


Fig. 6.3

Example CSV with multiple areas

:Here is an example of a CSV text spreadsheet with multiple areas

```
Place, Title, Name, Type
P0001], Michigan, Michigan, Statel;
L1, Canada, Country
L2, USA, USA, Country
Firstname, Surname, Birthdate, Birth place id
John, Tester, 11/11/1965, L1
Person, Firstname, Surname, Birthdate, Birth place id
[pl, Tom, Smith, 22 Jan, 1970, [P0001]
p2, Mary, Jones
p3, Jonnie, Smith
p5, James, Loucher
p6, Penny, Armbruster
p6, Penny, Armbruster
p70002],Tim, Sparklet]

Marriage, Husband, Wife
m1, p1, p2, m2, p5, p6

Family, Child
m1, p3, m1, p6
[m2, [P000]]
```

.If you cut and paste that into a file (or use the Addon:Import Gramplet), you can import it directly

."A date can be any valid Gramps date, including dates formats like "26 JAN 1973" or "26.1.1973

:If you make your references be Gramps IDs inside square brackets, then you can refer to people already in the database, like this

```
Person, Firstname, Lastname joe's boy, Harry, Smith

Family, Child H1524], joe's boy]

Husband, Wife [10123], [10562]

firstname, surname Timothy, Jones place, enclosed by [P0001], [P0002]
```

.This example would create and add Harry Smith to the previously existing family in Gramps, family F1524

.Also, this example would marry two previously existing people, I0123, and I0562

.This also creates a person named Timothy Jones who is not related to anyone

.Finally, this also make place P0001 be enclosed by place P0002

Example CSV from Spreadsheet



Using Gramps Example.gramps for this example. The children already exist in the Family Tree. So you can enter an entire generation (8 names with marriage dates) into LibreOffice Calc

Notice that you can use numbers or strings as the reference names between areas. In the person area, I used the numbers 1 through 8. That made it easy to refer to them in the second area of marriages. The marriages are labeled with the letters A through D

.Also note that in the spreadsheet the children in the third area are existing people in Gramps as indicated by the brackets around the Gramps IDs

.Saving as CSV and importing into Gramps produces the far right-hand column in the tree

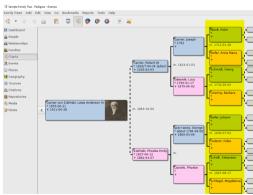


Fig. 6.5 Saving as CSV and importing into Gramps produces the far right-(hand column in the tree.(Highlighted in yellow

Contents of CSV file gen4-test.csv

```
,"Person","Firstname","Lastname"
,"Peter","Blank",1
,"Anna Maria","Kiefer",2
,"Georg","Schmid',
```

```
, "Johann", "Kiefer", 5, 'Fides", "Federer", 6, 'Sebastian", "Schelli", 7, 'Magdelena", "Schleili", 7, 'Magdelena", "Schleili", 7, 'Marriage", "Husband", "Wife", "Date", 12, '28 jan 1712"
"B", 3, 4' amay 1732"
"5, 6, 0, 0, 20, 71332"
"7, 78, 17/08/1927"
, "Family", "Child"
', '[A" [10104"
', '[B", "[10105"
', '[C", "[10972"
', "[D", "[10973"
```

לקריאה נוספת

- - CSV dialects and formatting parameters ספריית פייתון למסמכי

:Examples of customizing the CSV import code to support additional records

- $\underline{PR~\#139}$: Add CSV Import support for AFN and REFN attributes $~\bullet~$
- PR #810: Add occupation & residence events + attributes in the CSV persons importer •

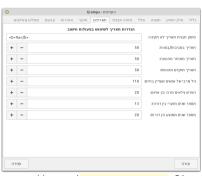
הקודם מפתח הבא

Probably Alive/he

<u>מפתח</u> <u>הבא</u>	הקודם	

על מנת להגן על פרטיותם של 'אנשים חיים' שנכללים באילן־ביוחסין, ועל המידע אותו אספנו עליהם במסגרת המחקר הגנאולוגי, גרמפס מציע פתרון שמאפשר סימון נתונים כלתנים הנישים. הסימון הזה מקבל ביטוי במסד הנתונים על ידי שינוי מצב הרשומה. סימון אנשים במסד הנתונים בסמל מצב 'בחיים', חשוב במיוחד כשמעונינים לשתף את נתוני אילן־היוחסין עם אחרים, אך בה בעת, מעונינים להגן על פרטיום של אלה שחיים. מצב 'בחיים' נלקה בחשבון גם בדוחות ומאפשר מרחב תמרון בחשיפה או הסתרה של המידע שיוצג מסיבות אלה גרמפס מנגישה מספר כלים שעוורים בכביעה של מי מרשימת האנשים במסד הנתונים היא ולאו.

כיצד גרמפס מחליט שמשהו בחיים?



איור. 7.1 - תפריט → עריכה → העדפות... 'ברירת מחדל לשונית - תאריכים

דרך קלה ופשוטה לדעת, אם אדם כל שהוא (במסד הנתונים) חי, היא לבדוק אם קיים 'אירוע מוות' באירועי האדם, או אירוע הקשור למוות (כגון קבורה). לא יהיה בלתי סביר להנית, שלאנשים רבים במסד הנתונים, לא מופעים ארועים מסוג זה מסיבות שונות, הסיבה המידית ביותר היא; שהפרטים של מותם לא ידועים או לא זמינים. לכן, כאשר עובדת פטירתו של מי מרשימת האנשים שבמסד הנתונים ידועה, כדאי אידוע מוות. ניתן תמיד לחזור בהמשך ולהוס לף מיושיים (כגון תארי, ומקום פטירה) ברגע שאלו ייוודעו. הוספת אירועי פטירה לאגשים הידועים כנפטרים, גם שם לא כל הפרטים המלאים והמדויקים זמינים, עשויים להיות שימושיים במידה מסוימת. עם זאת, גרמפס יכול להוסיף אירועים עם תאריכים משוערים (או לא) עבורנו (מתואר מטה).

לדרוש ממשתמשים לעבור על כל מסד הנתונים ולהוסיף ידנית אירוע פטירה לאדם (כדי שלא ייחשבו כ"בחיים") תהיה בלתי סבירה ואף מייגעת מאוד – צריך לעבור על עשרות אם לא מאות רשומות להזין פרטים שונים על אנשים רבים. מנכיר שאם מישהו נחשב כ"חי", השוב מאוד למנוע את שתוף פרטיו בעת ייצואו תונים או שיתוף בדרך כל שהיא. לכן, פיימת במערכת תכונה שסנולת לחשב אם אחב הוא 'נבראה בחיים על סבק תארכי מאריוע. אירוע שלו, אי יחסי־הגומלין עלו עם אנשים אחיים להיות האירוע שלו בציר ביצור בעבר עד שיימצאה ראיות לדוגמה, אם לאדם מסוים במסד הנתונים, אין כל עדות לאירוע מסוג פטירה (כגון אירוע פטירה או קבורה), גרמפס יבדוק ברשמות הוריו, ילדיו, אחאיו, ברצף עד שיימצאה ראיות כלשהן - או שייגמרו לו יחסי־הגומלין לבדיקה. תוך שטמוש במידע 'גילאים אופיינים' וטווה' אירועים (כגון הבדלי גיל אופייניים בקרב אחים, גילאים אומים אופיינים' וטווה' אירועים (כגון הבדלי גיל אופייניים בקרב אחים, גילאים מופיסיים של אמהות בזמן הלידו ועדו. גרמפס יכול לנחש אם אדם חי או לא. די מובן וברור, שפונקציה כזו עשויה לדרוש משאב־יון־ביצוע יקרים ולרוץ במשף פרק זמן מכובד, אך היא בהחלט יכולה להיות שימושים האופיינים בלידה, בין דורות ועד מנים להגדרה מתפחים → מעדפות האופינים. את האופיינים בלידה, בין דורות ועד מנים להגדרה מתפחים → מעדפות האופינים.

הפונקציה 'כנראה בחיים' יכולה לבדוק אם אדם היה בחיים בתאריך מסוים כלשהו, או בפרק זמן מסוים. הפונקציה משמשת גם בגרמפלט <u>גיל בעת הפטירה</u>. בדרך כלל, המערכת תעריר אירועי לידה ופתירה. ותבדוק אם תאריד חל ביו שני האירועים האלה.

עם זאת, יש מקרה מיוחד אחד: כאשר מחפשים אנשים 'כנראה בחיים' היום שלהם מוזן אירוע מסוג פטירה, הם כמובן יחשבו למתים בכל מקרה (גם אם אין תאריך אירוע). מן הסתם, תוצאות שונת תתקבלנה אם בודקים מי היה 'כנראה בחיים; אתמול, או בשנה שעברה, לעומת הבדיקה של מי היה, כנראה בחיים', היום! הסיבה לכך היא שאם קיים אירוע מוות, די ברור שאדם נפטר בעבר, אך לא יודע מתי. אבל בבדיקה אם אדם היה חי בעבר (אתמול, לפני X שנים) לא ניתן לקבוע בוודאות אם הוא היה חי או מת אז, זאת מבלי לדעת את תאריה מיורה.

אם מבקשים לברר את הפרטים (איך זה חושב ועל סמך מה) מדוע קבע גרמפס שאדם חי או מת, ניתן להשתמש בתוסף הכלי <u>חישוב תאריכים משוערים</u> לקבלת הסבר. ההסבר יכלול ויציג את אומדן תאריכי הלידה והפטירה, ואת יחס־הגומלין למישהו אחר במסד הנתונים עם תאריך אירוע, שעליו התבססו החישובים.

מתווד 'כנראה בחיים'

הכלי הראשון הוא מתווך **כנראה בחיים.** בכל פעם שמייצאים את הנתונים לתבנית שתומכת ביכולת להגביל פרטים אודות אנשים חיים, המתווך יעשה זאת באופן אוטומטי . המתווך עוסף את מסד הנתונים בשכבה המונעת גישה לפרטים רגישים על אנשים חיים. כמו שמם הפרטי. ואירועים שלהם.

מסנו 'כנראה בחיים'

'תאריך היום' מטופל במיוחד במקרים של ארועים ללא תאריכים ובדיקת מצב "מחים' בעבר. לדוגמה, אם לאדם קיים אירוע פטירה ללא תאריך, ידוע שהאדם נכון להיום 'נפטר', וכך יהיה גם בכל בדיקה בעתיד. אבל, בפונקציות שבדוקות אם אדם היה 'חי בתאריך מסוים בעבר, לא ניתן לקבוע בודאות אם האדם היה או לא באותו התאריך. לכן, כאשר קיים אירוע פטירה ללא תאריך, ובדקו האם הם היו בחיים רק אתמול, גרמפס לא היה מסוגל לקבוע את מצב החיים/הפטירה.

ראו גם:

מסנן אנשים 'כנראה בחיים' •

גרמפלט לוח־שנה

עריכת תאריכים

פירוט ומידע נוסף ניתן למצוא ב<u>עריכת תאריכים</u>.

<u>N27</u>	מפתח	<u>הקודם</u>	

Entering and editing data: brief/he

<u>הקודם</u> <u>מפתח</u> <u>הבא</u>

מטרת המקטע הבא, לספק ידע בסיסי דרוש, במידה כזו שתאפשר להתחיל ולהזוץ את המידע הגנאלוגי שברשותנו למערכת גרמפס. הסבר מפורט על אופן הזנת 'אנשים' לאילן־ היוחסין (נקרא גם מסד־נתונים) וכיצד לציין את קישרייהגומלין (מערכות יחסים) המשפחתיות/חברתיות שלהם. (הסבר מפורט עוד יותר ניתן למצוא בפרק: <u>הזנת ועריכת נתונים.</u>)

ראשית, נזהה את סוגי המידע אותם ניתן להזין לאילן היוחסין באמצעות גרמפס. סוגי מידע אלו כוללים:

- מידע אישי על אדם (שמות, כתובות, תאריכי לידה ופטירה ועוד)
- מידע על יחסי־גומלין של אדם (נישואים, גירושין, נישואים אזרחיים ועוד)
 - מידע על הורים וצאצאים של אדם
 - מקורות מידע שמתקפים ומתעדים את עבודת המחקר

צירופי־מקשים (קיצורי־מקלדת או מקשים חמים



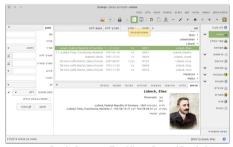
בנוסף להידוד עם גרמפס באמצעות פריטי תפריט ולחצנים, ניתן להשתמש גם במערך נרחב של "צרופי־מקשים". למידע נוסף:Appendix B: Keybindings reference;צרופי־מקשים.

להוספת או עריכת אדם

The Add menu for each Category View includes the option to add a Person. A keybinding for adding a Person is also supported in all categories

There are multiple ways to add a new person to your family tree. Many have an implied context which saves a step in grafting the Person into a Tree. (e.g., adding a Person from within the Family context of the Relationships or Charts views automatically inserts the new Person into the Family. You don't have to create the Person as a separate action, then subsequently find and drag the new Person into that Family.) We will cover some of the different workflows as we proceed

הוספת אדם חדש



People Category - Tree View - Grouped People 8.1 איור.

The most obvious way to insert a person in your tree is to add them from the 🚨 People View. While you are in the 🚨 People View, click the .Toolbar 🕂 button



Edit Person - window - New empty editor 8.2 איור.

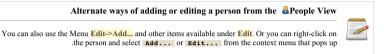
.to save the new person עריכת אדם dialog will be shown and you can enter any data you know about this person then select

עריכת אדם קיים



Edit Person - window - Existing person example 8.3 איור.

To edit information about a person already present in the family tree, select the person from the People View and click the Toolbar



.People can also be added to the family tree in the degree Relationships View, Edit Family dialog, and other places where it makes sense

הגדרת יחס־גומלין

:There are two primary ways to specify relationships between people

:By family .1

- using the 👪 Relationships View. The Relationships View is usually used to build multiple relationships around a single .a .person
- using the Edit Family dialog from the Family List View. The Family List is usually used to build all the &Relationships .b.
 .within a single family at a time

By Association .1

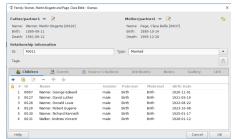
- using the Associations tab of the Edit Person dialog. Adding a Person and specifying the type of Association (godparent, a .coworker, pallbearer, childhood friend, etc.) identifies an interpersonal relationship
- using the Link Editor feature of the Edit Note dialog. Cross-referencing a person via a Person link in a Note will associate that .b. .linked person to the person where the note is attached
 - .Persons who share a reference (sources, notes, colocated in the same places, etc.) have an indirect or proximal relationship .c

הגדרת יחס־גומלין דרך מצג יחסי־גומלין



8.4 איור.

To specify a new relationship to the Active Person, switch to the Relationships View and you will see this individual indicated as the .("Active Person". Next to the Family label is a Add button (typically represented by a + sign



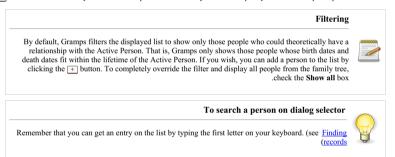
איור. 8.5 עריכת משפחה

.Clicking the [+] button will display the Edit Family dialog with the Active Person set as either the father or the mother



Fig. 8.6 דו־שיח בחירת אם

Now a question ?: Does the person who will form the relationship with the Active Person already exist in the family tree? If yes, click the Select button to the other person. You will then be able to browse through the list of people in the family tree to select the one you want. If not, click the "button. This will allow you to add a new person to the family tree and to specify the relationship this person has to the Active Person.



To edit an existing relationship from the Relationships View, click on the Edit button next to corresponding Family entry. If there is more than one relationship in the list, you can select the spouse or partner you want by clicking the corresponding Edit button next to the relationship.

Specifying a relationship using the Family List View

To specify a new relationship in the user I part I part View, click on the button on the toolbar, and an empty Edit Family dialog will open. At this point, you can add people to the family

To specify parents

You can specify the Active Person's parents in the Relationship View (See Select Family - selector). A little care is required to prevent the creation of duplicate families. If you wish to add the Active Person to an already existing family, you should click the Select button.

If the family including the parents does not already exist, you should click the button.

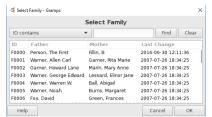


Fig. 8.7 Select Family - selector dialog example

If you click on the Select button, you are presented with the Select Family dialog. This will allow you to select the existing family, and then the Active Person will be added as a child to the family

If you click on the + button, a new Edit Family dialog is presented with the Active Person listed a child of the new family. You can add the parents to the family by either adding new people as the parents or selecting existing people as the parents

You can also specify the parents of a person in the family List View. If the family already exists, click on the Toolbar relate button and add the person as a child when the Edit Family dialog is displayed. If the family does not already exist, click the Houtton to create a new family, and add the appropriate parents and children



הגדרת צאצאים

Adding children to a relationship is done through a similar procedure. From the Relationships View or the Family List View, select the existing family or create a new family. Children can be added by selecting the button or Select button to the right of the child list

Clicking the + button will display the Edit Person dialog, allowing you to enter a new person. Clicking on the Select button, will allow you to select an existing person from a list. By default, the child is added with the relationship type of birth to both parents

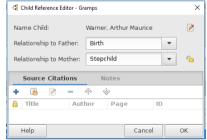


Fig. 8.8 Child reference editor

If you wish to change the parent/child relationship from the default setting of Birth, from the Edit Family dialog select the child and click on the Edit This will display the Edit Child Reference dialog

.If you wish to change the order of the children in the family, use the arrows or the <u>drag and drop</u> function on Family Editor's Children tab

Adding photos and other media objects

You can add photos and other media objects to individual people, events, sources, and places. You can also add images that might not be limited to a .(single person or event (for example, group family photos





Fig. 8.9 People Category - Tree View - People List View (mainwin-fig



Fig. 8.10 edit-pers-fig

If you want to add an image to a single person, switch to the People View (mainwin-fig), select a person, and then click the Edit picon on the toolbar. This will bring up the Edit Person dialog (edit-pers-fig). Next, select the Gallery tab, and click the tutton to call up the Select a media object dialog. Type a filename or browse to find the image file you want and then provide a title for that image. Keep .adding images until you are done

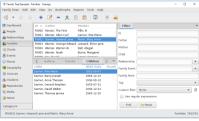


Fig. 8.11 family-fig

To add images related to a relationship (for example, a marriage), switch to the Family View (family-fig) and double-click on the Spouse box.

This calls up the Marriage/Relationship editor dialog. Select the Gallery tab and click the + button to add an image

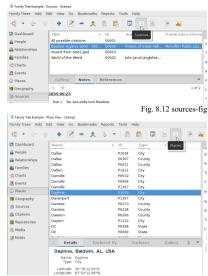


Fig. 8.13 places-fig

To add images related to a source or a place, first switch to the Source View (sources-fig) or Place View (places-fig). Select the source or place you want and then either double-click on it or click the Edit icon on the toolbar. Select the Gallery tab and click the total an image.

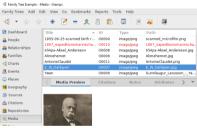
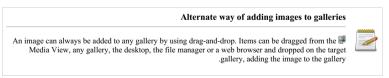


Fig. 8.14 media-fig

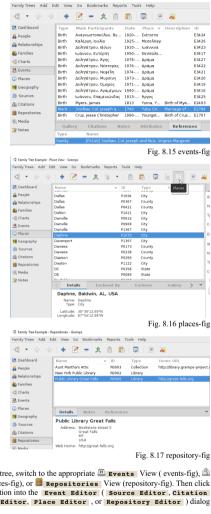
Finally, to add images that you want to include in the family tree, but hare are not limited to any particular person, relationship, source or place, switch to the Media View (media-fig). Then click the icon on the toolbar to add an image. If you have already added any images to any individual galleries, you will also find them listed in the Media View



.In any gallery, you can also use the Zedit to edit image information and the - button and to remove the image reference from that gallery



To edit events, citations/sources, places, and repositories



di Family Tree Example - Events - Gramps

To add an event, a citation/source, a place, or a repository to the family tree, switch to the appropriate Events View (events-fig), Citations View, Sources View (sources-fig), Places View (places-fig), Repositories View (repository-fig). Then click the icon on the toolbar to add the corresponding object. Enter the information into the Event Editor (Source Editor, Citation . Editor, Place Editor, or Repository Editor) dialog

To edit information about events, sources, places, and repositories already present in the family tree, switch to the appropriate view, select an entry .you would like to view/modify, and then click the relative icon on the toolbar. Alternatively, you may double-click on the entry to edit it

מפתח הבא	הקודם
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Entering and editing data: detailed/he

<u> </u>	מפתח	<u>הקודם</u>	
		•	

. המקטע הקודם הציע סקירה קצרה לגבי אופן הזנת ועריכת נתונים בגרמפס. במקטע זה הדיון יורחב ויפורט עוד יותר.

כפי שראינו, גרמפס מציע ערכת מצגים. כל אחד מהם מספק הזדמנויות להזנה ולעריכת מידע. לעתים קרובות ניתן להגיע לאותו מידע דרך מצגים שונים.

דרשית עריכה הוא חלון־צץ שמציע טופס אחד או יותר להזנת ולעריכת נתונים המתאימים לסוג־אב מסוים. לדוגמה, תיבת דו־השיח עריכת אדם או עורך משפחה , ורבים אחרים.

תיבת דורשיה עריכה כוללת לעתים קרובות סדרה של "לשוניות" שמקבצות את המידע לתתיסוגייאב. לדוגמה, בתיבת דויהשיה עריכת אדם קיימות לשונית לתתיסוגיאב, בין היתר כגון אירועים, תכונות, כתובות והערות.

לחצני הוספה, הסרה ועריכה

כעת נמשיך בצלילה, עמוק עוד יותר, לאפשרויות הזנת ועריכת נתונים מסוגים מסויימים:

- חלק 1: כיצד להוסיף אנשים, תאריכים, משפחות ויחסי־גומלין לגרמפס
- הלק 2: כיצד להוסיף אובייקטים אחרים בגרמפס: אירועים, מדיה, מקורות והפניות, מקומות, מאגרים ונערות
 - חלק 3: כיצד שמות, תכונות וכתובות פועלים, וגם כיצדת ניתן למזג מידע.

<u>7428</u>	מפתח	הקודם	
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Entering and editing data: detailed - part 1/he

הקודם מפתח הבא

מטרת מקטע זה להרחיב את תקציר סקירה כללית על אופן הזנת ועריכת נתונים בגרמפס.

גרמפס מציע סדרת מצגים, שכל אחד מהם מאפשר גם להזין ולערוך מידע. למעשה, במקרים רבים ניתן להגיע לאותו מידע ממספר מצגים שונים.

המידע מוזן ונערך בגרמפס באמצעות מה שמכונה דו־שיח (דיאלוג באנגלית). מכיוון שנעשה שימוש במונח זה לעתים קרובות, ראוי להגדיר למה הכוונה במונח בהקשרים של מערכת

<u>דרשיה</u> הוא חלון־צץ (הלונית, או תיבה) שמציג טופס אחד או יותר, להזנת ועריכת נתונים המאוגדים בסוג־אב מסוים. מספר דוגמאות לעצמי דרשיה בגרמפס כוללות את תיבת עריכת אדם ו עונדר משפחה (, אך בפועל קיימם עור רבים אחרים. דרשיה כולל לעתים קרובות סדרה של לישנוית מהברת' שמקבצות את המידע לתת־סוגריאב: ארועים, מכונת מדוברת. בתינת דרושיה עריכת אדם בין היתר, קיימות לשנויות מהברתר לתריסוגריאב: ארועים, תכונות, כתובות והערות.



עריכת נתוני אדם

מידע ונתונים על 'אדם' (אנשים) מוזן ונערך בחלון הדו־שיח עריכת אדם . את חלון הדו־שיח ניתן לעורר ממצגים שונים בדרכים הבאות:

ממער אושים.

הקשה כפולה על שם האדם שאת נתוניו מבקשים לערוד

בחירת השם על ידי הקשת עכבר יחידה ולאחר מכן לחיצה על לחצן עריכה בסרגל הכלים.

בחרית שמו של אדם ולאחר מכן הקשה על מקש האנטר.

מתפריט העריכה בחירה ב'עריכה...'

מתפריט ההקשר שמופיע בהקשת עכבר ימנית על שמו של אדם, ןלאחר מכן בחירה ב'עריכה...'.

- . ממצג קי<u>שרי־גומלין:</u> לעריכת נתוני האדם הפעיל, הקשה על לחצן <u>עריכה</u> לצד שמו של האדם הפעיל.
 - ממצג <u>תרשימים</u>: הקשת עכבר כפולה על התיבה שמכילה את שם האדם שאת הנתוניו מבקשים לערוך.

כל אחת מהשיטות הללו תנחה באמצעות חלון הדו־שיח עריכת_אדם ויסייע להשלמת המשימה.

דו־שיח עריכת אדם



| Windows | Wind

איור. 9.1.2 עריכת אדם דו־שיח - עריכת אדם קיים

.The Edit Person dialog is where you either add a new persons information or edit an existing person

The top of the window has two parts: The basic information about the Preferred name of the person, and a section General with the privacy button (to set the record as private), the gender selector, an ID you can give this record, and a marker you can assign to the person indicating the state of the record (complete, TODO, uncertain, ...) which will give this record a specific color in the person view

By using the context menu(right clicking) from a blank area in the top section of the window eg:near the "Preferred Name" field, you will be present with a context menu for three options:

- Make Active Person
 - Make Home Person •
- . Quick View reports are available .

.Below this top section, there are several "tabs" containing different categories of available information. Click any tab to view and edit its contents

button will ביטול] button at the bottom will apply all the changes made in all tabs and close the dialog window. Clicking the .close the window without applying any changes

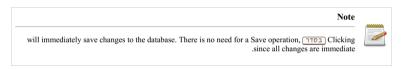


איור. 9.1.3 "לשמור שנויים?" - דו־שיח התראות

:If any data in any tabs were modified, an Save Changes? alert window will appear, prompting you to choose from the following options

- .Close the without saving changes •
- .Cancel(default) the initial cancel request .
 - .Save the changes •

as well as a checkbox to indicate *Do not ask again*. Also can be disabled from **suppress warning when cancelling with changed**. data. option in the <u>Preferences > Warnings</u> dialog



Preferred name section



Preferred name" section (Highlighted in yellow) of "9.1.4 איור. "Edit Person" - dialog - example

The preferred or default name is the name that will be used in Gramps for the 'name' of the person. You can set in the Gramps Preferences how a name is displayed, and generally you will only the need to put data in fields shown in the preferred name section

Only detailed reports (textual and Narrative Web site generator) show also the alternate names. Note however that searching on a name will search .in all names attached to a person, not only the preferred name

The preferred name section contains the typical name information you will edit upon creation of a person. To reduce clutter, the less frequently needed fields (for Multiple Surnames and Alternate Names) are hidden by default. To expand the section for Multiple Surnames, click the \$\Psi\$ \(\bar{\text{Add}} \) button or use its \(\frac{\text{keybinding}}{\text{Bdir}} \) button in the lower right corner the \(\bar{\text{Preferred name}} \) section or use its \(\frac{\text{keybinding}}{\text{Bdir}} \) button in the lower right corner the

:The name fields of the preferred name in the Person Editor are

Type of the name. Predefined types include: Also Known As, Birth Name (default), Married Name, Unknown. You can also type over in .(.this entry field to create your own Custom Types (eg nick name, short name, etc

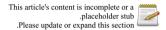
It is advisable that the preferred name be a registered birth name or other name with legal standing. Those are names that will be found most often on citable documents. You may choose to store other name types in the <code>Name</code> tab of the <code>Person Editor</code>

- (Given name, the person's given name(s
- Suffix, an optional suffix to the name, such as Jr. or III •
- Selecting the Use Multiple Surnames | Add | button, will show the Multiple Surnames | Add | button, will show the Multiple Surnames | Add | button, will show the Multiple Surnames | Add | button, will show the Multiple Surnames | Section entry box, allowing you o (to enter compound surnames (for example for patronymics, or compound matrilineal-patrilinial names

- Surname prefix, an optional prefix for the family name that is not used in sorting, such as de or van
- origin, the origin type of the name identifies the cultural naming system that specifies how a particular surname was elected. This is meta information about the surname which can be important in genealogical research
 - , Title , which is a title (typically in abbreviated form) used to refer to the person such as Dr. or Rev., selector •
- Nick Name, is a descriptive name given in place of or in addition to the official given name. If a Nick name is a full name construct, use a specific name type Also known as instead of the Nick field
- Call name, officially this is the part of the given name that is the normally used name. Eg, a person can have 3 given names as in Jean Baptiste Jules, where in reality only Baptiste is used. In Germany and some other places, it was customary to underline the callname among the different given names, see also here. Some people will try to use this field also for nickname, or changes to the Given name (like Cristy for Cristina), but this is not the intended use. A call name is a proper legal name. For nick names, or short name variants, you should create an alternative name with a different type

On the Name Editor an extra field is available: Family Nickname. This is a unofficial name given to a family splinter group to distinguish them from people with the same family surname. Often referred to as Farm name and typically references a location where the splinter group resides or (originates, (aka sept, sect, camp)

The Origin and Type fields provide an "autocompletion" feature: as you type in these fields, a menu appears below the field containing database entries that match your partial input. This gives you a shortcut by letting you select an entry that already exists in the database rather than having to type it all out. You can select the entry using your mouse or using your arrow and Enter keys



שמות משפחה מרובים



Multiple Surnames" section (Highlighted in Blue)" 9.1.5 אייר. of the "Edit Person" - dialog - example

When Edit Person's add + Use Multiple Surnames button has been pressed, a new Multiple Surnames section entry box will be shown, allowing compound surnames to be entered

The Multiple Surnames feature might be used for patronymics or compound matrilineal-patrilinial names. Another variation would be a Scandinavian name like 'Syver Ericksen Skotterud' where the full name is composed of a forename (Syver), a reference to his father (Ericksen or son of Erick) together with a village or locality name. In such a case, you can add 'Ericksen' with an Origin of "Patronymic" and expand to a "Multiple Surnames by adding 'Skotterud' with an Origin of "Location".

If you do not add any information in this section then, on the next open of the Edit Person dialog, it will be hidden. Any empty rows will not be saved

מקטע גללי



General" section of the "Edit Person" - dialog -" 9.1.6 אייר. example

- : The Gender menu offers the choice of person's gender
 - male o
 - female o
 - (unknown (Default o
- The ID field displays the Gramps ID number which identifies the user in the Family tree uniquely. This value helps you distinguish between people who have the same name. You may enter any unique value you want. If you do not provide a value, Gramps will automatically select a value for you
 - .The Tags: area show the your custom assigned tags that specify some basic information on the status of your research. The Edit the tag list button brings up the Tag selection dialog list that lets you remove or assign existing custom tags.
 - .The Privacy button lets you mark whether or not the person's record is considered private •

תמונה מועדפת



Image" section (Highlighted in Red) of the "Edit" 9.1.7 איור. Person" - dialog - example

If any images exist the person editor will show an additional area in the top left region (otherwise it is hidden). This Image area shows the first .image available in the Gallery of this person

Edit Person tab pages



.If a tab label is in boldface type, this means it contains data. If not, it has no data

:The tabs reflect the following categories of personal data

Tip

ארועים

	3 Even	tu 🖀 Harnes 🦺 Si	ource Citations	Attributes	nen 🙎 Noben 🛞	Gallery	Intern	et >
+	B 8	- + +						
Туре		Description	Date	Place	Hain Participants	€ Role	ID	Age
	rsenal - 3							
	Birth	Birth of Gamer, Lewis Anderson	1955-66-21	Great Falls, MT, USA	Garner von Zielfricki, Lewis Anders	Primary	E2656	0 days
	Death	Death of Garner, Lewis Anderson	1911-06-28	Tein Falls, Tein Falls, ID, USA	Garner von Zielriski, Lewis Anders	Primary	E3657	55 years
	Buriel	Burial of Garner, Lewis Anderson	1911-07-01	Tein Falls, Tein Falls, ID, USA	Damer von Zielriski, Lewis Anders	Primary	E2656	55 years
w fa	mily - 1	Martel, Luella Jacques						
	Marriage	Marriage of Garner, Lewis Anderso	1975-04-01	Paragould, Greene, AR, USA	Garner von Zielfricki, Lewis Anders	Facely	E2815	22 years

Events" tab from "Edit Person" - dialog - example" 9.1.8 איור.

tab lets you view and edit any events relevant to the person. The bottom part of the window lists all such events stored in the אירועים database and displays the following columns: Type, Description, Date, Place, Main Participants, Private(lock icon), Role, ID, Age. The top part shows the details of the currently selected event in the list (if any). The buttons (+), Edit), and _ allow you to add, modify, and remove an event record from the database. Note that the Edit and - buttons become available only when an event is selected

When you use the [Share an existing event] button the Select Event selector dialog is shown allowing you to select an already existing event and edit it in the Event Reference Editor dialog

When you add a new event or edit an existing event, the Event Reference Editor dialog is invoked. The Event Reference Editor dialog is described in the Event Reference section

ברר בחירת ארוע



Select Event - selector - example 9.1.9 איור.

The Select Event selector dialog allows you to link to an already existing event and once selected it will be opened in the Event Reference . Editor dialog

.The following columns are shown: Type(default sort for list), Main Participants, Date, Place, Description, ID, Last Change

:You may use the Find button to filter the list based on one of the options from the drop down list

- (Type contains (default Type does not contain .
- Main Participants contains •
- Main Participants does not contain
 - Date contains . Date does not contain •
 - Place contains .

- Place does not contain
 - Description contains
- Description does not contain ID contains •

 - ID does not contain .
 - Last Change contains •
- Last Change does not contain .

שמות

<	3	Event		(80	Marse	16	J) Sou	rce Citations	80	Attributes		Addresses	Œ	Notes	- 6	Gallery	9	Internet	>
+	8	-	÷	ψ															
Nam	e					8	Type	Group As	Source	Notes Preview									
	Gam	rame er ven ve nav	Zieli		Lewi		Dirth Name		Yes										
		r. Louis r. Louis					Also Known As Other Name		Yes No	Names can notes	tee.	This is a note for t	he alt	tersate ram	e of Lou	e Gamer for			

Names" tab from "Edit Person" - dialog - example" 9.1.10 איור.

The Names tab lets you view and edit any alternate names the person may have. The bottom part of the window lists all alternate names for the person stored in the database. The top part shows the details of the currently selected name in the list (if any). The buttons [+], [Edit], and allow the addition, modification, and removal of an alternate name from the database. Note that the Edit and - buttons become available only when an alternate name is selected from the list

When you add a new name or edit an existing name, the Name Editor dialog is invoked. This Names dialog is described in the Name Editor section

מובאות מקוו



Source Citations" tab from "Edit Person" - dialog -" 9.1.11 איור. example

.The Source Citations tab allows you to view and document the source citations for the information you collect

These might be general sources that do not describe a specific event, but which nevertheless yield information about the person. For example, if Aunt Martha's memoirs mention her great-grandson Paul, the researcher may assume that this Paul actually existed and cite Aunt Martha's .memoirs as the source that justifies this assumption

Tip

Sources which document specific events are best recorded as sources of the event (under the tab) instead of as a source of the person. The person's Citations tab is best used for any sources not specifically connected to any other data

The central part displays the list of all source references stored in the database in relation to the person. The buttons [+], [Edit], and [-] allow you to correspondingly add, modify, and remove a source reference to this person. Note that the Edit, and - buttons become .available only when a source reference is selected from the list

.On edit you can change the data in the citation (unique to this person), as well as the shared source object, see Editing Citations

תכונות



Attributes" tab from "Edit Person" - dialog - example" 9.1.12 איור.

The Attributes tab lets you view and assign attributes to the person. You have complete freedom to define and use attributes. For .example, attributes might be assigned to describe the person's physical characteristics or personality traits

Note that each attribute listed in the Attribute dialog consists of two parts: the Attribute itself and a Value associated with that Attribute. This so-called "Parameter-Value" pairing can help you organize and systematize your research. For example, if you define "Hair color" as an Attribute for a person, "Hair Color" will become a selectable Attribute for all other people. The Value of Hair Color for person A might be red, and brown for person B. In similar fashion, you might define an Attribute like "Generosity" and use the Value of "Enormous" to describe a particularly generous person

The bottom part of the dialog window displays the list of all Attributes stored in the database. The top part shows the details of the currently selected attribute in the list (if any). The buttons [+], [Bdit], and [-] let you add, modify, and remove an attribute record from the database.

Note that the Edit and - buttons become available only when an attribute is selected from the list

If you edit an attribute the Attribute Editor opens

GEDCOM



.Several predefined attributes refer to values present in the GEDCOM standard See: Reading the GEDCOM report

כתובות



Addresses" tab from "Edit Person" - dialog - example" 9.1.13 איור.

The Addresses tab lets you view and record the various mailing addresses of the person. You are advised to use a residence event to store information of residency of a person. The address tab is offered mainly for compatibility with the GEDCOM standard where the rationale of addresses is mailing only

The bottom part of the window lists addresses stored for that person in the database. The top part shows the details of the currently selected address in the list (if any). The buttons [+], [Edle], and [-] allow you to correspondingly add, modify, and remove an address record from the list the database. Note that the [Edle] and [-] buttons become available only when an address is selected from the list

.If you edit an address the Address Editor opens

.Some reports allow you to restrict data on living people. In particular, that option will omit their addresses

הערות



Notes" tab from "Edit Person" - dialog - example" 9.1.14 איור.

The Notes tab provides a place to record various items about the person that do not fit neatly into other categories, as well as text excerpts you want to add to the family tree. You can share notes between different records in Gramps. The iconbar in this tabpage offers the usual buttons: Create and add a new note), (Add an existing note), (Edit the selected note), Remove the existing note, and reorder buttons to change the order of the notes

.If you edit a note, you obtain the Note Editor

ברר בחירת הערות



Select Note - selector - example 9.1.15 איור.

.The Select Note selector dialog allows you to link to an already existing note

.The following columns are shown: Preview(default sort for list), ID, Type, Tags, Last Change

:You may use the Find button to filter the list based on one of the options from the drop down list

- (Preview contains (default •
- Preview does not contain .

- ID contains •
- ID does not contain
 - Type contains •
- Type does not contain .
 - Tags contains .
- Tags does not contain .
- Last Change contains .
- Last Change does not contain .

בלריה



. Details tab on People list views



Gallery" tab from "Edit Person" - dialog - example" 9.1.16 איור.

The Gallery tab lets you view and store photos, videos, and other media objects that are associated with the person. The central part of the window lists all such media objects. Any object in the form of a valid image file will result in the display of a thumbnail view of the image. .For other objects such as audio files, movie files, etc., a corresponding file type icon is displayed instead

:The following options are available

- .allows you to add a new media object from the Media reference editor [+]
- Share brings up the Select Media Object selector dialog allowing you to link to an already existing media object Edit - allows you to modify the select media object in the Media reference editor. This button only becomes available when a •
- remove the selected media object from the person's gallery. This button only becomes available when a media object is selected from the - •

. You can change the order of the primary (active) image by selecting the image and dragging it to the first position

:If you select a media object a context menu (right-click) is available with the following options

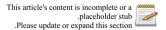
- פתיחת תקיה מכילה
- הפיכה למדיה פעילה
 - הוספה
 - שיתוף

 - . עריכה •
 - המרה

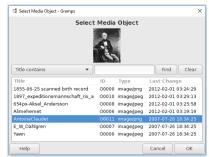
Note



Removing a media object from a person's gallery does not remove it from the database. It only removes .the reference to that object from this person's record



ברר בחירת עצם מדיה



Select Media Object - selector - example 9.1.17 איור.

The Select Media Object selector dialog allows you to link to an already existing media object and once the image is selected it will be opened in the Media reference editor dialog

.Once you select an media object from the list a preview will be shown if possible in the top section

.The following columns are shown: Title(default sort for list), ID, Type, Last Change

:You may use the Find button to filter the list based on one of the options from the drop down list

- (Title Contains(default
 - Title does not contain
 - ID contains •
 - ID does not contain •

 Type contains •
 - Type does not contain •
 - Last Change contains •
- Last Change does not contains •

See also Select a media object selector

מרשתת



Internet" tab from "Edit Person" - dialog - example" 9.1.18 איור.

The Internet addresses relevant to the person. A descriptive caption of the Internet location you are storing. Type of ..., internet address as needed to navigate to it, eg. http://gramps-project.org, E-mail, Web Page

The bottom part lists all such Internet addresses and accompanying descriptions. The top part shows the details of the currently selected addresses in the list (if any). The buttons (+ Create and add a new web address), [Edit the selected web address] opens the Internet Address Editor dialog to add or edit and the _ removes the selected Internet address. The "Jump to" button opens your web lowser and takes you directly to the highlighted page

Note that the Edit the selected web address, and - Remove the existing web address buttons become available only when an web address is selected from the list

עורך כתובות מרשתת



Internet Address Editor" - dialog - default" 9.1.19 איור.

.The Internet Address Editor dialog allows you to add an new Internet address or modify selected Internet address

- : Type: Type of internet address
 - E-mail o
 - (Unknown (default o
 - FTP o

- Web Home ∘
- Web Search o
- Record is public/private toggle the privacy status of the record •
- Web address: The internet address as needed to navigate to it eg: https://gramps-project.org
 - Jump to open the web address in the default browser o

 Description: A descriptive caption of the Internet location you are storing

להריאה ווחפתי

- עורך קישורים •
- Note Link Report •

שיוכים



Associations" tab from "Edit Person" - dialog - example" 9.1.20 איור.

The Associations tab lets you view and edit information about the associations between people in the database. The associations may include Godparents, family friends, pall bearer, coworker, or any other type of associations you may wish to record. If the closest relation is 'Godparent', then this would indicate that the Godparent of the person (being edited) is the person whose name is shown in the Associations tab

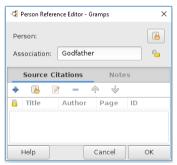
The <u>Associates (ASSO) tag in the GEDCOM standard</u> says that "a person's relation or association is the person being pointed to." You might choose to put a reciprocal Association in that other person's Associations tab

In the association shown from example.gramps, Lewis Garner's Godfather is Anderson Garner. Use Events instead for relations connected to specific time frames or occasions. Events can be shared between people, each indicating their role in the event

The button + Create and add a new association opens the association button allows you to edit and the Remove the existing association removes the selected association. The other buttons Move the selected association upwards or Move the selected association a

ראו גח: Sראו גח:

- Roles, Relationships & Associations Add a godfather-godmother
 - עורך הפניות אדם



Person Reference Editor" - dialog -" 9.1.21 איור. default

The Person Reference Editor lets you add and edit Association entries. You can access it from the Edit Person s dialog . Associations tab

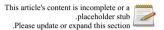
- Select a person that has an association to the edited person. button brings up the Select Person selector o
- . dialog

 . Association: Godfather (Default) you can over type the default entry with anything you choose.
 - (Privacy lock: record is public (Default o
 - Source Citations tab
 - Notes tab •

Select Person selector



Select Person" - selector dialog - example" 9.1.22



LDS



LDS" tab from "Edit Person" - dialog - example" 9.1.23 איור.

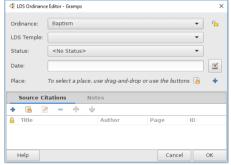
The LDS (Latter Days Saints) tab lets you view and edit information about LDS ordinances of the person. This information is inherited from .GEDCOM specification

These are LDS Baptism, Endowment, and Sealed to Parents ordinances, as labeled inside the tab. Each ordinance is described by its date, LDS .temple, and Place where it happened

An additional pop-up menu, "Parents," is available for the Sealed to Parents ordinance. Each ordinance can be further described through the selections available in the Status pop-up menu. It can also be include notes and references to sources through the corresponding ...Sources... and Note buttons

See: Family Editor dialog>Tab>LDS

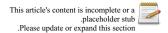
LDS Ordinance Editor



LDS Ordinance Editor" - dialog - default" 9.1.24 איור.

Use the * Create and add a new LDS ordinance or E Edit the selected LDS ordinance buttons to bring up the LDS Ordinance Editor dialog where you can add or edit existing LDS ordinances of the person

.See Ordinance (Latter Day Saints) on Wikipedia •

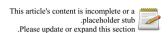


References



References" tab from "Edit Person" - dialog - example" 9.1.25 איור.

The **References** tab



Editing information about relationships

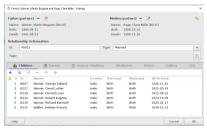
.Information about relationships is entered and edited through the Family Editor dialog

:This dialog may be invoked in a number of ways

- .From Relationships Category: click on an Edit button in the family that you want to edit •
- .From Families Category: select the family in the list and then click the Edit button on the Toolbar, or double-click on the family
- from the context menu, or עריכה From <u>Charts Category</u>: point your mouse over the black line connecting the spouses, right-click and select .double-click on the black line

:Any of these methods will prompt you with the Family Editor dialog

דו־שיח עורך משפחה



Family Editor dialog 9.1.26 איור.

.The top section of the window shows the names of the people whose relationship is being edited, as well as their birth and death information

Father/partner1 • Mother/partner2 •

.Quick View reports are available by using the context menu(right clicking) from a blank area in the top section of the window

The Relationship Information section displays three fields and a number of notebook tabs representing different categories of information buttons. Clicking the דיים and אים and אים and the relationship. Click any tab to view or edit the information it contains. The bottom part has button at any time will public and any time will apply all the changes made in all tabs and close the dialog window. Clicking the ספרים close the window without applying any changes. If any of the data in any tab is modified, an alert window will appear that will prompt you choose between closing the dialog without saving changes, canceling the initial cancel request, or saving the changes

The **Relationship Information** section fields have the basic description of the relationship. The **ID** field displays the ID number which labels this relationship in the database, leave this field empty to have Gramps generate a unique ID number. You can choose from the drop-down Entering and editing data: detailed - part 1/he - Editing information about relationships 110

(. Type: list the available types of family relationships such as Civil Union, Married, Unknown (default), Unmarried, etc

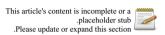
:See also

?How do I represent a divorce •

Tags: displays shows the <u>tags</u> you have created to show some basic information on the status of your research. You can add additional tags by selecting the <u>Edit the tag list</u> button



Select Father selector

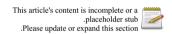




Select Father - selector 9.1.27 איור.

.The Select Father selector dialog allows you to link to an already existing Father

Select Mother selector





Select Mother - selector 9.1.28 איור.

.The Select Mother selector dialog allows you to link to an already existing Mother

Family Editor tab pages



.If a tab label is in **boldface** type, this means it contains data. If not, it has no data

:The tabs provide the following information categories of relationship data

Children



Children" tab from "Family Editor" - dialog - example" 9.1.29 איור.

The **Children** tab lets you view and edit the list of children who are part of this relationship. The + button allows entering a new person to the database and adding that person as a child in this relationship. The Select button lets you select an existing person to be a child in the relationship. The Edit button opens the **Child Reference Editor** dialog that allows for editing the relations between the selected child and the parents. Finally, the lets you remove the selected child from the relationship. Note that the Edit and buttons become available only when a child is selected from the list



:How do I change the order of children? Use

- .This Children tab in the Family Editor to change the order of children in the family •
- .The third party addon Birth Order Tool which allows bulk updates of the children order •

Select Child selector

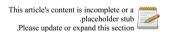


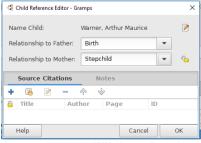
Select Child - selector - example 9.1.30 איור.

The **select Child** selector dialog allows you to link to an already existing child and once selected will be opened in the **Child Reference**Editor

.The following columns are shown: Name(default sort for list), ID, Gender, Birth Date, Birth Place, Death Date, Death Place, Spouse, Last Change

Child Reference Editor





Child reference editor 9.1.31 .איור.

.The Child Reference Editor dialog allows editing of the relationship between the selected child and the parents

:The following options are available

Name Child: The name of the child • Open person editor of this child button o

Relationship to the Father: Select from the drop down list of possible relationship types Adopted o (Birth(default o Foster o None o Sponsored o Stepchild o Unknown o : Relationship to the Mother: Select from the drop down list of possible relationship types Adopted o (Birth(default o Foster o None o Sponsored o Stepchild o Unknown o Record is Public/Private privacy toggle for this relationship • .Also the following tabs are available לשונית מובאות מקור אירועים tab lets you view and edit the list of events relevant to the relationship. The buttons + , Edit , and - let you add, modify, The or remove an event record from the database. Note that the Edit and - buttons become available only when an event is selected from the Note Removing an event from the list does not delete that event from the database. It simply removes the event .reference from this relationship Source Citations The Source Citations tab lets you view and edit a list of references to the sources that provide evidence for the relationship. These might be documents that refer to the relationship, but which do not necessarily document it officially. For example, if Aunt Martha's memoirs mention that her great-grandson Paul was married, the researcher may take this as evidence of the relationship between Paul and his wife existed and cite the memoirs as the source for this assumption



The buttons 🛨 , (Edit), and — allow let you add, modify, and remove a source reference to this relationship. Note that the (Edit) and — buttons become available only when a source reference is selected from the list



Removing an entry from the list does not delete that source from the database. It simply removes the .source reference from this relationship

Attributes

The Attributes tab lets you view and edit particular information about the relationship that can be expressed as attributes. The buttons (+), [Edit], and [-] let you add, modify, or remove an attribute. Note that the [Edit] and [-] buttons become available only when an .attribute is selected from the list

Notes

The Notes tab lets you view and edit any Note associated with the relationship. These could be any comments which do not naturally fit .into the "Parameter-Value" pairs available to Attributes. To add a note or modify existing notes simply edit the text in the text entry field

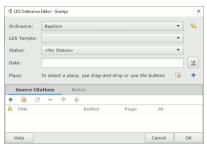
The Format option lets you set the way the note will appear in reports and web pages, If you select Flowed, the text generated will have single spaces put in place of all multiple spaces, tabs, and single end-of-line characters. A blank line inserted between two blocks of text will signal a new .paragraph; additional inserted lines will be ignored

.If you select the Preformatted option, the text in reports and web pages will appear exactly as you enter it in the Notes dialog

Gallery

The Gallery tab lets you store and display photos and other media objects associated with the relationship. The central part of the window lists all such objects and gives you a thumbnail preview of image files. Other objects such as audio files, movie files, etc., are represented by a generic Gramps icon. The buttons +, Select, Edit, and - let you add a new image, add a reference to an existing image, modify an existing image, and remove a media object's link to the relationship. Note that the Edit and - buttons become available only when a .media object is selected from the list

LDS



Sealed to Spouse ordinance editor of "Edit 9.1.32 איור. Family" - dialog - example

The LDS (Latter Days Saints) tab of the Family Editor only displays information about the LDS Sealed to Spouse ordinance. (The ordinances (.related to individuals can be recorded in LDS tab of the Person Editor

.The data can also include LDS temple, Status, date, and Place

Each ordinance record can also be annotated in the corresponding Sources and Note tabs. The status of the ordinance can be described through .the options available in the Status pop-up menu

:The status states for the Sealed to Spouse ordinance are

- (No Status> (default>
 - Canceled •
 - Cleared •
 - Completed •
 - Do not seal .
 - Pre-1970 •
 - Qualified •
 - Do not seal/Cancel Submitted •

 - Uncleared •

To edit Source or Note annotation data, switch to the corresponding LDS Ordination Editor tab and select the desired entry in the list of records. : Double-click that entry or click the Edit icon on the toolbar to invoke the following Source Editor dialog

The main part of the Family Editor's LDS tab displays a table of the five different kids of data in a each record. Click a column header to row or will apply all the changes שנדכום buttons. Clicking בסדר double-click a row to edit its contents. The bottom part of the window has button will close the window without applying any changes ביטול made in all tabs and close the dialog window. Clicking the



Note

will immediately commit changes to the database (write on disk). All changes are בשדר Clicking immediate

Tip



If a tab label is in boldface type and has an icon to the left of the label, this means it contains data records. If not, that tab has no data of that kind records

עריכת תאריכים

This section describes how to enter and modify dates. Since dates are so important in genealogical research, Gramps takes special care to preserve and use any date information available

Information can be entered into a date field by directly typing it or by invoking the Date selection dialog by clicking the Invoke date . editor button next to any Date: entry field

:See also

- Gramps 5.1 Wiki Manual Probably Alive •
- .Menu -> Edit -> Preferences -> Dates To change the default values for the typical ages at birth, between generations, etc •

דו־שיח בחירת תאריך



Date selection - dialog - default 9.1.33 איור.

While the above parsing rules provide a guide for you to type in most common dates, you can also use Date selection dialog. The dialog is particularly useful for building a complex date or for simply insuring that your information is entered in a way Gramps will understand

- . Calendar: Choose alternate calendar type
 - (Gregorian(default o
 - (Julian (including Mixed/Dual dates o Hebrew o
 - French Republican o
 - - Persian o Islamic o
- Swedish o Dual dated This field is select-able with the matching New Year begins: field if the alternate Calendar: supports dual
 - (dating. (checkbox unchecked by default (New Year begins: (Empty text field by default o
 - - . Quality: Set the date quality .
 - (Regular(default o Estimated o
 - Calculated o
 - . Type: Set the interval precision or time frame date type
 - (Regular(default) the interval spanning a specific day, month or year (without regard to time zone o Refore o
 - After o
 - About o
 - Range o
 - Span o
 - Text only o
 - . Date Select the Year , Month and the Day .
 - . Second date: If your date Type: is Range or Span, this option will be available to set a date .
 - . Text comment: text entry field allows storing an arbitrary text string along with the date .

Important comment about a date



If you have an important annotation regarding a date, it is better to do so in a Note or the Description that corresponds to the event, instead of in the Text comment field of the Date selection dialog. This is recommended for the following reason: If you enter a date by typing it directly into the date field (that is, not via the Date selector dialog), your entry will be copied and stored as the text comment string when Gramps parses the entered text. Thus, any comment that may have been there prior to the parsing will be coverwritten.

מחווני אימות תאריכים



Date selection dialog - example 9.1.34 איור.

.Gramps uses a date validator

.While partial dates do not uniquely define the day, they allow at least for some type of comparisons between the dates

The date field will highlight in red and display a red symbol (such as a stop sign or cross) to indicate the entered date is not recognized as a recognized and valid format for a date

Examples of common date references that are not recognizable Gramps formats might be "Christmas week of '61", "Fall 1782", or "the summer when I had surgery". In such a case, the date will be stored as string and marked as Text only type. Any dates of this Type will not be compared to other dates. Wherever possible, it is preferable to avoid such Text Only date entries. It might be better, for example, to enter a date of "December 1961" and then to add the Description annotation "Christmas week of '61." It would be more precise to check a calendar for December 1961 then key in the actual date span... but still include the annotation. The annotation is needed because you cannot assume that 'Christmas week' means the same span of days to you as to your source. There could be culture bias to color the interpretation. It could mean the calendar row containing Christmas day. But American & European calendar rows start on different days of the week. Or, it could mean the 7 days starting with Christmas or even the 7 days leading up to Christmas. So the span allows searches and comparisons but the annotation shows that actual interval is subject to interpretation.

In the various views (such as the Person View), unrecognized dates will be displayed in bold by default. The text markup (formatting style) for unrecognized dates can be modified by changing the Markup for invalid date format: option in the Dates tab of Preferences

When a Birth or Death date is missing for a Person, the dates of existing fallback Events in the same category may be shown (and indicated with italics with an abbreviated title) rather leaving the display blank. So, a Burial or Cremation date will be shown if a Death date has not yet been recorded.

איכות תאריך

- .Regular: A "regular" date is one with an explicit day, month, or year •
- Estimated: An "estimated" date is one based on average interval assumptions offset from a known reference date. (Such as the average (.number of years between generations, maximum lifespan, or length of sea voyage
- Calculated: A "calculated" date is one based on a known interval from a reference date but without a source explicitly mentioning the date.

 (.(Such as a gravestone engraved with both a date of death and a precise age at death

Census data is unusual in that it seems to a candidate for a Calculated date but is not. The census often explicitly defines the interval (age) and the reference date (census polling date) but that age is often estimated or rounded

סוג תאריד

.To the right of the Quality: should appear the Type: pop-up menu

:Dates in Gramps are classified according to the following types of precision (scale) of interval or time frame

- Regular: A "regular" date is one which includes an interval spanning a specific day, month, or year. It can be complete (or 'fully qualified' for a 24 hour interval like June 6, 1990) or partial (like omitting the day for a 1 month interval like July 1977 or omitting the day and month for a .(1) year interval
- Before: A "before" date is one that can only be identified as occurring (in a preferences-defined long interval) prior to a certain day, month, or •

.vear

- After: An "after" date is one that occurs (in a 2nd preferences-defined long interval) following a certain day, month, or year •
- About: An "about" (circa) date is one that occurs (in yet another preferences-defined smaller interval) before or after a certain day, month, or
 - Range: A "range" describes a time period during in which the event occurred. It could be recurrent event during the interval or a single .instance believed to have occurred between known boundary dates

".For example, "between January 1932 and March 1932

.Span: A "span" describes an inclusive time period during which a condition continually existed •

".For example, "from May 12, 2000 to February 2, 2002

Date formats and parsing rules

The Date Selection dialog just helps layout a date in the standard format that Gramps knows how to parse. It is useful while you're unfamiliar with the options, need to use an alternative calendar or specify a New Year begins date

Gramps recognizes dates entered in a variety of formats. The default numeric format is that which is conventional for the environment is which Gramps is operating; that is, DD.MM.YYYY for most European countries, MM/DD/YYYY for the U.S., and so on. A way to avoid this ambiguity is to always choose a d mmmnbsp;yyyy or mmmnbsp;d yyyy format.

Besides exact dates, Gramps recognizes many date types that are not regular: before, after, about, ranges and spans. It also understands the quality: estimated or calculated. Finally, it supports partial dates and many alternative calendars. Below is the list of date entry rules to allow precise date partial dates are supported by the control of the

Date parsing rules

The list only applies to the English version of Gramps. If you are using localized version of Gramps, your version may or may not provide a localized date parser. A list of the available localized parsers can be found on the Handler List some existing Date Handlers are available for French, German, Russian, Finnish, Dutch, Spanish, Slovak and Swedish languages



If the localized parser is available for your version, chances are that other rules are in effect. If there is no manual in your language yet, you may try following your instincts and try the common ways of denoting dates in your language. If all else fails, use the Date selection dialog described above. The date that the dialog generates will show how the localized parser expects the different Date Quality and Type values to be typed

Regular single dates can be entered just as you would write them. And typing a slash after the year followed by a value 1 year later creates a Julian .dual dated entry

.Examples: May 24, 1961, 31 Dec 1858/9 or January 1, 2004

.Partial dates are entered simply by omitting unknown information

.Examples: May 1961 and 2004

.Dates that are not Regular Quality should start with the Quality: keywords of Estimated or Calculated, if applicable

(.Example: est. 1961, or calc 2005. (Note that a Quality does not need to be specified for regular dates

The **Type:** menu options can also be set to Before, After, or About by simply typing "before", "after" or "about" before a single date in the Event .Editing dialog

."If the desired Type: is a range, write "between DATE and DATE", and if the Type: is a span, write "from DATE to DATE

.Examples: est from 2001 to 2003, before June 1975, est circa 2000, calc between May 1900 and January 1, 1990

:Here are a couple examples to try

Captain John Smith has been stationed in the 1st Grenadier regiment between 1888-5-13 and 1902-10-24 according to his military record (words "between" and "and" intentionally used as this is the way we talk in day-to-day life); Then date should be coded "from ... to ..."

because this is the duration of his duty

Captain John Smith's regiment was posted to the Escaut river at Valenciennes the week before the Armistice Then this can be recorded as a "Military Service" Event type with a date of "between Nov 4 1918 and 11 Nov 1918" (Gramps will convert to a standard date format despite 2 formats being used for entry) at River Escaut, Valenciennes, Noord department, France... because the actual .date for this "instantaneous" event is not known in the source

יומני שנה

Alternate calendars are calendars other than the Gregorian calendar. Currently, Gramps supports Hebrew, French Republican, Julian, Islamic, Persian, and Swedish alternate calendars. To specify the calendar other than the default Gregorian, append the name of the calendar to the date .string, e.g. "January 9, 1905 (julian)" or use the drop down menu

Swedish calendar

The Swedish king, Karl XII, decided that Sweden should start using the Gregorian calendar. However, it was planned to take place gradually by stipping 11 leap days starting 1700-02-29 and end by 1744. So 1700-02-28 was followed by 1700-03-01. This took place during the Great Nordic War and the leap days were kept 1704 and 1708. In January 1711 the same king decided that Sweden should return to the Julian Calendar by 1712-03-01. In order to be in phase, an extra day was inserted on 1712-02-30. And that was the end of the Swedish Calendar. Sweden converted to Gregorian in 1753-03-01, by skipping dates between 1752-02-18 and 1753-02-28. In Gramps you can only enter valid dates for the Swedish Calendar from 1700-03-01 to 1712-02-30. All other dates are flagged as not valid and has to be corrected

Dual-dated dates

Dual-dated dates (also called "double dating", "slash dates", and sometimes "Old Style/New Style" dates) appear like "Jan 23, 1735/6". Often mistaken as a year uncertainty, this actually has a specific historic meaning. The dual dated date represents a time when an area was in a transition between moving to January 1 as the beginning of the new year. Thus Jan 23, 1735/6 is an indication to make it clear what date is being referred to.

"In this example, "Jan 23, 1736" might have occurred after "Jun 23, 1736"

England and the American colonies didn't officially accept the "Jan 1" as the new year date until 1752. Before 1752, the English government still officially observed March 25 as the first of the year, whereas most of the English population observed January 1 as the first of the year. Many people therefore wrote dates falling between January 1 and March 25 in the dual-dated format

:(Sometimes, a dual date may appear as a fraction, as in this grave stone (170 and 3/4, which means 1703 and 1704



Gravestone showing dual date as a fraction 9.1.35 אייר. ((170 and 3/4, which means 1703 and 1704

:Marking a date as dual dated can be done by simply putting a slash between the years. For example

- 1721/2 •
- 1719/20 •
- 1799/800 •

.These slash-years can appear anywhere in a date that a regular year can appear

.Dual-dated dates are currently represented in the Julian calendar so their month and day will be the same as that in the textual representation

Alternate new year day

With dual-dated dates (and other dates) you may know that the new year was celebrated on a day other than January 1. To indicate this in Gramps, put the month/day code in parentheses, after the calendar (if one). For example

- (Jan 20, 1865 (Mar25 •
- (Jan 20, 1750 (Julian, Mar1
 - (Feb 23, 1710/1 (Mar25 •

:To indicate the beginning of a year that is different from that of January 1, you use the following codes

- Jan1 ●
- Mar1 •
- Mar25 •
- Sep1 •

.(You can put that as the only item in parenthesis, or right after a calendar name (comma, and no space

Note that if new year's day is not Jan 1, then January will come after December that year. Dates with new year day codes will be sorted .appropriately

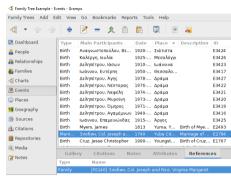
הקודם מפתח הבא	
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Entering and editing data: detailed - part 2/he

הקודם מפתח הבא

The previous section offered you a detailed overview of how to enter and edit data for people, relationships and dates. This section continues with other objects you encounter in Gramps

עריכת מידע אירועים



Events Category - Events (List) View - example 9.2.1 איור.

.Adding an Event to a person allows you to record information you have found

.When adding an event to the **Events Category**, the **New Event** dialog appears

To add or edit event data, switch to the **Event** Category View and select the desired entry in the list of events. Double-click on that entry or click . Edit on the toolbar to invoke the following **New Event** dialog

דו־שיח אירוע חדש

This article's content is incomplete or a placeholder stub. Please update or expand this section

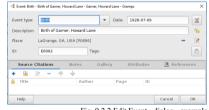


Fig. 9.2.2 Edit Event - dialog - example

Events are edited through the Event Editor dialog. This dialog can be accessed from either the Edit Person dialog or the
. Marriage/Relationship dialog

:The top part lets you view and edit basic information about the event

- The Event type: can be selected from the available types listed in the Event type drop-down menu. E.g., Birth(default), Baptism, Death,

 Burial, etc. You can enter you own Event Custom Types by typing directly into this entry field

 - .The Description: field gives you the opportunity to give a longer description what this event is Record is Public Toggle the Privacy lock to mark the event record as private which allows it to be omitted from reports •
 - The Place: can be selected from a list of previously entered place using the Select an existing place button or entered anew .using the Add a new place button. Additionally, you can drag and drop a place entry into this field
 - .The ID: is a unique identifier for the event. Leave this field blank to allow Gramps to generate this value automatically for new events
 - .The Tags: allow you to select an existing tag using the Edit the tag list button •

New Event tab pages

The central part of the window displays tabs containing different categories of information. Click on a tab to view or edit its contents. The tabs provide the following information categories of the event data

מובאות מקור

The Sources Citations tab lets you view and edit sources relevant to an event. The central part of the window lists all such source references stored in the database. The buttons + , Edit , and - let you add, modify, and remove a source reference associated with an .event. Note that the Edit and - buttons become available only when a source reference is selected from the list

מרות

The Notes tab provides a place to record notes or comments about the event. To add a note or modify existing notes simply edit the text in the text entry field

גלריה

The Gallery tab

תכונות

The Attributes tab

המונות

tab הפניות The

The bottom part of the window has OK and Cancel buttons. Clicking OK will apply all the changes made in all tabs and close the dialog .window. Clicking the Cancel button will close the window without applying any changes. Pressing [Help] will provide help if available





.If a tab label is in boldface type, this means it contains data. If not, it has no data

Editing event references

.Event references connect a Event to a person and allow you to provide additional information about the event

.When adding event references to a Edit Person's Events tab, the Event Reference Editor dialog appears

Event Reference Editor dialog

Tip



Information in this dialog is specific to the particular reference. A single event can be referenced many times, and all such references will have in common the overall event information. This dialog lets you provide reference-specific data, such as relevant role, attribute to further specify and document the ...reference

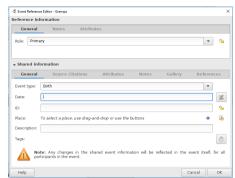


Fig. 9.2.3 Event Reference Editor - dialog - default

.The New Citation dialog includes two sections, Reference Information and Shared Information

- The Reference Information section indicates the details associated with the particular reference to this Event: General, Notes, . Attributes
 - .The Shared Information displays: General, Source Citations, Attributes, Notes, Gallery, References

Reference Information

Reference Information tab pages

General

For the Role: of the person in this event, use the Primary (default during an Add Event) option for the main beneficiary. Use a descriptive Event
.Role (eg., Aide, Bride, Celebrant, Clergy, Family, Groom, Informant, Witness) for a Events where the Person is not the Primary participant

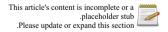
Events added to a Person via the Share or by drag'n'drop will be assigned the <u>Unknown</u> Event Role by default. If the Person holds an equal Role, set their Role to Primary as well

If none of the pre-defined Roles are appropriate, add a Role <u>Custom Types</u> by keyboarding in the new Role name rather than selecting one from among those of the Role Pull-Down menu. Any added Role custom types will remain available in that expanded menu... unless the Tree is exported .& re-imported or cleaned via a <u>3rd party addon</u> Utility like <u>Type Cleanup</u>

Note

Attributes

Shared Information



General



Source Citations

Attributes

References

Gallery

Editing information about media objects

To add or edit media data, switch to the Media Category View and select the desired entry in the list of media. Double-click on that entry or click

. Edit on the toolbar to invoke the following New Media editor dialog

New Media dialog

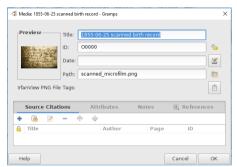


Fig. 9.2.4 New Media Editor - dialog - example showing Media

- .A descriptive Title: for this media object •
- .The ID: is an unique record to identify the media object, leave blank to have it generated by Gramps Privacy toggle for this media object Record is public (default) or Record is private o
 - . Date: a date associated with the media object eg: for a picture it could be the date it was taken

 [Invoke date editor] button to invoke the Date selection dialog o
- Path: of the media object on your computer. Gramps does not store the media internally, it only stores the path! Set the Relative Path in the

 Preferences > General tab's Base path for relative media paths: entry to avoid retyping the common base directory where all

 your media is stored. The Media Manager tool can help managing paths of a collection of media objects
 - .Open File Browser to select a media file on your computer button .Edit the Tag list button •

The bottom section of the window displays four notebook tabs containing different categories of information. Click a tab to view or edit its contents. The bottom part of the window has [Belp, Cancel and OK buttons. Clicking OK will apply all the changes made in all tabs and close the dialog window. Clicking the Cancel button will close the window without applying any changes. Pressing the [Belp button will bring you







.Clicking OK will immediately save changes to the database (write on disk). All changes are immediate

New Media tab pages

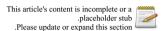




.If a tab label is in **boldface** type, this means it contains data. If not, it has no data

:The tabs represent the following categories of media data

Source Citations



Attributes

The Attributes tab lets you view and edit particular information about the media object that can be expressed as Attributes. The bottom part displays the list of all such attributes stored in the database. The top part shows the details of the currently selected attribute in the list (if any). The buttons +, Edit, and let you add, modify, or remove an attribute. Note that the Edit and buttons become available only when an attribute is selected from the list.

Notes

The Note tab provides a place to record various information about the source that does not fit neatly into other categories. This area is particularly useful for recording information that does not naturally fit into the "Parameter/Value" pairs available to Attributes. To add a note or modify existing notes simply edit the text in the text entry field

References

The References tab indicates any database records that refer to a given media object. The list can be ordered according to any of its column .headings: Type, ID, or Name. Double-clicking an entry allows you to view and edit the corresponding record

Note

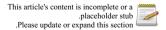


Only primary objects can be shown in the References tab: Person, Family, Event, Source, or Place.

The secondary objects such as Names and Attributes, although able to refer the media object, will only show up through their primary objects to which they belong

Editing media object references

When Media Object references connect a Media Object to an other object on a Edit Person's Gallery tab, the Share button will bring up the Select Media Object selector and once you select a Media Object the Media Reference Editor dialog appears



Select a media object selector

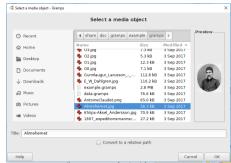


Fig. 9.2.5 Select a media object - (File) Selector Dialog - example

The Select a media object file selector allow you to preview and select a media file you want to attach, and at the same time you may edit .(the shown Title: (Defaults to the filename without the file extension

- Convert to a relative path (checkbox unchecked by default until checked for the first time and remembered for each (.subsequent image selection
 - See also: Select Media Object selector •

Media Reference Editor dialog



Fig. 9.2.6 Media Reference Editor - dialog - collapsed default example

.The Media Reference Editor dialog

See also How to create image reference regions

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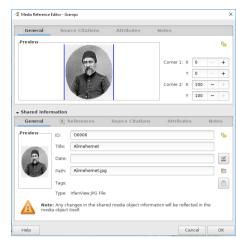


Fig. 9.2.7 Media Reference Editor - dialog - "Shared Information" section expanded example

.You may also expand the Shared Information section

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Top section

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Top section tab pages

General

.Region corners: x1, x2, y1, y2 •

The region part allows to select a specific region on the Media Object. You can use the mouse cursor on the picture to select a region, or use these spinbuttons to set the top left, and bottom right corner of the referenced region. Point (0,0) is the top left corner of the picture, and (100,100). the bottom right corner

Privacy •

The Privacy button lets you mark whether or not the record is considered private. Check the Private record box to mark this record as

.See also the Narrated Web Site Gallery tab supports output of these referenced regions

Source Citations

Attributes

Shared Information

Shared Information tab pages

References

Source Citations

Attributes

Notes

Editing information about places

To edit information about places, switch to the Places Category and select the desired entry from the list of places. Double-click that entry or :click the Edit button on the toolbar to bring up the Place Editor dialog

Place Editor dialog

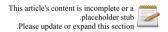




Fig. 9.2.8 Place editor - dialog

To edit information about places, switch to the Places Category and select the desired entry from the list of places. Double-click that entry or click :the Edit button on the toolbar to bring up the following Place Editor dialog

:The following fields are available

- Title area at top displays the description of this place to be used in reports. Gramps will construct this for you. See Preferences > Display > Enable automatic place title generation
 - Name: the name of this place •
- [Invoke place name editor] button opens the Place Name Editor dialog where you can add/edit additional information o Type: the place type. All Custom Types are shown at the bottom of the list. Choose from the following default available Types •
 - Building o
 - Borough o
 - Country o
 - County o
 - City o
 - Department o
 - District o Farm o
 - Hamlet o

- Locality o
- Municipality o
- Neighborhood o
- :Number See Street format o
 - Parish o
 - Province o
 - Region o
 - State o
 - Town o
 - (Unknown(default o
 - nown(default o Village o
- Latitude: the position above equation of the place in decimal or degree notation. Eg, valid values are 12.0154, 50°52'21.92\"N, N50°52'21.92\" or 50:52:21.92. You can set these values via the Geography View by searching the place, or via a map service in the Place view. See: Supported longitude/latitude formats
- Longitude: the position relative to the Prime, or Greenwich, Meridian of the place in decimal or degree notation. Eg, valid values are • 124.3647, 124°52'21.92. "E, E124°52'21.92." or 124:52:21.92. You can set these values via the Geography View by searching the place, or via a map service in the Place view. See: Supported longitude/latitude formats
 - Record is public/private

 . ID: an unique record to identify the place. Leave generated by Gramps •
 - . Code: a code for this place. For example, an area code or postal code
 - :Tags •



Place editor tab pages





.If a tab label is in boldface type and displays an icon, this means it contains data. If not, it has no data

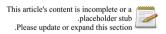
:The tabs represent the following categories of place data

Enclosed By



Fig. 9.2.9 "Enclosed By" tab from "Place Editor" - dialog - example

Places in Gramps are stored in a hierarchy. The <code>Enclosed By</code> tab allows you to link this place to other places, higher in the hierarchy, which enclose it. Each link consists of a place and an optional date range. The buttons <code>+</code>, <code>Edit</code>, and <code>-</code> let you add, modify, and remove a link. Note that the <code>Edit</code> and <code>-</code> buttons become available only when a link is selected from the list. In general, a country will be a top level place, and will not be linked to any other place



See also: Enclosed By Gramplet

Select Place selector

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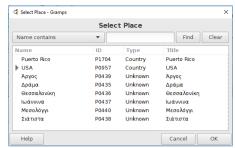


Fig. 9.2.10 Select Place - Selector Dialog - example

The Select Place selector dialog allows you to link to an already existing place and once selected it will be opened in the Place Reference

:You may use the Find button to filter the list based on one of the options from the drop down list

(Name contains (default •

Place Reference Editor



rig. 9.2.11 Place Reference Editor - Dialog - example

Place Reference Editor

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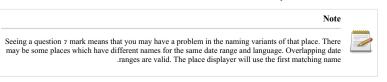
The second part of the window displays seven notebook tabs containing different categories of information. Click a tab to view or edit its contents.

The bottom part of the window has OK and Cancel buttons. Clicking OK will apply all the changes made in all tabs and close the dialog ... window. Clicking the Cancel button will close the window without applying any changes



Alternative Names

The Alternative Names tab lets you view and edit other names by which the place might be known. The tab lists all other names of the place stored in the database. The buttons +, Edit, and - let you add, modify, and remove a name record. Note that the Edit and - buttons become available only when a name is selected from the list



Source Citations

The Source Citations tab lets you view and edit sources relevant to a place. The central part of the window lists all such source references stored in the database. The buttons +, Edit, and - let you add, modify, and remove a source reference associated with a place. Note that the Edit and buttons become available only when a source reference is selected from the list

Notes

The Notes tab displays any comments or notes concerning the place. To add a note or modify existing notes simply edit the text in the text .entry field

Gallery

The Gallery tab lets you store and display photos and other media objects associated with a given place. The central part of the window lists all such media objects and gives you a thumbnail preview of image files. Other objects such as audio files, movie files, etc., are represented by a generic Gramps icon. The buttons +, Select, Edit, and - let you add a new image, add a reference to an existing image, modify an existing image, and remove a media object's link to the place. Note that the Edit and - buttons become available only when a media object is selected from the list

The Internet tab contains Internet addresses relevant to the place. The bottom part of the window lists all such Internet addresses stored in the database. The top part shows the details of the currently selected address in the list (if any). The buttons (+), (Edit), and (-) let you add, modify, and remove an Internet address. The Go button (represented by an icon with a green arrow and yellow circle) opens your browser and takes you to the web page corresponding to the highlighted Internet address. Note that the Edit, -, and Go buttons become available only when an address is selected from the list

References

The References tab indicates any database records (events or LDS ordinances) that refer to a place. This information cannot be modified from the Place Editor dialog. Instead, the corresponding database record (e.g., a birth event) has to be brought up and its place reference .edited

Place Name Editor dialog

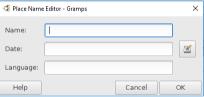


Fig. 9.2.12 Place Name Editor dialog - default

.You can access the Place Name Editor dialog from the Place Editor dialogs Invoke place name editor button

:The Place Name Editor dialog allows you to add/edit the following information

- Name: the name of the place .
- Date: Date range in which the place is valid . Invoke the date editor button o
- Language: Language in which the name is written. Valid values are two character ISO codes for example: en,fr, de, nl. See Wikipedia for the full list of valid ISO 639-1 codes

Supported longitude/latitude formats

: When you create/modify a place, the possible formats used for longitude/latitude are

Longitude & Latitude Formats

degree notation, 4 decimals

eg +12.0154, -124.3647 D.D4 .decimals of longitude precision allows an 11.132 meter (36.5223097 foot) approximation at the equator 4

(degree notation, 8 decimals (precision like ISO-DMS

eg +12.01543265, -124.36473268

D.D8

degree, minutes, seconds notation

(eg 50°52'21.92"N , 124°52'21.92"E (° symbol has UTF-8 code c2b00a (or N50°52'21.92" , E124°52'21.92" (° symbol has UTF-8 code c2ba0a " The character for seconds can be either one double quote ' or two single quote

The letters N/S/W/E can be placed before or after the digits

: degree, minutes, seconds notation with

eg -50:52:21.92 , 124:52:21.92 -**DEG**

ISO 6709 degree notation

i.e. ±DD.DDDD±DDD.DDDD ISO-D

ISO 6709 degree, minutes notation

i.e. ±DDMM.MMM±DDDMM.MMM

ISO 6709 degree, minutes, seconds notation

i.e. ±DDMMSS.SS±DDDMMSS.SS

Editing information about sources

From either of the Sources category views you can select or create a new source, or if you had chosen the + or Edit buttons, then the

New Source dialog

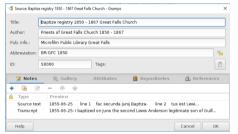


Fig. 9.2.13 New Source - editor dialog - example

For the New Source editor dialog the general information in the top section of the window lets you define basic information about the source: its . Title , Author , Abbreviation , and Publication information . You can type this information directly into the adjacent fields

- . Title: Title of the source •
- . Authors of the source •
- ..., Pub. info.: Publication Information, such as city and year of publication, name of publisher
 - . Abbreviation: Provide a short title used for sorting, filing, and retrieving source records ... Record is public/private|Lock icon toggle o
 - . ID: an unique record to identify the source. Leave generated by Gramps
 - :Tags •

Edit the tag list 0

New Source tab pages

:The tabs provide the following information categories of source data

Notes

The **Notes** tab provides a place to record notes or comments about the source. To add a note or modify existing notes simply edit the text in the text entry field. Only primary objects can be shown in the **References** tab: Person, Family, Event, Place, or Media object. Secondary objects such as Names and Attributes can only be accessed through the primary objects to which they belong

Gallery

The Gallery tab lets you store and display photos and other media objects associated with a given source (for example, a photo of a birth

certificate). The central part of the window lists all such objects and gives you a thumbnail preview of image files. Other objects such as audio files, movie files, etc., are represented by a generic Gramps icon. The buttons (+), Select), Edit), and | let you add a new image, add a reference to an existing image, modify an existing image, and remove a media object's link to the relationship. Note that the Edit and |-- buttons become available only when a media object is selected from the list

Attributes

The Attributes and displays "Key/Value" pairs that may be associated with the source. These are similar to the "Attributes" used for other types of Gramps records. The difference between these Key/Value pairs and Attributes is that Attributes may have source references and notes, while Key/Value data may not

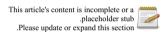
The central part of the window lists all existing Key/Value pairs. The buttons 🛨 and 🗀 let you add and remove pairs. To modify the text of Key or Value, first select the desired entry. Then click in either the Key or Value cell of that entry and type your text. When you are done, .click outside the cell to exit editing mode

Repositories



Fig. 9.2.14 "Repositories" tab from "New Source" - dialog - example

The Repositories tab displays the references to the repositories in which the source is contained. The list can be ordered by any of its column headings: ID, Title, Call Number, and Type. Double-clicking an entry allows you to view and edit the record. You may also edit the reference. The buttons on the side of the tab allow you add a new repository, link to (or share) an existing repository, edit the reference to the repository, or remove the reference



Select Repository selector

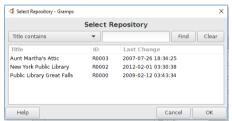
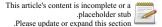


Fig. 9.2.15 Select Repository - Selector Dialog - example

The Select Repository selector dialog allows you to link to an already existing repositories and once selected it will be opened in the Repository Reference Editor

:You may use the Find button to filter the list based on one of the options from the drop down list

- (Title contains (default
 - Title not contain •
 - ID contains •
 - ID does not contain •
- Last Change contains •
- Last Change does not contain •



The References tab lists all the database records that refer to this source, if any. The list can be ordered by any of its column headings:

. Type , ID , or Name . Double-clicking an entry allows you to view and edit the record

Editing source citations

Citations connect a Source to another object and allow you to provide additional information about the source. Citations can be attached to a large ,number of objects

- ,(People and various information about people (such as their name, address etc
 - Relationships (Families) and various information about relationships
 - Events and various information about events •
 - ,Media objects and attributes of media objects •
 - ,Places and various information about places
 - .Addresses of repositories •

:For each object, a common set of buttons are provided

- .Create and add a new citation and a new source). This brings up an empty Citation dialog) 🛨 🗣 •
- . Add (Add an existing citation or source). This brings up the Source or Citation selection dialog box
- Edit (Edit the selected citation). This brings up the Citation dialog pre-populated with the Citation and source information • Remove the existing citation). This removes the citation from the object. It does not delete the citation itself, which could then be) • connected to another object

.Note that the Fdit and - buttons become available only when a citation has been selected

Select Source or Citation selector



5.....

When Φ Add adding an existing citation or source, the **Select Source or Citation** dialog appears

This allows either an existing source or an existing citation (along with its associated source) to be selected. Click on the disclosure triangle alongside a source to see the citations associated with that source. For example, if one of your sources were a book, then the citations would normally refer to a page (or pages) within the book. If you already have a citation that refer to the particular page of the book, then you could select that citation which would then be shared. On the other hand, if this object needs to refer to a new page, then you would select the source and in the source and in the source.

:You may use the Find button to filter the list based on one of the options from the drop down list

- (Source: Title or Citation: Volume/Page contains(default
 - Source: Title or Citation: Volume/Page does not contain
 - ID contains \bullet
 - ID does not contain
 - Last Change contains •
 - Last Change does not contain .

New Citation dialog

This article's content is incomplete or a .placeholder stub .Please update or expand this section

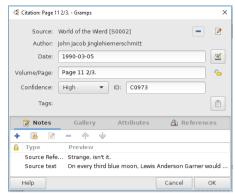


Fig. 9.2.17 New Citation - editor Dialog - example

.Once you have selected a citation or a source, or if you had chosen the 🏶 🗐 or 🗷 Edit buttons, then the New Citation dialog appears

.The New Citation dialog includes one section called Citation information

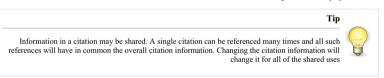
Citation information

The Citation information section indicates the details associated with the particular reference to this Source: Confidence.

Volume/Page, Date, and Notes: You can choose the Confidence level from the Confidence drop-down menu. The remaining details can be typed in the corresponding text entry fields

- Date: Date associated with this source reference. Typically used to store the date that the data was entered into the original source .(document (not the date when the event occurred
- Volume/Page: Specific location with in the information referenced. For a published work, this could include the volume of a multi-volume work and the page number(s). For a periodical, it could include volume, issue, and page numbers. For a newspaper, it could include a column number and page number. For an unpublished source, this could be a sheet number, page number, frame number, etc. A census record might have a line number or dwelling and family numbers in addition to the page number.
 - Confidence: Conveys the submitter's quantitative evaluation of the credibility of a piece of information, based upon its supporting evidence. It is not intended to eliminate the receiver's need to evaluate the evidence for themselves
 - .Very Low = Unreliable evidence or estimated data o
 - .(Low = Questionable reliability of evidence (interviews, census, oral genealogies, or potential for bias for example, an autobiography 27 Normal
 - . High = Secondary evidence, data officially recorded sometime after event $\,\circ\,$
 - .Very High = Direct and primary evidence used, or by dominance of the evidence o

.A warning icon 1 is displayed if the citation is shared



Select Source selector



Fig. 9.2.18 Select Source - Selector Dialog - example

.The select source selector dialog allows you to link to an already existing source

:You may use the Find button to filter the list based on one of the options from the drop down list

- (Title contains (default
 - Title not contain •

- Author contains •
- Author does not contain
 - ID contains •
 - ID does not contain •
- Last Change contains Last Change does not contain •

Citation information section tab pages

:The tabs provide the following information categories of citation data

Note

The Note tab provides a place to record notes or comments about the citation. The central part of the window lists all notes for this citation, and gives you a preview of the beginning of the note. The buttons Φ . Add, Padt, Dand Down let you add a new note, share the selected note, edit the selected note, remove the selected note and move the selected note up or down the list of notes. Note that the Add, Padt, Down buttons become available only when a media object is selected from the list. Removing a note only removes the note from this citation, it does not delete the note itself. Please refer to details on editing notes

allow

The <code>Gallery</code> tab lets you store and display photos and other media objects associated with a given citation (for example, a photo of a page of a book or a page of a census). The central part of the window lists all such objects and gives you a thumbnail preview of image files. Other objects such as audio files, movie files, etc., are represented by a generic Gramps icon. The buttons <code>\Phi \subseteq \textsuperscript{\textsupers</code>

Attributes

The attributes tab displays "Key/Value" pairs that may be associated with the citation. These are similar to the "Attributes" used for other types of Gramps records. The difference between these Key/Value pairs and Attributes is that Attributes may have source citations and notes, while .

Key/Value pairs and Attributes may have source citations and notes, while .

Key/Value pairs and Attributes may have source citations and notes, while .

Key/Value pairs and Attributes may have source citations and notes, while .

Key/Value pairs and Attributes may have source citations and notes, while .

Key/Value pairs and Attributes may have source citations and notes, while .

Key/Value pairs and Attributes may have source citations and notes, while .

Key/Value pairs and Attributes may have source citations and notes, while .

Key/Value pairs and Attributes may have source citations and notes, while .

Key/Value pairs and Attributes may have source citations and notes, while .

Key/Value pairs and Attributes may have source citations and notes, while .

Key/Value pairs and Attributes may have source citations and notes, while .

Key/Value pairs and .

Key/Value p

The central part of the window lists all existing Key/Value pairs. The buttons $\frac{4}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ let you add and remove pairs. To modify the text of Key or Value, first select the desired entry. Then press the Reject button to select the Key, or click in either the Key or Value cell of that entry and type your text. When you are done, click outside the cell to exit editing mode

Reference

The References tab lists all the database records that refer to this source, if any. The list can be ordered by any of its column headings: Type ,

. ID , or Name . Double-clicking an entry allows you to view and edit the record

Editing information about repositories

.Once you have selected a source, or if you had chosen the 🗣 🛨 or 🗷 Edit buttons, then the New Repository dialog appears

New Repository dialog



5. 7.2.17 New Repository Editor dialog Example

:The following fields are shown

- .(Name: of the repository (where sources are stored •
- : Type: of repository can be physical or virtual structures where genealogical and family history sources are stored
 - Album o
 - Bookstore o
 - Cemetery o
 - $Church \circ$
 - $Collection \circ (Library(default \circ$
 - $Safe \circ$

- Unknown o
- Web site o
- . ${\tt ID}$: an unique record to identify the repository. Leave empty to be generated by Gramps ullet
 - .Record is public/private Lock icon toggle
 - :Tags
 - Edit the tag list •

New Repository tab pages

:The tabs represent the following categories of repository data

Addresses

.The Addresses tab lets you view and record the various addresses of the repository

The bottom part of the window lists all addresses stored in the database. The top part shows the details of the currently selected address in the list (if any). The buttons +, Edit, and - allow you to correspondingly add, modify, and remove an address record from the database.

Note that the Edit and buttons become available only when an address is selected from the list

Internet

The Internet tab displays Internet addresses relevant to the repository. The bottom part lists all such Internet addresses and accompanying descriptions. The top part shows the details of the currently selected addresses in the list (if any). The buttons (+, Edit, and - let you add, modify, and remove an Internet address. The "Go" button (represented by an icon having a green arrow and yellow circle) opens your web browser and takes you directly to the highlighted page. Note that the Edit, and - buttons become available only when an address is selected from the list

Notes

The **Notes** tab provides a place to record notes or comments about the repository. To add a note or modify existing notes simply edit the .text in the text entry field

References

The References tab indicates any database records that refer to a given repository. The list can be ordered according to any of its column headings: Type, ID, or Name. Double-clicking an entry allows you to view and edit the corresponding record

Editing information about notes

.Once you have selected a source, or if you had chosen the 🕆 🕂 or 🗷 🔀 Edit buttons, then the 🛛 New Note editor dialog appears

:See also

Notes Category •

New Note editor dialog

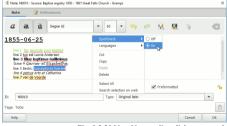


Fig. 9.2.20 New Note - editor dialog - example

When creating a new note, or when editing an existing note, the New Note editor dialog appears. There are two tabs, the Note tab, and the .References tab

Note tal

The Note tab is the place for adding notes to People, Sources, etc. The tab allows you to re-sequence notes in the order you want to see them. As on the other tabs, you can add new (note) records, share existing notes with another object and remove notes from this object

'Remove' is not the same as 'Delete'



Removing a note record from the Note tab does *not* delete the note data from the family tree. It remains present in the Note category view afterwards but is no longer linked with the current object

Notes that are not linked to any object in the Tree may be found in the Notes view by searching for a zero .count in the "Notes with a reference count of <count" Custom filter rule

The Note tab has the following elements

- .A toolbar to apply styles to your notes. You can select and apply one of the toolbuttons, or set the values as you want and start typing
 - Italic: common function known from text editors .
 - Bold : common function known from text editors .
 - Underline: common function known from text editors .
 - .Undo : Undoes last action •
 - .Redo: Re-applies last action •
 - Font selection drop down list: a basic font selector showing all fonts installed on your operating system

 Font sing select the given of the fout to use for your text.
 - .Font size: select the size of the font to use for your text
 - *****

.Font color: select the color of your font

- t_A
- .Background color: adds a background color to the text you enter
- Link: Opens the Link Editor allowing you to create an internal link to an item in Gramps, such as a Person, Family, Event, •
 Note, etc.
 - .Clear Markup: Highlight the text to remove markup you have placed on the note •



Important

If you want to revert to a previous version of a note after you save it, there is an Undo/Redo feature for .notes (just like other items). Go to menu ← Redo, Undo, or Undo History

- .A context menu on the textview
- The most important entry in this context menu is the spell selection. You are offered a selection of installed languages on your system
 with spell checking enabled
 - The text view where you can write your note
 - Some properties of your note .
- Preformatted checkbox: Notes in Gramps are considered reflowable to allow the content to conform to the report's page size and formatting for the most harmonious presentation. In the default setting, newlines (linefeeds & carriage returns) and white spaces will be automatically ignored so as to form complete paragraphs, which are defined by an empty line between two textblocks.
- When Preformatted is checked, Gramps will assume the whitespace and newlines you keyed into the notes are important.

 Use Preformatted for tables, literal transcripts, and so forth. Using a monospace font will help keep preformatting column widths

 & margins predictable
 - .Try not to use preformatted unless absolutely necessary, the reports create will flow more naturally
- Make public/private Privacy is the same as on the other objects. With one easy click, you can indicate a note should be .considered private so Gramps can remove this note from all output created
 - . ID: a unique ID for the note. If left blank, an automatic ÎD will be generated according to the settings in the preferences •
- **Type:** (General default) The note type. You can add your own <u>custom Type</u> by keyboarding it in directly. Adding a Note will automatically set the Type to match the object to which it is being added. (e.g. A note added to the Notes tab of the Person Editor (will default to *Person Note* Type)

Recognized for features in

Type

primary object≥ Note≥
secondary object>
Note
Secondary object>
Note
Citation
(default)
General
Narrated Web Site report inclusions; export to GEDCOM
Html code
Link
Report
Research
Source text

To Do Gramplet, ToDoNotesGramplet Addon. Not to be confused with ToDo tag-based reports

To Do

Transcript

Tags: Select a Tag for the note: Complete, Todo etc... You can add your own Tags by typing it. Reports based on tags include:

Tag Report, Todo report

לשונית הפניות

The References tab indicates any objects that refer to a given note. The list can be ordered according to any of its column headings: Type,

. ID, or Name. Double-clicking an entry allows you to view and edit the corresponding record

HTML links



If you add links to webpages with the full address in a note, the link will turn blue and underlined when you hover your mouse over the text. Clicking the link opens the webpage in your default browser

עורד קישורים



Fig. 9.2.21 Notes Editor - Linking

When the Link button does not respond



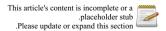
A block of Note text must be highlighted for the Link Editor to be active. There is no visual indicator when the button is inactive.



Fig. 9.2.22 Link Editor - dialog - example

:The Link Editor has the following options

- Link Type: allows you to create an external link to an Internet Address (<u>URL</u>) or an item in Gramps, such as an <u>Event</u>, Family, Media, .Note, Person, <u>Place</u>, Repository, <u>Source</u>, or <u>Citation</u>
 - Select Item button : opens the selector dialog for existing items in the category specified in the Link Type
 New button
 - :Gramps item
 - Edit button: opens the editor dialog for the specified Gramps item o
 - :Internet Address •



לקריאה נוספת:

- Internet Address Editor
 - Note Link Report •

Note markup and preformat in reports

Markup like **bold**, color, <u>underline</u>, ... can be added to notes. A note can be preformatted or not. It depends on the output type how this markup will appear. Here an overview is given of what you can expect

- Pdf and direct print (to printer or to file) fully support the markup and the preformatted setting
 - ascii print removes all markup from the notes for obvious reasons •
- LaTeX output interprets the markup to its best of possibilities. LaTeX is not well suited as a typesetting language to add custom style. That :would break the benefits LaTex offers. Hence, the following is done
 - **bold**, <u>underline</u> and *italic* is supported •
 - fontsize is mapped to the size indicators of LaTeX in a fuzzy manner
 - mono fonts are shown as a mono spaced font
 - color and font is not supported preformatted is handled correctly •
- Narrative Web. Many people use the Narrative Web report as an easy way to work with their data. This report is trying to respect markup in the notes. This is an interpreted translation, it is not one-to-one
 - .ODF output does not support markup at the moment •
 - .RTF output does not support markup at the moment •
 - .html output does not support markup at the moment •

Note markup and preformat in reports



.Use markup in notes only in those cases it adds to the information stored. Gramps is not a text editor

	הבא	מפתח	הקודם
--	-----	------	-------

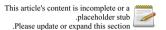
Entering and editing data: detailed - part 3/he

הקודם מפתח הבא

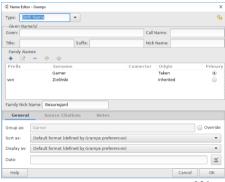
The previous section offered you a detailed overview of how to enter and edit the main objects you see in Gramps. This section continues with other .objects you encounter in Gramps

עורך שמות

dialog עריכת אדם of the לשונית שמות available from the , דו־שיה עורך שמות



דו־שיח עריכת שם



איור. 9.3.1 עורך שמות - דו־שיח - דןגמה

The top of the window allows entry of the type of name (e.g., Birth Name, Married Name, etc) from a dropdown list. Next are elements of the personal name most commonly grouped as Given Name elements. Following the Given Name section is the Family Names section. At the bottom are elements allowing for customization of name sorting, dates for names, name sources, and notes for names

סוג

- Type: (Birth Namedefault) The Name type dropdown list allows you to select the type of name being entered. You may also directly key .in a Custom Type into this field
- [Record is public/private] toggle the icon in the top right corner to mark this name record as private. This will give you a chance to omit this name from being included in reports if you choose so among the report generation options

שמות פרטיים

:The Given Name(s) Section contains all parts of a personal name you can store with Gramps

- . Given: The person's given names should all be entered here •
- Call Name:
 The person's proper legal name that was used most commonly by the person should be entered here. For example, someone named John Raymond Smith who uses the name Raymond should have Raymond entered here. If this person uses Ray commonly, this should be entered as a nickname since Ray is not the proper legal name (see following). In Germany and some other places, it was customary to .(underline the call name among the different given names (see also here
 - . Title: The person's title, such as Doctor (or Dr.) can be entered here

 Suffix: The person's name suffix, such as Junior (Jr.) or III, should be entered here
 - Nick Name: The person's nickname should be entered here. Nicknames include shortenings of proper legal names such as Greg for (Gregory (cf. Call Name above

שמות משפחה

The Family Names Section contains the person's family name elements. Gramps allows for multiple family names as well as multiple kinds of family names.

Toolbar - + / Edit / Remove / Move up in list / Move down in list •

:The following columns are shown

- .(" Prefix A prefix for the family name that is not used in sorting (such as "de" or "van
 - . Surname for the main portion of one's family name •
 - . ${\tt Connector}$ often used in matronymic or patronymic naming schemes, such as dotter ullet
 - . Origin indicating the type of family name this is and its derivation •
 - . Primary Radiobox indicating if the family name is the primary one •

:The following field is shown

. Family Nick Name: for families commonly referred to using a more vernacular nickname •

.Names in Gramps - wiki article :לקריאה נוספת

עמוד לשונית עורך שמות

Tip



The tab labels reflect the presence of corresponding information: if the tab contains any data, its label .(appears **boldface**: if the tab has no data then its label appears regular (not bold

כללי

Options allowing you to adjust specific grouping, sorting, and displaying properties of this name, as well as to provide the date corresponding to the

The Group as: field provides an alternative grouping node for a name in the person view, overriding the default grouping based on the family name. This may be necessary with similar family names that need to be grouped -- for example Russian names Ivanov and Ivanova are considered the same, but the difference in gender is reflected in different spelling. See Grouping Surnames (Override Check this checkbox to enable typing into this field. (checkbox unchecked by default o

.(People are displayed according to the name format given in the Preferences (the default Here you can make sure this person is displayed according to a custom name format. (More name formats can be selected in the Editor).

| Preferences... Display lab or customized using the Display Name Editor.

The Sort as and Display as determine how the name appears in the People View and the reports. The sort allows you to override the name pattern set in the Gramps preferences in the sorting of the name. For example, you suddenly have a branch of Swedish names with given and patronymic, but the rest of your database sorts names on Family name, Given. You can indicate here to sort this name always as Patronymic, Given

Here you can make sure this person is sorted according to a custom name format. (More name formats can be selected in the Edit-.(.>Preferences... Display tab or customized using the Display Name Editor

The **Display as** allows you to say how the name is listed. You might, for example, want to sort a name in based on a person's given or surname, but still have the display show an honorific title before that name. (More name formats can be selected in the **Edit -> Preferences...**(Display tab or customized using the **Display Name Editor**

The Person Tree view groups people under the primary surname. You can override this by setting here a group value. You will be asked if .you want to group this person only or all people with this specific primary surname

The Date can provide information on the validity of this name -- use date spans as necessary. The edit date icon opens the Date Editor. Eg. •

for a Married Name, enter the date that the name is first used or the marriage date

מובאות מקור

The Source Citations tab displays information about sources and citations relevant to this name and controls allowing its modification. The central part displays the list of all such citations and sources stored in the database. The buttons (+), Edit), and (-) allow you to correspondingly add, modify, and remove a citation to this name. Note that the Edit and (-) buttons become available only when a source reference is selected from the list.

More info: Citations editor

הערות

.The Note tab displays any notes concerning the name. To add a note or modify existing notes simply edit the text in the text entry field

More info: Note Editor

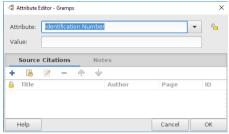
תכונות

.When you add or edit an Attributes from the Edit Person dialogs Attributes tab the Attribute Editor dialog will be shown

דו־שיח עורך תכונות



Some predefined attributes are present because they are defined in the GEDCOM standard



Attribute Editor - Dialog - default 9.3.2 איור.

The top of the window shows the dialog title including the name of the person whose attribute is being edited. The central part of the window displays three notebook tabs containing different categories of available information. You can bring any tab to the top for viewing or editing by clicking on the appropriate tab heading. The bottom part has $\boxed{\texttt{OK}}$ and $\boxed{\texttt{Cancel}}$ buttons. Clicking the $\boxed{\texttt{OK}}$ button at any time will apply all the changes made in all tabs and close the dialog window. Clicking the $\boxed{\texttt{Cancel}}$ button at any time will close the window without applying any changes

:The top section allows editing of the most general information about the attribute

- Attribute: (Identification Numberdefault) The name of an attribute you want to use. For example: Height (for a person), Weather on this Day (for an event), ... Use this to store snippets of information you collect and want to correctly link to sources. Attributes can be used for people, families, events, and media. The information can be typed in the appropriate text entry fields. The attribute name can also be selected .from available choices (if any) listed in the Attribute drop-down menu
 - Record is public/private Toggle this to mark this attribute record as private or public. This will give you a chance to omit this attribute from being included in the reports if you choose so among the report generation options
 - . Value: Plain text description entry of the attribute. Eg. 1.8m, Sunny, or Blue eyes

Attribute Editor tab pages



Tip

The tab labels reflect the presence of corresponding information: if the tab contains any data, its label .(appears **boldface**; if the tab has no data then its label appears regular (not bold

Source Citations

The Source Citations tab displays information about citations and sources relevant to this attribute and controls allowing its modification. The central part displays the list of all such sources and citations references stored in the database. The buttons +, Edit, and allow you to correspondingly add, modify, and remove a source reference to this attribute. Note that the Edit and buttons become available only when a citation/source reference is selected from the list

הערות

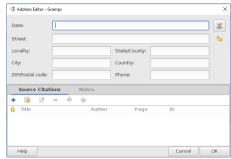
.The Note tab displays any notes concerning the attribute. To add a note or modify existing notes simply edit the text in the text entry field

כתובות



.When you add or edit an address from the Edit Person dialogs Addresses tab the Address Editor dialog will be shown

Address Editor dialog



Address Editor - Dialog - default 9.3.3 איור.

.The Address Editor dialog allows you to record a current address by recording the information in the appropriate text entry fields

:The top section of the dialog allows editing and entry of information about the address

- . Date: Date at which the address is valid
 - Invoke date editor button o

 . Street: The street of the address •
- Record is public/private button. Toggle this button to mark this address record as private or public. This will give you a chance to
 .omit this address from being included in reports if you choose so among the report generation options
 - שכונה: The locality name of the address.
 - .The state or county of the address in case a mail address must contain this מדינה/מחוז:
 - .The village or city of the address עיר:
 - .Country of the address ארץ:
 - מיקוד/תא דואר: מיקוד.
 - טלפון: מספר טלפון מקושר לכתובת.

The bottom of the dialog has <code>Help</code>, <code>Cancel</code> and <code>OK</code> buttons. Clicking the <code>OK</code> button at any time will apply all the changes made in all tabs and close the dialog window. Clicking the <code>Cancel</code> button at any time will close the window without applying any changes

Address Editor tab pages

Interface Tip



There is a visible indicator for each tab in editor windows to alert when there is underlying data to explore. This can relieve the compulsion to visit empty tabs for simple confirmation

The tab label font styling reflects the existence of corresponding information: if the tab contains any data, the tab label will be in **boldface** and be preceded by an icon; if the tab has no data, then the label appears in regular (plain, not bold) typeface lacking the icon

The following tabs contain different categories of available information. You can bring any tab to the top for viewing or editing by clicking on the appropriate tab heading

Source Citations

The Source Citations tab displays information about sources relevant to this address and controls allowing its modification. The central part displays the list of all such sources and citations references stored in the database. The buttons +, | Edit |, and - allow you to correspondingly add, modify, and remove a citation/source reference to this address. Note that the Edit | and - buttons become available | ... only when a source reference is selected from the list

הערות

.The Notes tab displays any notes concerning the address. To add a note or modify existing notes simply edit the text in the text entry field

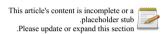
מיזוג רשומות



Merge the Selected Persons - Toolbar icon highlighted - 9.3.4 אייר. example

Sometimes several records in your family tree turn out to be describing the same object: same person, same place, or same citation/source. It could happen either when the data is entered twice by mistake, or when new information reveals that the two entries refer to the same person. It can also happen after importing a GEDCOM obtained from a relative, whose database overlaps with your existing data

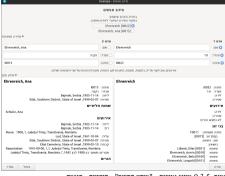
.Whenever you detect duplicate records, merging them is a useful way of correcting the situation



To make a merge, exactly two records have to be selected in the appropriate view (People View, Sources View, or Places View). This is accomplished by selecting one .entry and then selecting another person while holding down the Ctrl key You will see the Cannot merge people warning dialog if you attempt to merge .anything other than two(2) records

מיזוג אנשים





איור. 9.3.5 מיזוג אנשים - "מידע הקשר" - דו־שיח - דוגמה

. כאשר נבחרו שני אנשים בדיוק נא לבחור בתפריט עריכה → מיזוג... כדי לעורר את חלון דו־שיח מיזוג אנשים

חלון הדרישיה מאפשרת קבלת החלטה האם למזג את הרשומות שנבחרו או לאו. אם המסקננ שהתקבלההיא שאין למזג את הרשומות, למרות השמות הדומים, ניתן להקיש על לחצן ביטול] לסגירת חלון דו־השיח מבלי לבצע כל שינוי.

הרחבת השדות ▶ בחירה מפורטת והשדות ▶ מידע הקשר בצד שמאל למטה מציג מידע נוסף על האנשים שאת רשומותיהם ניתן למזג.

להמשיך במיווג, נא לבחר בלחצן ה<u>בחירה</u> ולסמן את כפתור־הרדיו המתאים לבחירת הרשומה שתשמש כמקור נתונים ראשי, לאחר מכן יש ללחץ על <u>בסדר</u> לאישור. הנתונים מהרשומה האחרת יישמרו כנתונים משניים (חלופיים).

כל השמות מהרשומה האחרת יהפכו לשמות חלופיים של הרשומה הממוזגת. באופן דומה, הורים, בני זוג וילדים של הרשומה האחרת יהפכו להורים חלופיים, בני זוג וילדים של

הרשומה הממוזגת וכן הלאה.

מיזוג משפחות



איור. 9.3.6 מיזוג משפחות - "בחירה מפורטת" – דו־שיח – דוגמה

לאחר סימון (בדיוק) שתי משפחות למיזוג (הגיוני למדי, שכן לא ניתן למזג רשימה בודדת), יש לבחור מהתפריט בעריכה \rightarrow מיזוג... כדי לעורר את חלון דו־השיח מיזוג משפחות משפחות .

חלון דורהשיח מאפשר לקבל החלטה האם להמשיך ולמזג את הרשומות שנבחרו או לאו. אם ההחלטה שהתקבלה היא שאין למזג את הרשומות, למרות שהן דומות, נא להקיש על בישול דל סגירת הדורשיח מבלי לבצע כל שינוי.

נא לבחור באחת משתי המשפחות שתהווה מקור נתונים עיקרי למשפחה החדשה. אפשרות שניה היא על ידי הרחבת שדה 🚺} בחירה מפורטת וסימון את כפתורי־הרדיו הרצויים ומאפשרים מרחב בחירה עשיר יותר, כך לדוגמה ניתן לבחור בנפרד:

- מי מאבות שתי המשפחות ישמש כמקור הנתונים הראשי.
 - מי מהאמהות תשמש כמקור נתונים ראשי,
- . האיים אחרים נתונים איזו משפחה (Gramps ID) איזו משפחה (נבחרה על ידי •

להמשיך במיזוג, נא לבחוד) בכפתורי־הרדיו המתאימים להגדרת מקורות הנתונים הראשיים עבור הרשומה המשפחתית הממוזגת. הקשה על בסדר תאשר את ביצוע פעולת המיזוג.

פעולת המיזוג מטפלת ברשומות באופן הבא:

- צאצאי שתי המשפחות יאוחדו למשפחה אחת ויופיעו ברשומות המשפחה החדשה.
- רשומות שני האבות ימוזגו ואירועים מרשומות האב המשני יקושרו לאב הראשי. שמות מרשומת האב המשני יהפכו לשמות חלופיים של האב הראשי.
 - תהליך זהה מתרחש גם עם רשומות שתי אמהות המשפחות הממווזגות.
 - האירועים הקשורים למשפחה המשנית (כמו נישואין או גירושין) יקושרו למשפחה הראשית.
 לסיום התהליך, רשומות המשפחה, האב והאם המשניים ימחקו ממסד הנתונים.

. אחרת מידע בצורה אלא סידור וקישור אמידע בצורה אחרת.

מיזוג אירועים



Merge Events - dialog - default example 9.3.7 איור.

.When exactly two events are selected, choose Edit ->Merge... to invoke Merge Events dialog

.The dialog allows you to decide on whether or not the selected records should be merged

.By expanding the Detailed Selection field you can see additional information about the merge

If you decide that the records should not be merged, despite similar titles, you may click Cancel to close the dialog without making any changes

:If you decide to proceed with merging, choose the appropriate radio button to specify

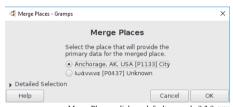
- סוג • תאריד
- מקום
- מקום •
- מזהה גרמפס

to be used for the merged record, then click



Merge Events - "Detailed Selection" section expanded - 9.3.8 אייר. dialog - example

מיזוג מקומות



Merge Places - dialog - default example 9.3.9 איור.

.When exactly two places are selected, choose Edit ->Merge... to invoke Merge Places dialog

.By expanding the Detailed Selection field you can see additional information about the merge

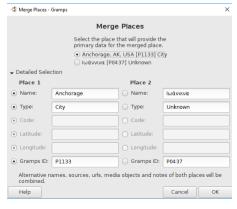
.The dialog allows you to decide on whether or not the selected records should be merged

.If you decide that the records should not be merged, despite similar titles, you may click Cancel to close the dialog without making any changes

:If you decide to proceed with merging, choose the appropriate radio button to specify

- כותרת
- קו־אורךקו־רוחב
 - מיקום
 - מזהה

to be used for the merged record, then click



Merge Sources



Merge Sources - dialog - default example 9.3.11 איור.

.When exactly two sources are selected, choose Edit -> Merge... to invoke Merge Sources dialog

.By expanding the Detailed Selection field you can see additional information about the merge

.The dialog allows you to decide on whether or not the selected records should be merged

If you decide that the records should not be merged, despite similar titles, you may click Cancel to close the dialog without making any changes

: If you decide to proceed with merging, choose the appropriate radio button to specify

- Title •
- Author Abbreviated title •
- Publication information
 - ID •

.to be used for the merged record, then click OK



Merge Sources - "Detailed Selection" section expanded - 9.3.12 אייר. dialog - example

Merge Citations



Merge Citations - dialog - default example 9.3.13 . איור.

.When exactly two citations are selected, choose Edit ->Merge... to invoke Merge Citations dialog

.By expanding the Detailed Selection field you can see additional information about the merge

.The dialog allows you to decide on whether or not the selected records should be merged

If you decide that the records should not be merged, despite similar titles, you may click Cancel to close the dialog without making any changes

:If you decide to proceed with merging, choose the appropriate radio button to specify

- Volume/Page
 - Date •
 - Confidence Gramps ID •
- .to be used for the merged record, then click OK

לקריאה נוספת: Merge Citations... כלי.



Merge Citations - "Detailed Selection" section expanded - 9.3.14 איור. dialog - example

מיזוג מאגרים



Merge Repositories - dialog - default example 9.3.15 איור.

.When exactly two repositories are selected, choose Edit -> Merge... to invoke Merge Repositories dialog

.By expanding the Detailed Selection field you can see additional information about the merge

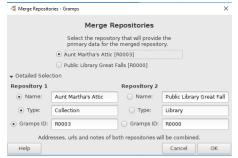
.The dialog allows you to decide on whether or not the selected records should be merged

.If you decide that the records should not be merged, despite similar titles, you may click Cancel to close the dialog without making any changes

:If you decide to proceed with merging, choose the appropriate radio button to specify

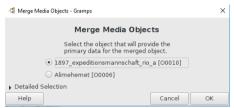
- Name
 - Type •
- Gramps ID •

to be used for the merged record, then click OK



Merge Repositories - "Detailed Selection" section 9.3.16. איורה expanded - dialog - example

Merge Media Objects



Merge Media Objects - dialog - default example 9.3.17 איור.

.When exactly two Media Objects are selected, choose Edit -> Merge... to invoke Merge Media Objects dialog

.By expanding the Detailed Selection field you can see additional information about the merge

.The dialog allows you to decide on whether or not the selected records should be merged

If you decide that the records should not be merged, despite similar titles, you may click Cancel to close the dialog without making any changes

:If you decide to proceed with merging, choose the appropriate radio button to specify

- Title Path •
- Pati •
- Date •
- Gramps ID •

to be used for the merged record, then click OK



Merge Media Objects - "Detailed Selection" section 9.3.18 איור. expanded - dialog - example

מיזוג הערות



Merge Notes - dialog - default example 9.3.19 איור.

.When exactly two notes are selected, choose Edit -> Merge... to invoke Merge Notes dialog

.By expanding the Detailed Selection field you can see additional information about the merge

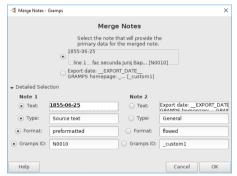
.The dialog allows you to decide on whether or not the selected records should be merged

If you decide that the records should not be merged, despite similar titles, you may click Cancel to close the dialog without making any changes

If you decide to proceed with merging, choose the appropriate radio button to specify

- Text •
- Type •
- Format Gramps ID •

to be used for the merged record, then click OK

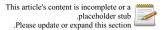


Merge Notes - "Detailed Selection" section expanded - 9.3.20 אייר. dialog - example



Navigation/he





במערכות מחשב, המשמעות של המלה ניווט מתייחסת לפעולת הפתיחה והמעבר בין תפריטי תוכנה במחשב, (כמו תפריט 'התחלה' בוינדוס, או 'תפריט' בלינוק מינט), איתחול תוכנות או הצגת קבצים בסייר קבצים. באופן כללי יותר, לנווט זה להעביר את העכבר על המסך כדי לגשת לסמלים ולתכונות האחרות של מערכת הפעלה או התוכנה המסויימת בה מנווטים.

בגרמפס, כל עוד מסדינתוני <u>אילךייחסין</u> כל שהוא טעון (פתוח), גרמפס מתמקד באדם מסויים שמכונה בדרך כלל <u>האדם הפעיל</u>. את האדם הפעיל ניתן <u>להגדיר ב</u>קלות רבה ולהחליפו ב'אדם פעיל' אחר על פי צרכי המחקר. תכונה זו על התמקדות באדם מסויים אחד כאפשרת הצגת או שינוי נתונים הנוגעים לאדם זה, למשפחתו הקרובה ולמעשה כמעט כל יישות שקשורה לאדם זה. אל האדם הפעיל ניתן לחזור בקלות בהקשת מקש מכל מקום וכל איזור במערכת. <u>גיווט באילו היוחסין,</u> מססד הנתונים, כלומר מעבר מאדם לאדם הוא למעשה בפועל שינוי מיקוד על האדם הפעיל.

מקטע זה מתאר דרכים חלופיות רבות לנווט במסד הנתונים באמצעות המנשק המורכב, יחד עם זאת נוח לשימוש במידה נאותה. כל דרכי הניווט הללו משיגות ביסודו של דבר את אותה התוצאה – לנחות על הפריט המבוקש, אבל חלק משיטות הניווט יהיו נוחות יותר מאחרות... הכול תלוי במשימה בה עוסקים בגרמפס ברגע זה.

שימוש בסוג־אב אנשים

הדרך האינטואיטיבית ביותר לבחור אדם פעיל היא להשתמש ב<u>סוגראב אנשים</u>. כאשר נמצאים במצג סוגראב 'אנשים', פשוט בחרים מהרשימה את שם ה'אדם' הרצוי על ידי הקשה על אותו ערך ברשימה. האדם שנבחר הופך ל'אדם הפעיל'. שורת המצב מתעדכנת כדי לשקף את השינוי של האדם הפעיל.

לקריאה נוספת:

עריכת נתוני אדם •

שימוש בסוג־אב יחסי־גומליו

כאשר המוקד נמצא על מצג <u>סוג־אב יחסי־גומלין,</u>ניתן בקלות רבה לנווט בין בני המשפחה שמוצגים בחלון, באופן הבא:

הקשה על שם ה'אדם' שמסומן בקו תחתון, תציג את חלון פרטיו של אותו אדם, ומרגע זה האדם הזה מקבל את תפקיד 'האדם הפעיל' החדש בסוג־אב קישרי־גומלין.

. כעת, שמו של 'האדם הפעיל' לא מסומן עוד בקו תחתון.

נוסף על כך, גרמפס מספק ערכת אפשרויות רחבה לניווט באמצעות המקלדת. לקריאה נוספת על הנחייה מפורטת על צירופי־מקשים וקיצורי־מקלדת :ב<u>נספח ב': הנחיית צרופי־</u> <u>מקשים</u>.

שימוש בסוג־אב משפחות

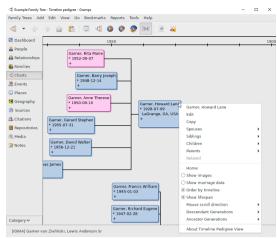
כאשר המוקד נמצא על מצג סוג־אב משפחות,ניתן בקלות רבה לנווט בין בני המשפחה שמוצגים בחלון, באופן הבא:

דרך אחת בה ניתן להשתמש בסוג־אב מידע 'משפחות' היא בהשווה חזותית של סדרת משפחות לאיתור בעיין של: רשומות כפלות אפשריות, טעויות הקלדה, נתונים חסרים ועוד.
(במיוחד כאלו שנכתבים בשפה זרה), טעויות הקלדה, נתונים חסרים ועוד.
היכולת למיין מומדות, מאפשרת הצבת זוגות בעלי שם זהה, ורברים ברשימה כך שניתן בקלות רבה להשוות גם בין בנות הזוג של אותם אנשים בעלי שם זהה. דרך חיתוך נוספת היא
באצעות התאמה על פי שם נתון או כינוי, על ידי שינוי זמני של "תסדיר שם" בתיבת הדרשית מצג תצוגה של עריכה ← העדפות.... לדוגמה, תסדיר שם "סיומת שם משפחה שניתנה" יגרום למיון רשומות בעמודה לע פי שם ה"כינוי" של המשפחה.

מיזוג שתי משפחות לא רק ישלב את עצמי המשפחה המשניים, אלא גם ימזג בו זמנית את שני האבות ושתי האמהות, צאצאי המשפחה (שתתמזג ותעלם) יצורפו כצאצאי אב המשפחה החדשה (הוצאת המיזונ).

גרמפלט הן מסנן ממצג משפחה, מאפשר איתור אנשים שמשמשים תפקידי משפחה שונים במסד הנתונים. כך לדוגמה ניתן יהיה בקלות רבה לאתר את כל המשפחות בהם מתקיים כלל הסינון הבא: 'אב' בשם "יצחק", 'אם' בשם "מרים" וצאצא במגדר כל שהוא בשם "עדי".

Using the Charts Category



Timeline Pedigree View - 3rd Party Addon for Chart Category - context 10.1 אייר.

Gramps relies heavily on form-based layouts of linked list items. These imply relationships between records in your family Tree. The Charts Category provides an alternative, more visual, way of representing those relationships. The positions, shapes, and colors of containers along with their connecting lines & arrows can show an extra depth of interrelation with different factors. Containers can be simple color filled boxes, arcs, .ribbons, or many other shapes

But the <u>Charts Category</u> also provides an alternative way to navigate through the family tree. The benefit of this method is that you can see more than one generation of the family tree. So you can jump directly from a great-grandson to a great-grandfather without going through the intermediate generations.

Note that after changing the <u>Active Person</u> in the Charts Category, the Chart View is re-adjusted to the newly selected Active Person focus. When in the Charts Category, you can easily navigate between the members of the displayed family tree as follows

To make any displayed person the Active Person focus, left-click their corresponding container. Right-clicking the container will invoke a context ...menu with options appropriate to contents

The a context menu for a Person container may contain ▶ sub-menus listing all spouses, siblings, children, and parents of the corresponding Person.

The first entry in the context menu will usually be the name of the Person in that container. (It could alternately be an Edit option.) Selecting the Person name will shift focus in the same way as left-clicking the container. You can also change the Active Person focus to any of the spouses, siblings, children, or parents of any displayed person

Some charts views have an obvious navigational correlation. Moving through generations intuitively matches moving to the left, right, upwards or downwards in the chart. These may have custom directional navigation buttons to allow navigation by clicking rather than dragging

As an example, to change the focus of the Pedigree View to a child (if any exists) of the current Active Person, click the (Left Arrowhead) button to the left of the Active Person's chart box. If there is only one child, the focus changes immediately. If the Active Person has more than one child, the (Left Arrowhead) button expands with a pop-up menu with a selectable list of the children. (For this particular (Left Arrowhead) button, the pop-up menu list of Children is sorted by that Parent's Marriage order, sub-sorted by Birth order. These orders can be changed globally (in the Relationships category)



Advantages of using context (right-click) menus

Direct access to spouse and siblings. Complete lists of all member of all categories, not only the .preferred members

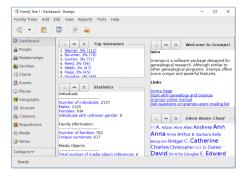
.Like containers, buttons may have alternate features accessed by right-clicking and choosing from a contexual pop-up menu

Other buttons are less obvious aids to navigating to not People but features of Gramps. Using the Pedigree View again, rolling over the lines between boxes shows a hint with any known basic details about the relationship and double-clicking those lines opens the editor for that Family. And double-clicking the Active Person box opens the editor for that Person. It is well worth reading the detailed documentation on each .Chart View to discover these hidden shortcuts to favorite features

The built-in Views of the Chart Category are introduced in the Categories reference section. Some are described in greater depth in articles listed at the bottom of the View's introductory section

The collection of Views in the Charts Category can be expanded with 3rd Party Addons using the Plug-in Manager feature of Gramps. The available 3rd Party Addon plug-ins can be found under the View column of the list of Addons table. The maintenance of a few 3rd Party Addon Views has been adopted by the Gramps volunteer team over the years. These became 'built-in' after being vetted and then included in the main Gramps distributions. Articles about using each Addon View are linked to the label Plugin/Documentation column. The quality of documentation varies .dramatically for these articles

שימוש בגרמפלטים



Dashboard Category view - with example Gramplets shown 10.2 איור.

:On the Sidebar and bottombar, you can add Gramplets to expand your navigation options beyond a single generation's distance. Some examples are

- Relatives •
- Descendants
 - Pedigree Fan Chart •

These examples provide the ability to navigate the Active Person focus with using the perspective of familial relationship... to nearby relatives, descendants or ancestors. Future Gramplets might allow navigating by geographical proximity, DNA matching or some other connection we haven't very considered to the provided of the prov

.The text based Gramplets tend to have names hotlinked for navigation while the graphical ones may use contextual menus

הגדרת אדם הבית

One (and only one) person in the Family Tree database can be designated as the <u>Home Person</u>. Once the Home Person is designated, returning the .<u>Active Person</u> focus to that person becomes a matter of a single click, regardless of which Category is being used at the moment

To set the Home Person, first <u>navigate</u> to that person using any method you like. Then choose the People category and select the menu <u>Edit ->Set Home Person</u>. Once this is done, you can move to the Home Person from anywhere in the database by simply clicking the Toolbar <u>Home</u> icon. You can also choose the menu <u>Go ->Home</u> or select <u>Home</u> item from any context menu available on the right click or use the keyboard shortcut . Alt #Home

- Settings#Setting Home Person •
- .you can select "Make Home Person" from the context menu דו־שיה עריכת אדם On the •

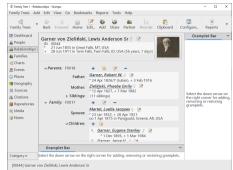
הגדרת האדם הפעיל

מצופה מהאדם הפעיל להוות את המוקד ההקשרי לפעולות, דוחות ועריכת נתונים.

כמצג אנשים, קיימת רמיזה בצורת אפשרות בחירה מודגשת ל**אדם הפעיל.** במצג קישרי-גומלין, האדם הפעיל מוצג באזור נפרד בחלק העליון של החלון. לכל ה'אנשים' שמוצגים בחלון ניתן קיים קשר-גומלין מיידי (הורה, אחאי, קשר זוגי, צאצא) עם האדם הפעיל.

ניווט קישורים חמים

.Normally, simply clicking on the hotlinked name of a Person will select that person and shift this Active Person contextual focus



Relationships Category view 10.3 איור.

Each Person's name in the Person and Relationship category views is a hotlink. Changing the Active Person focus in Person view appears to merely change which record is highlighted. But this also causes Gramplets contents to be updated and the Relationship, Charts &
Geography views to be re-focused on the new Active Person

Selecting a different hotlinked name in the Relationship category view causes a less subtle change. The perspective of how the family data is represented changes towards that focus. Their details move to the top section and their immediate family are re-arranged below

ניווט מתפריט ההקשר

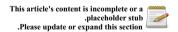
However, hotlinked names in the References tab and Notes (and in some Gramplets) will merely open the Person Editor window without navigating the Active Person focus to that Person. (These links behave as though you had clicked an Edit button instead of a hotlinked .name.) This facilitates quickly editing Persons around the Active Person without the disorientation of a shifting focus



Context menu on the Person editor 10.4 איור.

The Active Person focus can be set while in the <u>Edit Person dialog</u> by using the context menu (right-clicking) in the empty space of the header area. The <u>Make Active Person</u> option in that context menu changes the Active Person focus to the Person being edited

ניווט מבוסס היסטוריה





Example of the history based navigation tools 10.5 איור.

.Gramps also features a powerful set of history-based navigation tools. These tools are similar to those commonly used in web browsers

They include Back and Forward items available from the Go menu, context menus (available in People, Family, and Pedigree Categories), and the toolbar buttons. They also include the list of the recent selections available under the Go menu that allows you to jump directly to any of the recent selections. Finally, right-clicking on the Back and Forward > toolbar buttons invokes the popup ...menu with corresponding portion of the history. Select any item from the menu to jump directly to it.

ניווט סמניות



The Home button on the toolbar is a special case bookmark. It shifts the Active Person focus to the Person currently designated as the

.Home Person. This is so frequently useful that this feature also has a keybinding

Similar to setting the Home Person, you can bookmark other people from the database to simplify further navigation. To bookmark a person, first navigate to that person, then choose the menu Bookmarks -> Add Bookmark. To move to that person elsewhere in the database, choose the menu Bookmarks -> Person's name from the list of bookmarked names shown. The other categories have their own list of Bookmarks -> Bookmarks ->



Organize Bookmarks 10.6 איור.

You can manage your bookmarks by choosing the menu Bookmarks -- Organize bookmarks... or keybinding A Shift | CTRL | + D|. This ... opens the Organize Bookmarks dialog with the list of bookmarks and the controls to modify this list

Use the Up and Down buttons to change the list sequence. Use the Remove button to remove a Bookmark. The Help will bring you to this page, and you close the Organize Bookmarks window with the Close button

The list of Bookmarked People can be selected through the People Category, as explained above, but is also shared with the Relationships
.and Charts Categories

On a similar basis, separate lists of Bookmarks are maintained in each of the following Categories: Families, Events, Places, Sources, .Citations, Repositories, Media, and Notes

Notes as Navigational Shortcuts



Fig. 10./ Notes Editor - Linking

There are separate Bookmarks lists in several categories. But they are still just simple lists. Long lists of bookmarks quickly become

Persistent Links can be created in Notes. Use the Link Editor in Notes to organize navigation links to different types of Gramps records following to your own organization methods. Once a Note has linked text, that linked record can be used like a Bookmark. Navigate to that record by holding the CTRL key and clicking on the Linked Text. One note be used as a Linked Index to other Notes with different sets of Linked Text.

An example of a linked note might include an obituary where all the Persons, Places or even the Events are Linked. This makes it easier to navigate to the indirectly related (or even unrelated) pallbearers, funeral officiators, or attendees

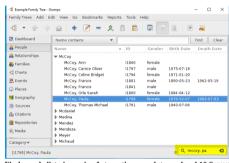
Another note might be the transcribed bibliography for the published original research of another genealogist. As you collect digital copies of those originally cited references, the linked bibliography can be used as a Source acquisition checklist. When completely Linked, the Bibliography can be use to navigate through Sources for each citation while searching for unsupported conclusions, inaccuracies or omissions.

מציאת רשומות

Finding People



can be used מרגל חיפוש You may want to first apply search filters to reduce the size of the list. The for single term searches when the gramplets sidebar is not enabled. For more complex searches, gain access to the multiple term filter controls by enabling the gramplet sidebar (by choosing the View -> Sidebar menu) and choosing the Filter gramplet tab. Select the desired filter and click [Find]. For details, see Filters



Find people list view using Interactive search type ahead 10.8 - example - example

To find a record in one of the category list views, first switch to the appropriate category that provides the list of the desired records: People, Sources, Places, or Media. Select a line in the list to gain focus and then start typing the name of a person or the title of a Source, Place, or Media object that you are looking for, respectively.

Alternatively, select a line in the list to gain focus and then you may press CTRL |+ F | to turn on the search mode textbox. However, simply starting to type is also enough to both open the box and start entering the search term

As you type, the first matching record in the sort column of the list will scroll to the center of the list and be selected. As you type more characters, the match will be refined. As long as the search mode text box is visible, pressing the down arrow cursor key will move to the next match while pressing the pup arrow cursor control key will move to the previous match. The box disappears after it is idle. (When there have been no keystrokes for between 5 and 15 seconds.) Without the Find box active, the cursor control keys revert to moving the list the records selection up and down the list.

.Changing the sort column (by clicking on the header) also changes the column being matched

שימוש בלוח־הגזירים



Not your ordinary Clipboard

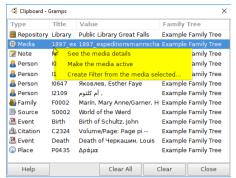
Note, that the Gramps Clipboard doesn't work anything like a standard computer clipboard. It works like a real clipboard in that you drag things onto it, and drag-copy them off



אוהרה

window לוח־גזירים storage is persistent within a single Gramps session. Closing the יאורים will not lose the stored records. However, exiting Gramps will

If you do need to save items between sessions there is a Third-party Addon <u>Collections Clipboard</u>
.<u>Gramplet</u> that does



איור. 10.9 לוחינזירים - דו-שיח - תפריט ההחשר (החשת עכבר ימנית) דוגמה

is very important as it will help reduce repetitive data entry. For an application like Gramps the

tool provides a temporary notepad to store database records for easy reuse during a single Gramps session eg: until you the exit Gramps. In short, this is a sort of the copy-and-paste functionality extended from textual objects to other types of records used in Gramps. Clipboard makes extensive use of the drag and drop technique

button or use the לוח־גזירים or click the Toolbar עריכה > לוח־גזירים either choose the menu (לוח־גזירים To invoke the accelerator key) CTRL + B)

supports addresses, attributes (both personal and family), events (both personal and family), names, media objects references, לותי גאינים citations, URLs, and of course textual information of notes and comments. To store any type of these records, simply drag the existing Pad from the corresponding editor dialog. To reuse the record, drag it from the Clipboard on to the corresponding place in the editor, e.g. Address tab, Attribute tab, etc



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Some objects show a link icon in the left column. This indicates that dragging such selection will produce a reference to an existing object, not copy the object itself. For example, the media object file will not be duplicated. Instead, the reference will be made to an existing media object, which will result in the local gallery entry

תפריט הקשר לוח־גזירים

:Selecting a record using the the context menu (right click) will show the following three options for each record type

- See the [RECORD TYPE] details •
- Make the [RECORD TYPE] active •
- Create Filter from the [RECORD TYPE] selected •

One example

You find a birth certificate of a person. In this certificate also the witnesses are mentioned. And the birth certificate also determines a source where the information was stored. The best way is to open the clipboard and drag the source you want to work with there.

Then use drag and drop to use it in new items you use

.Now you can finalize the information on the person editor screen. Drag that info also to the Clipboard

.This saves you a lot of typing and possible errors

Main Menus



Menubar - Main Menu 10.10 איור. Overview - No Family Tree Loaded

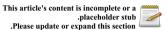


्रिं Example family Tree - Gramps

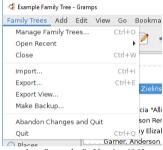
Family Trees Add Edit View Go Bookmarks Reports Tools Windows Help

Menubar - Main Menu Overview - Family Tree 10.12 אייר. Loaded showing "Active" and "Windows" menu entries in use

.The MenuBar shows the available Gramps Menus that change and appear depending on the Category used eg: Edit / View



Family Trees



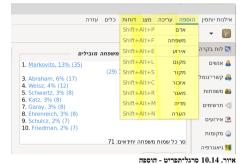
overview - "אילן־יוחסין" - Menubar 10.13 איור. 10.13 איור.

- ניהול אילנות־יוחסין... פתיחת חלון ניהול אילן־יוחסין
- פתיחת אחרונים קיצור־דרך לפתיחתאילנות־יוחסין עליהם עבדתם לאחרונה
 - סגירה גיבוי וסגירת אילן־היוחסין הנוכחי
- Import... Bring in data from other <u>formats</u>

 Make a Backup before importing! There are <u>import Preferences</u> to mark imported data with timestamped <u>Tag</u> and/or <u>Source</u> attributes.

 These options dramatically slow the Import process but are helpful for the ensuing data cleanup
- Export... Exporting data allows you to share any portion of your Gramps Family Tree with other researchers as well as to enable .you to transfer your data to another computer
 - Export View... Menu only appears on most Views, if the displayed data can be exported. Gramps will export data on screen .according your choice: CSV or Open Document spreadsheet format
- Make Backup... Allows you to make a Full Gramps XML backup of your currently opened Family Tree. Note some configuration .and Media items are omitted from XML backups
 - ... Abandon Changes and Quit
 - ...Quit •

הוספה



.....

- הוספת <u>עצם</u> חדש ראו גם <u>צרפוי מקשים.</u>
- אדם הוספת 🔓 אדם (אובייקט ראשי)
- משפחה הוספת ∰משפחה (אובייקט ראשי) מציג את דוישיח עורך משפחה
 אירוע הוספת ™אירוע (אובייקט ראשי)
 - מקום הוספת סמקום (אובייקט ראשי)
 - מקור הוספת מקור (אובייקט ראשי)
 - מובאה הוספת במובאה (אובייקט ראשי)
 - מאגר הוספת <u>מאגר</u> (אובייקט ראשי)
 - מדיה הוספת <u>מדיה (אובייקט ראשי)</u> • הערה - הוספת <u>™הערה (אובייקט ראשי)</u>

עריכה

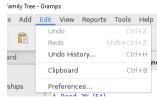


Fig. 10.15 Menubar - Edit Overview

- Undo
 - Redo •
- Undo History... Open the Undo History dialog •

.Additional menu options dependent on Category view will appear here

- Tag See Tagging •
- .Clipboard The Clipboard tool provides a temporary notepad to store database records for easy reuse
 - .<u>Preferences...</u> Shows the <u>Preferences</u> dialog. That allows you to change most settings in Gramps .Additional menu options dependent on Category view will appear here •

מצג



איור. 10.16 סרגל תפריט - "מצג" - דוגמה

- מאפשר להגדיר את המצג הפעיל, אפשרויות הסתרה וחשיפה ולסדר רכיבים מחדש.
- נווט... הנווט הוא סרגל־צד לסמלי סוגר־אב הניווט. בעת בחירה (ברירת מחדל), סרגל הצד יופיע בצידו הימני של המצג הפעיל. ביטול הבחירה תסתיר את סרגל הצד הנווט. אם כלל סמלי סוגר־אב הניסים מרחב אנכי גדול מהמרחב הזמין, סרגל גלילה נסתר מימין לסרגל הצד ייוצר וייחשף כאשר גוללים (מרחפים) מעל. ניתן להסתיר תוויות מלל בסמלים באמצעות אפשרות בלשונית <u>מצר</u> גדעפות העדפות. ניתן למחור <u>מצבי תצוגה</u> בתחתית אפשרות בלשונית <u>מצר</u> גדעדפות העדפות. ניתן למחור <u>מצבי תצוגה</u> בתחתית אם הרחבה. על ו∨ ביתו לכחור באחד מצבי התצוגה סוג־אב (ברירת מחדל).רשימה נפתחת או הרחבה.
 - סרגל כלים הצגת (או הסתרת) חלון מפוצל שנועד לסמלי פעולה (בשימוש תדיר) מעל מצג סוג־אב. מצג סמלי הפעולה משתנה בהתאמה למצג סוג־אב.

ניתן להתקין <u>תוסף צד ג'</u> שמוסיף לשונית חדשה ל'העדפות' <u>ערכות נושא</u> שמאפשר הצגת תוויות מלל ללחצנים בסרגל הכלים.

- סרגל צד הצגת (או הסתרת) מסך מפוצל לגרמפלטים מימין למצג סוג־אב.
- סרגל לחצנים הצגת (או הסתרת) חלון מפוצל בתחתית החלון (ממש מעל שורת המצב) שמיועד לגרמפלטים.
- מסך מלא הרחבת החלון לכל שטח המסך הזמין תוך השבתת פקדי גרירה ושינוי גודל החלון. ביטול הבחירה תשחזר לגודל החלון הקודם והפעלה מחדש של בקרי גרירה ושינוי גודל חלוו.
 - . תלוי במצג הפעיל, כאן יוצגו פריטי תפריט אפשרויות נוספים, בעזרתם ניתן לשנות את אופן ארגון המצג.

דפדוף



איור. 10.17 סרגל־תפריט ־ דפוף – דוגמה

- אחורה ניווט התצוגה הנוכחית אחורה לפריט *הקודם* ב<u>היסטוריית ניווט</u>
- קדימה ניווט התצוגה הנוכחית קדימה לפריט הבא בהיסטוריית ניווט
 - בית ניווט המיקוד על האדם הפעיל הגדרתו כאדם הבית
- רשימה הידודית של עשרת הרשומות האחרונות שנבחרו (אנשים, משפחות וכדומה), הרשימה תלויה במצג סוג־האב שבמוקד.



תקל ידוע <u>patch</u> עבור Gramps גרסה 5.1.1 (תוקן בגרסה patch)

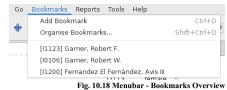
מתקן 'Go' טשטוש בחירת תפריט שנגרם על ידי השדרוג האחרון של 'Go' מתקו 'מספל בדוח טקל: <u>11341</u> ב־24 בספטמבר 2019



ניתו להשתמש RestoreHist תוסף צד ג'

כדי שניתן יהיה לגרום לחלק מתפרים 'דפדוף' להתמיד ולשמור על מצבם, בין אתחולי גרמפס. אם התוסף הותקן, ניתן לנקות באופן ידני את המצב שנשמר על ידי איתור ומחיקת קובץ 'Appdata בוינדוס). מהתיקייה <u>תיקיית המשתמש</u> (התיקייה -.gramps או התיקיה ⁽בחינדוס).

סמניות



- ..Create a bookmark from the currently selected item eg: Person, Family etc הוספת סימניה
 - .Opens the Organize Bookmarks window ארגון סימניות...
 - Dynamic section where the bookmarks appear •

דוחות

ספרים – דוחות ספר מאפשר הפקת ספר אילן־יוחסין מותאם אישית שכולל בתוכו אוסף דוחות נפרדים, מילוליים וחזותיים, לכדי מסמך אחד.(כלומר, ספר)



איור. 10.19 סרגל תפריט - דוחות - דוגמה

מרשתת	רשימים	ות מלל (המשך) תו	חות מלל דוח	דוחות חזותיים דו
• אתר מרשתת מילולי	• ציר זמן משפחתי	קבוצות משפחה	• Ahnentafel •	• אבות קדמונים
• יומן מרשתת	שעון חול •	קירבת משפחה	• ימי הולדת וימי שנה	לוח שנה ●
	קשרי־גומלין •	קישורי הערות	• דוח 'אדם' מלא	• צאצאים
	ציר זמן •	מספר אבות קדמונים	• תמצית מסד־נתונים	• אילן צאצאי משפחה
		מקומות	• צאצאים	• מניפה
		רשומות	• אבות קדמונים מפורט	• סטטיסטקה
		תגים	• צאצאים מפורט	
		_	• סוף קו משפחה	





Fig. 10.20 "Tool >..." Menubar - Tools Overview



חלונות



Fig. 10.21 Menubar - "Windows" - overview example

.Windows - This menu provides quick access to opened windows you are working on •

עזרה

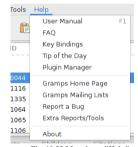


Fig. 10.22 Menubar - "Help" overview example

- User Manual Direct link to the online Gramps User manual you are viewing right now. Yes, you need an internet connection to
 .consult the Gramps User Manual
 - .FAQ A link to the Frequently Asked Questions about Gramps •
 - .Key Bindings A link to the Keybindings reference for Gramps. Also known as Keyboard shortcuts

 .Tip of the Day Displays the "Tip of the day" dialog •
- . Plugin Manager From this menu you can manage the built in plugins as well as any Third-Party Addons you may have installed •
- .Gramps Home Page This item opens your web browser and connects to the Gramps project web site
- Gramps Mailing List This item opens your web browser to the Gramps mailing list page. On this page, you can browse the mailing •

 .list archives and join the gramps-users mailing list so you can share your experiences with other Gramps user's
 - Report a Bug Choose this item to file a bug report in the Gramps bug tracking system. (This requires you to have a registered account on the Gramps bug reporting system) (Remember, Gramps is a living project. We want to know about any problems you (.encounter so we can work to solve them for you and everyone elses benefit
 - .Extra Reports/Tools A link to Installing Third-Party Addons in Gramps •
 - .About This item displays a dialog with general information about the Gramps version you are running •

סרגל כלים

- .Toolbar: The Toolbar is located right below the menubar. It gives you access to the most frequently used functions of Gramps
 - The assortment of Tool buttons shown depends on which Category view is active •
- Configure... button as an alternative to choosing the View > Configurable Options: most Category views have a Configure... from the View menu, or pressing the Configure active view keyboard keybinding. This option opens a dialog with choices (.for displaying records in the View. (The dialog will also have tabs for any added <u>Gramplets which have configurable options</u>

 Hovering over a toolbar icon shows a tip of its function •

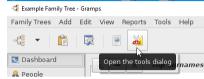


Fig. 10.23 Tip for the Tools button of the Dashboard category toolbar

.The Toolbar can be hidden or revealed by the option in menu View -> Toolbar

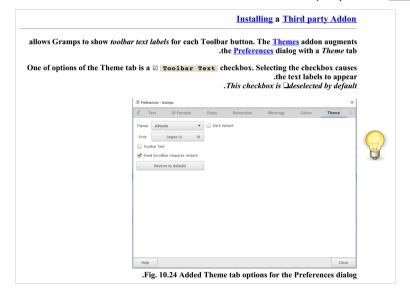




Fig. 10.25 Manage databases - icon on toolbar (Same as using menu Family Trees -(...>Manage Family Trees



הקודם מפתח הבא	
----------------	--

Plugin Manager/he

<u> </u>	מפתח	<u>הקודב</u>	
		•	

למנהל המתקעים בגרמפס ניתו לגשת מתפריטט עזרה → מנהל מתקעים.

חלה מתכונות מנהל־המתחעים נועדו למפתחים. לכו תיאור חלונות הדו־שיח שלהלו מתאימים גם למפתחים. בכול בקום בו קיים שוני בתכונות למשתמשים מהשורה. הוא יצויין בהתאם. גרמפס מזהה אם הוא אותחל במצב משתמש או במצב מפתח בעזרת דגל אפשרות פייתון 'מיטוב':

python -0 gramps.py

נא לקרוא עוד על ניפוי תקלים במתקעים ותוספים.

גרמפס מורכב ממערכת ליבה לצד מתקעים רבים. בעת אתחול גרמפס, ליבת המערכת יחד עם מספר מתקעים מוגבל נטענים. תכונה זו נועדה להאצת זמן האתחול וצמצום דרישות זיכרון. בהמשך, מתקעים רבים נוספים יטענו אוטומטית ברקע לפי הצורך, כך שמשתמשים למעשה לא חייבים להיות מודעים לקיומם של מתמעים. או לטעינתם המומהות

מנהל המתקעים מאפשר לשלוט על האופו בו גרמפס מנהל תוספים.



את מנהל המתקעים המובנה ניתן גם להחליף

במנהל מתקעים חלופי צד ג' *מנהל מתקעים מורחב* תוסף שמספק מצג אחיד ויחיד שמשלב בו את כל המצגים הרשומים והטעונים לרבות כל תוספי צד ג' שזמינים

סוגי מתקעים

תוספי גרמפס נחלקים לשני סוגים עקריים: "תוספי משתמש" ו"תוספי מערכת". תוספי משתמש מתאפיינים בכד שהם נשלטים על ידי המשתמש כדי לספק פונקציונליות שונה על פי צרכי כל משתמש. תוספי המערכת משמשים את מערכת גרמפס.

להלו רשימת סוגי תוספי משתמש שהיימים בגרמפם:

- 1. יצרני מסמכים: צדי־שרת שעבורם גרמפס יכול לכתוב דוחות (pdf. odf. ascii text. ...
- 2. מייצאים: ייצוא מבנים שבאמצעותם ניתו לייצא נתונים מאילו היוחסיו מתפריט אילנות יוחסיו → ייצוא...
 - 3. גרמפלטס: תוכניות קטנות שניתנות להטמעה במצג לוח המחוונים. או במנותק כחלון תקני 4. מצגי גרמפס: המצגים הגלויים בחלוו הראשי
 - מייבאים: ייבוא מבנים שבאמצעותם ניתו לייבא נתונים לאילו היוחסין מתפריט אילנות יוחסין → ייבוא...
- שירות מפות: יעדים בהם ניתו להשתמש במצג מקום כדי לעבור לשירות מפות מרשתת חיצוני (לחצו מעבר בסרגל הכלים)
- 7. דוח־מהיר: מצגים מהירים הם למעשה דוחות קטנים שזמינים מתפריט ההקשר במצג רשימה. או באמצעות גרמפלט 'מצג מהיר' 8. דוחות: דוחות מלוליים או גרפיים אותם גרמפס מסוגל להפיק
 - 9. כלים: כלים שניתו להפעיל מתפריט כלים
 - להלו רשימת סוגי תוספי מערכת שהיימים בגרמפם:

- .1. מסד נתונים: צד־שרת המרחיב את תמיכת גרמפס בסוגי מסדי נתונים חלופיים.
 - .plugin libs .2 ספריות קיימות שמעניקות פונקציונליות נוספת.
 - 3. יחסי־גומלין: מחשבוני יחסי קירבה בשפות שונות
 - 4. כלל (החל מגרסת גרמפס x.5.1 ואילד)

ישנם מתקעים רבים שמגיעים יחד עם גרמפס. עם זאת, כל אחד מוזמן גם לכתוב מתקע ולשתף אותו. מתקעים אלה של צד ג' נקראים "תוספים". אנו במייזם גרמפס מעודדים מאוד משתמשים ומפתחים לשתף את היצירות שלהם עם משתמשי גרמפס אחרים.

רישום וטעינה

בגרמפס. מתקעים מוחזקים בשני אופנים:

1. באופו מקומי במחשב כאשר גרמפס "מודע" לקיומם. כפי שנאמר. הם רשומים. או שהם מוחזקים במחשב מרוחק וגרמפס "יודע" רק את: שמם. סוגם ותיאורם. אלו האחרונים נקראים תוספים.

כאשר גרמפס מאתחל. מידע על מתקעים המקומיים נקרא אוטומטית. כד שהם מיד 'נרשמים'. ניתו להשתמש במנהל המתקעים להורדת תוספים מאתרים מרוחקים וכד גם .'וירשמו'.

מתקעים רשומים (כלומר מקומיים) נטענים על ידי גרמפס במצבים הבאים:

- 1. בעת אתחול (באופן אוטמטי). מספר סוגי מתקעים נטענים בעת האתחול (לדוגמה, מצגים גלויים), לחלק מהמתקעים קיים דגל שמאלץ טעינה בעת אתחול
 - .2 בעת הקשה על מצג או הפקת דוח, במקרים אלו הם יטענו באופן אוטומטי רק בזכות אותה הקשת משתמש
 - בעת בקשת טעינה מפורשת מתפריט מנהל המתקעים. עזרה → מנהל מתקעים... והקשה על לחצו' בדיקת זמינות עדכוני תוספים'
 - מתקעים מרוחקים נטענים בעת רישומם מתפריט עריכה → העדפות... בלשונית כללי והקשה על לחצן 'בדיקת זמינות עדכוני תוספים'

גילוי/הסתרה

ניתן להשתמש במנהל המתקעים כדי להסתיר או לחשוף מתקעים. תוספים מוסתרים לא יוצגו בחלק מהתפריטים, כך שהם לא ניתנים לבחירה. לדוגמה, כאשר גרמפלט מוסתר, הוא לא יופעים בתפריט ההקשר: "חוספת גרמפלט" (מופיע בהקשת עכבר ימנית על רקע הלשונית הראשית בגרמפס). יחד עם זאת, להסתרת תוספים מסוימים לא תהדיכ להשפעה (בגוד קישריביומליך) או ציצג ברמפס) וייתכן אל את תאפשר הסתרה.

פעולות

מנהל מתקעים מורכב משתי לשוניות על פי סוג המתקעים:

- מתקעים רשומים
- מתקעים טעונים

מתקעים רשומים



איור. 11.1 מתקעים רשומים

כאן תוצג רשימת כל המתקעים שגרמסס איתר. מתקעים מובנים בליבת גרמסס, ומתקעים ששוכנים בתקיית gramps51/plugins בתוך <u>מחיצת משתמש גרמסס</u>. העמודה הראשונה מציינת את סוג המתקע.

ניתן לחשוף או להסתיר מתקע על ידי בחירת שורה והקשה על לחצן גילוי/הסתרה . תכונה זו משמשת רק עבור מתקעי משתמשים.

הצגת תיבת דו־השיח מידע מפורט. נעשת על ידי בחירת שורה והקשה כפולה עליה או הקשה על לחצן מידע ה

מתקעים טעונים



איור. 11.2 מתקעים טעונים

כאן תוצג רשימת כל המתקעים אותם ניסה גרמפס לטעון. באופן תקני ייטענו באופן אוטומטי, כל המצגים (כגון מצג יחסי־גומלין), וכל הגרמפלטס/דוחות/כלים בהם נעשה

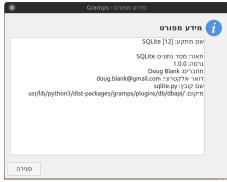
אם אירעה שגיאה במהלך טעינת מתקע, עמודת מצב תוצג בלשונית זו. הקשה כפולה על שורה שמציגה כשל, תפתח את תיבת דו־השיח מידע מפורט שם ניתן למצוא פרטים נוספים על השגיאה. שימושי ליצרת קשר עם יוצרי המתקע או לו לרשימת תקלים בגרמפס.

. בהמשך אם תוסף מסויים כבר 'לא מתאים לי' , ניתן לסמנו כ"מוסתר" והוא לא יוצג עוד.

ניתן לחשוף או להסתיר מתקע על ידי בחירת שורה והקשה על לחצן [גילוי/הסתרה]. תכונה זו משמשת רק עבור מתקעי משתמשים.

הצגת תיבת דו־השיח <u>מידע מפורט</u>. נעשת על ידי בחירת שורה והקשה כפולה עליה או הקשה על לחצן <u>מידע</u>

דו שיח מידע מפורט



איור. 11.3 דוגמ – חלון דו־שיח – מידע מפורט

דו־שיח מידע מפורט יציג מידע על התוסף/מתקע שנבחר. ניתן להשתמש בתכונה זו לייצירת קשד עם היוצר או רשימת תקלי גרמפס.

- שם מתקע:
 - תאור:
 - גרסה:
 - יוצרים:
 - דוא"ל:
- שם קובץ: • מיקום:
- הקודם מפתח הבא

Gramplets/he

מפתח הבא	הקודם
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במיקטע זה יפורטו התכונות והיכולות הנספות שמתקעים מובנים – גרמפלטם. מספקים למערכת גרמפם.

לורמפלמות ווחפות



איתם ניתן להרחיב אפילו עוד יותר את יכולות גרמפס, קראו גם את עמוד: <u>מתקעים צד ג'.</u> למידע טכני על אודות יצירת גרמפלטים (מתקעים) משלכם, אנא קיראו גרמפלטס למפתחים.

מה זה גרמפלט?



איור. 12.1 סוג־אב לוח מחוונים (מצג ברירת מחדל)

<u>גרמפלט</u> הוא בעצם תוכנית (קוד) שנועד להרחבת יכולות או תכונות בתוכנית הליבה של גרמפס בתקווה שהן אכן משתלבות ופועלת בצורה חלקה בדומה לתכונה מובנית. מהיבט פונקציונאלי, גרמפלטים מספקים נקודת־מבט הידודית ומשלימה על נתוני אילן היוחסין שמשתנה במהלך הניווט, או; מאפשר הידודיות עם הנתונים הגנאלוגיים שלנו.

גרמםלטס שמכונים לעיתים גם <u>ווידג'יטס</u>, תוספים, מתקעים, תוכניות ורכיבי עזר ועוד, מוטמעים כחלק מתוכנית גרמפס והם ימצאו בעצמים שונים כמו לוח מחוונים' א*ו סרגלי עד'* וסרגל תחתון ובסוגייאב ניווט אחרים. הפונקציונליות שמתקעים אלו מספקים עשויים בחחלט להוות ערך מוסף משמעותי במחקר גנאולוגי.

זלילת משאבים



גרמפלטים מאיטים את פעילות גרמפס ועשויים לצרוך משאבי זכרון רבים. לכן מומלץ לסגור גרמפלטים שרק 'עוגנים' במחשב ללא שימוש מיידי. (לא נשרשת הסרתם ממנהל המתקעים.) תמיד

ניתן לפתוח מחדש גרמפלטים שנסגרו.

?האם לא כל המתקעים גם גרמפלטים

?What is the difference between Gramplets, reports, quick views, and tools

All of these are plugin types. But Gramplets are subtype of plugins with more emphasis on the user interface. Gramplets add a capability or a different perspective to the View. They can be used to improve the workflow of a View

The other plugins tend to interrupt the normal workflow to do another task. They also tend to be used more intermittently. A plugin might generate a static (even when hot-linked) snapshot of the data, be a way of doing mass change, or provide an alternative .import/export/output system

are סוגי מתקעים Some common

- Reports provide a static output format of your data, typically for presentation •
- Quick Views provides a typically short, interactive listing derived from your data
 - Tools provide a method of processing your data •
 - .Gramplets provide a dynamic view and interface to your data •

A deeper understanding of the different types of plugins can be gained by sorting the Addon List by Type and exploring the contrasting

Descriptions

.Some of the more static types of plugins can be extended to work dynamically as a Gramplet

Several plugins have evolved into multiple types. Some plugins are shells which layer extra capabilities around other plugins. The Quick View Gramplet is not a type of Quick View plugin. Instead, it is a dockable shell that shows a Quick View plugin and pushes the plugin to .refresh as the context changes



Tip: Configure the **Quick View Gramplet**

Use the *Configure* button to change which Quick View plugin will be displayed from the any of the .various Navigator categories

להתחיל עם גרמפלטס

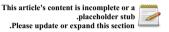
When you first start the <u>Dashboard Category</u> you will see two default Gramplets; the <u>Welcome to Gramps!</u> Gramplet and the <u>Top</u>

Surnames Gramplet

.Since Gramps 4.2 extended some Dashboard features to other Navigator Categories, we have common and specific Gramplets

- Common Gramplets are applicable to any View ... and the data viewpoint is with respect to the Context of the Active Person and/or
 .the Home Person. They can be docked on any Navigator Category View without making the View unambiguous
 - Specific Gramplets need the context of particular Views to give context to their perspective of the data. The list of Add Gramplets

 menu will differ according active Category view and Gramplets installed



.This list is leftover from an earlier revision of the wiki. It is unclear where the items fit in this discussion

- Back references Gramplets provide immediate visibility to data that tends be viewed occasionally and is buried in the interface... like .the references tab on object Editor
 - Filter Gramplet is like the previous filter sidebar •
 - Common models for Notes, Gallery, Sources, Citations, Events •
 - Children Gramplet on Person views (also charts category and relationships category), families view •

שימוש כללי ותיצור



Dashboard Welcome Gramplet 12.2 איור.

The container controls for Gramplets are arranged a little differently in the Dashboard category View as opposed to the Sidebar and Bottombar. Being aware of how these Gramplet containers differ (and are similar) will let you focus on getting the high speed performance .instead of wondering why it spun out of control

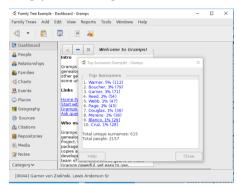
Originally added in version 3, Gramplets in Dashboard category View are arranged in a configurable number of columns. The Sidebar and Bottombar split panes were selected from among later innovations proposed in GEPS 19. They were built on the Filter Sidebar of the 3.3 version. The Filter was converted to a Gramplet and pre-docked in the Sidebar



Detached Sidebar Welcome 12.3 אייר. Gramplet

The split panes provide limited screenspace for docking Gramplets in the other Navigator categories. But, unlike the many columns of the Dashboard View, each new split pane is a single column, filled with a single Gramplet. (The pane still supports holding multiple Gramplets, (it just uses Tabs to display them one at a time

.The split pane approach reduces the need for flipping between Category Views... and that lightens the demands on the database



Detached Gramplet in the Dashboard View 12.4 איור.

However, Gramplets can be undocked (detached, torn off) to float free from any of the three containers. When detached, an additional <code>Belp</code> button in the lower left will open the Gramplet's page on this website. Clicking the <code>x</code> button in the upper right corner will re-docks .a detached Gramplet. Clicking the similar <code>x</code> button of a docked Gramplet will remove it from the pane

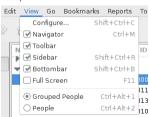
The Dashboard Category View

In the <u>Dashboard</u>, you can drag the <u>Properties</u> button (top left) of each Gramplet to reposition it in the Dashboard View area. You can click the <u>Properties</u> button to detach (or 'undock') the Gramplet from Dashboard View and place it in its own window. The window will stay open regardless of page (relationships, charts, etc). Closing the detached view will put it back onto the Dashboard view. If you quit Gramps with a open Gramplet, when you start gramps again, it will open automatically

When one or more Gramplets are undocked from the Dashboard View, they remain visible as you change to a different View (such as the People or Charts View). In this way, you can use these Gramplets to supplement a particular View with additional details and functionality provided by the Gramplet.

You can add new Gramplets by right-clicking on an open space on Dashboard view. Click the 🔳 button above the Gramplet to remove it .from the Dashboard

Configurable Options

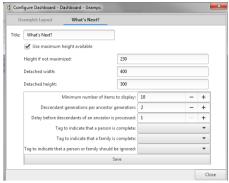


- Gramns

View menu 12.5 איור.

You can also change the number of columns by changing a Gramplets Layout tab setting in Configure Dashboard window. To open the

Configure... button, choose View → Configure... from the View menu, or press the Configure active view
.keyboard keybinding

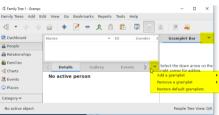


Gramplet Configuration tabs 12.6 איור.

Each Gramplet docked in the Dashboard will also have a Configuration tab added. (But the same Gramplet may not have any Configuration options or tab when docked in the Sidebar or Bottombar.) The Dashboard provides extra options for each Gramplet to allow it be renamed, set to a fixed vertical size, or be maximized vertically in its column. The Configuration tab for Gramplets in docked in the ...Dashboard reflect at least these minimum options

.Double-clicking the title of a Gramplet docked in the Dashboard Category allows you to change the display title

The split-screen Sidebar & Bottombar



Gramplet split-screens showing <u>Gramplet Bar Menu</u> 12.7. אייר. with the unlabeled *Down Arrowhead* v pull-down menu button

Each of these split screen panes is a container of stacked Gramplet tabs. Like Windows with a tabbed section, each can show only a single tab at a time. But tabs can be added, re-ordered, undocked or disabled in a similar fashion to the Dashboard. However, instead of a Contextual Menu, each split-pane Gramplet Bar Menu has a Down Arrowhead v pull-down menu button to show the same pop-up list of outloos.

.To add a Gramplet to the stacked tabs, select it from the Gramplet Bar Menu V Add a gramplet submenu

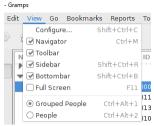
.To undock a tab, grab the tab title and drag out of the split-pane. To re-dock, click the Close button or the 'X' button

To remove the Gramplet from the stack tabs, select it from the Gramplet Bar Menu v Remove a gramplet submenu. (Alternatively, the Close button will be accessible if the 'Show close button in gramplet tabs' checkbox in the Display tab of Preferences is selected

Curiously, the same Gramplets might be tabs in the different split-screen section of a View but be configured to show information differently. It is important to be aware that each Gramplet (whether stacked as a Tab or floating undocked) bogs down performance of ...Gramps. Use fewer Gramplets to make Gramps more responsive

.The lists of Gramplets that can be added to the stack of tabs in a split pane are filtered by those appropriate to that category

Configurable Options



View menu 12.8 איור.



Want Additional Gramplets

To add more Gramplets follow the instructions on <u>Third-Party Addons</u>. Check the list of the .available reports <u>here</u>

:In addition, there are a number of Third party Gramplets that you can easily install and use. These include

- Headline News Gramplet current, breaking news from Gramps •
- Data Entry Gramplet edit active person's name, birth date and place, death date and place, and add people
 - Python Gramplet a Python shell •
 - FAQ Gramplet frequently asked questions •
 - Note Gramplet see and edit active person's primary Person Note •

לקריאה נוספת: רשימת <u>תוספים צד ג'</u>.

תקציר גרמפלטים

.Summary of all default built-in Gramplets and the view categories in which each gramplet can be used

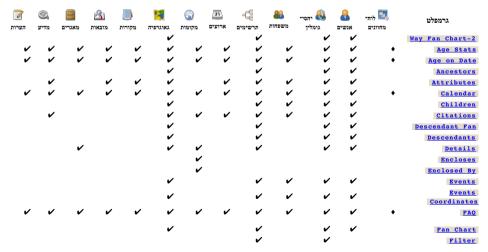
:Independently for each Category view mode container, the Gramplets can be added or removed using the following controls

- .In the Dashboard Category, via the right-click context menu •
- In all other Categories, via the drop-down Gramplet selection menus v (Down Arrowhead button) on either the Bottombar or Sidebar

There are no Menu options to add a Gramplet. This is because it would be ambiguous whether the Gramplet was to be added to that view mode's .sidebar or bottombar

רשימת גרמפלטים

הקשה כפולה על כותרת סוג־אב למיון הרשימה והצגת אפשרויות תפריט לגרמפלט זמינים לאותו סוג־אב. (התפריט הממשי יכלול גם גרמפלטים שהם למעשה <u>מתקעים צד.</u> ב')



			~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		Gallery
~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	•	Given Name Cloud
	~												Image Metadata
	~												Media Preview
	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		Notes
					~			~		~	~		Pedigree
~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	•	Quick View
~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	•	Records
~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		References
					~			~		~	~		Relatives
					~			~		~	~		Residence
~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	•	Session Log
~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	•	SoundEx
~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	•	Statistics
~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	•	Surname Cloud
~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	•	To Do
~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	•	Top Surnames
A	\wedge	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	\wedge		A	\wedge	\wedge	Uncollected
213	213	ZIX	213	213	213	213	213	213		213	213	213	!Objects
/	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	•	Welcome to
-				-			-		-	•	-	•	!Gramps
~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	•	?What's Next

.For more detailed information on using the installed Gramplets, see Gramplets

Gramplets

.This following sections describe each Gramplet and its basic functionality

This article's content is incomplete or a .placeholder stub .Please update or expand this section

Way Fan Chart-2

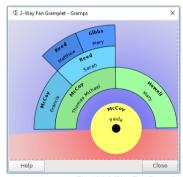


Fig. 12.9 2-Way Fan Gramplet

:See also

- :Gramplets •
- (<u>Fan Chart</u> (ancestor ∘ (<u>way Fan Chart</u> (ancestor and descendant-2 ∘
 - Descendant Fan Chart
 - :Charts category view modes (Fan Chart (ancestor •
 - (way Fan (ancestor and descendant-2 o
 - Descendant Fan o
 - :Reports : Graphical reports •

Age on Date

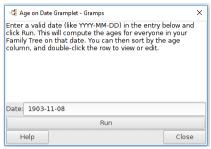


Fig. 12.10 Age On Date Gramplet - detached example

The Age on Date Gramplet allows you to enter a <u>Calendar date</u> in the <u>Dates</u>: entry field. If you select the <u>Run</u> the Gramplet will compute the ages for everyone in your Family Tree living on that Date and will show the results in a separate Quick View report dialog.

The date must be entered in a calendar format that Gramps accepts eg: YYYY-MM-DD

.No configuration options are available for this gramplet •

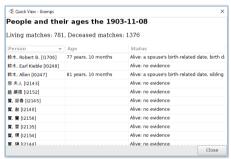


Fig. 12.11 Age On Date Gramplet - Quick View - result example

From the resulting Quick View report dialog you can sort by the Person, Age or Status columns. Right clicking the row opens a context .menu that allows you to Copy all rows to the clipboard; or to See the person details in the Person Editor, or Make the person active

- .You can also drag a date to from Calendar Gramplet to the Age on Date Gramplets Date: entry field to enter that date
 - .See also the Third-party Addon Date Calculator Gramplet which allows you to do date math •

Age Stats

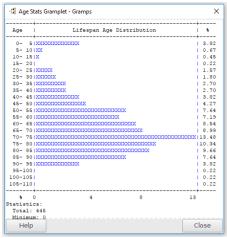


Fig. 12.12 Age Stats Gramplet - detached example

The Age Stats Gramplet shows statistics in the form of three text graphs grouped in 5 years age span breakdowns (use the vertical scroll :(bar to see the other two graphs

- .Lifespan Age Distribution for all people having valid birth and death dates •
- Father Child Age Diff Distribution shows the age difference between child and father where both individuals have valid birth dates
 Mother Child Age Diff Distribution shows the age difference between child and mother where both individuals have valid birth

.Rolling over a chart row will display a hint with the count of offspring matching the row's range

Double-clicking a row in any of the statistics graphs opens a Quick Report of the offspring categorized by that row. You can sort the Quick Report by the Name, Birth Date and Name Type columns

.Right-clicking the Quick View report row displays a context menu for copying the list, opening the Person Editor or activating the person

Configurable Options



Fig. 12.13 Age Stats Gramplet - from Charts Configuration tab defaults

Adjustable graph scaling limits

- (Maximum Age 1-150; (110 default •
- (Maximum Age of mother at birth: 1-150; (40 default •
- (Maximum Age of father at birth: 1-150; (60 default
 - (Chart Width: 1-150; (60 default •

.In the Dashboard View, the Gramplet may be detached by clicking the Configure active view button

See also

Ancestors

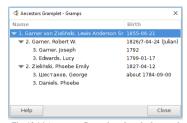


Fig. 12.14 Ancestors Gramplet - detached example

.Gramplet showing active person's ancestors

Attributes

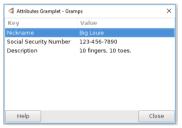


Fig. 12.15 Attributes Gramplet

The Attributes Gramplet shows all of the attributes for the current, active person. Double click on the name of the attribute, and you will run a Quick View that shows all of the people that have that attribute, and the values for it. You can sort the Quick View by the attribute value by clicking on the column name.



Fig. 12.16 Attributes Gramplet - Quick View example result

In the Quick View, highlight the entry to change the active person (which will then change the Attributes Gramplet), and double-click the
Ouick View entry to bring up the Edit Person dialog window

Person Attributes

See Attributes

Family Attributes

See Attributes

Event Attributes

See Attributes

Source Attributes

See Attributes

Citation Attributes

Media Attributes

See Attributes

Calendar

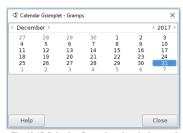


Fig. 12.17 Calendar Gramplet - detached example

.The Calendar Gramplet shows a monthly calendar

.Surrounding the month label at the top left corner, the previous and previous and

You can also drag a day from the Calendar to the date fields (such as for the Event Editor or the Age on Date Gramplet) to enter that date.

Similarly, a calendar day may also be dragged to the Clipboard where it will be stored in a plain text format

Localized Day of the week headers

.the exact date, other events on the same month/day in history, and events in that year



The customary first day of the week can be shown on calendar and which vary culturally. The calendar adapts to the language setting

The feature will be included in the 5.2 release but can patched manually. See the <u>Discourse forum</u>
discussion on the Calendar Gramplet

Children

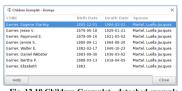


Fig. 12.18 Children Gramplet - detached example

.Gramplet showing the active persons children

:How do I change the order of children? Use

- .The Family Editor Children tab to change the order of children in the family •
- .The third party addon Birth Order Tool which allows bulk updates of the children order •

Person Children

See Children

.Also shows the childs spouse if present

See Children

Citations



Fig. 12.19 Citation Gramplet - detached example

.Gramplet showing the active persons citations

Person Citations

See Citations

Family Citations

See Citations

Event Citations

See Citations

Place Citations

See Citations

Media Citations

See Citations

Descendant Fan Chart

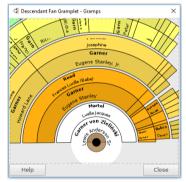


Fig. 12.20 Descendant Fan (chart) Gramplet - detached example

.Gramplet showing active person's direct descendants as a fan chart

:See also

- :Gramplets •
- (<u>Fan Chart</u> (ancestor o (<u>way Fan Chart</u> (ancestor and descendant-2 o
 - Descendant Fan Chart o
 - :Charts category view modes •
 - (Fan Chart (ancestor o
 - (way Fan (ancestor and descendant-2 o

Descendants

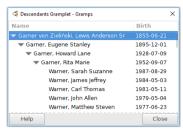


Fig. 12.21 Descendants Gramplet - detached example

.The Descendants Gramplet shows the direct descendants of the active person

The order of the spouses and children is that given in the Gramps editor. To change the order of spouses, click on Order on the Relationship .view. To change the order of children, drag and drop them in the correct order in the Family edit window

.This Gramplet is based on the Descendant Report, available from the Textual Reports

The Descendants Gramplet will update when you change the active person, or change family trees. It does not update automatically for .edits or additions because this report is time-consuming to run

.Minimizing a Gramplet will prevent it from updating

.Moving the mouse over a person will show a tooltip summary which includes the death date

Details



Fig. 12.22 Details Gramplet - detached example

.Gramplet showing details of the active person

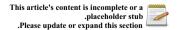
:Provides a brief non editable summary of the selected person for example

- Name: of person •
- :Also Known As . :Other Name •
 - :Father •

tab

- :Mother
 - :Birth •
- :Death :Burial •
- Image: If available the primary image will be shown to the right of the details, otherwise a cross will indicate the image is missing, you may double click the image to open it in an external viewer. To change the primary active image see: Edit Person Editors - Gallery

.You may highlight and copy the individual text fields



Person Details

See Details

Place Details

See Details

Repository Details

See Details

Encloses



Fig. 12.23 Encloses Gramplet - detached example

.Gramplet showing the locations of a place it encloses over time

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See also Enclosed By tab •

Encloses Place Locations

See Enclosed By

Enclosed By



Fig. 12.24 Enclosed By Gramplet - detached example

.Gramplet showing the locations enclosed by a place over time

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See also Enclosed By tab •

Enclosed By Place Locations

See Encloses

Events

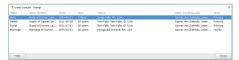


Fig. 12.25 Events Gramplet - detached example

.Gramplet showing the events for the active person

.Double click a row to edit the event

Person Events

See Events

Family Events

See Events

Events Coordinates



Fig. 12.26 Events Coordinates Gramplet - detached example

.Gramplet showing the events coordinates for the active person

.Double click a row to edit the event

Fan Chart



Fig. 12.27 Fan Chart Gramplet

The Fan Chart Gramplet shows the direct ancestors of the active person in a circular format. It is similar to the Pedigree View, but shown around the center/active person, and further generations spiralling out

:Click on a parent in the chart and they will expand or contract above their child. Right-click on a person and you can

- select that person to be the active person •
- edit the person which allows through Person Editor add children to person's families
 - select from among the person's relatives to be the active person
 - add partners (families) to person •
 - copy name, birth and death of person into clipboard •

Clicking in an open area (non-person) and dragging the mouse will allow you to rotate the chart about the center. You may also left-click .and drag in the center to reposition the fan chart

A black edge on the outer radius of the chart indicates more parents for that person. A black circle in the center indicates that the center .person has children

.The Fan Chart Gramplet will update when you change the active person, or change family trees

.Minimizing a Gramplet will prevent it from updating

:See also

- :Gramplets •
- (Fan Chart (ancestor o

- (way Fan Chart (ancestor and descendant-2 o
 - Descendant Fan Chart o
 - :Charts category view modes
 - (Fan Chart (ancestor o
 - (way Fan (ancestor and descendant-2 o
 - Descendant Fan o
 - :Reports : Graphical reports (Fan Chart... (ancestor •

FAO



Fig. 12.28 FAQ Gramplet - detached example

The FAQ Gramplet (Frequently Asked Questions) shows a list of common questions, and links to their answers from the Gramps Wiki ((requires an internet connection).

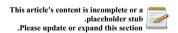
This gramplet shows a manually curated list of Frequently Asked Questions hyperlinked to answers in articles of the Gramps wiki. The list
is collated from new user postings to the Gramps User maillist that must be answered repeatedly

The idea is to make the answers to the most common question easier to find, the primary objective is to let new users start using Gramps .more quickly

See Also

- (Bug Report 11742: Dashboard FAQ links are obsolete (resolved
 - Bug Report 11997: how to add/update FAQs •

Filter



.Gramplet providing a filter specific to the Category

?See also Which filters in which Category

Person Filter

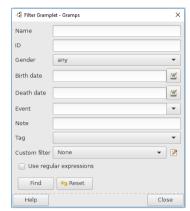


Fig. 12.29 Person - Filter Gramplet - detached - default



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See Filter

Family Filter



Fig. 12.30 Family - Filter Gramplet - detached - default

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See Filter

Event Filter

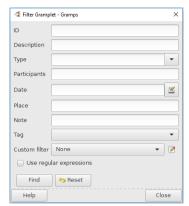


Fig. 12.31 Event - Filter Gramplet - detached - default

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See Filter

Place Filter

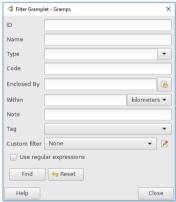


Fig. 12.32 Place - Filter Gramplet - detached - default

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0000000

See <u>Filter</u> Source Filter



Fig. 12.33 Source - Filter Gramplet - detached - default



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See Filter

Citation Filter

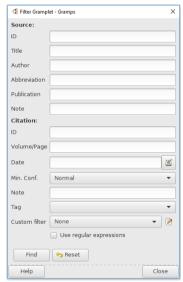


Fig. 12.34 Citation - Filter Gramplet - detached - default

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See Filter

Repository Filter

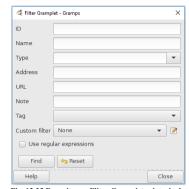


Fig. 12.35 Repository - Filter Gramplet - detached - default



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See Filter

Media Filter



Fig. 12.36 Media - Filter Gramplet - detached - default

See Filter

Notes Filter

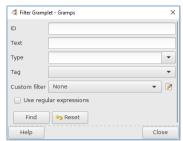
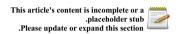


Fig. 12.37 Notes - Filter Gramplet - detached -



See Filter

Gallery



Fig. 12.38 Gallery Gramplet - detached example

.Gramplet showing media objects. The first image is the primary active media object that is used in reports and the Edit Person dialog

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...See also Gallery tab for Edit Person dialog where you can change which image is the primary active media object for reports etc

Person Gallery

See Gallery

Family Gallery

See Gallery

Event Gallery

See Gallery

Place Gallery

See Gallery

Source Gallery

See Gallery

Citation Gallery

186

Given Name Cloud



Fig. 12.39 Given Name Cloud Gramplet - detached example

Like the Surname Cloud Gramplet, the Given Name Cloud Gramplet shows the top most popular given names in your family tree. The size of the name indicates how popular it is. Mouse over the name to see the exact count, and the percent of people in the family tree that have that name

.Double-click on the given name to bring up a Quick View of all of the matching people

Image Metadata

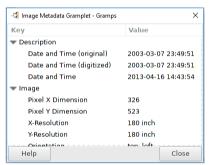


Fig. 12.40 Image Metadata Gramplet - example

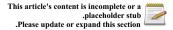
The Image Metadata Gramplet offers an interface to look at Image Exif Metadata from your images (*.jpg, *.png. *.tiff, *.exv, *.nef, *.psd, .(*.pgf :See also the third party

Addon:Edit Image Exif Metadata •

Prerequisites



...Once you have installed gexiv2, see above for directions to download and install this addon



:Pyexiv2 can be used from the command line interface (cli) as well, and from within a python script

import the pyexiv2 library .1

from pyexiv2 import ImageMetadata, ExifTag

specify your image .2

("image = ImageMetadata("/home/user/image.jpg

read the image .3

()image.read

.Exif, IPTC, XMP metadata reference tags can be found here

:Example

image["Exif.Image.Artist"] # Artist Smith and Johnson's Photography Studio

image["Exif.Image.DateTime"] # DateTime Apr 12 14:00:00 1826

image["Exif.Image.DateTime"] = datetime.datetime.now() # Add DateTime

image.write() # write the Metadata

Usage scenario

:The preferred way to use this addon is

- install pyexiv2 .1
- Install this addon .2
- Restart Gramps .3
- Click Views from the Menu bar, and select Media Views .4
 - Open the Side Bar .5
- .Slide the available empty right view to about half the screen .6
- Right click text to the Side Bar tab, and select Add a Gramplet .7
 - Select Image Metadata Gramplet .8
 - Select an image from the left hand MediaView .9

Media Preview



Fig. 12.41 Media Preview Gramplet - detached example

.Gramplet shows a preview of a single media object See <u>Media Category</u>

Notes

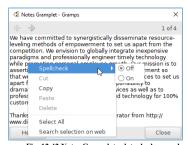


Fig. 12.42 Notes Gramplet - detached example

.Gramplet showing the active persons notes

:See als

Note Gramplet - Third party Addon •

Person Notes

See Notes

Family Notes

See Notes

Event Notes

See Notes

Place Notes

See Notes

Source Notes

See Notes

Citation Notes

See Notes

Repository Notes

See Notes

Media Notes

See Notes

Pedigree

Fig. 12.43 Pedigree Gramplet - detached example

The Pedigree Gramplet shows a compressed view of the active person's direct ancestors. It defaults to going back 100 generations. The names can be clicked to change the active person, right-click to edit the person. At the bottom of the Gramplet the number of people per generation is listed. Birth and death dates are shown next to each person's name. Double-click the Generation number to see the matching individuals.

Gramplets - Pedigree

Using the the content of the Pedigree in another program requires a bit of effort Open a contextual pop-up menu by right-clicking anywhere in the gramplet except a hotlink. Or, you can begin a drag selection from the same inert areas. Copy the highlighted text the OS clipboard from that same context menu. (The keybinding for 'Copy' will not work.) When you paste the text into another text editing program, you may need change the font to a non-proportional font to preserve the indentation. Some online services collapse leading spaces when you post a chunk of text. Preserving the indentation for such services may require replacing doubled spaces with doubled placeholder characters... like periods/full stops

Configurable Options

- (Maximum generations: 1 to 100 limit; (default: 100
 - (Show Dates checkbox; (default: deselected •
 - (Line Type menu: UTF, ASCII; (default: UTF •

Ouick View

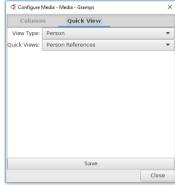


Fig. 12.44 Quick View Gramplet - detached example

The Quick View Gramplet allows you to run a Quick View, it updates as you move from person to person. (When this Gramplet was (.introduced, it only supported running Quick Views from the People category. Other categories are now supported

.You can run any of the Quick Views for a person



Fig. 12.45 Quick View Gramplet - Configuration

You can change the options by clicking the Option button (top, left hand button of the Gramplet) which will detach the Gramplet and bring it up an a window. Select <code>options</code> on the top row, and a list of options will appear. Press <code>Save</code> to apply the changes to the Quick View.

You may then close the window to reattach the Gramplet

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:See the following developer information if you are interested in creating your own

Making your own Quick view •

Records



Fig 12.46 Records Gramplet - detached example

The Records Gramplet shows a number of interesting facts about the records (mostly age related) from your database. The list shows the .top three for each element

:Person Records • Youngest living person o Oldest living person o Person died at youngest age o Person died at oldest age o Person married at youngest age o Person married at oldest age o Person divorced at youngest age o Person divorced at oldest age o Youngest father o Youngest mother o Oldest father o Oldest mother o Family Records • Couple with most children o Living couple married most recently o Living couple married most long ago o Shortest past marriage o Longest past marriage o

The list is not only interesting on its own, it is also a good sanity check of the data. For some items you have to fill in some additional information.

This following example shows that there was a marriage event (thus calculation of the offset) but none of the persons had a death event.

Even if the date is not known, just enter a death event for one of the partners and the list will be corrected.

Living couple married most long ago

- (van Dosselaere, Egidius and Rechters, Petronella (382 years, 1 month .1
- (de Richter, Petrus and Asscericx, Catharina (379 years, 9 months .2

.An identical Records Report is also available

References

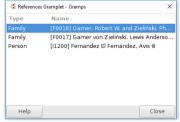


Fig 12.47 References Gramplet - detached example

.Gramplet showing the active persons References

Person References

Person References: Gramplet showing the backlink references for a person •

See References

Family References

Family References: Gramplet showing the backlink references for a family •

See References

Event References

Event References: Gramplet showing the backlink references for an event •

See References

Place References

Place References: Gramplet showing the backlink references for a place •

See References

Source References

Source References: Gramplet showing the backlink references for a source •

See References

Citation References

Citation References: Gramplet showing the backlink references for a citation •

See References

Repository References

Repository References: Gramplet showing the backlink references for a repository •

See References

Media References

Media References: Gramplet showing the backlink references for a media object •

See References

Note References

Note References: Gramplet showing the backlink references for a note •

See References

Relatives



Fig 12.48 Relatives Gramplet - detached example

This Gramplet shows all direct relatives of the active person. It's intended use is as a navigation help, an alternative way to move through your family tree in Gramps . If you detach the Gramplet, and place it next to Gramps, it will allow you to use it to easily change the content ."of the current "Person view

If you are working in the charts category Pedigree view, the active person is the left-most person. By clicking a name in the relatives

Gramplet, you can easily change the active person, and all person view in the other window will update. As the relatives Gramplet shows all spouses, all children and all parents, this offers an alternative way of navigating your data

.The names in this Gramplet also allow you to call up the person editor directly, by right-clicking on any of the names

:The Relatives Gramplet can be added to the following categories

- People Category •
- Relationships Category
 - Charts Category •
- (Geography Category (selected views only •

Residence

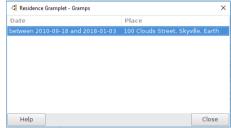
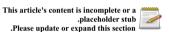
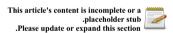


Fig. 12.49 Person - Residence Gramplet - detached - example

Gramplet showing residence events for the active person



Person Residence



See Residence

Session Log

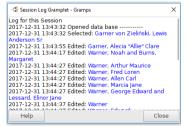


Fig. 12.50 Session Log Gramplet - detached example

.The session log keeps track of activity in this session. It lists selected and edited objects

Click a name once to make this person the active person. Double-click on a name or family brings up the edit page for that object. In addition, if you want to edit a person, but don't want to change the active person, you can right-click on the person's name

.This Gramplet is handy because you can very quickly change the active person, or edit the object, from the session list

SoundEx



Fig. 12.51 SoundEx Gramplet - detached example

.This Gramplet generates SoundEx codes for the names of people in the database

From the SoundEx Gramplet window you can either choose a Name: from the pop-up menu shown by selecting the down V. arrowhead, (triangle) or you can type a name into the text field

.The name you type in can be any name... even a name not present in your Family Tree

The result is shown automatically eg: The SoundEx code for Simpson is S512

A Help button is available which brings you to this page. With the Close button (or using the keyboard shortcut Alt+C) you dismiss the SoundEx Gramplet window

?Soundex what is this

.Soundex is the most widely known of all phonetic algorithms which allow indexing of words by their sound, as pronounced in English

The Soundex equivalent is a coded surname (last name) index based on the way a surname sounds rather than the way it is spelled. Surnames that sound the same, but are spelled differently, like SMITH and SMYTH, have the same code and are filed together. The

Soundex coding system was developed so that surnames may be found even when recorded under variant spellings

First applied to the 1880 US Census, Soundex is a "sound index", not a strictly alphabetical one. The key feature is that it codes surnames (last names) based on the way a name sounds rather than on how it is spelled. The Soundex phonetic coding system pre-dates computers and was to help researchers find a surname quickly even though it may have received different spellings.

Those doing census lookups must use the same method to encode and tabulate surnames as the census workers did when they generated the

.To search for a particular surname, you must first work out its encoding equivalent

:Basic Soundex Coding Rule •

Every Soundex code consists of a letter and three numbers, such as W-252. The letter is always the first letter of the surname. The numbers are assigned to the remaining letters of the surname according to the Soundex guide shown below. Zeroes are added at the end if necessary to produce a four-character code. Additional letters are disregarded. Examples: Washington is coded W-252 (W, 2 for the S, 5 for the N, 2 .(for the G, remaining letters disregarded). Lee is coded L-000 (L, 000 added

Represents the Letters Number

B, F, P, V 1 C, G, J, K, Q, S, X, Z 2 D, T 3 L 4 M, N 5

.Disregard the letters A, E, I, O, U, H, W, and Y

- :Additional Soundex Coding Rules •
- :Names With Double Letters: If the surname has any double letters, they should be treated as one letter. For example .(Gutierrez is coded G-362 (G, 3 for the T, 6 for the first R, second R ignored, 2 for the Z
- Names with Letters Side-by-Side that have the Same Soundex Code Number: If the surname has different letters side-by-side osthat have the same number in the Soundex coding guide, they should be treated as one letter. Examples

 "(Pfister is coded as P-236 (P, F ignored, 2 for the S, 3 for the T, 6 for the R =
 - .(Jackson is coded as J-250 (J, 2 for the C, K ignored, S ignored, 5 for the N, 0 added
- Tymczak is coded as T-522 (T, 5 for the M, 2 for the C, Z ignored, 2 for the K). Since the vowel "A" separates the Z and K, the K is coded
- Names with Prefixes: If a surname has a prefix, such as Van, Con, De, Di, La, or Le, code both with and without the prefix obecause the surname might be listed under either code. Note, however, that Mc and Mac are not considered prefixes. For .(example, VanDeusen might be coded two ways: V-532 (V, 5 for N, 3 for D, 2 for S) or D-250 (D, 2 for the S, 5 for the N, 0 added

Consonant Separators: If a vowel (A, E, I, O, U) separates two consonants that have the same Soundex code, the consonant to

the right of the vowel is coded. Example: Tymczak is coded as T-522 (T, 5 for the M, 2 for the C, Z ignored (see "Side-by-Side" rule above), 2 for the K). Since the vowel "A" separates the Z and K, the K is coded. If "H" or "W" separate two consonants that have the same Soundex code, the consonant to the right of the vowel is not coded. Example: Ashcraft is coded A-261 (A, 2 for the S, C ignored, 6 for the R, 1 for the F). It is not coded A-226

.Please visit the NARA Soundex Indexing page to learn more about Soundex Indexing System

Statistics



Fig. 12.52 Statistics Gramplet - detached

.The Statistics Gramplet runs a Statistics report. Double-click the phrases to bring up the matching items

:Following information is provided to you in this Gramplet

- Individuals •
- Number of individuals o
 - Males o
- Females Individuals with unknown gender •
- Incomplete names o
- Individuals with missing birth dates
 - Disconnected individuals o
 - Family information •
 - Number of families o
 - Unique surnames o
 - Media objects •
- Individuals with media objects o
- Total numbers of media object references o Number of unique media objects o
 - Total size of media objects o
 - Total size of media objects o
 Missing Media Objects o

As with all Gramplets if you click on the left hand side Tool button you detach the window and if you add persons to your family tree, you will see the amount of individuals change dynamically

The information given in this Gramplet is the same as in the Database Summary Report

Surname Cloud



Fig. 12.53 Surname Cloud Gramplet - detached

The Surname Cloud Gramplet shows the top 100 (by default) used surnames. The name font size is proportional to the amount of people .with the same name

Double-click a surname to run the Same Surnames Quick View. This will open the Quick View window where you can find all people .with a matching or alternate name. Person, birth date and name type are given

.If you mouse over the name you see the percentage of occurrence and total counts

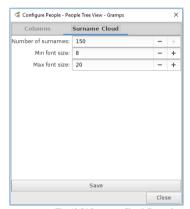


Fig. 12.54 Surname Cloud Gramplet -Configuration tab shown

.You can change the number of names displayed by configuring the view for this gramplet

To Do



Fig. 12.55 To Do Gramplet - detached example

.The To Do Gramplet displays a free form text area showing the contents of Note objects of the "To Do" type

You can use this area to put some notes, remarks, things you should to get your research going. There are several other To Do programs .(e.g. Tomboy e.a.) but these Gramplets are useful as the information stays within the Gramps database

To Do Gramplets allow you to create notes and attach them to Gramps objects. For example, you can add a Person To Do Gramplet to the sidebar of the Person View. Notes added using this Gramplet will be attached to the currently active person. There is a To Do Gramplet for each Gramps primary object type

:See also the experimental Third-party Addon

Gramplets - To Do 196

ToDo Notes Gramplet available for the Dashboard that lists all To Do notes in the database, together with the object to which they
.are attached

Person To Do

See To Do

Family To Do

See To Do

Event To Do

See To Do

Place To Do

See To Do

Source To Do

See To Do

Citation To Do

See To Do

Repository To Do

See To Do

Media To Do

See To Do

Top Surnames



Fig. 12.56 Top Surnames Gramplet - detached example

.The Top Surnames Gramplet shows the top 10 (by default) used surnames

:The top ten is presented as follows

- Surname •
- percentage occurrences •

.The list gives you also the Total unique surnames in the database as well as the total number of people in your database

Double-click a surname to run the Same Surnames Quick View. This opens the Quick View window, which gives the people with the .surname you double-clicked

.A table is presented which shows all people with a matching name or alternate name. Person's name, ID, birth date and name type is given

:Advanced

Uncollected Objects



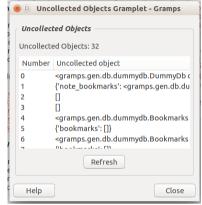


Fig 12.57 Uncollected Objects Gramplet - detached example

The Uncollected Objects Gramplet is intended to list the low-level Python objects that are left around in memory and cannot be (easily) automatically deleted when they are no longer in use. Developers use it to try to identify the source of memory 'leaks', which cause

Gramps to continually use more and more memory, the longer it is used.

.Because the tool is trying to display objects that might still be getting deleted, it sometimes has some trouble

Welcome



Fig. 12.58 Welcome Gramplet - detached example

.The Welcome to Gramps! Gramplet gives an introductory message to new users, and some basic instructions

.The welcome message describes what Gramps is, that the program is Open Source Software and how you start a Family Tree

What's Next

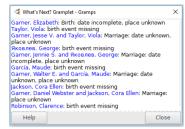


Fig. 12.59 What's Next? Gramplet - detached example

The What's Next Gramplet displays a list of the "most urgent" information gaps in your family tree. It is based on the following assumptions:

- The Home Person defines the focus •
- Searches for gaps begin with the Home Person's descendants and work up the tree •
- The tree is expected to contain the given name, surname, birth date and place, and death date and place of each person •
 You want to know parents, their marriage date and place, and if divorced divorce date and place of each family with married
 - parents
 You want to know at least the mother of each family with unmarried parents •
 - .The closer the relationship to the Home Person, the more "urgent" the information gap is
- The closer the common ancestor is from the main person, the more "urgent" the information is (e.g. nephews are considered more "urgent" than uncles, even though both have a distance of 3 generations, because for nephews the common ancestor is father/mother, (while for uncles, the common ancestor is grandfather/grandmother
 - Marriage data and personal data of the spouse is slightly less "urgent" than personal data of the directly related person
 - Half-siblings are less "urgent" than siblings .

. You may copy the text from inside of this Gramplet by selecting it and pasting into an empty document

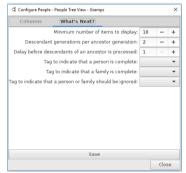


Fig. 12.60 What's Next? Gramplet - Configuration

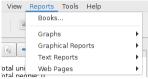
The Gramplet can ignore previously verified events by making use of some custom Tags. The tags are selected in the Gramplets :configuration. For example you can tag the following to be ignored

- that a person is complete •
- that a family is complete .
- that a person or family should be ignored for shortening lists •



Reports/he





Menubar - Reports Overview 13.1 . איור.

.This section describes all the different reports available in Gramps

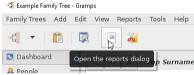
:Gramps comes with a large number of available reports. The different subsections describe the various possibilities and options



מבוא

.Generating Reports: This first subsection gives you some general remarks

דוחות



"Fig. 13.2 Toolbar Icon for "Open the reports dialog

. The reports can be accessed by choosing the menu Reports -> Report Section -> Particular Report

Alternatively, you can browse the complete selection of available reports along with their brief descriptions in a Report Selection dialog invoked by clicking the Open the reports dialog icon on the toolbar from any of the categories

דו־שיח בחירת דוחות

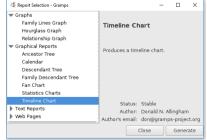


Fig. 13.3 Report Selection - dialog - example showing "Timeline Chart" information

The Report Selection dialog allows you to browse the complete selection of available reports along with their brief descriptions when invoked by clicking the Open the reports dialog icon on the toolbar from any of the categories and using the rarrows to expand

Substitution Values

(Substitution Values: you can use some handy values in your reports. (Selected reports only

Books

<u>The Books Report</u> allows you to create a custom genealogy book containing a collection of Gramps textual and graphical reports in a single (document (i.e. a Book

Available items selections

Alphabetical Index

.Alphabetical Index - This item produces page(s) with an alphabetical index of people noted into selected textual reports

מלל מותאם אישית

Custom Text - This item produces a page with three paragraphs, each containing custom text: Initial Text, Middle Text and Final Text. The
text input fields are expandable so you can really put all the text you want in there

תוכך ענינים

<u>Table Of Contents</u> - A Table of contents (TOC) is generated for book as a list of the parts of a book or document organized in the order in ...which the parts appear

Title Page

.Title Page - A title page for your book

תרשימים

Graphs reports are created in the in Graphviz format and then converted into graphical output running it through the Graphviz dot tool
.behind the scene

Family Lines Graph

.The Family Lines Graph creates an easy-to-follow graph

Hourglass Graph



.The Hourglass Graph generate an hourglass graph

Relationship Graph



.The Relationship Graph creates a complex relationship graph

Graphical Reports

.Graphical reports represent information in forms of charts and graphs

Ancestor Tree

.The Ancestor Tree report generates the chart of people who are ancestors of the Active Person

Calendar

.The Calendar report produces a calendar with birthdays and anniversaries on a page by month

Descendant Tree

.The Descendant Tree report generates a graph of people who are descendants of the Active Person

Family Descendant Tree

.The Family Descendant Tree generates a graph of people who are descendants of the Active Family

Fan Chart

The Fan Chart report produces a chart resembling a fan, with Active Person in the center, parents the semicircle next to it, ans so on, for a .total of five generations

See also

- :Gramplets •
- (Fan Chart (ancestor o
- (way Fan Chart (ancestor and descendant-2 o
 - Descendant Fan Chart o
 - :Charts category view modes (Fan Chart (ancestor o
 - (way Fan (ancestor and descendant-2 o
 - Descendant Fan o
 - :Reports : Graphical reports (Fan Chart... (ancestor •

Statistics Charts

.The Statistics Charts report can collect and display a wealth of statistical data about your database

Timeline Chart

.The Timeline Chart report outputs the list of people with their lifetimes represented by intervals on a common chronological scale

Text Reports

.Text reports output information as formatted text

Ahnentafel Report

The Ahnentafel Report lists the Active Person and his or her ancestors along with their vital data. The people are numbered in an establish .'standard called 'Ahnentafel

Birthday and Anniversary Report

.The Birthday and Anniversary Report gives the same information as a calendar but in text format

Complete Individual Report

.The Complete Individual Report provides individual summaries similar to that of the Individual Summary Report

Database Summary Report

The <u>Database Summary Report</u> displays the overall statistics concerning number of individuals of each gender, various incomplete entries statistics, as well as family and media statistics

Descendant Report

.The Descendant Report presents the descendants of the Active Person with a brief description in intended style

Detailed Ancestral Report

.The Detailed Ancestral Report covers in detail the ancestors of the Active Person, including a range of vital data as well as marriages

Detailed Descendant Report

The <u>Detailed Descendant Report</u> covers in detail the descendants of the Active Person by generation, following the genealogical tradition of textual descendant reports by generation. It aims to provide all important features expected to be found in these classic descendency .formats and has received influence from various sources

End of Line Report

.The End of Line Report provides a list of of the person's last known ancestors with the pedigree line, ordered by generations

Family Group Report

.The Family Group Report creates a family group report, showing information on a set of parents and their children

Kinship Report

.Kinship Report provides the kinship of selected person according to level search (height, down generations) set by the user

Note Link Report

.The Note Link Report checks the status of internal Gramps links in notes

Number of Ancestors Report

.(% The Number of Ancestors Report displays the number of ancestors of the Active Person. The form is - generation x has y individuals (z

Place Report

.The Place Report produces a report according to places selected by the user. It will list related person and event to the selected place

Records Report

.Records Report shows a number of interesting records(mostly age related) in your database, like oldest living person, youngest mother, etc

Tag Report

.The Tag Report lists primary objects - persons, families, and notes - who match the selected tag

Web Pages

.Web Pages for use on your personal website or to give away as a standalone report

Narrated Web Site

One of the reports in this category is the Narrated Web Site report. It generates a web site (that is, a set of linked web pages), for a set of selected individuals

Web Calendar

The Web Calendar is a Report that creates webpages showing events for the selected individuals as a set of monthly calendars.

Dynamic Web Report

The <u>Dynamic Web Report</u> Addon creates interactive web pages of the family tree database with options allowing a wide range of

.This addon is based on the Narrative Web Report native Gramps report

.This section is a placeholder



.Addons don't belong in this part of the manual

This section was created to compensate for an incorrect address used by the Help button in the addon and has been corrected as of the 0.0.82 version released 3 Jan 2020. The new version links to the actual webpage for the Dynamic Web Report

מצגים מהירים

are reports that are available in the context menu's of person, family, ... They maybe created by users, even with limited מצג מהויר.
programming knowledge.

מפתח הבא	הקודם
----------	-------

Reports - part 1/he

הקודם מפתח הבא

חילול דוחות

דותות הם הצורה הנפוצה ביותר לפלט תוצאות מחקר גנאלוגי. תוכנות גנאלוגיות רבות שמות דגש רב על פיתוח דותות "שנראים טוב". מייזם גרמפס אינו יוצא דופן בהקשר זה, הוא מציע מהבדר דותות מודון, גרמפס מסוגל להפיק דותות במגוון מבנים מתוחים, מבוססי מלל וגרפיים באחד. הוא יכול להפיק גם דותות מבוססי צג שעשויים להיות ותיה לפצירה בתשצר מסד הנתונים. לבסות גרמפס כליצור את היותרת, מוכו לפרסום מיידי בפורשת.

כל הדוחות נגישים מהתפרים <mark>דוחות ->סוג דוה->דוק מסוים</mark>. לחלופין, ניתן לעיין ברשימה המלאה של הדוחות הזמינים שמלווים בתיאורים קצרים שלהם מתיבת הדורשים בחירת דוח שנתנת לגישה בהקשה על לחצן דוחות | שממוקם בסרגל הכלים.

הגדרות דוח

הגדרות הדוח שנבחרו בעת הפקתו יאוחסנו בפרופיל משתמש. שממוקם ב". gramps/report options. xml. וישמש כהגדרות ברירת מחדל בעת יצירת הדוח הבא.

במידת הצורך, ניתן לחזור לאפשרות דוח ברירת מחדל מכל סיבה שהיא, על ידי מחיקת הקובץ report_options.xml.

סגנון מבנה דוח

הדוחות בגרמפס 'גמישים' מאוד. במידה ומעונינים לשנות או להרחיב את מבנה דוח ברירת מחדל, ניתן בפשטות לעצב ולבחור סגנון לכל דוח בנפרד. גרמפס מספקת מנשק מתקדם להתאמה אישית של כמעט כל היבט בסגנון דוחות, כך למשל, גופנים: פני הכתב, גודל, צבע וסגנון; פסקאות: יישור, צבע רקע, הזחה, מרווח וגבולות.

לקריאה נוספת. נא לעייו ב:

• תצור מבנה פלט דוח

חזרה ל<u>מפתח דוחות</u>.

הקודם מפתח הבא

Reports - part 2/he

הבא	מפתח	הקודם	

תזרה לעמוד Index of Reports מפתח דוחות.

מבוא

במסגרת עבודת המחקר, מידע רב נאסף ממקורות רבים ומגוונים, למרבה הצער לא כל המידע שנאסף על אודות אדם מסויים שלם. ההמך הגמור מסתבר, מעט מאוד (אם בכלל) הם האנשים באילו היוחסיו להם מידע מלא. ברוב המקרים המידע יהיה חסר. מייזם גרמפס מציע מנגנוו שמאפשר החלפת ערכים בדוחות. על פי תבחינים אותם ניתים לתצור, במחרוזות מלל, באמצעות הזנת קוד פשוט לחלון הסינון. המנגנון מאפשר שליטה נרחבת בנראות פלטי הדוחות על ידי סינון רשומות חסרות וקביעת מחרוזת מלל אחידה לכל ארוע או סוג ארוע.

מטרת המהטע לתאר את ערכי ההחלפה בהם ניתן להשתמש במסגרת דוחות המערכת השונים שזמינים בגרמפס.

ערכי החלפה

רבים מ<mark>הדוחות החזותיים</mark> מאפשרים להתאים בהתאמה אישית את המידע שיוצג בדוחות. החלפת משתנים היא השיטה המשמשת להמרת סמל (מפתח) מסוים במידע מסויים על האדם במסד הנתונים נושא הדוח. דוגמה:

> מצג: (האדם 'בחיים') מפתחות החלפה Smith, Edwin Michael Line 1 ns Line 1 b. 1961-05-24 at San Jose, Santa Clara Co., CA Line 2 (b. sbf at sB Line 2 .d Line 3 d. \$d< at >\$D Line 3

> > במקטע שלהלו מוצגת רשימת כל המשתנים (מפתחות החלפה) הזמינים.

- להצגת שמות, תאריך או מידע על מקום באופן שונה, ניתן להשתמש בתבנות מהרוזת כדי להשיג זאת.
 - קיים גם משתני בקרה שמשמשים להצגת תווים מיוחדים (כמו סימן הדולר '\$', או '#').
- דרך אחרת להצגת מידע היא על ידי שימוש ב<u>קיבוץ</u> להצגת מידע באופן חלופי. בדוגמה מעלה שורה 2, עושה שימוש בקיבוץ להצגת ' ב'' רק כאשר מקום הלידה ידוע.
 - ממצג אירועים ניתן להדפיס כמעט כל דבר שעולה על הדעת.
 - לבסוף, מפרידים, אלו נועדו להפוך את חייינו למושלמים. בדוגמה מעלה שורה 3, משתמש בזה כדי להציג את 'ב' רק כאשר תאריך הלידה והמקום ידועים.

מפתח ההחלפה

משתני מצב משפחתי	משתנים אישיים
Displays the name of the person's spouse s\$	Displays the person's name n\$
.Displays the Gramps ID for the marriage j\$.Displays the Gramps ID for the person i\$
.Displays the marriage date of the person and the spouse ms	Displays the person's date of birth b\$
.Displays the place of the marriage of the person and the spouse MS	Displays the person's place of birth B\$
.Displays the divorce date of the person and the spouse v\$	Displays the person's date of death d\$
.Displays the place of the divorce of the person and the spouse VS	Displays the person's place of death D\$
.Displays an attribute about the marriage	.Displays an attribute about the person
see <u>Attributes</u> for more uS	see Attributes for more a\$
.Displays an event information about the marriage	.Displays event information about the person
See Events for more t\$	See Events for more e\$

All of the Marital variables are defined by the person's preferred spouse in Gramps. If the person has never been married, then these variables will not display anything

מפתחות החלפה אחרים

ד\$ הצגת תאריך היום.

מבנים מוצגים ברירת מחדל

מבנה מצג מווומורת Names will be displayed as set in 'Name format:' on the Display tab in Gramps preferences Places will display the Place title by default B \$D \$M \$V\$ Dates will be displayed as set in 'Date format:' on the Display tab in Gramps preferences b \$d \$m \$v \$T\$ Events will display the description by default

מפתח ההחלפה - Reports - part 2/he

Some of the old variables were deprecated because Format Strings have replaced them. So here is a list of those variables and how to achieve their results

מה מוצג	כיצד להציג כעת	משתנה ישן
Name - as by Gramps name display under Preferences	n\$	f\$
Name - FirstName LastName	(n(g f\$	n\$
(Name - LastName, FirstName (note the explicit comma	(n(f, g\$	N\$
Name - FirstName LastName in UPPER case	(n(g F\$	nC\$
Name - LastName in UPPER case, FirstName	(n(F, g\$	NC\$
Date of birth, year only	(b(yyyy\$	by\$
Date of death, year only	(d(yyyy\$	dy\$
Date of preferred marriage, year only	(m(yyyy\$	my\$
Preferred spouse's name as by Gramps name display under Preferences	s\$	p \$
Preferred spouse's name - FirstName LastName	(s(g f\$	s\$
Preferred spouse's name - LastName, FirstName	(s(f, g\$	S\$
Preferred spouse's name - FirstName LastName in UPPER case	(s(g F\$	sC\$
Preferred spouse's name - LastName in UPPER case, FirstName	(s(F, g\$	SCS

Format Strings

Format strings are used to display names and dates differently than those assigned under Gramps Preferences. Here is the syntax for a :format string

(key (format string\$

'where: key is one of the following characters: 'nsijbmBMdvDVauet

.A format string is any text, separators or format codes (defined below) to display information about the person

תבנות שמות

.For names (\$n \$s) you may use the following formatting codes to display the name differently

Given name f Title t
Call name c Common name. Call name if existing, otherwise first first name x

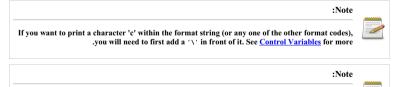
Suffix s Nick name n

Family nickname g Surname 1

.These codes can be upper-cased to uppercase the result

:For example

Displays Formatting code



nore

The curly brackets $\{\ \}$ are used to hide information. Here it is used around ' (\$n(c))' to not display ' ()' if the person does not have a call name. See <u>Grouping</u> for more

תבנות תאריכים

:For all of the date variables (\$b \$d \$m \$v) you may use the following formatting codes

The year, with a minimum of three digits yyy The year as a four digit number yyyy

The year, from 0 to 99 y

The year, from 00 to 99 yy

The abbreviated name of the month mmm

The full name of the month mmmm

The abbreviated name IN CAPS MMM The full name IN CAPS MMMM

The month, from 0 to 12 m

The day, from 0 to 31 d

The day, from 0 to 31 d

The day from 0 to 31 d

(The date type (modifier o

דוגמה:

קוד תיבנות מצגים

May-24 61 (b(mmm-dd yy\$ May/27/1995 (m(yyyy/mmm/d\$ Jun-04 85 (b(mmm-dd yy\$

(For date types (modifier



Only "Before", "After", and "About" are supported at this time. all others will not display .anything
.And for date span and date ranges, only the starting (first) date is displayed

תיבנות מקומות

:For all of the place variables (\$B \$D \$M \$V) you may use the following formatting codes

Locality 1 Street e
County u City c
Postal Code p State s
Title t Country n
Latitude y Longitude x

.These codes can be upper-cased to uppercase the result

:For example

displays Formatting code

St Judes Hospital
Carmel, IN, USA (B(c, s, N\$

Rules for format strings

- Anything will print inside a format string •
- You need to use <u>Control Variables</u> to display things like ')' and format codes .Separators can be within format strings •
- At least ONE format code has to display something for the ENTIRE format string to display •

דוגמה:

displays

Formatting code

b. 1961-05-24 at San Jose, Santa Clara Co., CA

The person is still alive (or has no information present) so the line was

'emoved 's formatting code

(n(f 18)

b. \$6 {at \$8}

c. \$6 \$D}

משתני בקרה

.Control variables allow you to print characters that are special to Substitution values within a display

For example the dollar character '\$' is used to note the start of a variable. If you wish to print a dollar character you would use a control

'\$' character like

Result	Control Variab
'\$' Displays a single	\$ \
'\' Displays a single	: \\
') ' Displays a single	:)\
'(' Displays a single	٠ (/
'}' Displays a single	: }\
'{' Displays a single	· {\
'>' Displays a single	· >\
'<' Displays a single	· <\

.Basically anything that comes after a '\' will be printed

:Note



When you are inside a format string, you may need to use this to display a character that would .normally be a format code

דוגמה:

קיבוץ

.There are instances where you do not want certain text to be displayed

:Take the example

Only place is known Only date is known Formatting Code died on at Reno, Washoe Co., NV died on 1975-06-26 at died on \$d at \$D

.Neither of these displayed results are very acceptable

.But with groups (denoted by {}), you can optionally print information if a variable within contains information

Only place is known Only date is known Formatting Code died at Reno, Washoe Co., NV died on 1975-06-26 {died{ on \$d}{ at \$D}

.Which is a more preferable displayed result than in the first example

כללי קיבוץ

A group will only display if there is at least one variable that displays something. So if a group only has text and/or variables where the information is not known, the entire group will not print

Groups can also be nested. If this happens (like below), the outer group will only display if there is at least one variable that displays something within the outer group or any of the sub groups

Groups can also be used to remove text. If you wish to not display the entire line, '-' at the start of a line will remove the entire line from the display if the above rule is true.

If you do not wish to have the display code above (for death information) displayed (the person is alive, or you do not yet know the information), modify the code to look like

{died{ on \$d}{ at \$D}- •

דוגמאות

.(This will hide '(' and ')' if the divorce information is not known (or still married

((m. \$m \$M {- (\$v(yyyy ●

:Only display some spouse information if married or remove the entire line if never married

{{((\s \$m(yyyy) {- \$v(\(yyyy\$}) •

תכונות

:Attributes do not have a format string. Instead the attribute name is placed inside []. Here is the syntax for an attribute

[key [attribute name\$

'where: key is one of the following characters: 'au

דוגמה:

displays Formatting code

Programmer [a[Profession\$
7A3-29-F1C6 [a[Social Security Number\$
3.00USD [a[Total \\$ bequeathed\$

ארועים

Events have the same starting structure as attributes, so or \$\xi\$ and the event name in [1] but events have an extra format string after the name to display the description, date, place, id, and attributes associated with it. Each of these items can be displayed with a , a 'n', 'd', 'D', 'i'. and 'a' respectively in the format string. Here is the syntax for an event

(key [attribute name](format string\$ 'where: key is one of the following characters: 'et

ארוע ממחרוזות מלל

:The Event format string is used to display information about the event. Here are the format codes to display parts of the event

displays	Formatting code	displays	Formatting code
Event ID	i	Description	n
*Event Place	D	*Event Date	d
		**An attributes for the event	a

.These variables can themselves have format strings. Date and a place can be formatted with format string as defined in Format strings*

:For example

```
displays Formatting code

2009-11-6 ((e[First Communion](d(yyyy-mm-d$
Grandmothers house 05/23 2007 (e[Birth](d(yyyy mm/dd) D$
```

:And

```
displays Formatting code

((e[Birth](d(yyyy-Mmm-dd$ is the same as (b(yyyy-Mmm-dd$ M$ is the same as (b(yyyy-Mmm-dy) M$ is the same as (b(yyyy
```

הערות לתכונות וארועים

.Attribute and event names are mandatory. '\$a' or '\$a[]' will not display anything

Attributes and event names may have special characters within them. Most notably 'j' and ')'. If this is the case, you will need to use Control Variables

מפרידים

Separators are special 'text only' groups inside '<' and '>' that conditionally display a separator (like ', ' or ' - ') between two groups, variables, format codes or text

:Separators are displayed conditionally depending on these rules

- A variable that does not display anything will remove itself and a separator that is to the left of it from the display line only •
- If there is not a separator to the left, the same variable will remove itself and a separator that is to the right of it from the displayed .line
 - .If there are two separators together, the left one will be removed from the display line and the right is kept
 - .Separators at the start or end of the display line (or format strings) are removed •

:Take this example formatting code

```
((\s(f 1 s)<, >$m(yyyy)< @ >$M< - >$v(\(yyyy$ ●
```

:Here are some things that may happen

```
Outcome

None of the separators will display
Only that variable will print. No separators will print
The first separator will not display If only the spouse's name is not known
The first separator does not display. We will be left with
```

.Jane Doe< -> $\{\dots\}$ And only the divorce date needs to be known to print the second separator

the second separator will not display
If only the divorce date is not known

:Separators can be inside format strings

(n(<0>T< >L<, >f< >s\$ •

Unlike groups, separators can not cross over/out of format strings. So the separator <0> will NEVER display. No matter what is on the left
hand side of the variable.

[.]Attribute needs to have the attribute name in [] and are formatted as above**

:Here is a useful example

```
{({b. $b}<, >{d. $d})} •
```

:This will

Only print the outside () if either the birth or death date displays

Only displays the center separator if both dates are known. So here are some thing that could display

```
.or the line does not print at all (b. 1970-4-8, d. 2012-3-9) (d. 2012-3-9) (b. 1970-4-8)
```

:We will not see things like

חזרה לעמוד Index of Reports|מפתח דוחות.

<u> </u>	מפתה	
----------	------	--

Reports - part 3/he



חזרה למפתח דוחות.



Menu entry for Reports-- 13.3.1 איור. Books

.This section describes the Book report available in Gramps

דוחות ספר

The Books Report allows you to create a custom genealogy book containing a collection of Gramps textual and graphical reports in a single (document (i.e. a Book

.The only report available under this report is the Books Report

.When you select Reports-->Books... from the menu, the main Book dialog appears

דו-שיח ניהול ספרים

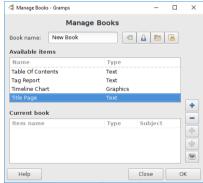


Fig. 13.3.2 Manage Books - dialog

dialog has three sections Book name: , Available items and Current book ויהול ספרים The main

To start the creation of your custom genealogy book click the ok button once all selections of the reports to be included have been made, and possibly configured (or reconfigured) or to just accept the defaults; this will present the Generate Book dialog

שם ספר

The Book name: (New Bookdefault) text entry field shows the name of the current book. Change it and save your custom book (a set of configured selections) for future use, in which case you may first alter the field to contain whatever name you want. If you load a saved-away book (see below) it will show that book's name — which may then be changed if you want to save a slightly-different configuration

Book name toolbar

:The top horizontal set of set of toolbar icons near the Book name: field operate on the whole book and allow the following functions

- .The Clear the book icon button clears all previously selected Available items from the Current book section •
- The Save current set of configured selections icon button to save the current book (under the name previously typed in

the Book name: text entry field) for future use, if the book name already exists you will be asked if you wanted to Proceed to save over it or you can Cancel and provide another name. Saving the book also saves the configuration for each of the available.

. items you setup

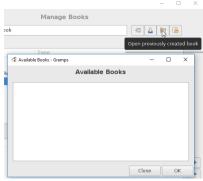


Fig. 13.3.3 "Open previously created book" icon and resulting "Available Books" - dialog

Select the <u>Open previously created book</u> icon button to open the <u>Available Books</u> window which shows all your previously-saved books. In that box either double-click on a particular book name or first select it and then hit <u>OK</u> to then load the book.

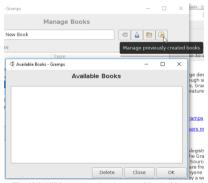


Fig. 13.3.4 "Manage previously created books" icon and resulting "Available Books" - dialog

You can also select the Manage previously created books icon button to open a slightly different Available Books window • .which shows your list of available books, and by using the Delete button you can removed the selected book

Available items

.The middle section Available items lists the items available for inclusion in the book

Available items selections

Almost all items available for inclusion in the book are textual or graphical reports, and are therefore available in the form of standalone reports (see <u>Index of Reports</u> for their individual documentation). The exceptions are the following items which are only available as book: items, in a book report

Alphabetical Index

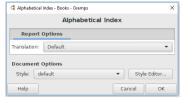


Fig. 13.3.5 Alphabetical Index - item

.This item produces page(s) with an alphabetical index of people noted into selected textual reports

.On the Report Options tab you may choose the Translation: language from the drop down list

Custom Text

🚭 Custom Text	Books - Gramp	s	×
Custom Text			
Text			
Initial Text: Middle Text: Final Text:			
Document C	ptions fault	▼ Styl	e Editor
Help		Cancel	ОК

Fig. 13.3.6 Custom Text - item

:The Custom Text item produces a page with three paragraphs, each containing custom text

- Initial Text
- :Middle Text •
- :Final Text •

.The text input fields are expandable so you can really put all the text you want in there

The lower window part shows some Document Options: here you can choose the Style. You can choose the default style or click on the Style Editor.. window where you can add and remove Styles. For more details see also style editor. This item was meant to be used for epigraphs, dedications, explanations, notes, and so forth

Table of contents



Fig. 13.3.7 Table Of Contents - item

A Table of contents (TOC) is generated for book as a list of the parts of a book or document organized in the order in which the parts .appear

.On the Report Options tab you may choose the Translation: language from the drop down list



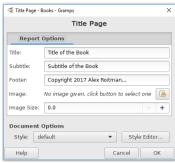


Fig. 13.3.8 Title Page - item

If you selected the Title Page item and clicked the Add button to put this item in your book and you click Preferences .button (Configure currently selected item) you will get a Title Page window

On the Report Options tab you have three text input fields available where you can change the Title:, the Subtitle: and a Footer: from the example text provided.

An Image: can be optionally placed between the subtitle and the footer, by selecting the Select an existing media object button which will show the Select Media Object selector dialog where you can select the existing image you want

.You can also change the Image Size: from the default

The lower window part shows some Document Options: here you can choose the Style. You can choose the default style or click on the Style Editor... button. This brings up a Style Editor window where you can add and remove Styles. For more details see also style editor.

Because you can configure the various elements, this item can be used to create title pages for the whole book, its chapter, or even a single .item

ספר נוכחי

.The bottom section Current book lists the currently selected items in the order they will appear in the book

סרגל כלים ספר נוכחי

The bottom right vertical set of toolbar icons beside the Current book section table operate on the sections and allow the following functions

- Use the + Add an item to the book icon button to add the selected item from the top Available items section list to the •

 Current book section list below. Double-clicking the (top list's) selected item will also add it
 - Use the __ Remove_currently_selected_item_from_the_book| icon button to remove an item from the bottom current __book section list
- Use the Up arrow Move current selection one step up in the book icon button to change the order of the selected item
 in the Current book
- Use the Down arrow Move current selection one step down in the book icon button to change the order of the selected .item in the Current book
- With the Configure currently selected item icon button you can configure the options of the selected item of the Current

 book but you must select the item first. Double-clicking an item will also start a configuration dialog. The configuration dialog invoked by Configure currently selected item icon button are item-specific fly ou choose not to configure the item, some defaults will be used for all needed options. The common option for almost all book items is the center person: the person on whom the item is centered. Thanks to this option, you can create a book with items centered on different people (e.g. your mom's and dad's ancestors as separate chapters). By default, the center person is set to the Active Person

דו־שיח הפקת ספר



איור. 13.3.9 דו־שיח – הפקת ספר

You will see the Generate Book dialog once you have selected the Manage Books dialogs OK button to accept the defaults and start .the creation of your custom genealogy book

:There are two sections Paper Options and Document Options

אפשרויות נייר

אפשרויות מסמך

:The Document Options section allows you to change the

- : Output Format: use the drop down menu to change output format .
 - PDF document o
 PostScript o
 - OpenDocument Text •
 - ...Print o
- Open with default viewer if checked allow you to open in the default viewer eg: LibreOffice Word Processor. (checkbox (unchecked by default Filename: enter your filename, note the filename extension changes depending on the output format. eg: For PDF documents the •
- Filename: enter your filename, note the filename extension changes depending on the output format. eg: For PDF documents the default value is /yourhomedir/<Family Tree name>_book.pdf and OpenDocument Text the default value is /yourhomedir/<Family ...Tree name> book.odt, et cetera

לקריאה נוספת

Add a table contents or an index to a Book of Reports •

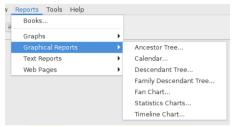
חזרה ל<u>מפתח דוחות</u>.

הקודם מפתח הבא

Reports - part 4/he



תזרה לעמוד Index of Reports מפתח דוחות.



Reports>... Menu overview איור. 13.4.1 דוחות → דוחות חזותיים

available in Gramps דוחות חזותיים This section describes the different

דוחות חזותיים

דוחות חזותיים בגרמפס מייצגים מידע בצורות תרשימים במגוון מבנים. מטרת מקטע זה לתאר ולהסביר את אופן השימוש בדוחות אלו. רוב אפשרויות תצור דוח, הם נפוצות בקרב רבים מהישומונים שמפיקים דוחות חזותיים, לכן הן יתוארו, בסוף סעיף זה, בקצרה בלבד. מקצת האפשרויות הן יעודיות לדוח נתון ויתוארו ישירות במקטע של אותו הדוח. לקריאה נוספת ערכי החלפה.

להלו רשימת הדוחות החזותיים הקיימים בגרמפס:

אפשרויוות נפוצות

אפשרויות נפוצות עבור דוחות מלל הן: שם קובץ הפלט, מבנה הפלט, בחירת סגנון, גודל העמוד וכיוונו. בדוחות HTML, לא קיים מידע על־אודות העמוד. במקום זאת. אפשרויות HTML מכילות בתוכן את בחירת תבנית ה־HTML, אחת שכבר זמינה בגרמפס או תבנית מותאמת אישית שתוגדר על ידך. מיותר לציין כי ניתן להשתמש בכול הדוחות בתצורת ברירת המחדל כפי שהותקנו עם התקנת גרמפס. וזאת מבלי לערוד או לשנות דבר.



אפשרויות יעודיות לדוח נתון יתוארו ישירות במקטע של אותו דוח וב<u>הפניות פקודת שורה</u>.

בחלון אפשרויות הדפסה של כל דוח, בחלקו העליון, קיימת לשוניות (כגון אפשרויות נייר...) ובחלקו התחתון אפשרויות מסמך. מספר הלשוניות משתנה בהתאם לכול דוח.

Paper Options



Fig. 13.4.2 Paper Options - tab for Graphical Reports

:With the Paper Options tab you can change

- Paper format •
- (Size Letter(default o
- (Width (8.50 in. default o (Height (11.00 in. default o
- (Orientation Portrait(default o
 - Margins
 - (Left (1.00 in. default o

- (Right (1.00 in. default o
- (Top (1.00 in. default o
- (Bottom (1.00 in. default o
- (Metric : whether to use metric values or not (in. or cm.). (checkbox unchecked by default

.See also Report could not be created dialog which may occur if your custom page size is too large

Document Options

.Options below will change slightly depending on the output format selected



Fig. 13.4.3 Document Options - SVG document - output selected -

- : Output Format choose the output format .
- .SVG document: (Scalable Vector Graphics) for display with a web browser or editing with a suitable graphics editor o

 - PostScript o (OpenDocument Text (if you want to edit the report with Libreoffice/Openoffice o
 - PDF document o
- Open with default viewer: you can indicate to open the made document your default viewer, will open the created report (using whatever program is defined on your system for handling the format selected (checkbox unchecked by default
- Filename: default value is /home/<username>/<Family Tree Name><Report Name>. <output format extension>. by default the filename is the same as the report type, and it will be placed in your home directory. (In Windows it defaults to one level up from "My
 - . Style: (default is default). With the Style Editor... button you can add Document Styles
 - (SVG Background color: (transparent background default •

Select a person for the report selector

The Select a person for the report selector allows you to select an already existing person for the report and once selected they will be placed in Tree Options as the Centre Person



Fig. 13.4.4 "Select a person for the report" - selector dialog example

.It defaults to the current active person

.(You may check the Show all box to show the entire list of persons in the tree (checkbox unchecked by default

Scale and Resize options

The tree is first made on a canvas that can fit a tree of any size. From that canvas the following options can change how it is finally .displayed on a page

: Scale tree to fit

This option will scale up/down the size of the report on the canvas to fit the size of the page (set in Paper Options) that you wish to print on. :Currently you can

- (Do not scale tree (Default •
- Scale tree to fit page width only .
- (Scale tree to fit the size of the page (both width and height .

Note



For the last option, the report will scale to the lesser scale amount. If the report can be scaled up to fit the width, but needs to be scaled down further to fit the height, it will be scaled down leaving lots of room (empty white space) width-wise. Or if the report needs to be scaled down just a little for height and scaled down more for width, the report will be scaled down the most (width) leaving a ...gap (empty white space) at the bottom

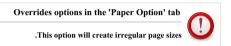
:Without the Check box: Resize Page to Fit Tree size. option checked, the following occurs for the Scale tree to fit selections

- Do not scale the tree may give you a report that spans multiple pages horizontally and/or vertically
- Scale tree to fit page width only may still give you a report that spans multiple pages vertically. No pages to the sides of others. Only .one on top of another
- .Scale tree to fit the size of the page will give you a one page only report. The report will print on a page the size set in Paper Options •

Resize Page to Fit Tree size

This option tells how big/small to resize the page we will print on. With this option unchecked, the page size that is set in Paper Option.

.: With this option checked the following happens based upon the three choices in Scale tree to fit



This overrides/ignores what is set on Paper Options and print on a page the same dimensions that the tree uses on the canvas. So taking the :three options above, in scale tree to fit, this is what will happen if you select the 'Resize Page to Fit Tree size' option

- With *Do not scale the tree*, this option will completely ignore what is set in Paper Options and print on a page that is large enough to display the entire tree
- With Scale tree to fit page width only, this option will ignore Paper Height that is set in Paper Options only. The tree has already been .scaled up/down to fit the page width, so it is set. Only the page Height is set upon the height of the tree we are printing
- With Scale tree to fit the size of the page, the tree has already been scaled to the size of the page. But as noted above, either the width or height will (more than likely) have a gap (empty white space) in it. The Resize Page to Fit Tree size will narrow down this gap on the page to remove that gap

inter-box Y scale factor

Make the inter-box Y bigger or smaller

box shadow scale factor

Make the box shadow bigger or smaller

Know what you want to print on

Scaling a tree is an advanced function. The <u>Document Options</u> <u>Style</u> sets the size of text that you can print. Scaling down is not very desirable as the text becomes more difficult to read. Scaling up is better but may have the some issues. So here are some pointers to ...make nice printed documents

First thing first. What paper sizes can you print on? Ask around and see what page sizes you can print on easily. Just knowing what paper sizes you can print on helps a lot. At Kinkos (in the U.S.A) there is a 3 foot wide printer with paper that is on a roll (any length). So we .could use 'Scale report to fit page width only' and 'One page report' for this

It is also noteworthy to first make your report using Scale tree to fits Do not scale the report option and Resize Page to Fit

Tree size to know what the reports full dimensions (width and height) are. This will help you know how to better put this report on the

_pages you can print on. Here are some other quick things to take into account

- .A report that is very high and not too wide may print better with only the Scale report to fit page width only option
 - ?With the reports normal width, which will print better? Landscape or Portrait •
- Since every boxes width is set by the widest box, can you use the Descendant reports → Replace option to abbreviate or remove very ?long parts that are not needed
 - .The size of the title. If there is room, you may want to make the title larger. And if it is too large, it will set the width of the report

Ancestor Tree

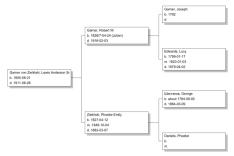


Fig. 13.4.5 Ancestor Tree - Graphical Reports - example output

.This report generates the chart of people who are ancestors of the Active Person

...You can choose the Ancestor Tree report with Reports -> Graphical Reports -> Ancestor Tree
See also common options

Tree Options



Fig. 13.4.6 Ancestor Tree - Graphical Reports - Tree Options - tab default options

.The Center Person is chosen here. The Active person will be the default

Include siblings of the center person []

.With the input field Generations you can change the number of generations considered

Display unknown generations will allow you to select how many generations of empty boxes to display when the tree is not .completely full

.Here is also the check box Compress tree

Report Options



Fig. 13.4.7 Ancestor Tree - Graphical Reports - Report Options - (tab default options (Gramps 5.1.0; Microsoft Windows 10

.This tab gives you the option to include other items on the report

. Report title allows you to choose a title for the report

- Do not print a title •
- Include Report Title •

And this tab also includes check boxes for Include a border, Include page numbers, and Include blank pages.

: Scale tree to fit will make the tree larger or smaller to fit the page as desired. The options are

- Do not Scale the tree •
- Scale tree to fit page width only
- Scale tree to fit the size of the page .

where Resize page to fit tree will make the page larger or smaller to fit the tree

.If both are selected, the options happen in that order; scale the tree first, then the page

.These two options are better described in common options with tips for making nicer reports

(Report Options (2



Fig. 13.4.8 Ancestor Tree - Graphical Reports - Report Options (2) - tab default options

- Name Format: Select the format to display the names. Choose from
 - (Surname, Given Suffix(default o
 - Given Surname Suffix o
 - Given o

Not included o

- Main Surnames, Given Patronymic Suffix o (SURNAME, Given (Common o
- Living people: Select to include or not living persons in the report. Choose from (Include, and all data (default o
 - Full names, but data removed o
 - Given names replaced, and data removed o
 - Complete names replaced, and data removed o
- Years from death to consider living: Select the number of years since death to consider persons for the report. Allows for the inclusion or exclusion of recently-dead persons in the report. Default value is 0 years
 - (Include data marked private (checkbox checked by default o . Translation : The translation to be used for the report
 - Language selector o
- Date Format: Select the format to display dates. Choose from YYYY-MM-DD (ISO)(2018-04-08)(default) / Numerical (8/4/2018) / (Month Day, Year (April 8, 2018) / Mon Day, Year (Apr 8, 2018)/ Day Month Year (8 April 2018)/ Day Mon Year (8 Apr 2018

Display



Fig. 13.4.9 Ancestor Tree - Graphical Reports - Display - tab default options

This tab allows you to determine the Father Display Format to be used for the report. All fathers, grandfathers, etc. will use this

.The Mother Display Format to be used for all mothers, grandmothers, etc. will use this format

The {} around the death information line states that the text 'd. ' will display ONLY when there is death information. See Substitution .Values for more information, including how to include places and attributes, and format names and dates and places

Center person uses which format: allows you to specify if the center person uses the father display format or the mother display

.format found on the Display tab

Include Marriage box specifies to display an extra box between a father and mother that contains marriage information. The

. Marriage Display Format (see Substitution Values) specifies what will print in this box

Advanced



Fig. 13.4.10 Ancestor Tree - Graphical Reports - Advanced - tab default options

Replace Display Format: 'Replace this'/'With this': This allows you to put in pairs of strings separated by '/' that • , specify text you want to replace with other text. For example

United States of America/USA

.replaces the United States of America with USA

Include a note You may check the Include a note box to add a note (checkbox unchecked by default). The Note of specifies text the note will contain

. (Note location : Specify where on the page to place the note (default is bottom left ullet

.T" within the note will display the day that the report was made. Regular date formatting (see Substitution Values) applies\$"

Currently a note will be attached to a corner. If a person box writes over it, the note box will not move. Select another corner to see the note .tab if this happens

- .(. inter-box scale factor: Make the inter-box bigger or smaller (default is 1.00 in •
- .(. box shadow scale factor: Make the box shadow bigger or smaller (default is 1.00 in •

.These two options are better described in Size options with tips for making nicer reports

Calendar



Fig. 13.4.11 Calendar - Graphical Reports - example output overview

.This report produces a calendar with birthdays and anniversaries on a page by month

... You can choose the Calendar report with Reports -> Graphical Reports -> Calendar

.You can print the same information but in text format by using the Birthday and Anniversary Report

.See Calendar tools holidays for an explanation of how to add or change the holidays appearing on the output of this calendar See also common options

Report Options

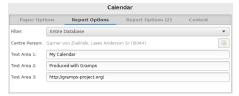


Fig. 13.4.12 Calendar - Graphical Reports - Report Options - tab default options

- Filter: choose between •
- (Entire Database (Default o
- Descendants of active person o
- Descendant families of active person o
- Ancestors of active person o People with common ancestor with active person o
- : Center Person: The center person for the report usually the active person unless you use the Select a different person button to use Select a person for the report selector dialog o
 - . Text Area 1: (My Calendar default) First line of text at bottom of calendar .
 - . Text Area 2: (Produced by Gramps default) Second line of text at bottom of calendar . . Text Area 3: (http://gramps-project.org/ default) Third line of text at bottom of calendar •

(Report Options (2



Fig. 13.4.13 Calendar - Graphical Reports - Report Options (2) tab default options

- Name Format: Select the format to display the names. Choose from .
 - (Surname, Given Suffix(default o
 - Given Surname Suffix o Given o
 - Main Surnames, Given Patronymic Suffix o
 - (SURNAME, Given (Common o
- (Include data marked private (checkbox checked by default o
- (Include only living people (checkbox checked by default o
 - . Translation: The translation to be used for the report .
 - Language selector o

Content



Fig. 13.4.14 Calendar - Graphical Reports - Content - tab default

- . Year of report: fill in the year. Defaults to current Year .
- . Country for holidays: Select the country to see associated holidays .
- . First day of week: (Default: Monday) Select the first day of the week for the report . . Birthday surname: Select married women's displayed surname •

 - (Wives use their own surname (Default o
 - (Wives use husband's surname (from first family listed o (Wives use husband's surname (from last family listed o
- (Include birthdays: include or not birthdays in the calendar (checkbox checked by default •

Descendant Tree

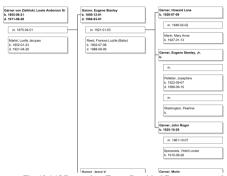


Fig. 13.4.15 Descendant Tree - Graphical Reports - example output overview

This report generates a chart of people who are descendants of the starting person. Alternatively it may generate a chart of descendants of the starting person. the parents of the starting person.

...You can choose the Descendant Tree report with Reports -> Graphical Reports -> Descendant Tree

See also common options

Tree Options



Fig. 13.4.16 Descendant Tree - Graphical Reports - Tree Options - tab default options

. Report for: selects the starting person for the report. It defaults to the current active person

Generations (10 default). The number of generations to show on the chart (including the starting person). If Start with the parent(s) of the selected first is selected, the chart will include one more generation. (Example I was run with (.Generations = 3. Example 2 with Generations = 3.

. Level of spouses specifies how deep to display spouses

Start with the parent(s) of the selected first will draw a descendancy chart from the parents of the starting person, if they are in the database. The Example is based on the same family as the first example and shows the result of starting with "Child 2 Davies" and ticking this box

Example 1 was obtained by selecting Allan Davies as the starting person and then running the report without this box ticked, with all other coptions the same except Generations. The differences between the two examples are

- For the purpose of the Level of spouses setting, both parents are considered direct descendants, rather than spouses. (Although (.the mother uses the Spousal display format on the Display tab

This means that other spouses (if any) of both of them will be shown to the number of levels specified by Level of spouses. In example .2, Mike Morris is shown even though Level of spouses is set to 1

The title of the report (if selected on the Include tab) is changed to include both parents of the starting person. Only two people are • .shown in the title. In example 2, Mike Morris is not listed in the title even though his descendants are shown

:For the example

- Abe is a direct descendant .
- Abe has/had married Barbra and had two children o
 - Abe also married Bridget and had one child o
 - .Bridget has/had married Carl
 - .Carl and Denise had a child

.Given the above example, this is what will be displayed for the first three Level of spouses options

- means that only direct descendants will be shown. Nothing on the Secondary tab will be shown (Spousal information or Marriage 0 information). For the example above, only Abe will be shown with three children directly under him
 - means that only spouses of the direct descendants will be shown. For the example above, Abe will be shown with two pieces of 1

 .marriage information. Under the first will be two children and one child under the second
- - .means that everyone in the example above will be displayed 3 •

.Any option above 1 is very hard to read on the report without the Indent Spouses option on the Display tab

And last but not least is the Compress Tree option which tries to move everyone up as far as they can go (compress) and still have a readable report. If Start with the parent(s) of the selected first is ticked, Compress Tree does not have any affect on the first generation.

Report Options



Fig. 13.4.17 Descendant Tree - Graphical Reports - Report
Options - tab default options

: Report title allows you to choose a title for the report. Options are

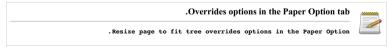
- Do not include a title •
- [(Descendant Chart for [selected person(s
 - Include a border •
 - Include Page Numbers

If "Start with Parents of Selected" is ticked on the "Tree Options" tab, both parents of the selected person are shown. Only two people will be listed in the title. If "level of spouses" is two or more, descendants of "spouses of spouses" are included on the chart, but are not listed in the title.

: Scale tree to fit Scale tree to fit will make the tree larger or smaller to fit the page as desired. The options are

- (Do not scale the tree (Default •
- Scale tree to fit page width only •
- Scale tree to fit the size of the page •
- Resize page to fit tree: Resize page to fit tree (unchecked by default) will make the page larger or smaller to fit the tree.

 If selected with the "Scale tree to fit", the options happen in that order; scale the tree first, then the page. There is a combined effect :with each option
 - .With "Do not scale the tree", both the page width and height is resized to fit the tree \circ .With "Scale tree to fit page width only", the page height is resized to fit the tree height \circ
 - .With "Scale tree to fit the size of the page", the page is resized to remove any gap in both height and width o



These two options are better described in <u>common options</u> with tips for making nicer reports. This tab also includes check boxes to

Include a border, Include page numbers, and Include blank pages

(Report Options (2



Fig. 13.4.18 Descendant Tree - Graphical Reports - Report Options (2) - tab default options

- Name Format: Select the format to display the names. Choose from
 - (Surname, Given Suffix(default o
 - Given Surname Suffix o
 - Given o
 Main Surnames, Given Patronymic Suffix o
 - (SURNAME, Given (Common o
- (Include data marked private (checkbox checked by default o
- Living people: Select to include or not living persons in the report. Choose from
 - (Include, and all data (default o Full names, but data removed o
 - Given names replaced, and data removed o
 - Complete names replaced, and data removed o
- Years from death to consider living: Select the number of years since death to consider persons for the report. Allows for .the inclusion or exclusion of recently-dead persons in the report. Default value is 0 years
 - . Translation: The translation to be used for the report

 Language selector
- Date Format: Select the format to display dates. Choose from YYYY-MM-DD (ISO)(2018-04-08)(default) / Numerical (8/4/2018) / (Month Day, Year (April 8, 2018) / Mon Day, Year (Apr 8, 2018)/ Day Month Year (8 April 2018)/ Day Mon Year (8 Apr 2018)

Display



Fig. 13.4.19 Descendant Tree - Graphical Reports - Display - tab default options

: Descendant Display Format sets the display for all descendants in the tree. The default is

n\$ b. \$b

which displays the name, birth date and death date on consecutive lines in the formats set on the Display tab in Gramps preferences. The {} on the third line states that the text 'd.' will display ONLY when \$d\$ has a value, i.e. there is something in the death date field of the database for this person. See Substitution Values for more information, including how to include places and attributes, and select different ... formats for names and dates and places

The check box Bold direct descendants causes the names and other information about direct descendants to be in the bold font selected in the style editor.

Spousal Display format specifies what is displayed for each spouse. The default is the same as for descendants. If you do not wish to have a separate box for marriage information, it can be displayed in the spouse box, for example by adding a line with

m. Sm

.Which displays the date of the marriage

Indent spouses will indent the spouse and marriage boxes from the descendant boxes. In the Family Descendant Chart, it does not affect the starting family or the parents of the starting family, but it does affect any other spouses of those three couples

Include marriage box will display a separate box on the tree for each marriage. The display format is set in Marriage Display

format. The default is

which displays the date of the marriage. If this box is not ticked, marriage information will not be displayed unless you specify it in the .spousal display format as described above

Advanced



Fig. 13.4.20 Descendant Tree - Graphical Reports -Advanced - tab default options

.Pairs of strings separated by a slash '/' specify what you want to replace and what you want to replace it with

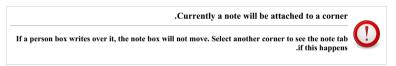
:Example

The United States of America/USA
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland/UK
Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogogoch/Llanfairpwll

Each column width is defined by the widest box in the report. So if one box happens to be a lot wider than the rest, a lot of space will be wasted. The replace string option allows you to remove, or abbreviate, parts of the string that is not needed, or that can be cut down, so the ... amount of space wasted is minimal

.In this tab you can also Include a note in one of the corners of the report

For example, adding the "\$T" variable in the note box will display the day the report was created. Regular date formatting (see .Substitution Values) applies



Examples

This article's content is incomplete or a .placeholder stub .Please update or expand this section

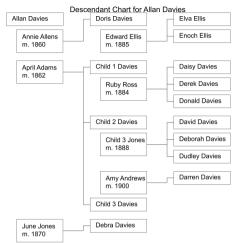
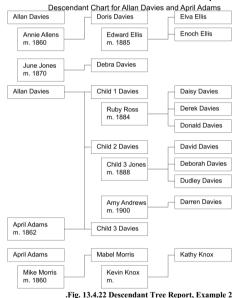


Fig. 13.4.21 Descendant Tree Report, Example 1. Allan Davies .had three spouses



. Report for: selects the starting person for the report. It defaults to the current active person

Start with the parent(s) of the selected first will draw a descendancy chart from the parents of the starting person, if they are in the database. The example below is based on the same family as the first example and shows the result of starting with "Child 2 .Davies" and ticking this box

Example 1 was obtained by selecting Allan Davies as the starting person and then running the report without this box ticked, with all other coptions the same except Generations . The differences between the two examples are

- The format of the first generation is changed. Because the parents of the starting person must be adjacent, spouses in the first .generation may be shown out of order
- For the purpose of the Level of spouses setting, both parents are considered direct descendants, rather than spouses. (Although (.the mother uses the Spousal display format on the Display tab

This means that other spouses (if any) of both of them will be shown to the number of levels specified by Level of spouses. In example Reports - part 4/he - דוחות חזותיים 227 .2, Mike Morris is shown even though Level of spouses is set to 1

The title of the report (if selected on the Include tab) is changed to include both parents of the starting person. Only two people are • .shown in the title. In example 2, Mike Morris is not listed in the title even though his descendants are shown

Generations The number of generations to show on the report (including the starting person). If Start with the parent(s) of the selected first is selected, the chart will include one more generation. (Example 1 was run with Generations =3, Example 2 (.with Generations =2)

. Level of spouses specifies how deep to display spouses

:For the example

- Abe is a direct descendant •
- Abe has/had married Barbra and had two children o
 - Abe also married Bridget and had one child o
 .Bridget has/had married Carl
 - .Carl and Denise had a child

.Given the above example, this is what will be displayed for the first three Level of spouses options

- means that only direct descendants will be shown. Nothing on the Secondary tab will be shown (Spousal information or Marriage 0 information). For the example above, only Abe will be shown with three children directly under him
 - means that only spouses of the direct descendants will be shown. For the example above, Abe will be shown with two pieces of 1

 .marriage information. Under the first will be two children and one child under the second
- means that spouses of spouses are shown. Same as 1 but Bridget will also show her other marriage. If they had any children, they 2 .would be shown too
 - .means that everyone in the example above will be displayed 3 •

.Any option above 1 is very hard to read on the report without the Indent Spouses option on the Display tab

And last but not least is the Compress Tree option which tries to move everyone up as far as they can go (compress) and still have a readable report. If Start with the parent(s) of the selected first is ticked, Compress Tree does not have any affect on the first generation

Family Descendant Tree

Reed, Frances Lucille (Babe) b. 1902-07-08 d. 1988-08-09



Garrier, Jesse V.
b. 1876-06-18
d. 1929-01-21
m.
Taylor, Viola
b.
Garrier, Raymond E.
b. 1876-06-10
d. 1921-05-02
Garrier, Jennie S.
b. 1880-09-11
d. 1984-06-20

Fig. 13.4.23 Family Descendant Tree - Graphical Reports - example output overview

.This report generates a chart of people who are descendants of the Active Family

...You can choose the Family Descendant Tree report with Reports -> Graphical Reports -> Family Descendant Tree
See also common options

Tree Options



Fig. 13.4.24 Family Descendant Tree - Graphical Reports - Tree Options - tab default options

Report for: will select the starting family (Father and Mother) for this report. It defaults to the currently active family

Generations (10 default). The number of generations to show on the chart (including the starting person). If Start with the parent(s) of the selected first is selected, the chart will include one more generation. (Example 1 was run with (. Generations =3, Example 2 with Generations =2

. Level of spouses specifies how deep to display spouses

Start with the parent(s) of the selected first If this box is ticked, the report shows both parents of the starting father and mother (if they are in the database), and all descendants of both sets of parents for the selected number of generations. The total number of generations in the chart is therefore 1 more than the number selected in the generations box. (The example chart above was made with (.generations=2

The starting father and mother have to be in the center of the chart. They will therefore not be shown in birth order with their siblings instead they will be shown as the last and first child of their parents respectively. This is shown in the Examples chart, where the children in both families have been named Child 1,2,3 in their birth order. Furthermore, if the starting father or mother have other spouses they will .be shown twice. This also applies to the parents of the starting father or mother

If this box is not ticked, the report is the same as the descendant tree report, except that the number of generations is increased by one, the .format of the first generation is different, and you get extra options for the chart title

Report Options



Fig. 13.4.25 Family Descendant Tree - Graphical Reports - Report Options - tab default options

: Report title allows you to choose a title for the report. Options are

- Do not include a title .
- I(Descendant Chart for Iselected person(s .

If "Start with Parents of Selected" is ticked on the "Tree Options" tab, both parents of the selected person are shown. Only two people will be listed in the title. If "level of spouses" is two or more, descendants of "spouses" are included on the chart, but are not listed in the title

: Scale tree to fit Scale tree to fit will make the tree larger or smaller to fit the page as desired. The options are

- (Do not scale the tree (Default .
- Scale tree to fit page width only .
- Scale tree to fit the size of the page .
- Resize page to fit tree: Resize page to fit tree (unchecked by default) will make the page larger or smaller to fit the tree. If selected with the "Scale tree to fit", the options happen in that order; scale the tree first, then the page. There is a combined effect
 - .With "Do not scale the tree", both the page width and height is resized to fit the tree o .With "Scale tree to fit page width only", the page height is resized to fit the tree height o
 - .With "Scale tree to fit the size of the page", the page is resized to remove any gap in both height and width o



.Overrides options in the Paper Option tab

.Resize page to fit tree overrides options in the Paper Option

These two options are better described in <u>common options</u> with tips for making nicer reports. This tab also includes check boxes to

Include a border, Include page numbers, and Include blank pages

(Report Options (2



Fig. 13.4.26 Family Descendant Tree - Graphical Reports - Report Options (2) - tab default options

- Name Format: Select the format to display the names. Choose from
 - (Surname, Given Suffix(default o
 - Given Surname Suffix o
 - Given o Main Surnames, Given Patronymic Suffix o
 - (SURNAME, Given (Common o
- (Include data marked private (checkbox checked by default o
- Living people: Select to include or not living persons in the report. Choose from
 - (Include, and all data (default o
 - Full names, but data removed o
 - Given names replaced, and data removed \circ
 - Complete names replaced, and data removed o
- Years from death to consider living: Select the number of years since death to consider persons for the report. Allows for .the inclusion or exclusion of recently-dead persons in the report. Default value is 0 years
 - . Translation: The translation to be used for the report Language selector •
- Date Format: Select the format to display dates. Choose from YYYY-MM-DD (ISO)(2018-04-08)(default) / Numerical (8/4/2018) / (Month Day, Year (April 8, 2018) / Mon Day, Year (Apr 8, 2018)/ Day Month Year (8 April 2018)/ Day Mon Year (8 Apr 2018)

Display



Fig. 13.4.27 Family Descendant Tree - Graphical Reports -Display - tab default options

: Descendant Display Format sets the display for all descendants in the tree. The default is

n\$ b. \$b

which displays the name, birth date and death date on consecutive lines in the formats set on the Display tab in Gramps preferences. The {} on the third line states that the text 'd. ' will display ONLY when \$d has a value, i.e. there is something in the death date field of the database for this person. See Substitution Values for more information, including how to include places and attributes, and select different ...

.formats for names and dates and places

Spousal Display format specifies what is displayed for each spouse. The default is the same as for descendants. If you do not wish to

have a separate box for marriage information, it can be displayed in the spouse box, for example by adding a line with

.Which displays the date of the marriage

Indent spouses will indent the spouse and marriage boxes from the descendant boxes. In the Family Descendant Chart, it does not affect the starting family or the parents of the starting family, but it does affect any other spouses of those three couples

Include marriage box will display a separate box on the tree for each marriage. The display format is set in Marriage Display format. The default is

which displays the date of the marriage. If this box is not ticked, marriage information will not be displayed unless you specify it in the .spousal display format as described above

Advanced



Fig. 13.4.28 Family Descendant Tree - Graphical Reports -Advanced - tab default options

Replace Display Format: 'Replace this'/'with this': This allows you to put in pairs of strings separated by '/' that specify text you want to replace with other text. For example

United States of America/USA

- .replaces the United States of America with USA
- Include a note You may check the Include a note box to add a note (checkbox unchecked by default). The Note o specifies text the note will contain
 - .(Note location : Specify where on the page to place the note (default is bottom left .
 - .(. inter-box scale factor: Make the inter-box bigger or smaller (default is 1.00 in ...
 - .(. box shadow scale factor: Make the box shadow bigger or smaller (default is 1.00 in •

.These two options are better described in common options with tips for making nicer reports

Fan Chart

5 Generation Fan Chart for Lewis Anderson Garner von Zieliński, Sr

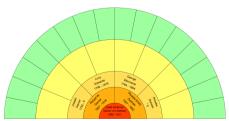


Fig. 13.4.29 Fan Chart - Graphical Reports - example output

This report produces a chart resembling a fan, with Active person in the center, parents the semicircle next to it, grandparents in the next .semicircle, and so on, for a total of five generations

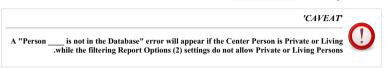
> ... You can choose the Fan Chart report with Reports -> Graphical Reports -> Fan Chart See also common options

> > Report Options



Fig. 13.4.30 Fan Chart - Graphical Reports - Report Options - tab default options

. Center Person: The center person for the report .



- . Generations: (5 default) The number of generations to include in the report
 - . Type of graph: The form of the graph .
 - full circle o
 (half circle(Default o
 - quarter circle o
- .(Background color: Background color is either white or generation dependent(Default
 - . Orientation of radial texts: Print radial text upright(Default) or roundabout .
- (Draw empty boxes : Draw the background although there is no information (checkbox checked by default
- Use one font style for all generations: You can customize font and color for each generation in the style editor ((checkbox checked by default

(Report Options (2



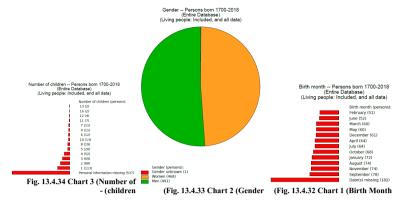
Fig. 13.4.31 Fan Chart - Graphical Reports - Report Options (2) - tab default options

- (Include data marked private (checkbox checked by default •
- Living people: Select to include or not living persons in the report. Choose from
 - (Include, and all data (default o
 - Full names, but data removed o
 - Given names replaced, and data removed o
 - Complete names replaced, and data removed o
 - Not included o
- Years from death to consider living: Select the number of years since death to consider persons for the report. Allows for the inclusion or exclusion of recently-dead persons in the report. Default value is 0 years
 - . Translation : The translation to be used for the report
 - Language selector o

Statistics Charts

.This report displays statistical data about your Family Tree

(Statistics Charts - Graphical Reports - example output overview (Gramps 5.1.0; Microsoft Windows 10; data from example.gramps •



...You can choose the Statistics Charts report with Reports -> Graphical Reports -> Statistics Charts

Specific options include filter, sorting methods, and additional birth- and gender-based limit for inclusion into statistics. You can also set the minimum number of items to qualify for the bar chart, so that the charts with fewer items will generate a pie chart instead. The Charts 1, Charts 2 and Charts 3 tabs allows you to select which additional information to include on each individual chart in your .report

See also common options

Report Options



Fig. 13.4.35 Statistics Charts - Graphical Reports - Report Options - tab default options

- Filter: choose between •
- (Entire Database (Default o
- Descendants of active person o

 Descendant families of active person o
 - Ancestors of active person o
- People with common ancestor with active person o
- . Filter Person: The center person for the report •
- : Sort chart items by: Select how the statistical data is sorted
 - (Item count (default o
 - Item name o
- (Sort in reverse order (checkbox unchecked by default People born after: (1700 default) Birth year from which to include people: fill in a year to start from •
- People born before: (Current year default) Birth year until which to include people: fill in a year
 - (Include people without known birth years (checkbox unchecked by default
 - . Genders included: Select which genders are included into statistics .
 - (Both(Default o
 - Women o
- . Max. items for a pie: (8 default) With fewer items pie chart and legend will be used instead of a bar chart •

(Report Options (2



Fig. 13.4.36 Statistics Charts - Graphical Reports - Report Options (2) - tab default options

- Name Format: Select the format to display the names. Choose from
 - (Surname, Given Suffix(default o
 - Given Surname Suffix o
 - Given o Main Surnames, Given Patronymic Suffix o
 - (SURNAME, Given (Common o
- (Include data marked private (checkbox checked by default o
- Living people: Select to include or not living persons in the report. Choose from .
 - (Include, and all data (default o
 - Full names, but data removed o
 - Given names replaced, and data removed o
 - Complete names replaced, and data removed o
 - Not included o
- Years from death to consider living: Select the number of years since death to consider persons for the report. Allows for .the inclusion or exclusion of recently-dead persons in the report. Default value is 0 years
 - . Translation : The translation to be used for the report
 - Language selector o

Charts 1



Fig. 13.4.37 Statistics Charts - Graphical Reports - Charts 1 - tab default options

:Displays Birth Month statistics by default and you can include any of the following the indicated data on a chart

- (Age (checkbox unchecked by default •
- (Age at death (checkbox unchecked by default (Age at marriage (checkbox unchecked by default
- (Age when first child born (checkbox unchecked by default
- (Age when last child born (checkbox unchecked by default
 - (Birth month (checkbox checked by default .

Charts 2



Fig. 13.4.38 Statistics Charts - Graphical Reports - Charts 2 - tab default options

:Displays Number of children statistics by default and you can include any of the following the indicated data on a chart

- (Birth place (checkbox unchecked by default •
- (Birth year (checkbox unchecked by default •
- (Death month (checkbox unchecked by default •
- (Death place (checkbox unchecked by default (Death year (checkbox unchecked by default
 - (Event type (checkbox unchecked by default •

Charts 3



Fig. 13.4.39 Statistics Charts - Graphical Reports - Charts 3 - tab default options

:Displays Gender statistics by default and you can include any of the following the indicated data on a chart

- (Forename (checkbox unchecked by default Gender (checkbox checked by default •
- (Marriage place (checkbox unchecked by default
- (Number of children (checkbox checked by default
- (Number of relationships (checkbox unchecked by default
 - (Surname (checkbox unchecked by default
 - (Title (checkbox unchecked by default •

Timeline Chart

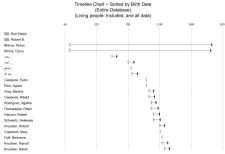


Fig. 13.4.40 Timeline Chart - Graphical Reports - example output

.This report outputs the list of people with their lifetimes represented by intervals on a common chronological scale

...You can choose the Timeline Chart report with Reports -> Graphical Reports -> Timeline Chart See also common options

Report Options

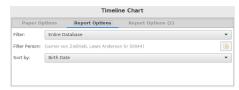


Fig. 13.4.41 Timeline Chart - Graphical Reports - Report Options - tab default options

- Filter: choose between .
- (Entire Database (Default o
- Descendants of active person o
- Descendant families of active person o
 - Ancestors of active person o
- People with common ancestor with active person o . Filter Person: The center person for the report .
 - . Sort by: Sorting method to use .
 - (Birth Date (Default o Name o

(Report Options (2



Fig. 13.4.42 Timeline Chart - Graphical Reports - Report Options (2) - tab default options

- Name Format: Select the format to display the names. Choose from .
 - (Surname, Given Suffix(default o
 - Given Surname Suffix o Given o
 - Main Surnames, Given Patronymic Suffix o
 - (SURNAME, Given (Common o
- (Include data marked private (checkbox checked by default o
- Living people: Select to include or not living persons in the report. Choose from
 - (Înclude, and all data (default o
 - Full names, but data removed o
 - Given names replaced, and data removed o Complete names replaced, and data removed o
 - Not included o
- Years from death to consider living: Select the number of years since death to consider persons for the report. Allows for the inclusion or exclusion of recently-dead persons in the report. Default value is 0 years
 - . Translation: The translation to be used for the report . Language selector o

חזרה לעמוד Index of Reports|מפתח דוחות. הבא מפתח הקודם

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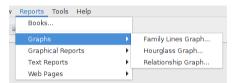
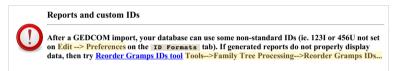


Fig. 13.5.1 Reports > Graphs > ... Menu overview

This section describes the different Graphs available in Gramps.

Graphs

These reports are created using the <u>GraphViz</u> program. Therefore, it is important that the Graphviz program is installed on your computer.



All three graph reports: Family Lines, Hourglass, and Relationship Graphs share common options: Graphviz Layout, Graphviz Options, and Note.

Also they share common options with the other reports common options: Paper Options and Document Options.

Common Options

There are also several GraphViz specific options related to pagination, color, and details of the graph.

This plugin uses the Graphviz graph visualization software. Graphviz takes the generated __gw files and creates the final files, such as __gif, _png, _pdf, _ps, etc.

Graphviz Layout



Fig. 13.5.2 Family Lines Graph - Graphs - Graphviz Layout - tab default options

- Font family: Choose the font family. If international characters don't show, use FreeSans font. FreeSans is available from the NonGNU org.
 - Default
 - o PostScript/ Helvetica
 - o True Type/ FreeSans
- Font size: (14 default) The font size, in points.
- Graph Direction: Whether the graph goes from top to bottom or left to right
 - o Vertical (top to bottom) (Default)
 - Vertical (bottom to top)
 - Horizontal (left to right)Horizontal (right to left)
- Number of Horizontal Pages: (1 default) Graphviz can create very large graphs by spreading the graph across a rectangular

array of pages. This controls the number of pages in the array horizontally. Only valid for dot and pdf via Ghostscript.

- Number of Vertical Pages: (1 default) Graphviz can create very large graphs by spreading the graph across a rectangular
 array of pages. This controls the number of pages in the array vertically. Only valid for dot and pdf via Ghostscript.
- Paging Direction: (Bottom, left default) The order in which the graph pages are output. This option only applies if the horizontal pages or vertical pages are greater than 1.
- Connecting lines: How the lines between objects will be drawn. Choose from:
 - Straight
 - · Curved (Default)
 - o Orthogonal

Graphviz Options

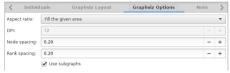


Fig. 13.5.3 Family Lines Graph - Graphs - Graphviz Options - tab default options

- Aspect Ratio: Affects greatly how the graph is laid out on the page. Specifically node spacing and scaling of the graph(see Advice 1:).
 - · Compress to minimal minimal size
 - o Fill the given area (default)
 - · Expand uniformly

Advice 1:

If the graph is smaller than the print area:

- Compress to minimal minimal size will not change the node spacing.
- Fill the given area will increase the node spacing to fit the print area in both width and height.
- Expand uniformly will increase the node spacing uniformly to preserve the aspect ratio.

If the graph is larger than the print area:

- · Compress to minimal minimal size will shrink the graph to achieve tight packing at the expense of symmetry.
- Fill the given area will shrink the graph to fit the print area after first increasing the node spacing.
- · Expand uniformly will shrink the graph uniformly to fit the print area.
- DPI: (72 default) dots-per-inch. When creating PostScript or PDF, use 72 DPI. Typically between 75 and 120 if generating .png or .gif files, but 300 or 600 if generating files to be printed. When creating images such as .gif or .png files for the web, try numbers such as 100 or 300 DPI.
- Node Spacing: (0.20 default) The minimum amount of free space, in inches, between individual nodes. For vertical graphs, this
 corresponds to spacing between columns. For horizontal graphs, this corresponds to spacing between rows.
- Rank Spacing: (0.20 default) The minimum amount of free space, in inches, between ranks. For vertical graphs, this corresponds
 to spacing between rows. For horizontal graphs, this corresponds to spacing between columns.
 - Use subgraphs (checkbox checked by default) Subgraphs can help Graphviz position spouses together, but with non-trivial graphs will result in longer lines and larger graphs.

Note



Fig. 13.5.4 Family Lines Graph - Graphs - Note - tab default options

- . Note to add to the graph: (Empty by default) This text will be added to the graph
- · Note location: Whether the note will appear on top or bottom of the page.
 - Top (default)
 - o Bottom
- Note size: (32 default) The size of note text, in points.

Family Lines Graph



That Family Lines Graph does not display all of the people in the Family Tree.

Instead, this Graph report generates smaller family trees, with many options to try and restrict the number of people included.

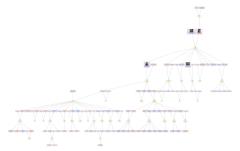


Fig. 13.5.5 Family Lines Graph - Graphs - example output overview

Generate an Family Lines Graph using the GraphViz generator.

A typical use of this report is to generate simplified graphs to be printed on large format printing plotters.

To create a Family Lines Graph from the menu select Reports -> Graphs -> Family Lines Graph... and then from the People of Interest tab select at least one person from the Select Person selector dialog and the report will suggest if possible a second related person via the Select Person - Also include <Person Name> warning dialog select No or Yes depending on what you decide and then select OK to generate the report.

See also common options

Report Options

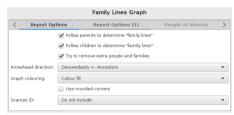


Fig. 13.5.6 Family Lines Graph - Graphs - Report Options - tab default options

- Follow parents to determine "Family lines" Parents and their ancestors will be considered when determining "Family Lines" (checkbox checked by default)
- Follow children to determine "Family lines" (checkbox checked by default)
- Try to remove extra people and families People and families not directly related to people of interest will be removed when determining "family lines".(checkbox checked by default)
- Arrowhead direction : Choose the direction that the arrows point:
 - Descendants <- Ancestors(default) arrows point to the to the Descendants.
 - Descendants -> Ancestors arrows point to the to the Ancestors.
 - o Descendants <-> Ancestors arrows point to both.
 - o Descendants Ancestors None (no arrows are shown)
- Graph colouring: Males will be shown with blue, females with red, unless otherwise set above for filled. If the sex of an individual is unknown it will be shown with gray.
 - o B&W outline Black and white outline
 - o Coloured outline
 - o Colour fill (default)
 - Use rounded corners to differentiate between women and men (checkbox unchecked by default)
- Gramps ID: whether to include Gramps IDs.
 - o Do not include default
 - o include

Report Options (2)

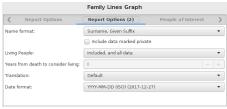


Fig. 13.5.7 Family Lines Graph - Graphs - Report Options (2) - tab default options

- Name Format: Select the format to display the names. This choice in normally taken from the default setting in <u>Edit > Display</u> tab for Name format: . Or to override that setting for the report choose from:
 - Default (in a new Family Tree this is normally Surname, Given Suffix)
 - · Surname, Given Suffix
 - o Given Surname Suffix
 - Given
 - o Main Surnames, Given Patronymic Suffix
 - o SURNAME, Given (Common)
 - Include data marked private (checkbox checked by default) Whether to include private data.
- Living People: How to handle (information about) living people
 - Included, and all data (default)
 - o Full names, but data removed
 - o Given names replaced, and data removed
 - · Complete names replaced, and data removed
 - Not included
- Years from death to consider living: O(default) Whether to restrict data on recently dead people.
- Translation: The translation to be used for the report. Language selector showing all languages supported by Gramps. Defaults to the language you are using Gramps in.
- Date format: The format and language for dates, with examples
 - o Default Choose this option to use the default set in Edit > Display tab for Date format: option.
 - YYYY-MM-DD(ISO)(2018-03-14) (default for report)
 - o Numerical(14/3/2018)
 - o Month Day, Year(March 14, 2018)
 - o MON DAY, YEAR(Mar 14, 2018)
 - o Day Month Year(14 March 2018)
 - o DAY MON YEAR(14 Mar 2018)

People of Interest



Fig. 13.5.8 Family Lines Graph - Graphs - People of Interest - tab default options

The graph works by starting with a list of "people of interest". This initial list of people is then used to find both ancestors and descendants.

- People of interest: click on # and = to add/remove people of interest. When in doubt, try adding your grandparents as a starting point.
- Limit the number of ancestors (checkbox unchecked by default)
 - 50 default. The maximum number of ancestors to include. The maximum is for the total number of people, not generations to be displayed on the chart.
- Limit the number of descendants (checkbox unchecked by default)
 - 50 default. The maximum number of descendants to include. The maximum is for the total number of people, not generations to be displayed on the chart.

Include



Fig. 13.5.9 Family Lines Graph - Graphs - Include - tab default options

- Include dates: date of birth, date of death, and marriage dates will be included in the graph when this is selected. (checkbox checked by default)
- Limit dates to years only from the above only show the years.(checkbox unchecked by default)
- Include places: place of birth, place of death, and place of marriage will be included in the graph when this is selected. (checkbox checked by default)
- Include the number of children: marriage text will include the total number of children when this is selected.(checkbox unchecked by default)
- Include thumbnail images of people (checkbox checked by default)
- Thumbnail location:
 - o Above the name (Default)
 - Beside the name
- Thumbnail size:
 - Normal (default)
 - Large

Family Colours



Fig. 13.5.10 Family Lines Graph - Graphs - Family Colours - tab default options

• Family colors: Select the color to use for people with a specific surname. Two columns are available: Surname and Color. Click on Φ or = to add a surname from the Select surname window, select a surname and press O(E). To edit the surname color double-click on a surname and from the Select color for [Surname Selected] window choose from the shown colors and then select O(E).

Individuals



Fig. 13.5.11 Family Lines Graph - Graphs - Individuals - tab default options

You can select a color for each of the following from the Pick a Color window and then select the Select button.

- · Males: the colour to use for males.
- Females: the colour to use for females.
- Unknown: the colour to used when gender is unknown (and for people whose surname doesn't match any of the names on the "Family Colours" tab.)
- Families: the colour to use for families (weddings).

Hourglass Graph

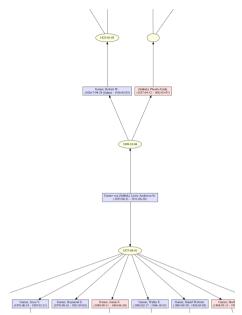


Fig. 13.5.12 Hourglass Graph - Graphs - example output overview

Generate an hourglass graph using the <u>GraphViz</u> generator. Go to Reports -> Graph -> Hourglass Graph.... See also <u>common options</u>

Report Options



Fig. 13.5.13 Hourglass Graph - Graphs - Report Options - tab default options

- Center Person: the center person for the report, defaults to the current active person.
 - o Select a different person button. Change the center person.
- Max Descendant Generations: default 10
- Max Ancestor Generations: default 10
- Arrowhead direction : Choose the direction that the arrows point:
 - o Descendants <- Ancestors(default) arrows point to the to the Descendants.
 - Descendants -> Ancestors arrows point to the to the Ancestors.
 - o Descendants <-> Ancestors arrows point to both.
 - o Descendants Ancestors None (no arrows are shown)
- Graph colouring: Males will be shown with blue, females with red, unless otherwise set above for filled. If the sex of an individual is unknown it will be shown with gray.
 - o B&W outline Black and white outline
 - · Coloured outline
 - Colour fill (default)
 - Use rounded corners to differentiate between women and men (checkbox unchecked by default)
- Gramps ID: whether to include Gramps IDs.
 - o Do not include default
 - include

Report Options (2)



Fig. 13.5.14 Hourglass Graph - Graphs - Report Options (2) - tab default options

- Name Format: Select the format to display the names. This choice in normally taken from the default setting in <u>Edit > Display</u> tab for Name format: . Or to override that setting for the report choose from:
 - o Default (in a new Family Tree this is normally Surname, Given Suffix)
 - o Surname, Given Suffix
 - Given Surname Suffix
 - Given
 - o Main Surnames, Given Patronymic Suffix
 - SURNAME, Given (Common)
 - Include data marked private (checkbox checked by default) Whether to include private data.
- Living People: How to handle (information about) living people
 - Included, and all data (default)
 - o Full names, but data removed
 - o Given names replaced, and data removed
 - · Complete names replaced, and data removed
 - Not included
- · Years from death to consider living: O(default) Whether to restrict data on recently dead people.
- Translation: The translation to be used for the report. Language selector showing all languages supported by Gramps. Defaults to the language you are using Gramps in.
- Date format: The format and language for dates, with examples
 - o Default Choose this option to use the default set in Edit > Display tab for Date format: option.
 - o YYYY-MM-DD(ISO)(2018-03-14) (default for report)
 - o Numerical(14/3/2018)
 - o Month Day, Year(March 14, 2018)
 - MON DAY, YEAR(Mar 14, 2018)
 - o Day Month Year(14 March 2018)
 - o DAY MON YEAR(14 Mar 2018)

Graph Style



Fig. 13.5.15 Hourglass Graph - Graphs - Graph Style - tab default options

You can select a color for each of the following from the Pick a Color window and then select the Select button.

- Males: the colour to use for males.
- Females: the colour to use for females.
- Unknown: the colour to used when gender is unknown (and for people whose surname doesn't match any of the names on the "Family Colours" tab.)
- Families: the colour to use for families (weddings).
- Force Ahnentafel order
- Ahnentafel number visible

Relationship Graph

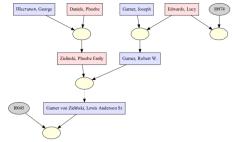


Fig. 13.5.16 Relationship Graph - Graphs - example output overview

The Relationship Graph creates a complex relationship graph in GraphViz format.

Via the menu: Reports-> Graphs-> Relationship Graph.... You will be presented with a Relationship Graph window where you can change all the settings.

See also common options

Report Options



Fig. 13.5.17 Relationship Graph - Graphs - Report Options - tab default options

- Filter: Select the filter to be applied to the report. Choose from:
 - o Entire Database (Default) (Not recommended!)
 - o Descendants of active person
 - o Descendant families of active person
 - o Ancestors of active person
 - o People with common ancestor with active person
 - o Any custom made filter you have created will be listed below the other choices.
- Filter Person: The center person for the filter. Defaults to the Active Person. If you use a custom filter, no Person can be chosen.
- o Select a different person button. Change the filter person.
- Arrowhead direction: Choose the direction that the arrows point:
 Descendants <- Ancestors(default) arrows point to the to the Descendants.
 - Descendants -> Ancestors (default) arrows point to the to the Descendants
 Descendants -> Ancestors arrows point to the to the Ancestors.
 - Descendants <-> Ancestors arrows point to the to the .
 - Descendants Ancestors None (no arrows are shown)
- Graph colouring: Males will be shown with blue, females with red, unless otherwise set above for filled. If the sex of an individual is unknown it will be shown with gray.
 - o B&W outline Black and white outline
 - Coloured outline
 - o Colour fill (default)
- Use rounded corners: Use rounded corners to differentiate between women and men (checkbox unchecked by default)
- Gramps ID: whether to include Gramps IDs.
 - o Do not include default
 - o include

Report Options (2)



Fig. 13.5.18 Relationship Graph - Graphs - Report Options (2) - tab default options

- Name Format: Select the format to display the names. This choice in normally taken from the default setting in <u>Edit > Display</u> tab
 for Name format: . Or to override that setting for the report choose from:
 - Default (in a new Family Tree this is normally Surname, Given Suffix)
 - · Surname, Given Suffix
 - Given Surname Suffix
 - Given
 - o Main Surnames, Given Patronymic Suffix
 - o SURNAME, Given (Common)
- Include data marked private (checkbox checked by default) Whether to include private data.
- Living People: How to handle (information about) living people
 - o Included, and all data (default)
 - Full names, but data removed
 - o Given names replaced, and data removed
 - · Complete names replaced, and data removed
 - Not included
- Years from death to consider living: O(default) Whether to restrict data on recently dead people.
- Translation: The translation to be used for the report. Language selector showing all languages supported by Gramps. Defaults to the language you are using Gramps in.
- Date format: The format and language for dates, with examples
 - o Default Choose this option to use the default set in Edit > Display tab for Date format: option.
 - YYYY-MM-DD(ISO)(2018-03-14) (default for report)
 - Numerical(14/3/2018)
 - o Month Day, Year(March 14, 2018)
 - o MON DAY, YEAR(Mar 14, 2018)
 - o Day Month Year(14 March 2018)
- o DAY MON YEAR(14 Mar 2018)

Include



Fig. 13.5.19 Relationship Graph - Graphs - Include - tab default options

- Dates and/or Places: Whether to include dates and/or places
 - o Do not include any dates or places (default)
 - o Include (birth, marriage, death) dates, but no places
 - Include (birth, marriage, death) dates, and place
 - Include (birth, marriage, death) dates, and place if no dates
 - o Include (birth, marriage, death) years, but no places
 - o Include (birth, marriage, death) years, and places
 - o Include (birth, marriage, death) places, but no dates
 - Include (birth, marriage, death) dates and places on same line
- Include URLs (checkbox unchecked by default)
- Include relationship to center person (checkbox unchecked by default)
- Include thumbnail images of people (checkbox unchecked by default)
- Thumbnail location: Where the thumbnail image should appear relative to the name
 - o Above the name (Default)
 - Beside the name
- Include occupation: Whether to include the last occupation
 - o Do not include any occupation (default)
 - Include description of most recent occupation
 - Include date, description and place of all occupations

Graph Style



Fig. 13.5.20 Relationship Graph - Graphs - Graph Style - tab default options

You can select a color for each of the following from the Pick a Color window and then select the Select button.

- Males: the colour to use for males.
- · Females: the colour to use for females.
- Unknown: the colour to used when gender is unknown (and for people whose surname doesn't match any of the names on the "Family Colours" tab.)
 - Families: the colour to use for families (weddings).
 - Indicate non-birth relationships with dotted lines (checkbox checked by default) Shows adopted relationships.
 Show family nodes (checkbox checked by default)

Example

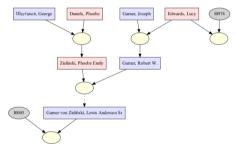


Fig. 13.5.21 Relationship Graph - Graphs - example output overview

Let us make a simple example. We want a relationship graph with the Descendant Families of a certain person.

- 1. First check that this person is the active person. (You change this later but this is handier)
- 2. Go via the menu Reports->Graphs->Relationship Graph...
- 3. Papersize: A4 metric landscape: we know there will be not too many people on the graph, so this is ok
- 4. Report Options: filter: Descendant Families of..., Color fill, Use rounded corners
- 5. Graph Style : Show Family Nodes
- 6. Graphviz Layout: Font size: 15 pts FreeSans Direction: top to bottom
- 7. Graphviz Options: Fill given area dpi 133
- 8. Note: we add title on the top size: 18 pts
- 9. Output Format: we want a JPEG file.

The results are similar to the image shown to the right of here. See also:

• A detailed tutorial How to make a relationship chart

Back to Index of Reports.

Reports - part 6



Back to Index of Reports.

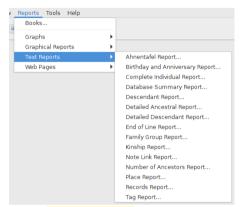


Fig. 13.6.1 Reports > Text Reports > ... Menu overview

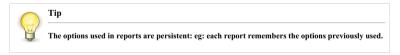
This sections describes the different Text Reports available in Gramps.

Text Reports

Text reports represent the desired information as formatted text. Most of the options are common among text reports, therefore they will be described here under Common options.

Common options

Common options for text reports are the filename of the output, the format of the output, selected style, page size and orientation. For HTML reports, there is no page information. Instead, HTML options include the choice of the HTML template, either available in Gramps or a custom template defined by you. Optionally, the reports can be immediately opened with the default application.



The options which are specific to a given report will be described directly in that report's entry and on Command line references.

For each report there is a screen with on the top part tabs (like Paper Options...) and on the bottom part the Document Options. The number of tabs varies with the report.

Paper Options



Fig. 13.6.2 Paper Options - tab for Text Reports

With the Paper Options tab you can change:

• Paper format

• Size Letter(default)

Reports - part 6 - Text Reports

- o Width (8.50 in. default)
- o Height (11.00 in. default)
- o Orientation Portrait(default)
- Margins
 - o Left (1.00 in. default)
 - o Right (1.00 in. default)
 - o Top (1.00 in. default)
 - o Bottom (1.00 in. default)
 - Metric : whether to use metric values or not (in. or cm.). (checkbox unchecked by default)

Document Options



Fig. 13.6.3 Document Options - tab defaults for Text Reports (Plain Text - output selected)

Options below will change slightly depending on the output format selected.

- Output Format: choose the output format:
 - o Print...
 - PDF document
 - HTML
 - o Open Document Text
 - PostScript
 - RTF document
 - LaTex
 - o Plain Text

• Open with default viewer: you can indicate to open the made document your default viewer. (checkbox unchecked by default)

- Filename: default value is /home/<username>/<Family Tree Name><Report Name>.txt.
- Style: (default is default). With the Style Editor... button you can add Document Styles.
- Characters per line: (72 default)

Ahnentafel Report

Ahnentafel Report for Robinson, Hugh Martin

Generation 1

1. Robinson, Hugh Martin.

Generation 2

- 2. Robinson, Clarence. He was buried in Sterling, Whiteside, IL, USA.
- Garner, Bertha P. Bertha P. was born on 1888-03-13 in Hagerstown, MD, USA. She died on 1918-04-05 in Columbus, Bartholomew, IN, USA. She was buried in 1918-04-00 in Sterling, Whiteside, IL, USA.

Generation 3

- Garner von Zieliński, Lewis Anderson Sr. Lewis Anderson was born on 1855-06-21 in Great Falls, MT, USA. He died on 1911-06-28 in Twin Falls, Twin Falls, ID, USA. He was buried on 1911-07-01 in Twin Falls, Twin Falls, ID, USA.
- Martel, Luella Jacques. Luella Jacques was born on 1852-01-23 in Eureka, Humboldt, CA, USA. She died on 1921-04-28 in Myrtle Beach, SC, USA. She was buried on 1921-04-30 in Myrtle Beach, SC, USA.

Generation 4

- Martel, Henry. Henry was born on 1805-10-27 in Wauchula, Hardee, FL, USA. He died on 1902-01-18 in Helena, MT, USA. He was buried in 1902 in Helena, MT, USA.
- Hébert, Ruth Ann. Ruth Ann was born in Ardmore, OK, USA. She died in 1843.

Fig. 13.6.4 Ahnentafel Report - Text Reports - example output overview

This report lists the Active Person and his or her ancestors along with their vital data.

You can choose the Ahnentafel Report with Reports -> Text Reports -> Ahnentafel Report...

The people are numbered in a special way which is an established standard Genealogical Numbering System called Ahnentafel. This report

has some Ahnentafel specific Style options in the Style Editor accessible via the Style Editor... button.

The Active Person is given number 1. His or her father and mother have numbers 2 and 3, respectively.

This rule holds for every person while going back in generations: father's parents are numbered 4 and 5, and mother's parents are numbered 6 and 7, fathers always numbered with even and mothers with odd numbers.

Therefore, for any person having number N in this tree, the numbers of father and mother are 2N and 2N+1, respectively.

```
person = n
father = 2n
mother = 2n+1
```

Each entry will consist of a single paragraph, and should contain the following contents:

- Person number.
- Person's name.
- · Birth Information, if available.
- · Death Information, if available.
- · Burial Information, if available

See also common options

Report Options



Fig. 13.6.5 Ahnentafel Report - Text Reports - Report Options - tab default options

- Center Person: the center person for the report, defaults to the current active person.
- o Select a different person button. Change the center person.
- Generations: (10 default) The number of generations to include in the report.
- Gramps ID: whether to include Gramps IDs.
 - Do not include default
 - include

Page break between generations Whether to start a new page after each generation.(checkbox unchecked by default)

Add linebreak after each name Indicates if a line break should follow the name.(checkbox unchecked by default)

Report Options (2)



Fig. 13.6.6 Ahnentafel Report - Text Reports - Report Options (2)

tab default options

- Name Format: Select the format to display the names. This choice in normally taken from the default setting in Edit > Display tab for Name format: . Or to override that setting for the report choose from:
 - o Default (in a new Family Tree this is normally Surname, Given Suffix)
 - o Surname, Given Suffix
 - o Given Surname Suffix
 - Given
 - o Main Surnames, Given Patronymic Suffix
 - o SURNAME, Given (Common)
 - Include data marked private (checkbox checked by default) Whether to include private data.
- Living People: How to handle (information about) living people
 - Included, and all data (default)
 - o Full names, but data removed
 - o Given names replaced, and data removed
 - Complete names replaced, and data removed
 - Not included
- Years from death to consider living: O(default) Whether to restrict data on recently dead people.

- Translation: The translation to be used for the report. Language selector showing all languages supported by Gramps. Defaults to the language you are using Gramps in.
- Date format: The format and language for dates, with examples
 - o Default Choose this option to use the default set in Edit > Display tab for Date format: option.
 - o YYYY-MM-DD(ISO)(2018-03-14) (default for report)
 - Numerical(14/3/2018)
 - o Month Day, Year(March 14, 2018)
 - o MON DAY, YEAR(Mar 14, 2018)
 - o Day Month Year(14 March 2018)
 - o DAY MON YEAR(14 Mar 2018)

Birthday and Anniversary Report

Birthday and Anniversary Report: 2018 My Birthday Report

```
Produced with Gramps
http://gramps-project.org/

January

1

Warner, Martha Ellen and French, Jimmy Michael, 48

3

Garner, Francis William, 73

4

Mortensen, Robert Alan, 38

Boucher, Roger Joseph, 78

Wheeler, Jason Earl, 41

6

Walsh, Penelope, 63

George, Elizabeth and Garner, Gerard Stephen, 39

8

Bausener, Kathora Louise and Eloyd Pohert William, 41
```

Fig. 13.6.7 Birthday and Anniversary Report - Text

Reports - example output overview

This report produces a list of birthdays and anniversaries on a page by month. It produces the same information as a <u>Calendar report</u> but in text format instead of a calendar table.

You can choose the Birthday and Anniversary Report with Reports → Text Reports ▶ Birthday and Anniversary Report... See also common options

Report Options



Fig. 13.6.8 Birthday and Anniversary Report - Text Reports -

Report Options - tab default options

- Filter: Select the filter to be applied to the report. Choose from:
 - o Entire Database (Default)
 - Descendants of active person
 - $\circ \ \ Descendant \ families \ o\bar{f} \ active \ person$
 - o Ancestors of active person
 - o People with common ancestor with active person
 - Any custom made filter you have created will be listed below the other choices.
- Filter Person: The center person for the filter. Defaults to the Active Person.
 Select a different person button. Change the filter person.
- Title Text: Birthday an Anniversary Report (default) Title of report
- Text Area 1: My Birthday Report (default) First line of text at bottom of report
- Text Area 2: Produced with Gramps (default) Second line of text at bottom of report
- Text Area 3: http://gramps-project.org/ (default) Third line of text at bottom of report

Report Options (2)

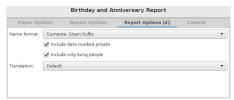


Fig. 13.6.9 Birthday and Anniversary Report - Text Reports -Report Options (2) - tab default options

- Name Format: Select the format to display the names. This choice in normally taken from the default setting in Edit > Display tab for Name format: . Or to override that setting for the report choose from:
 - Default (in a new Family Tree this is normally Surname, Given Suffix)
 - o Surname, Given Suffix
 - Given Surname Suffix
 - o Given
 - o Main Surnames, Given Patronymic Suffix
 - SURNAME, Given (Common)
 - Include data marked private (checkbox checked by default) Whether to include private data. Include only living people (checkbox checked by default) Include only living people in the report.
- Translation: The translation to be used for the report. Language selector showing all languages supported by Gramps. Defaults to the language you are using Gramps in.

Content



Fig. 13.6.10 Birthday and Anniversary Report - Text Reports -Content - tab default options

- · Year of report: fill in the year. Defaults to current Year.
- · Country for holidays: Select the country to see associated holidays. None are shown by default.
- · Birthday surname: Select married women's displayed surname.
 - · Wives use their own surname (Default)
 - o Wives use husband's surname (from first family listed)
 - o Wives use husband's surname (from last family listed)
 - Include birthdays: Whether to include birthdays in the calendar (checkbox checked by default)
 Include anniversaries: Whether to include anniversaries in the calendar (checkbox checked by
 - Include anniversaries: Whether to include anniversaries in the calendar (checkbox checked by default)
 - Include relationships to center person Whether to include relationships to the filter person (Note: Slower to create
- report) (checkbox unchecked by default)

Complete Individual Report

Complete Individual Report

Garner von Zieliński, Lewis Anderson Sr

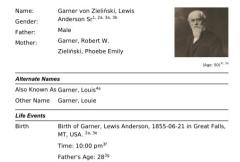


Fig. 13.6.11 Complete Individual Report - Text Reports - example output overview

This report provides individual summaries.

You can choose the Complete Individual Report with Reports -> Text Reports -> Complete Individual Report...

See also common options

Report Options



Fig. 13.6.12 Complete Individual Report - Text Reports - Report Options - tab default options

The advantage of this report is the specific filter option. Depending on the filter choice (Active Person only, his or her descendants, his or her ancestors, or entire database), the report may contain from one to many individual summaries. Another option for this report is the inclusion of source information when listing events.

- Filter : choose between
 - Entire Database (Default)
 - o Descendants of active person
 - o Descendant families of active person
 - o Ancestors of active person
- People with common ancestor with active person
- Filter Person: The center person for the report.
 List events chronologically (checkbox checked by default)
 Page break before end notes (checkbox unchecked by default)

Report Options (2)



Fig. 13.6.13 Complete Individual Report - Text Reports - Report Options (2) - tab default options

• Name Format: Select the format to display the names. Choose from Surname, Given Suffix(default) / Given Surname Suffix / Given

- / Main Surnames, Given Patronymic Suffix / SURNAME, Given (Common)
- Include data marked private (checkbox checked by default)
- Living People: How to handle (information about) living people
 - Included, and all data (default)
 - o Full names, but data removed
 - · Given names replaced, and data removed
 - · Complete names replaced, and data removed
- Not included
- Years from death to consider living: O(default) Whether to restrict data on recently dead people.
- Translation: The translation to be used for the report, Language selector showing all languages supported by Gramps, Defaults to the language you are using Gramps in.
- Date format: The format and language for dates, with examples
 - · Default Choose this option to use the default set in Edit > Display tab for Date format: option.
 - YYYY-MM-DD(ISO)(2018-03-14) (default for report)
 - o Numerical(14/3/2018)
 - Month Day, Year(March 14, 2018)
 MON DAY, YEAR(Mar 14, 2018)

 - o Day Month Year(14 March 2018)
 - o DAY MON YEAR(14 Mar 2018)

Include



Fig. 13.6.14 Complete Individual Report - Text Reports - Include tab default options

Include Notes (checkbox checked by default) Include Source Information (checkbox checked by default) Include source notes (checkbox unchecked by default) Include Photo/Images from Gallery (checkbox checked by default)

Include (2)



Fig. 13.6.15 Complete Individual Report - Text Reports - Include (2) - tab default options

- Gramps ID: whether to include Gramps IDs.
 - Do not include default
 - include

Include Tags (checkbox checked by default)

Include Attributes (checkbox checked by default)

Include Census Events (checkbox checked by default)

Include relationships to center person Whether to include relationships to the filter person (Note: Slower to create report) (checkbox unchecked by default)

Sections



Fig. 13.6.16 Complete Individual Report - Text Reports - Sections - tab default options

Used if separate section is required.



Database Summary Report

Database Summary Report Individuale Number of individuals: 2157 Males: 1184 Females: 953 Individuals with unknown gender: 20 Incomplete names: 81 Individuals missing birth dates: 1010 Disconnected individuals: 73 Unique surnames: 616 Individuals with media objects: 5 **Family Information** Number of families: 762 Media Objects Number of unique media objects: 7 Total size of media objects: less than 1 MB

Fig. 13.6.17 Database Summary Report - Text Reports - example output overview

This report displays the overall statistics concerning number of individuals of each gender, various incomplete entries statistics, as well as family and media statistics.

You can choose the Database Summary Report with Reports -> Text Reports -> Database Summary Report...

The report shows a break down of the following information for the open Family tree

The numbers in the different categories are shown

- Individuals:
 - Number of individuals:
 - Males:
 - Females:
 - o Individuals with unknown gender:
 - o Incomplete names:
 - Individuals missing birth dates:
 - o Disconnected individuals:
 - Unique surnames:
 - o Individuals with media objects:
- Family information:
 - Number of families:
- Media Objects:
 - · Number of unique media objects:
 - o Total size of media objects: in MB(megabytes)
- · Missing Media Objects: this will show the file names of any missing media object.

The information given in this report is the same as in the Statistics Gramplet

See also common options

Report Options

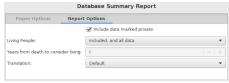


Fig. 13.6.18 Database Summary Report - Text Reports - Report Options - tab default options

- Include data marked private (checkbox checked by default)
- Living People: How to handle (information about) living people
 - o Included, and all data (default)
 - o Full names, but data removed
 - · Given names replaced, and data removed
 - o Complete names replaced, and data removed
- Not included
- Years from death to consider living: o(default) Whether to restrict data on recently dead people.
- Translation: The translation to be used for the report. Language selector showing all languages supported by Gramps. Defaults
 to the language you are using Gramps in.

Descendant Report

```
Descendants of Garner von Zieliński, Lewis Anderson Sr

1. Garner von Zieliński, Lewis Anderson Sr (b. 1855-06-21 - Great Falls, MT, USA, d. 1911-06-28 - Yurin Falls, Twin Falls, ID, USA)

sp. Martel, Luella Jacques (b. 1852-01-23 - Eureka, Humboldt, CA, USA, d. 1921-04-28 - Myrtie Beach, SC, USA)

2. Garner, Eugene Stanley (b. 1895-12-01 - Portsmouth, OH, USA, d. 1984-03-01 - Twin Falls, Twin Falls, ID, USA)

sp. Reed, Frances Lucille (Babe) (b. 1902-07-08 - Worthington, MN, USA, d. 1988-09-09 - Worthington, MM, USA)

3. Garner, Howard Lane (b. 1928-07-09 - LaGrange, GA, USA)

sp. Marin, Mary Anne (b. 1927-01-13 - Worthington, MN, USA)

4. Garner, Rita Marie (b. 1952-09 - Worthington, MN, USA)

5. Warner, Sarah Suzanne (b. 1987-08-29 - Gainesville, Llano, TX, USA)

5. Warner, Sarah Suzanne (b. 1987-09-29 - Gainesville, Llano, TX, USA)

5. Warner, James Inffere (h. 1984-05-03 - Gainesville, Llano, TX, USA)
```

Fig. 13.6.19 Descendant Report - Text Reports - example output overview

This report presents the descendants of the Active Person with a brief description in indented style.

You can choose the Descendant Report with Reports -> Text Reports -> Descendant Report...
See also common options

Report Options



Fig. 13.6.20 Descendant Report - Text Reports - Report Options - tab default options

The only specific option concerns the number of forward generations to consider.

- Center Person: the center person for the report, defaults to the current active person.
- o Select a different person button. Change the center person.
- Numbering system: The <u>numbering system</u> to be used.
 - Simple numbering (default)
 - <u>d'Aboville</u> numbering
 - o Henry numbering
 - Modified Henry numbering

- o de Villiers/Pama numbering
- o Meurgey de Tupigny numbering
- Generations: (10 default) The number of generations to include in the report.
 - Show marriage info Whether to show marriage information in the report. (checkbox unchecked by default)

 Show divorce info Whether to show divorce information in the report. (checkbox unchecked by default)
 - Show divorce info Whether to show divorce information in the report. (checkbox unchecked by default)
 - Show duplicate trees Whether to show duplicate Family Trees information in the report. (checkbox checked by default)

Report Options (2)



Fig. 13.6.21 Descendant Report - Text Reports - Report Options

(2) - tab default options

- Name Format: Select the format to display the names. This choice in normally taken from the default setting in Edit > Display tab for Name format: . Or to override that setting for the report choose from:
 - o Default (in a new Family Tree this is normally Surname, Given Suffix)
 - o Surname, Given Suffix
 - o Given Surname Suffix
 - Given
 - o Main Surnames, Given Patronymic Suffix
 - o SURNAME, Given (Common)
 - Include data marked private (checkbox checked by default) Whether to include private data.
- Living People: How to handle (information about) living people
 - Included, and all data (default)
 - o Full names, but data removed
 - o Given names replaced, and data removed
 - o Complete names replaced, and data removed
- Years from death to consider living: O(default) Whether to restrict data on recently dead people.
- Translation: The translation to be used for the report. Language selector showing all languages supported by Gramps. Defaults to the language you are using Gramps in.
- Date format: The format and language for dates, with examples
 - · Default Choose this option to use the default set in Edit > Display tab for Date format: option.
 - o YYYY-MM-DD(ISO)(2018-03-14) (default for report)
 - o Numerical(14/3/2018)
 - o Month Day, Year(March 14, 2018)
 - o MON DAY, YEAR(Mar 14, 2018)
 - o Day Month Year(14 March 2018)
 - o DAY MON YEAR(14 Mar 2018)

Detailed Ancestral Report

Ancestral Report for Garner von Zieliński, Lewis Anderson

Generation 1

Garner von Zieliński, Lewis Anderson Sr. Lewis Anderson was born on 1855-06-21 in Great Falls, MT, USA. He died on 1911-06-28 in Twin Falls, Twin Falls, ID, USA at the age of 56 years, 7 days. He was buried on 1911-07-01 in Twin Falls, Twin Falls, ID, USA. He was the son of Garner, Robert W. and Zieliński, Phoebe Emily. He married Martel, Luella Jacques on 1875-04-01 in Paragould, Greene, AR, USA.

Spouse: Martel, Luella Jacques

Luella Jacques was born on 1852-01-23 in Eureka, Humboldt, CA, USA. She died on 1921-04-28 in Myrtle Beach, SC, USA at the age of

Fig. 13.6.22 Detailed Ancestral Report - Text Reports - example

This report covers in detail the ancestors of the active person, including a range of vital data as well as marriages, following Sosa-Stradonitz/Ahnentafel numbering. It shares many of its properties with the Detailed Descendant Report (see below).

You can choose the Detailed Ancestral Report with Reports -> Text Reports -> Detailed Ancestral Report... See also common options

Report Options



Fig. 13.6.23 Detailed Ancestral Report - Text Reports - Report Options - tab default options

The report is structured with the Ahnentafel standard numbering.

- Center Person: the center person for the report, defaults to the current active person.
- o Select a different person button. Change the center person.
- Sosa-Stradonitz number: (1 default) The Sosa-Stradonitz number of the central person.
- Generations: (10 default) The number of generations to include in the report.
- Gramps ID: whether to include Gramps IDs.
 - o Do not include default
 - o include
 - Page break between generations: Whether to start a new page after each generation. (checkbox unchecked by default)

 Page break before end notes: whether to start a new page before end notes (checkbox unchecked by default)

Report Options (2)



Fig. 13.6.24 Detailed Ancestral Report - Text Reports - Report Options (2) - tab default options

- Name Format: Select the format to display the names. This choice in normally taken from the default setting in <u>Edit > Display</u> tab
 for Name format: . Or to override that setting for the report choose from:
 - Default (in a new Family Tree this is normally Surname, Given Suffix)
 - o Surname, Given Suffix
 - o Given Surname Suffix
 - Given
 - o Main Surnames, Given Patronymic Suffix
 - o SURNAME, Given (Common)
- Include data marked private (checkbox checked by default) Whether to include private data.
- Living People: How to handle (information about) living people
 - o Included, and all data (default)
 - o Full names, but data removed
 - o Given names replaced, and data removed
 - o Complete names replaced, and data removed
 - Not included
- Years from death to consider living: O(default) Whether to restrict data on recently dead people.
- Translation: The translation to be used for the report. Language selector showing all languages supported by Gramps. Defaults to the language you are using Gramps in.
- Date format: The format and language for dates, with examples
 - Default Choose this option to use the default set in Edit > Display tab for Date format: option.
 - YYYY-MM-DD(ISO)(2018-03-14) (default for report)
 - Numerical(14/3/2018)
 - o Month Day, Year(March 14, 2018)
 - MON DAY, YEAR(Mar 14, 2018)
 - o Day Month Year(14 March 2018)
 - o DAY MON YEAR(14 Mar 2018)

Content



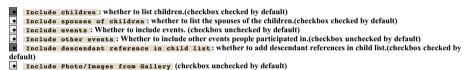
Fig. 13.6.25 Detailed Ancestral Report - Text Reports - Content - tab default options

```
Use Complete Sentences: whether to use complete sentences or succinct language.(checkbox checked by default)
Use full dates instead of only the year: whether to use full dates instead of year.(checkbox checked by default)
Compute death age: whether to compute a person's age at death.(checkbox checked by default)
Omit duplicate ancestors: whether to omit duplicate ancestors.(checkbox checked by default)
Use callname for common name: whether to use the call name as the first name. (checkbox unchecked by default)
```

Include



Fig. 13.6.26 Detailed Ancestral Report - Text Reports - Include - tab default options



Include (2)



Fig. 13.6.27 Detailed Ancestral Report - Text Reports - Include (2) - tab default options

```
Include notes (checkbox checked by default)
Include sources (checkbox unchecked by default)
Include source notes (checkbox unchecked by default)
Include attributes (checkbox unchecked by default)
Include addresses (checkbox unchecked by default)
Include alternative names (checkbox unchecked by default)
```

Missing information



Fig. 13.6.28 Detailed Ancestral Report - Text Reports - Missing Information - tab default options

Replace missing places with ___: Whether to replace missing Places with blank spaces.(checkbox unchecked by default)

Replace missing dates with ___: Whether to replace missing Dates with blank spaces.(checkbox unchecked by default)

Detailed Descendant Report

Descendant Report for Garner von Zieliński, Lewis Anderson Sr

Generation 1

Garner von Zieliński, Lewis Anderson Sr.

Lewis Anderson was born on 1855-06-21 in Great Falls, MT, USA. He died on 1911-06-28 in Twin Falls, Twin Falls, ID, USA at the age of 56 years, 7 days. He was buried on 1911-07-01 in Twin Falls, Twin Falls, ID, USA. He was the son of Garner, Robert W. and Zleliński, Phoebe Emily. He married Martel, Luella Jacques on 1875-04-01 in Paragould, Greene, AR, USA.

Notes for Garner von Zieliński, Lewis Anderson Sr

Fig. 13.6.29 Detailed Descendant Report - Text Reports - example output overview

This report covers in detail the descendants of the active person by generation, following the genealogical tradition of textual descendant reports by generation. It aims to provide all important features expected to be found in these classic descendency formats and has received influence from various sources. The Gramps team considers as one of its objectives the viability of this report's adoption by professional genealogical institutions worldwide. As a consequence this is a highly customizable report.

The report includes a range of vital information, marriages and (optionally) notes and spouses' information. Among the numerous options are the number of forward generations to consider, whether to compute ages, the text-style between complete-sentenced and succinct, and whether to include images. The report utilizes Henry-style numbering by default, and offers d'Aboville-style numbering and Register-style numbering as options.

You can choose the Detailed Descendant Report with Reports -> Text Reports -> Detailed Descendant Report... See also common options

Report Options



Fig. 13.6.30 Detailed Descendant Report - Text Reports - Report Options - tab default options

- Center Person: the center person for the report, defaults to the current active person.
 - O Select a different person button. Change the center person.
- Numbering system: the numbering system to be used.
 - Henry numbering (default)
 - o d'Aboville numbering
 - o Record (Modified Register) numbering
- · Report structure: How people are organized in the report
 - \circ show people by generations (default)
 - show people by lineage
- · Generations: (10 default) The number of generations to include in the report.
- Gramps ID: whether to include Gramps IDs.

- Do not include default
- o include
- Page break between generations: Whether to start a new page after each generation. (checkbox unchecked by default)
- Page break before end notes: whether to start a new page before end notes (checkbox unchecked by default)

Report Options (2)



Fig. 13.6.31 Detailed Descendant Report - Text Reports - Report Options (2) - tab default options

- Name Format: Select the format to display the names. This choice in normally taken from the default setting in <u>Edit > Display</u> tab
 for Name format: . Or to override that setting for the report choose from:
 - Default (in a new Family Tree this is normally Surname, Given Suffix)
 - Surname, Given Suffix
 - o Given Surname Suffix
 - o Given
 - Given
 - Main Surnames, Given Patronymic Suffix
 - SURNAME, Given (Common)
 - Include data marked private (checkbox checked by default) Whether to include private data.
- Living People: How to handle (information about) living people
 - Included, and all data (default)
 - o Full names, but data removed
 - o Given names replaced, and data removed
 - · Complete names replaced, and data removed
 - Not included
- Years from death to consider living: O(default) Whether to restrict data on recently dead people.
- Translation: The translation to be used for the report. Language selector showing all languages supported by Gramps. Defaults to the language you are using Gramps in.
- Date format: The format and language for dates, with examples
 - o Default Choose this option to use the default set in Edit > Display tab for Date format: option.
 - o YYYY-MM-DD(ISO)(2018-03-14) (default for report)
 - o Numerical(14/3/2018)
 - o Month Day, Year(March 14, 2018)
 - o MON DAY, YEAR(Mar 14, 2018)
 - o Day Month Year(14 March 2018)
 - o DAY MON YEAR(14 Mar 2018)

Content



Fig. 13.6.32 Detailed Descendant Report - Text Reports - Content - tab default options

Use complete sentences: whether to use complete sentences or succinct language.(checkbox checked by default)
Use full dates instead of only the year: whether to use full dates instead of year.(checkbox checked by default)
Compute death age: whether to compute a person's age at death.(checkbox checked by default)
Use callname for common name: whether to use the call name as the first name. (checkbox unchecked by default)

Include



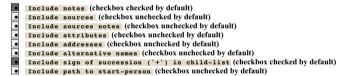
Fig. 13.6.33 Detailed Descendant Report - Text Reports - Include - tab default options

```
Include children: whether to list children.(checkbox checked by default)
Include spouses of children: whether to list spouses of children.(checkbox unchecked by default)
Include spouses (checkbox unchecked by default)
Include spouse reference (checkbox unchecked by default)
Include spouse (checkbox unchecked by default)
Include descendant reference in child list: whether to include descendant references in child list.(checkbox checked by default)
Include Photo/Images from Gallery (checkbox unchecked by default)
```

Include (2)



Fig. 13.6.34 Detailed Descendant Report - Text Reports - Include (2) - tab default options



Missing Information



Fig. 13.6.35 Detailed Descendant Report - Text Reports - Missing Information - tab default options

Replace missing places with ___: Whether to replace missing Places with blank spaces.(checkbox unchecked by default)
Replace missing dates with ___: Whether to replace missing Dates with blank spaces.(checkbox unchecked by default)

End of Line Report

End of Line Report for Garner von Zieliński, Lewis Anderson Sr

All the ancestors of Garner von Zieliński, Lewis Anderson Sr who are missing a parent Generation 3 Garner, Joseph (1792 -) Garner von Zieliński. Lewis Anderson Sr., Garner. Robert W., Garner. Joseph Edwards, Lucy (1799-01-17 - 1879-04-02) Garner von Zieliński, Lewis Anderson Sr -- Garner, Robert W. -- Edwards, Lucy Hectakon, George (about 1784-09-00 - 1864-03-09) Garner von Zieliński, Lewis Anderson Sr -- Zieliński, Phoebe Emily -- Шестаков, George Daniels, Phoebe Garner von Zieliński, Lewis Anderson Sr -- Zieliński, Phoebe Emily -- Daniels, Phoebe

Fig. 13.6.36 End of Line Report - Text Reports - example output

This provides a list of a person's last known ancestors with the pedigree line, ordered by generations.

You can choose the End of Line Report with Reports -> Text Reports -> End of Line Report... See also common options

Report Options



Fig. 13.6.37 End of Line Report - Text Reports - Report Options tab default options

- Center Person: the center person for the report, defaults to the current active person.
- Select a different person button. Change the center person. Name Format: - Select the format to display the names. This choice in normally taken from the default setting in Edit > Display tab for Name format: . Or to override that setting for the report choose from:
 - o Default (in a new Family Tree this is normally Surname, Given Suffix)
 - o Surname, Given Suffix
 - o Given Surname Suffix
 - Given
 - o Main Surnames, Given Patronymic Suffix
 - SURNAME, Given (Common)
- Include data marked private (checkbox checked by default) Whether to include private data.
- Living People: How to handle (information about) living people
 - o Included, and all data (default)
 - o Full names, but data removed
 - o Given names replaced, and data removed
 - o Complete names replaced, and data removed
 - Not included
- Years from death to consider living: O(default) Whether to restrict data on recently dead people.
- Translation: The translation to be used for the report. Language selector showing all languages supported by Gramps. Defaults to the language you are using Gramps in.
- Date format: The format and language for dates, with examples
 - o Default Choose this option to use the default set in Edit > Display tab for Date format: option.
 - o YYYY-MM-DD(ISO)(2018-03-14) (default for report)
 - o Numerical(14/3/2018)
 - Month Day, Year(March 14, 2018)MON DAY, YEAR(Mar 14, 2018)

 - o Day Month Year(14 March 2018)
 - o DAY MON YEAR(14 Mar 2018)

Family Group Report

Family Group Report

		ramily Gr	oup Report				
Hus	sband: Garı	ner von Zieliński, Lewis	Anderson Sr				
Birth	1	Birth of Garner, Lewis And	lerson				
		1855-06-21	Great Falls, MT, USA				
		Death of Garner, Lewis Anderson					
		1911-06-28	Twin Falls, Twin Falls, ID, USA				
Father (Garner, Robert W.	arner, Robert W.				
Mother 2		ieliński, Phoebe Emily					
Mai	rriage:						
Marriage		Marriage of Garner, Lewis Anderson and Martel, Luella Jacques					
		1875-04-01	Paragould, Greene, AR, USA				
Wif	e: Martel, L	uella Jacques	•				
Birth		Birth of Martel, Luella Jacques					
		1852-01-23	Eureka, Humboldt, CA, USA				
Deat	th	Death of Martel, Luella Jac	Death of Martel, Luella Jacques				
		1921-04-28	Myrtle Beach, SC, USA				
Father		Martel, Henry	lartel, Henry				
Mother		Hébert, Ruth Ann					
Chi	ldren						
1M	Garner, Eugene Stanley						
	Birth	1895-12-01	Portsmouth, OH, USA				
	Death	1984-03-01	Twin Falls, Twin Falls, ID, US				
	Spouse	Reed, Frances Lucille	(Babe)				
	Marriage	1921-01-03	Edison, NJ, USA				
2M	Garner, Jesse V.						
	Birth	1876-06-18	Paragould, Greene, AR, USA				
		1929-01-21	Cedar City, UT, USA				
	Death						
	Death	Taylor, Viola					
		Taylor, Viola					
3M	Spouse						
3М	Spouse Marriage		Paragould, Greene, AR, USA				

Fig. 13.6.38 Family Group Report - Text Reports - example output overview

This creates a family group report, showing information on a set of parents and their children.

You can choose the Family Group Report with Reports -> Text Reports -> Family Group Report... See also common options

Report Options



Fig. 13.6.39 Family Group Report - Text Reports - Report Options - tab default options

- Filter: Select the filter to be applied to the report. Choose from:
 - o Default Defaults to the Active family for the current active Person.
 - · Every family
 - o Descendant families of the active family
 - o Ancestors families of active family
- Center Family: The center family for the filter. Defaults to the Active family for the current active Person.
 - o [Select a different family] button. Change the filter family.
 - Recursive (down): Create reports for all descendants of this family. (checkbox unchecked by default)

Report Options (2)



Fig. 13.6.40 Family Group Report - Text Reports - Report Options

(2) - tab default options

- Name Format: Select the format to display the names. This choice in normally taken from the default setting in <u>Edit > Display</u> tab
 for Name format: . Or to override that setting for the report choose from:
 - Default (in a new Family Tree this is normally Surname, Given Suffix)
 - o Surname, Given Suffix
 - o Given Surname Suffix
 - o Given
 - o Main Surnames, Given Patronymic Suffix
 - SURNAME, Given (Common)
 - Include data marked private (checkbox checked by default) Whether to include private data.
- Living People: How to handle (information about) living people
 - Included, and all data (default)
 - o Full names, but data removed
 - Given names replaced, and data removed
 - o Complete names replaced, and data removed
 - Not included
- · Years from death to consider living: O(default) Whether to restrict data on recently dead people.
- Translation: The translation to be used for the report. Language selector showing all languages supported by Gramps. Defaults to the language you are using Gramps in.
- · Date format: The format and language for dates, with examples
 - o Default Choose this option to use the default set in Edit > Display tab for Date format: option.
 - o YYYY-MM-DD(ISO)(2018-03-14) (default for report)
 - Numerical(14/3/2018)
 - o Month Day, Year(March 14, 2018)
 - o MON DAY, YEAR(Mar 14, 2018)
 - o Day Month Year(14 March 2018)
 - o DAY MON YEAR(14 Mar 2018)

Include



Fig. 13.6.41 Family Group Report - Text Reports - Include - tab default options

Parent Marriage: Whether to include marriage information for parent. (checkbox checked by default)
Parent Events: Whether to include events for parents. (checkbox unchecked by default)
Parent Addresses: Whether to include addresses for parents. (checkbox unchecked by default)
Parent Notes: Whether to include notes for parents. (checkbox unchecked by default)
Parent Attributes: Whether to include attributes. (checkbox unchecked by default)
Alternate Parent Names: Whether to include alternate name. (checkbox unchecked by default)

Include (2)



Fig. 13.6.42 Family Group Report - Text Reports - Include (2) - tab default options

• Gramps ID: whether to include Gramps IDs.

- o Do not include default
- o include
- Family Notes: Whether to include notes for families. (checkbox unchecked by default)
- Dates of Relatives: Whether to include dates for relatives. (checkbox unchecked by default)
- Children Marriages: Whether to include marriage information for children (checkbox checked by default)
- Generation numbers (recursive only): Whether to include the generation on each (checkbox unchecked by default) Print fields for missing: Whether to include fields for missing information. (checkbox checked by default)

Kinship Report

Kinship Report for Garner von Zieliński, Lewis Anderson



Fig. 13.6.43 Kinship Report - Text Reports - example output

overview

This provides the kinship of selected person according to level search (height, down generations) set by user.

You can choose the Kinship Report with Reports -> Text Reports -> Kinship Report... See also:

- common options
- Relationship Calculator Localization create meaningful relation descriptions in your region.

Report Options



Fig. 13.6.44 Kinship Report - Text Reports - Report Options - tab default options

- Center Person: the center person for the report, defaults to the current active person.
 - \circ $\begin{tabular}{lll} Select a different person \\ \end{tabular}$ button. Change the center person.
- Max Descendant Generations: (default) The maximum number of descendant generations. If needed you can type a larger number.
 - Max Ancestor Generations: (2default) The maximum number of ancestor generations. If needed you can type a larger number.
 - Include spouses: Whether to include spouses. (checkbox checked by default) Include cousins: Whether to include cousins. (checkbox checked by default)
 - Include aunts/uncles/nephews/nieces: Whether to include aunts/uncles/nephews/nieces. (checkbox checked by default)

Report Options (2)



Fig. 13.6.45 Kinship Report - Text Reports - Report Options (2) - tab default options

- Name Format: Select the format to display the names. This choice in normally taken from the default setting in <u>Edit > Display</u> tab
 for Name format: . Or to override that setting for the report choose from:
 - Default (in a new Family Tree this is normally Surname, Given Suffix)
 - · Surname, Given Suffix
 - o Given Surname Suffix
 - o Given
 - o Main Surnames, Given Patronymic Suffix
 - o SURNAME, Given (Common)
 - Include data marked private (checkbox checked by default) Whether to include private data.
- Living People: How to handle (information about) living people
 - o Included, and all data (default)
 - o Full names, but data removed
 - o Given names replaced, and data removed
 - o Complete names replaced, and data removed
 - Not included
- · Years from death to consider living: O(default) Whether to restrict data on recently dead people.
- Translation: The translation to be used for the report. Language selector showing all languages supported by Gramps. Defaults to the language you are using Gramps in.
- Date format: The format and language for dates, with examples
 - o Default Choose this option to use the default set in Edit > Display tab for Date format: option.
 - o YYYY-MM-DD(ISO)(2018-03-14) (default for report)
 - Numerical(14/3/2018)
 - o Month Day, Year(March 14, 2018)
 - o MON DAY, YEAR(Mar 14, 2018)
 - o Day Month Year(14 March 2018)
- o DAY MON YEAR(14 Mar 2018)

Note Link Report



Note Link Check Report Note Link Type Links To Status N0001 Person Garner von Zieliński, Lewis Anderson Sr [10044] Ok N0009 Place Great Falls, MT, USA [P1435] _custo Internet relative://relative.archive.zip m1 _custo Media 1897_expeditionsmannschaft_rio_a [O0010] _custo Media 1897_expeditionsmannschaft_rio_a [O0010] m1 _custo Family Garner, Rita Marie/Warner, Allen Carl [F0001] Ok m1 Garner von Zieliński. Lewis Anderson Sr (10044) Ok Fig. 13.6.46 Note Link Report - Text Reports - example output overview

This report displays and checks the status of the *internal link* consistency in Gramps notes created with the <u>Link Editor</u> and only list external internet addresses created using the <u>Internet Address Editor</u> without checking them.

You can choose the Note Link Report with Reports -> Text Reports -> Note Link Report...

No options are available for this report.[1]

See also:

- common options
- Link Editor
- Internet Address Editor.

Number of Ancestors Report

Number of Ancestors for Garner von Zieliński, Lewis

Anderson Sr

Generation 1 has 1 individual. (100.00%)
Generation 2 has 2 individuals. (100.00%)
Generation 3 has 4 individuals. (100.00%)
Total ancestors in generations 2 to 3 is 6. (100.00%)

Fig. 13.6.47 Number Of Ancestors Report - Text Reports - example output overview

This report displays the number of ancestors of the active person.

You can choose the Number of Ancestors Report with Reports -> Text Reports -> Number of Ancestors Report...

The report shows the following details:

generation 1 has 1 individual: 100%: this is the person you started with generation 2 has 2 individuals: 100%: both parents are known generation 8 has 35 individuals: 27.34 % this means from the (2**7) 128 possible ancestors in generation 8 - 27% are known.

Total ancestors in generation 2 to .. is also given in numbers and percentages. See also <u>common options</u>

Report Options



Fig. 13.6.48 Number of Ancestors Report - Text Reports - Report Options - tab default options

- Center Person: the center person for the report, defaults to the current active person.
 - o Select a different person button. Change the center person.
- Name Format: Select the format to display the names. This choice in normally taken from the default setting in Edit > Display tab for Name format: Or to override that setting for the report choose from:
 - o Default (in a new Family Tree this is normally Surname, Given Suffix)
 - o Surname, Given Suffix
 - o Given Surname Suffix
 - Given Main Surnames, Given Patronymic Suffix
 - o SURNAME, Given (Common)
 - Include data marked private (checkbox checked by default) Whether to include private data.
- Translation: The translation to be used for the report. Language selector showing all languages supported by Gramps. Defaults to the language you are using Gramps in.

Place Report

Place Report

1. Dover, Kent, DE, USA

Gramps ID: P1075 City: Dover County: Kent State: DE Country: USA

Events that happened at this place

Date	Type of Event	Person	Description
	Death	Douglas, Frederick (I0996)	Death of Douglas, Frederick
	Death	Stanley, Barbara (10997)	Death of Stanley,

Fig. 13.6.49 Place Report - Text Reports - example output overview

Produces a report according to places selected by the user.

It will list related person and event to the selected place.

You can choose the Place Report with Reports -> Text Reports -> Place Report...

See also common options

Report Options



Fig. 13.6.50 Place Report - Text Reports - Report Options - tab default options

- Select using filter: Select places using a custom filter you created earlier.
- Select places individually: List of places to report on.
- + button Brings up the Select Place selector dialog so you can choose a place.
- button Select place in list then press this to remove place.
- Center on: If report is event or person centered.
 - Event (default)
 - o Person

Report Options (2)



Fig. 13.6.51 Place Report - Text Reports - Report Options (2) - tab default options

- Name format: Select the format to display the names. This choice in normally taken from the default setting in <u>Edit > Display</u> tab for Name format: . Or to override that setting for the report choose from:
 - o Default (in a new Family Tree this is normally Surname, Given Suffix)
 - o Surname, Given Suffix
 - Given Surname Suffix
 - Given
 - o Main Surnames, Given Patronymic Suffix
 - o SURNAME, Given (Common)
- Place format: Select the format to display places. This choice in normally taken from the default setting in <u>Edit > Display</u> tab
 for <u>Place format:</u> . Or to override that setting for the report choose from:
 - Default
 - o Full
- Include data marked private (checkbox checked by default) Whether to include private data.
- Living People: How to handle (information about) living people
 - o Included, and all data (default)
 - o Full names, but data removed
 - o Given names replaced, and data removed
 - o Complete names replaced, and data removed
 - Not included
- Years from death to consider living: O(default) Whether to restrict data on recently dead people.
- Translation: The translation to be used for the report. Language selector showing all languages supported by Gramps. Defaults to the language you are using Gramps in.
- Date format: The format and language for dates, with examples
 - o Default Choose this option to use the default set in Edit > Display tab for Date format: option.
 - o YYYY-MM-DD(ISO)(2018-03-14) (default for report)
 - Numerical(14/3/2018)
 - o Month Day, Year(March 14, 2018)
 - o MON DAY, YEAR(Mar 14, 2018)
 - o Day Month Year(14 March 2018)
 - o DAY MON YEAR(14 Mar 2018)

Records Report

Records

(Entire Database)

Youngest living person

- Garner, Andrew Joseph (18 years, 8 months)
 Osborne, Madeline Kathleen (19 years, 3 months)
- 3. Warner, Noah Stuart (19 years, 6 months)

Oldest living person

- 1. Garner, Helen Bernice (108 years, 2 months)
- Garner, Bernetha Ellen (105 years, 2 months)
 Lachance, Helen (105 years, 2 months)

Person died at oldest age

- Blanco, Rufus (1846 years, 10 months)
 Morris, Cyrus (1832 years, 7 months)
- Morris, Cyrus (1832 years, 7 months)
 Cunningham, William Philip (106 years, 23 days)

Person married at youngest age

- Norton, Christina (0 days)
 Barrett, Anne (about 5 years, 10 months)
- 3. Harmon, Martha (10 years)
- Person married at oldest age
- 1. Blanco, Rufus (1816 years, 6 days)

Fig. 13.6.52 Records Report - Text Reports -

example output overview

The Records report shows a number of interesting records (mostly age related) in your database, like oldest living person, youngest mother, etc.

You can choose the Records Report with Reports -> Text Reports -> Records Report...

An identical Records Gramplet is also available.

See also common options

Report Options



Fig. 13.6.53 Records Report - Text Reports - Report Options - tab default options

Selection of the records to print is possible, and a reasonable list of "positive records" is preselected (most people would regard, for example, a long marriage as a positive record, while an early divorce would rather be seen as a negative record).

- Filter: Select the filter to be applied to the report. Choose from:
 - o Entire Database (Default)
 - o Descendants of active person
 - o Descendant families of active person
 - o Ancestors of active person
 - o People with common ancestor with active person
 - o Any custom made filter you have created will be listed below the other choices.
- Filter Person: The center person for the filter. Defaults to the Active Person.
- o Select a different person button. Change the filter person.
- Number of ranks to display: 3 (default)
- Use call name:
 - Don't use call name(default)
 - o Replace first names with call name (See Caveats)
 - o underline call name in first names / add call name to first name
- Footer text: default = empty field



Caveats

If the option to underline the call name is selected, the report uses <u>...</u> to achieve this. This only works with CairoDoc based output (direct printing, PDF export) and HTML output.

Report Options (2)



Fig. 13.6.54 Records Report - Text Reports - Report Options (2) - tab default options

- Name Format: Select the format to display the names. This choice in normally taken from the default setting in Edit > Display tab for Name format: Or to override that setting for the report choose from:
 - Default (in a new Family Tree this is normally Surname, Given Suffix)
 - o Surname, Given Suffix
 - o Given Surname Suffix
 - Given
 - o Main Surnames, Given Patronymic Suffix
 - o SURNAME, Given (Common)
 - Include data marked private (checkbox checked by default) Whether to include private data.
- Living People: How to handle (information about) living people
 - o Included, and all data (default)
 - o Full names, but data removed
 - · Given names replaced, and data removed
 - · Complete names replaced, and data removed
 - Not included
- Years from death to consider living: O(default) Whether to restrict data on recently dead people.
- Translation: The translation to be used for the report. Language selector showing all languages supported by Gramps. Defaults to the language you are using Gramps in.

Person 1



Fig. 13.6.55 Records Report - Text Reports - Person 1 - tab default options

Voungest living person (checkbox checked by default)

oldest living person (checkbox checked by default)

Person died at youngest age (checkbox unchecked by default)

Person died at oldest age (checkbox checked by default)

Person married at youngest age (checkbox checked by default)

Person married at oldest age (checkbox unchecked by default)

Person divorced at youngest age (checkbox unchecked by default)

Person divorced at oldest age (checkbox unchecked by default)

Person 2



Fig. 13.6.56 Records Report - Text Reports - Person 2 - tab default

options

```
    Youngest father (checkbox checked by default)
    Youngest mother (checkbox checked by default)
    Oldest father (checkbox checked by default)
    Oldest mother (checkbox checked by default)
    Pather with most children (checkbox unchecked by default)
    Mother with most grandchildren (checkbox unchecked by default)
    Pather with most grandchildren (checkbox unchecked by default)
    Mother with most grandchildren (checkbox unchecked by default)
```

Family



Fig. 13.6.57 Records Report - Text Reports - Family - tab default options

```
Couple with most children (checkbox checked by default)
Living couple married most recently (checkbox checked by default)
Living couple married most long ago (checkbox checked by default)
Shortest past marriage (checkbox unchecked by default)
Longest past marriage (checkbox checked by default)
Couple with smallest age difference (checkbox checked by default)
Couple with biggest age difference (checkbox checked by default)
```

Tag Report

Tag Report for complete Items

 People

 Id
 Name
 Birth
 Death

 10623
 Garner, Jesse V.
 1876-06-18
 1929-01-21

 Fig. 13.6.58 Tag Report - Text Reports - example output overview

This lists primary objects (person, family, notes) who match the selected Tag.

You can choose the Tag Report with Reports -> Text Reports -> Tag Report...

This report was previously called the "marker report" in Gramps 3.2.

See also common options

Report Options



Fig. 13.6.59 Tag Report - Text Reports - Report Options - tab default options

- Tag: Select the Tag to use for the report.
- Name Format: Select the format to display the names. This choice in normally taken from the default setting in Edit > Display tab for Name format: . Or to override that setting for the report choose from:
 - o Default (in a new Family Tree this is normally Surname, Given Suffix)
 - o Surname, Given Suffix

- o Given Surname Suffix
- Given
- o Main Surnames, Given Patronymic Suffix
- o SURNAME, Given (Common)
- Place format: Select the format to display places. This choice in normally taken from the default setting in Edit > Display tab for Place format: . Or to override that setting for the report choose from:
 - Default
 - Full
 - Include data marked private (checkbox checked by default) Whether to include private data.
- Living People: How to handle (information about) living people
 - o Included, and all data (default)
 - o Full names, but data removed
 - o Given names replaced, and data removed
 - Complete names replaced, and data removed
 - Not included
- Years from death to consider living: O(default) Whether to restrict data on recently dead people.
- Translation: The translation to be used for the report. Language selector showing all languages supported by Gramps. Defaults to the language you are using Gramps in.
- Date format: The format and language for dates, with examples
 - o Default Choose this option to use the default set in Edit > Display tab for Date format: option.
 - YYYY-MM-DD(ISO)(2018-03-14) (default for report)
 - Numerical(14/3/2018)
 - Month Day, Year(March 14, 2018)MON DAY, YEAR(Mar 14, 2018)
 - MON DAY, YEAR(Mar 14, 2018)
 Day Month Year(14 March 2018)
 - o DAY MON YEAR(14 Mar 2018)

Back to Index of Reports.

Reports - part 7

Previous Index Next

Back to Index of Reports.

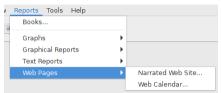
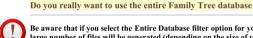


Fig. 13.7.1 Reports > Web Pages>... Menu overview

This section describes the Web Pages reports, Narrated Web Site and Web Calendar as part of the different reports available in Gramps.

Web Pages

Narrated Web Site



Be aware that if you select the Entire Database filter option for your Family Tree database that a large number of files will be generated (depending on the size of your Family Tree database). It is recommended to start with a smaller filter (for example: ancestors of a certain person) to simplify the output while you learn about the Narrated Web Site Report.



Fig. 13.7.2 Narrated Web Site - Web Pages - Individuals page default HTML output - example

The Narrated Web Site report generates a web site (that is, a set of linked web pages), for a set of selected individuals and provides the user with options that allow a wide range of customization. You can run this report via the menu Reports-->Web Pages-->Narrated Web Site....

The Narrated Web Site report creates pages that closely follow the World Wide Web Consortium's Recommendations for XHTML 1.0 Strict and CSS 1. These recommendations include a separation of content from presentation. Due to this practice, the style and appearance of the new web pages can be completely controlled from one CSS stylesheet without altering individual pages.

Introduction pages can be added to provide additional information, such as a family history.

Genealogy records can generate a lot of files. Many web servers have a difficult time with a large number of files in a single directory. The Narrated Web report strives to keep the number of files per directory to a manageable level. To do this, a hierarchy of directories is created. The generated file names are not intuitive, but are unique for each person. Subsequent runs will generate identical file names, making it easy to update specific files.

HTML Code type Notes

In this subsection, the word tag does not refer to Gramps marker tags but instead refer to HTML formatting tags!

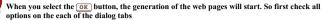
Notes set to the HTML Code type will be inserted under the object to which they are attached. This allows special

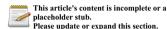
The HTML chunks must be well-formed, with all tags properly closed, to avoid conflicts with the rest of the webpage generated by the report. Only insert tags in a HTML Code-type Note that would normally be contained within the body of a HTML document. Reports - part 7 - Web Pages

The following tags will always be ignored: html, meta, doctype, head, meta, title, link, script, body

all other tags will be available: i, a, p, o1, u1, div, h1-h7, button, svg, table, tr, td, ...







Dialog tabs

The Narrated Web Site report dialog has the following tabs:

Report Options



Fig. 13.7.3 Narrated Web Site - Web Pages - Report Options - tab default options

- Store web pages in .tar.gz archive (Checkbox unchecked by default) If you have trouble transferring the files to an external web host, you can create a single gzip'd tar file to more easily upload the data. The large number of files and directories in this web output may make it difficult to transfer the files to an external web host. Gramps has the capability of saving all of your Narrative Web files in one compressed archive using the gzip and tar formats (casually known as a 'tarball'). This single file can quickly be transferred to your server and uncompressed on the website host. Unfortunately not all web servers support saving web files in this way, so contact your hosting provider for more information.
- Destination: (-/yourhomedirectory/<Family Tree Name>+NAVWEB default) The destination directory for the web files.
- Web site title: (My Family Tree default) The title of the web site. You can enter a custom site title in this option. Strongly suggested you change this from the default
- Filter: (Any person matching this filter who is not excluded due to the privacy rules, will be included in the output.) choose between
 - o Entire Database (Default)
 - o Descendants of active person
 - o Descendant families of active person
 - o Ancestors of active person
 - People with common ancestor with active person
- Filter Person: The center person for the report. (defaults to Active person)

Show the relationship between the current person and the active person (Checkbox unchecked by default) - For each person page.

Please note that compliance with privacy laws and individuals' privacy concerns is your responsibility as the researcher.



The Gramps project cannot be held responsible for privacy law compliance or other privacy issues. Privacy of personal information is an important issue.

Gramps provides tools and settings that give some control over the privacy of your data... but these controls were built to meet the regional considerations for that tool's programmer. You are responsible for verifying compliance before publication.

Living People How to handle living people. You can control the display of sensitive information based on whether or not an
individual is currently alive. However, since Gramps is a research tool, it is likely that there are individuals with no known date of

death in your database. To deduce if an individual is possibly still alive Gramps employs an algorithm that compares death dates, birth dates, baptism/christening dates, death dates of ancestors and birth dates of ancestors. The algorithm assumes that each individual is possibly still alive unless the cross-referenced dates make the individual's possiblity of being alive unlikely.

- Exclude (Default) Excludes all information of all individuals who are possibly still alive
- Include Last Name Only
- o Include Full Name Only
- Include Include all information of all individuals even if they are possibly still alive
- Years from death to consider living: (30 default) This option is inactive if the "Living People" option is set to Include.



Privacy requirements can extend after Death. Laws vary regionally

Some countries have laws that specify a certain number of years after death before an individual's information can be published. Here you can comply with such laws by specifying the number of years after death to continue to apply Privacy redactions.

■ Include data marked private: Whether to include private objects. If your intention is to provide a complete record of your research, checking this box will include all entries marked private along with the rest of your database. (checkbox unchecked by default)

Html options

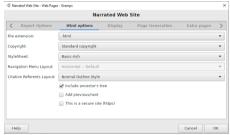


Fig. 13.7.4 Narrated Web Site - Web Pages - Html options - tab default options

- File extension: The extension to be used for the web files.
 - o .html (Default)
 - o .htm
 - o .shtml
 - o .php
 - o .php3
- Copyright: (Standard copyright default) When creating a public a web site it is important to specify the copyright conditions under which you are publishing your data. International copyright law reserves all rights of your data to your discretion. You own the data and individuals must have your permission if they wish to reuse that data. In genealogical research sharing data with other researchers is a common practice. Other options include the Creative Commons licenses, offering a wide range of use restrictions or none at all. Learn more about the Creative Commons at http://creativecommons.org/.
- Stylesheet: Gramps provides seven built in style sheets for you to choose from to determine the appearance or your web pages. Choose between Basic (Ash, Blue, Cypress, Lilac, Peach or Spruce color schemes), Mainz, or Nebraska styles. There is also the option of not including a stylesheet (No style sheet). Regardless of the style you choose, the style sheet can be found in css/narrative-screen.css. You may edit this file to further customize the appearance of your web pages. If you make modifications to your style sheet be aware that regenerating your pages with the same output destination will overwrite your custom style sheet. To preserve your custom style sheet through subsequent web page updates select No style sheet. If you want your own stylesheet, you can copy one of the existing stylesheet in SHOME/gramps/css/. This directory doesn't exist. You must create it before copying your future stylesheet. Change its name. If you ask for a new report, this new stylesheet will be added to the list of preexisting stylesheets.
- Navigation Menu Layout: Choose which layout for the Navigation Menus. (Only available for selected Stylesheets)
 - o Horizontal -- Default
 - o Vertical -- Left Side
 - o Fade -- Webkit Browsers Only
 - o Drop-Down -- Webkit Browsers Only
- · Citation Referents Layout: Determine the default layout for the Source Page's Citation Referents section
 - o Normal Outline Style (Default)
 - o Drop-Down -- Webkit Browsers Only
- Include ancestor's tree: Checking this box will include an ancestor graph on each individual's detail page if they have defined ancestors in your database. (checkbox checked by default) (Note: Narrated Website Ancestry Tree Design Notes discusses creating a compact Ancestry trees using the Buchheim/Walker algorithm.)
 - · You can change the number of generations shown from the Display tabs Graph generations: option.
- Add previous/next (checkbox unchecked by default) adds links to the navigation bar.
- This is a secure site (https) (checkbox unchecked by default)

Display



Fig. 13.7.5 Narrated Web Site - Web Pages - Display - tab default

- Name Format: Select the format to display the names. Choose from Surname, Given Suffix / Given Surname Suffix / Given / Main Surnames, Given Patronymic Suffix / SURNAME, Given (Common)
- Translation: The translation to be used for the report.
- Date format: The format and language for dates, with examples.
- Gramps ID: Option determines whether to hide or show the Gramps ID of objects in your web page output.
 - Do not include (default)
- Include
- Sort all children in birth order (checkbox unchecked by default) Whether to display children in birth order or in entry order?
- Do we display coordinates in the places list? (checkbox unchecked by default) Whether to display
- latitude/longitude in the places list?
- Sort places references either by date or by name(checkbox unchecked by default) Sort the places references by date or by name. Not set means by date.
- Graph generations: This option is inactive if the <u>Include ancestor graph</u> option on the <u>Html options</u> tab is not checked. The
 default number of generations shown in the ancestor graphs is 4 with options of 2, 3, 4 or 5. The individuals represented in the
 ancestor graphs are the same individuals whose information is provided elsewhere in your web pages.
- Include narrative notes just after name, gender(checkbox checked by default) Unchecked will show them just before attributes.

Page Generation



Fig. 13.7.6 Narrated Web Site - Web Pages - Page Generation - tab default ontions

The Page Generation tab provides options for creation of commonly expected supplemental webpages & annotations common to all webpages throughout the generated website.

The first options are used to control generation of three supplemental pages: Home (<u>Home</u> webpage), Introduction (<u>FAO</u> or <u>About Us</u> webpage) and Publisher Contact (<u>Contact Us</u> webpage).

Each of supplemental pages may be assigned a specific Media or Note item. By default, no content (neither media nor text from a Note) is assigned to these pages.

Content for these pages must originate as Media or Notes items that have been created before running the report. Once the desired items have been added to your Tree, you will be able to choose them from a list of Notes or Media Objects.

Planning for sustainability



These special-purpose items do not need to have <u>References</u> associated with any other record in the Tree. However, you might find it helpful to <u>add a Source</u> your generated Website as a distinct Source (marked as Private) to your Tree.

This <u>private</u> Source could use the <u>References</u> as a special-purpose item checklist... with an added Note to document the options used to generate the Narrated Website.

Add another note documenting any idiosyncracies encountered when publishing the site. Such internal documentation makes reproducing the same appearance easier when generating website updates in the future.

- Home Page note: Display an individual Note of your choice.
- Home Page images: Display an individual Media Object of your choice.
- Introduction note: Display an individual Note of your choice.
- Introduction image: Display an individual Media Object of your choice.
- Publisher Contact note: Display an individual Note of your choice.
- Publisher Contact image: Display an individual Media Object of your choice.

Privacy & Spam Exposure Risk



Please use the Publisher contact page with caution if you will be publishing your web pages on a publicly accessible web server. Consider using a single-use (disposable) eMailbox or secure form mail system.

- HTML user header: Display an individual Note of your choice. This annotation text will appear directly below the site title on every web page.
- HTML user footer: Display an individual Note of your choice. This annotation text will appear within the footer, above the
 copyright statement on every web page.

Extra pages



Fig. 13.7.7 Narrated Web Site - Web Pages - Extra pages - tab default options

- Extra page name: (blank) Your extra page name like it is shown in the menubar.
- Your extra page path: (blank) Your extra page path without extension.
 - o find folder button

Image Generation



Fig. 13.7.8 Narrated Web Site - Web Pages - Image Generation - tab default options

- Include images and media objects This option determines whether to include/exclude a gallery of media objects on your website, (checkbox checked by default)
- Include unused images and media objects This option determines whether to include/exclude a gallery of unused media objects on your website, (checkbox checked by default)
- Create and only use thumbnail- sized images: This option allows you to create only thumbnail images instead of full-sized images on the Media Page. This will allow you to have a much smaller total upload size to your web hosting site. (checkbox unchecked by default)
- Max width of initial image: (800 default) This allows you to set the maximum width of the image (in pixels) shown on the
 media page.
- Max height of initial image: (600 default) This is no more used and will disappear in 5.2.

Considerations for choosing image height/width

The height & width options need further expansion but discussions on the MailLists provide some added insight.



See also:

(Gramps-devel) NarrativeWeb and large images - Mk II

Some idiosyncratic browser support for images on iPad has been reported: (Gramps-users) Narrated website images don't appear on iPad [SOLVED]

If the image contains regions, the size will be resized to max_width. If the width of an image is less than max width, no resizing will occurs.





1897 expeditionsmannschaft rio a
Fig. 13.7.9 Example of <u>image reference</u>
<u>regions</u> - Media tab of HTML output for
"Narrative Web" Report

Note that <u>image reference regions</u> are also displayed in the Narrative Web HTML pages created with Gramps. There are no special options necessary for this feature, other than the existence of reference regions for 1 or more images. Narrative Web displays reference regions for people and place objects only.

Download



Fig. 13.7.10 Narrated Web Site - Web Pages - Download - tab default options

- Include download page: Whether to include a database download option, (checkbox unchecked by default)
- Download Filename: Select the file to be used for downloading of database.
- Description for download: (Smith Family Tree default) Give a description for this file.
- Download Filename: Select the file to be used for downloading of database.

• Description for download: (Johnson Family Tree default) Give a description for this file.

Advanced Options



Fig. 13.7.11 Narrated Web Site - Web Pages - Advanced Options tab default options

Include a column for parents on the index pages(checkbox unchecked by default) Include half and/ or step-siblings on the individual pages(checkbox unchecked by default)

These settings address the amount of information displayed on the Surname detail and Individual index web pages. Character set encoding: The encoding to be used for the web files. Unicode UTF-8 (recommended) (Default) o ISO-8859-1 - ISO/IEC character set standard: Part 1 (Latin 1: Western European) o ISO-8859-2 o ISO-8859-3 o ISO-8859-4 o ISO-8859-5 o ISO-8859-6 o ISO-8859-7 ISO-8859-8 o ISO-8859-9 o ISO-8859-10 o ISO-8859-13 o ISO-8859-14 ISO-8859-15 o koi8 r - Kod Obmena Informatsiey, 8 bit ("Code for Information Exchange - 8 bit") Include link to active person on every page: (If they have a webpage) (checkbox unchecked by default) Include a column for birth dates on the index pages(checkbox checked by default) Include a column for death dates on the index pages(checkbox unchecked by default) Include a column for partners on the index pages(checkbox unchecked by default)

Include



Fig. 13.7.12 Narrated Web Site - Web Pages - Include - tab default options

Include family pages (checkbox unchecked by default) Include event pages (checkbox unchecked by default) Include places pages (checkbox unchecked by default) Include sources pages (checkbox unchecked by default) Include repository pages (checkbox unchecked by default) Include GENDEX file (/gendex.txt). This option creates a GENDEX file placed at the top of the website. You can see sites which support this format and read more about it at the GENDEX Wikipedia article (checkbox unchecked by default) Include address book pages (checkbox unchecked by default) Include the statistics page (checkbox unchecked by default)

Place Map Options

		Narrated We	b Site			
Page Generation	Images Generation	Download Ad	lvanced Options	Include	Place Map Options	3
Map Service:	OpenStreetMa	ıp				Ŧ
	☐ Include Plac	e map on Place Pag	es			
	☐ Include Fami	ily Map Pages with	all places shown o	n the map		
Google/ FamilyMap Op	tion: Family Links	Family Links				
Google maps API key:						
Help					Cancel OK	

Fig. 13.7.13 Narrated Web Site - Web Pages - Place Map Options - tab default options

- Map Service: Choose your choice of map service for creating the Place Map Pages
 - OpenStreetMap (default)
 - o Google: For this option to work requires a Google maps API key to be entered. To apply for one goto the Google maps platform (https://cloud.google.com/maps-platform/) and select "Get Started" (top right corner) and follow the instructions (may involve a credit card) and then select the "Credentials" option on the "API Manager" menu. Then click on the "Create Credentials" button on the "Credentials" window. Click on "API Key "on the next pop-up window. Copy the generated API key to your clipboard and paste in to Gramps "Google maps API key:" field. I strongly suggest that after generating and placing your report online that you go back to the google maps platform and Click the "Restrict key" button on the API key created window and add your domain (this will stop other website hijacking your api key and making you pay! These new Google Maps API changes came into affect from the 11th of June 2018. see the pricing table https://cloud.google.com/maps-platform/pricing/sheet/ "You also get a recurring \$200 credit on your billing account each month to offset your usage costs, and you can set usage limits to protect against unexpected cost increases"
- Include Place map on Place Pages: Whether to include a place map on the Place Pages, where Latitude/ Longitude are available. (checkbox unchecked by default)
- Include Family Map Pages with all places shown on the map: Whether or not to add an individual page map showing all the places on this page. This will allow you to see how your family traveled around the country. (checkbox unchecked by default)
- Google / FamilyMap Option: Select which option that you would like to have for the Google Maps Family map pages...
 - o Family Links (default)
 - o Drop
 - Markers
- Google maps API key:



To get a "Google maps API key:"

 $visit \ \underline{https://cloud.google.com/maps-platform/pricing/sheet/} \ as \ a \ cost \ may \ be \ involved \ as \ well \ as \ the \ use of a \ credit \ card$

Other inclusion (CMS, Web Calendar, Php)



Fig. 13.7.14 Narrated Web Site - Web Pages - Other inclusion (CMS, Web Calendar, Php) - tab default options

- Do we include these pages in a cms web? (Checkbox unchecked by default)
 URI: /NAVWEB (default) Where do you place your website?
- Do we include the web calendar? (Checkbox unchecked by default)
 URI: /MEBCAL (default) Where do you place your website?

See also:

- Howto: Make a genealogy website with Gramps#Integration of NarrativeWeb in a CMS or MVS
 Feature request 5530 Integration of the Narrative Web Site into a CMS or MVC

Example Web Site output

The following sections show the default appearance of web pages the Narrative Website web page report.

Home

(optional page)

Introduction

(optional page)

Individuals

(default page)

Surnames

(default page)

Families

(optional page)

Events

(optional page)

Places

(default page)

Sources

(default page)

Repositories

(optional page)

Media

(default page)

Thumbnails

(default page)

Download

(optional page)

Address Book

(optional page)

Contact

(optional page)

Web Calendar



Note

The Narrated Web Site Report does not currently hyperlink back into the Web Calendar Report.



Fig. 13.7.15 Web Calendar Report - Web Pages - default Calendar for December 2018 - HTML output

The Web Calendar shows events for the selected individuals on a set of monthly calendars. You can run this report via the menu Reports->Web Pages->Web Calendar....

There are options to filter the individuals, to choose which years to include (by default, only the current year is included); whether to include only living people and whether to include birthdays or anniversaries or both; notes can be included on monthly pages and abbreviated pages can be included.

The report is designed to work with the <u>Narrative Web Site Report</u>. There is a 'Home' link on each page to the home page of the Narrative Web Site Report. There is also an option to include links from the individuals on the calendar to the same individual on the Narrated Web Site.

Working with the Narrated Web Site Report requires that the two reports have been constructed in a compatible way by the user. There is no automated check that the two are compatible. If the pages are not compatible, then the user will likely get a 'Page not found' error.

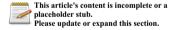
Compatibility depends on:

- 1. Including the same individuals in the two reports,
- 2. Storing the pages in compatible directories.

In order to include the same individuals in the two reports, the same filters should be used, and similar options with regard to including living individuals (the Web Calendar does not have an option to remove 'private' information).

By default, the Narrated Web Site Report is stored in the directory "-/<Family Tree Name>+NAVWEB", and by default the Web Calendar is stored in the directory "-/<Family Tree Name>+WEBCAL". If these defaults are retained, then the various links should work properly. If the directories have been changed, then the 'Home link' under the 'Content Options' and the 'Link prefix' under the 'Advanced Options' will need to be changed accordingly.

If the Web Calendar is to be used without an associated Narrative Web Site, then the text in the 'Home link' under the 'Content Options' should be deleted to ensure that no 'Home' link is generated.



Dialog tabs

The Web Calendar report dialog window web calendar has five tabs each are reviewed below.

Report Options

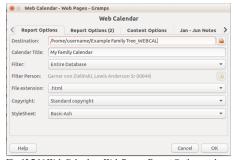


Fig. 13.7.16 Web Calendar - Web Pages - Report Options - tab default options $\,$

- Destination: -/yourhomedirectory/<Family Tree Name>+WEBCAL The destination directory for the web files.
- Calendar Title: (My Family Calendar default) The title of the calendar.
- Filter: choose between
 - o Entire Database (Default)
 - Descendants of active person
 - Descendant families of active person
 - · Ancestors of active person
 - People with common ancestor with active person
- Filter Person: The center person for the filter. (Default: Active person)
- File extension: The extension to be used for the web files.
 - o .html (Default)
 - o .htm
 - .shtml
 - ∘ .php
 - o .php3
 - ∘ .cgi
- Copyright: The copyright to be used for the web files.
 - o Standard copyright (Default)
 - o Creative Commons By attribution
 - o Creative Commons By attribution, No derivations
 - Creative Commons By attribution, Share-alike
 - o Creative Commons By attribution, Non-Commercial
 - Creative Commons By attribution, Non-Commercial, No derivations
 Creative Commons By attribution, Non-Commercial, Share-alike
 - Non-commercial, Si
 - No copyright notice
- StyleSheet: The stylesheet to be used for the web pages.
 - Basic-Ash (Default)
 - o Basic-Blue
 - o Basic-Cypress
 - Basic-Lilac
 Basic-Peach
 - Basic-Spruce
 - Mainz
 - Nebraska
 - · No style sheet
 - o Visually Impaired

Report Options (2)

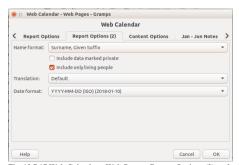


Fig. 13.7.17 Web Calendar - Web Pages - Report Options (2) - tab

default options

- Name Format: Select the format to display the names. This choice in normally taken from the default setting in <u>Edit > Display</u> tab for Name format: . Or to override that setting for the report choose from:
 - o Default (in a new Family Tree this is normally Surname, Given Suffix)
 - o Surname, Given Suffix
 - · Given Surname Suffix
 - o Given
 - o Main Surnames, Given Patronymic Suffix
 - SURNAME, Given (Common)
 - Include data marked private (checkbox unchecked by default)
 - Include only living people (checkbox checked by default) eliminates ancestors for webcalendars being used as reminder tools instead of historical tools.
- Translation: The translation to be used for the report. Language selector showing all languages supported by Gramps. Defaults to the language you are using Gramps in.
- Date format: The format and language for dates, with examples
 - o Default Choose this option to use the default set in Edit > Display tab for Date format: option.
 - o YYYY-MM-DD(ISO)(2018-03-14) (default for report)
 - Numerical(14/3/2018)
 - o Month Day, Year(March 14, 2018)
 - o MON DAY, YEAR(Mar 14, 2018)
 - o Day Month Year(14 March 2018)
 - o DAY MON YEAR(14 Mar 2018)

Content Options

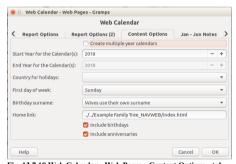


Fig. 13.7.18 Web Calendar - Web Pages - Content Options - tab default options $\mbox{\ }$

- Create multiple year calendars (checkbox unchecked by default)
 - o Start Year for the Calendar(s): (Defaults to current year)
 - o End Year for the Calendars(s): (Defaults to current year)
- Country for holidays: Select the country to see associated holidays. (Defaults to blank)
- First day of week: Select the first day of the week for the calendar. (Default: Sunday)
- Birthday surname: Select married women's displayed surname.
 - o Wives use their own surname (Default)
 - Wives use husband's surname (from first family listed)
 Wives use husband's surname (from last family listed)
- Home link: (../../Family Tree 1_NAVWEB/index.html default) The link to be included to direct the user to main page of the web site.

Jan - Jun Notes

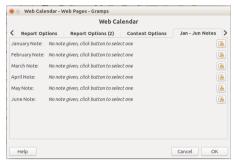


Fig. 13.7.19 Web Calendar - Web Pages - Jan-Jun Notes - tab default options

Select an existing note for the month.

- January Note:
- February Note:
- March Note:
- April Note:
- May Note:June Note:

Jul - Dec Notes

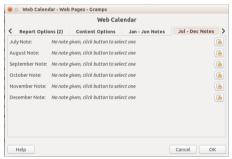


Fig. 13.7.20 Web Calendar - Web Pages - Jul-Dec Notes - tab default options

Select an existing note for the month:

- July Note:
- July Note:August Note:
- August Note:September Note:
- October Note:
- November Note:
- December Note:

Advanced Options

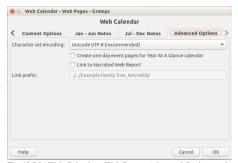


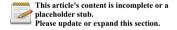
Fig. 13.7.21 Web Calendar - Web Pages - Advanced Options - tab default options

- · Character set encoding: The encoding to be used for the web files
 - Unicode UTF-8 (recommended) (Default)
 - o ISO-8859-1
 - o ISO-8859-2
 - o ISO-8859-3
 - o ISO-8859-4
 - o ISO-8859-5 o ISO-8859-6
 - o ISO-8859-7
 - o ISO-8859-8
 - o ISO-8859-9
 - o ISO-8859-10
 - o ISO-8859-13
 - o ISO-8859-14
 - o ISO-8859-15 o koi8 r

Create one day event pages for Year At A Glance Calendar(checkbox unchecked by default)
Include birthdays (checkbox checked by default)
Include anniversaries (checkbox checked by default)

- Include anniversaries (checkbox checked by default)
- Link to Narrated Web Report (checkbox unchecked by default)
 - o Link prefix: ../../Family Tree 1_NAVWEB/ A Prefix on the links to take you to Narrated Web Report.

Example Web Site output



Back to Index of Reports.

Reports - part 8/he

הקודם מפתח הבא

חזרה ל מפתח דוות.

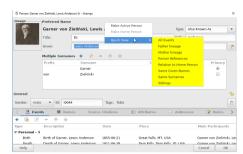


Fig. 13.8.1 Quick View context menu on Edit Person

.This section describes the Quick Views as part of the different reports available in Gramps

מצג מהיר



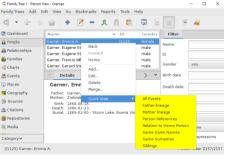


Fig. 13.8.2 Quick View context menu on the People Category -Person (List) View

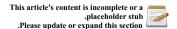


Fig. 13.8.3 Quick View Report - People view - Same Surname - example popup window, showing right-click context menu

Quick Views are popup window reports available in the context menu's of the most of the category views and some of the edit dialogs

:The following Quick view reports are available

- Dashboard view Not available גרמפלט מצג מהיר Note that you can use the ∘
- People view and Person Edit dialog
 - All Events o
 - Father linage o
 - Mother linage Person References •
 - Relation to Home Person o
 - Same Given Names o
 - Same Surnames o
 - Siblings o
 - Relationship view Not available •
 - Families view and Family Edit dialog ◆ All Family Events
 - Family References •
 - Chart view Not available
 - Events view Event References •
 - On This Day o
 - Places view •
 - Place References o
 - Geography view Not available
 - Sources view
 - Source References o
 - Citations view •
 - Citation References •
 - Repository view •
 - Repository References o
 - Media view •
 - Media References
 - Notes view •
 - Link References Note References •



All Family Events

On This Day



Fig. 13.8.4 On This Day QuickView

Right-click on a selected record in the Event view to select from the context menu or, Double-click a day in the <u>Calendar Gramplet</u> to run the <u>on This Day</u> Quick View. The Quick View window shows the Events of the selected day: Events on this exact date and Other events on this Month/day in history as well as Other events in that year

:The information is presented in a table showing

- Date •
- Type Place •
- Reference •

.The text in the QuickView is editable. You can also drag a reference to the Clipboard

Father linage

Mother linage

_

Siblings קשר לאדם הבית

Same Given Names

Same Surnames

Person References

Person References built-in Quick View: Display showing the backlink references for the active person •

Family References

Family References built-in Quick View: Display showing the backlink references for a family •

Event References

Event References built-in Quick View: Display showing the backlink references for an event •

Place References

Place References built-in Quick View: Display showing the backlink references for a place •

Source References

- Source References built-in Quick View: Display backlink references for a Source •
- Source or Citation References built-in Quick View: Display backlink references for a Source or Citation •

Citation References

Citation References built-in Quickreport: Display backlink references for a Source or Citation •

Repository References



Fig 13.8.5 Repository References Quick View

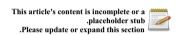
Repository References built-in Quick View: Display the repository backlink references for sources related to the active repository

See Repositories Report addon •

Media References

Media References built-in Quick View: Display showing the backlink references for a media object •

Link References



Note References

Note References built-in Quick View: Display showing the backlink references for a note •

Quick View Gramplet

.Configurable to show the Quick View you want to see

.Available for use from the Dashboard and each of the category view sidebars and bottombars

See: Gramplets > Quick View

Making your own Quick view

.You can create your own Quick view, even with limited programming/coding knowledge

Many users want to produce a view quickly for their specific needs, but are hindered by the fact they do not want to learn python fully, nor .the intricacies of a complicated program like Gramps

.These views are short textual reports that the user can register with Gramps, so they automatically appear in the context menu's

Accompanying this, the simple database access and simple document interface's have been constructed, so as to hide as much complexity as .possible

.See the Quick Views Coding page to make your own

			.Index of Reports חזרה ל
תבא	מפתח	הקודם	





Fig. 14.1 "Tools >..." Menubar - Tools Overview

This chapter describes the various Tools available in Gramps.

Gramps Tools allow you to perform various types of analysis of your genealogical data. Typically, the tools do not produce output in form of printouts or files. Instead, they produce screen output immediately available for the researcher. However, when appropriate, you can save the results of running a tool into a file.

Tools

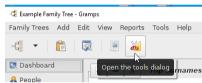


Fig. 14.2 Toolbar Icon for "Open the tools dialog"

The tools can be accessed by choosing the menu Tools -> Tool Section -> Particular Tool .

Alternatively, you can browse the complete selection of available tools along with their brief descriptions in a <u>Tool Selection</u> dialog invoked by clicking the <u>Open the tools dialog</u> icon on the toolbar from any of the categories.



Tool Selection dialog



Fig. 14.3 Tool Selection - dialog - example showing "Find Possible Duplicate People" information

The Tool Selection dialog allows you to browse the complete selection of available tools along with their brief descriptions when invoked by clicking the Open the tools dialog icon on the toolbar from any of the categories and use the F arrows to expand the listings.

Analysis and Exploration

This section contains tools which analyze and explore the database, but do not alter it. The following analysis and exploration tools are currently available in Gramps:

Compare Individual Events

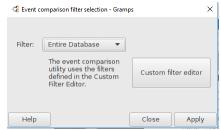
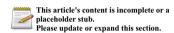


Fig. 14.4 "Compare Individual Events" - "Event comparison filter selection" - dialog



This tool compares events across the selected group of people.

You can use this tool via menu Tools->Analysis and Exploration > Compare Individual Events... which will open the Event comparison filter selection dialog

The people for this comparison can be chosen from previously created custom filters by selecting the <code>Filter:</code> drop down list, which defaults to the <code>Entire Database</code>. Or by selecting the <code>Custom Filter Editor</code> button, to create custom filters in the <code>Person Filters</code> editor. To run the report select <code>[Apply]</code> and the results will be displayed in the <code>Beet Comparison Results</code> dialog.

From the Event Comparison Results dialog you can view the results or Save as the resulting table as a spreadsheet (ODS format). Select Close to exit the report.



Fig. 14.5 "Compare Individual Events" - "Event Comparison Results" - dialog - expanded example

Family Tree Processing

This section contains tools which may modify your database. The tools from this section are used mostly for finding and correcting errors in the data. The following Family Tree Processing tools are currently available in Gramps:



Edit Database Owner Information

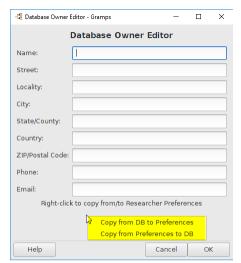


Fig. 14.6 "Database Owner Editor" - dialog - showing context menu

This tool modifies any existing Researcher Information.

Select the menu Tools-> Family Tree Processing-> Edit Database Owner Information.... This brings up the Database Owner Editor window, where you can fill in the needed info.

- Name:
- Street:
- Locality:
- City:
- State/County:
- Country: • ZIP/Postal Code:
- ZIP/PosPhone:
- Email:

This information is family tree specific and will be used when exporting your data in GEDCOM format.

Two choices are available from the context menu(right click):

Copy from DB to Preferences Copy from Preferences to DB -

Extract Event Description





Fig. 14.7 Extract Event Description's -Modifications Made - window - example result

Extracts event descriptions from the event data by using a model:

```
{event type} of {Surname}, {Given name}
```

If event description is missing, then tool will use this event description field model.

You can access this tool via the menu Tools->Family Tree Processing->Extract Event Description...

The Undo history warning will be shown and you can either [Stop] or [Proceed with the tool].

Once you Proceed with the tool this tool will scan and modify your Family Tree and present you with the Modifications made result window listing the total number of event descriptions that have been added.

Extract Information from Names

This tool searches the entire database and attempts to extract titles and nicknames that may be embedded in a person's Given name field. If any information could be extracted, the candidates for fixing will be presented in the table. You may then decide which to repair as suggested and which not to.

You can access this tool via the menu Tools->Family Tree Processing->Extract Information from Names....

The Undo history warning dialog will be shown and you can either Stop or Proceed with the tool.

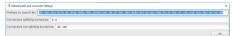


Fig. 14.8 "Default prefix and connector settings" - dialog for the

The Default prefix and connector settings dialog will be shown and you can modify each of the options as required:

- Prefixes to search for: de, van, von, di, le, du, dela, della, des, vande, ten, da, af, den, das, dello, del, en, ein, elet, les, lo, los, un, um, una, uno, der, ter, te, die (default)
- Connectors splitting surnames: e, y (default)
- Connectors not splitting surnames: de, van (default)

Once you have finished select OK to start the tool.

[&]quot;Extract Information from Names" Tool

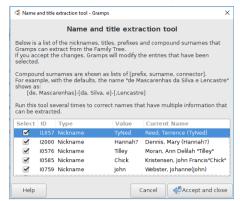
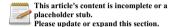


Fig. 14.9 "Name and title extraction tool" - dialog results window for the "Extract Information from Names" Tool

Once the report finishes the Name and title extraction tool dialog results window will be shown.



Extract Place Data from a Place Title





when the Place Hierarchy was first added to Gramps, every user needed a tool to Addon: Extract Place Data from a Place Title. Now that that a Hierarchy of Places is well established, the tool is needed infrequently. So installation has been made optional.

Find Possible Duplicate People



Fig. 14.10 Find Possible Duplicate People - dialog - default

The Find Possible Duplicate People tool searches the entire Tree database, looking for the entries that may represent the same person.

You can access this tool via the menu Tool -> Family Tree Processing -> Find Possible Duplicate People....

The Find Possible Duplicate People dialog will be shown and you can adjust the following options:

• Match Threshold : choose between Low (default), Medium and High from the drop down menu.

How is the quality of match measured?



This calculates the chances (or 'odds') of matching on a quality scale labeled as low, medium and high. For each piece of information that corresponds, the quality of the match is considered to be marginally increased. The closer the particular pieces of data correlate, the larger increase. When the chance is greater than the selected Match Threshold then a match will reported. The thresholds are Low=0.25, Medium=1.0 and High=2.0. So, with the filtering threshold set to High, fewer matches are expected.

Options

Use soundex codes for matching possible duplicate people. (checkbox checked by default)

The following buttons are present: Help brings you to this page, Cancel to stop processing and an OK button to start processing the

Select OK to start the tool and the data will be processed in two passes.

- · Pass 1: Building preliminary lists
- · Pass 2: Calculating potential matches.

A progress bar will be shown and depending the speed of your computer and the amount of people in the database this can take some time.

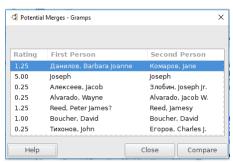


Fig. 14.11 "Potential Merges" result dialog window for "Find Possible Duplicate People" - dialog - example

Once the report finishes a Potential Merges result list window is presented with the following columns shown:

- Rating: this gives you an idea of the resemblance between the two people. The higher the ranking, the higher the chance that the
 people are duplicates.
- First Person
- Second Person

You can either double-click on the selected row or select the Compare button to check the details.

Three buttons are present: Molpower-possible Duplicate People window and a Compare button to which brings up the Merge People window which was explained in detail in the Merge People Dialog. Here you can select with the radio buttons one of the persons and eventually use the Mol Merge People button to merge the data if you find the two persons are duplicates.

Selecting the Cancel button brings you back to the Potential Merges result list window.

Fix Capitalization of Family Names

This tool searches the entire database and attempts to fix the capitalization of family names.

The aim is to have conventional capitalization: capital first letter and lower case for the rest of the family name. If deviations from this rule are detected, the candidates for fixing will be presented in the table.

You may then decide which to repair as suggested and which not to.

You can use this tool via menu Tools->Family Tree Processing->Fix Capitalization of Family Names....

Undo history



Proceeding with this tool will crase the undo history for this session. In particular, you will not be able to revert the changes made by this tool or any changes made prior to it. It is recommended that you please stop here and backup your database; so that you can revert the process of running this tool.

The Undo history warning will be shown and you can either [Stop] or [Proceed with the tool].

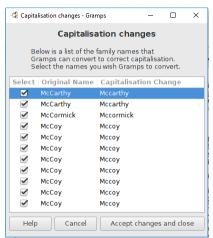


Fig. 14.12 "Capitalization changes" - dialog - results example for "Fix Capitalization of Family Names" tool

If there where changes to the capitalization of any names you will be presented with the Capitalization changes results window. The window shows a list of the family names that Gramps can convert to (according to Gramps) correct capitalization (please check that it is correct for you.). In the Capitalization changes results window list the following columns are available:

- Solect Check or uncheck these on a "by name" basis if you choose not to accept the recommendation (checkbox checked by default)
- Original Name The name as currently recorded.
- Capitalization Change The name with change if applied.

Select the names you want to be changed, then select the Accept changes and close button. Or use the Cancel button to abort changes.

You can also install the "Addon: Fix Capitalization of Given Names" tool Addon that once installed works almost identically to this tool but works for "Given Names"

Merge citations



The Merge Citations tool

works by combining notes, media objects and data-items of matching citations.

You can select this via menu Tools > Family Tree Processing > Merge Citations...





Proceeding with this tool will erase the undo history for this session. In particular, you will not be able to revert the changes made by this tool or any changes made prior to it. It is recommended that you please stop here and backup your database; so that you can revert the process of running this tool.

The Undo history warning will be shown and you can either Stop or Proceed with the tool.



Fig. 14.13 "Merge Citations" - dialog - default

Then the Merge Citations dialog (Title of dialog shows: Notes, media objects and data-items of matching citations will be combined.) will be shown

The following options are available:

- Match Threshold drop down list:
 - o Match on Page/Volume, Date and Confidence
 - o Ignore Date (default)
 - o Ignore Confidence
 - Ignore Date and Confidence
- Options

o Don't merge if citation has notes (checkbox unchecked by default)



Fig. 14.14 "Number of merges done" result dialog for "Merge Citations" - dialog - Tool - example

Select OK to run the tool and once complete it will report back the total with the Number of merges done result dialog. See also the Merge Citations option available from the Citations Category list view

Rename Event Types

This tool will rename all events of one type to a different type.

You can access this tool via the menu Tools->Family Tree Processing->Rename Event Types....

The Undo history warning will be shown and you can either [Stop] or [Proceed with the tool].



Proceeding with this tool will erase the undo history for this session. In particular, you will not be able to revert the changes made by this tool or any changes made prior to it. If you think you may want to revert running this tool, please stop here and backup your database.



Fig. 14.15 "Change Event Types" - dialog - example for "Rename Event Types" Tool

The Change Event Types dialog is presented.

- Original event type: fill in the text field or use the drop down menu and select an original event type
- New event type: fill in the text field (you can create a complete new type here) or use the drop down menu and select a new type

The example shows a renaming of the Birth event to a Baptism event.



Custom types

While the custom types do not show in the drop down list, you can over type or paste into either of the selection boxes and convert from one to another.

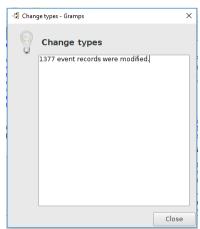


Fig. 14.16 "Change types" - result dialog - example for "Rename Event Types" Tool

Finally use the Cancel to exit or select OK to run the tool and once complete it will report back the total events modified with the Change types result dialog.



See also:

• Editing information about events

Reorder Gramps ID

This tool can be used to Reorder your Gramps IDs. Several options are available.





Fig. 14.17 Reorder IDs

You can use this tool via menu Tools->Family Tree Processing->Reorder Gramps IDs....

The 'Object' column lists the type of ID. Immediately to the left of this column are checkboxes that allow the enabling of changes to individual object types. When checked, the type can be reordered. The 'Object' label is actually a button that can be used to toggle all of the check boxes at once.

The 'Actual' column shows an example of the current ID. The 'Quantity' column show the number of objects.

The 'Format' column can be used to change the ID format for each object type. Note that the format consists of a prefix, the '%04d' and suffix. There MUST be at least a prefix or a suffix, both are allowed. It is recommended to keep these relatively short. The '%04d' defines the length of the numeric portion of the ID, the '4' can be changed, anything from '3' (allowing numbers from 000-999) to '9' (000000000-99999999999) is allowed. Changes made here are the same as made in the menu Edit>Preferences... and then select the ID Formats tab. The 'Format' label is actually a button that can be used to reset all the formats to the last used value.

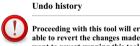
The 'Change' column contains checkboxes for each object type. If this is checked, the IDs for that object will be replaced with new IDs of the 'Format' style, unless 'Keep' is also checked. If there is no check, the ID formats are NOT updated, but the number field within the format is renumbered. The 'Change' label is actually a button that can be used to toggle all of the check boxes at once.

The 'Start' field indicates the starting number used during the renumber operation. The 'Start' label is actually a button that can be used to toggle between start at 0, and start after last current number.

The 'Step' field indicates the interval between numbers during the renumber, '1' is a simple increment, '2' will increment by 2 etc. The 'Step' label is actually a button that can be used to toggle between '1', '2', '5', and '10'.

The 'Keep' column contains checkboxes for each object type. If this and 'Change' is checked, the ID formats for that object will be retained, and the number field within the format is renumbered. The 'Keep' label is actually a button that can be used to toggle all of the check boxes at once.

The Undo history warning will be shown and you can either Stop or Proceed with the tool.



Proceeding with this tool will crase the undo history for this session. In particular, you will not be able to revert the changes made by this tool or any changes made prior to it. If you think you may want to revert running this tool, please stop here and backup your database.

When you click 'OK', the tool will show a progress bar.

In different stages the following IDs' are reordered: Reordering People IDs', Reordering Family IDs', Reordering Event IDs', Reordering Media Object IDs', Reordering Source IDs', Reordering Citation IDs', Reordering Place IDs', Reordering Repository IDs' and finally Reordering Note IDs'.

In a next step unused IDs' are searched for and assigned.

During this process the tool will examine each ID to see if it looks like it has been 'customized', if it doesn't look like the previous ID format or the default ID format. This might be the case if the user had entered his own text in the ID field for the object when editing it. It might also occur if the third party GetGOV Addon or GeoName Addon has been used, as that tool stores the GOV ID in the ID field. If a 'customized' ID is found, it will ask the user if he really wants to replace the ID. The dialog also allows the user to use the same answer for other customized IDs found.

Sort Events

Events appearing on the Event tab on a Person or Family Editor are not sorted in any particular order other than the order that the events were added. The reason for not enforcing any particular ordering, particularly ordering by date, is to allow for the situation where an event was known to have happened but the exact chronology is not. Importing or merging data from an external source can lead to extra events being added to, but out of sequence with, the existing set of events of a person or family.

Events can be manually re-ordered by <u>drag & drop</u> or by use of the re-order buttons on the <u>Events</u> tab. Either way, an event can be moved up or down in the list of events and Gramps will remember the new order when the changes are saved. The new ordering will be used wherever events are shown elsewhere in Gramps, such as on a report.

The order of all events on a tab can also be changed by clicking a column title. For example, clicking the 'Date' column header will sort all the events in date order. However this way of sorting events is temporary and changes to the event order are not preserved when the window is closed.

The <u>drag and drop</u> approach to sorting events is fine for moving a small number of events but is not practical for large scale changes. The Sort Events tool has been designed specifically for this purpose, re-sorting all events in the database or just those associated with a targeted selection of people chosen by using a filter.

You can use this tool via menu Tools->Family Tree Processing->Sort events....

The Undo history warning will be shown and you can either Stop or Proceed with the tool.

Undo history

Proceeding with this tool will erase the undo history for this session. In particular, you will not be able to revert the changes made by this tool or any changes made prior to it. If you think you may want to revert running this tool, please stop here and backup your database.



Fig. 14.18 "Sort Events" - dialog - showing "Tool Options" tab for "Sort Events" Tool

The first option on the Sort Events dialog window is used to define the range of people who's events are to be sorted. The first choice in the list is to apply the sorting to all people in the database. Alternative choices are to apply sorting to ancestors and descendants of a chosen person or to a range of people selected by a custom built person filter. After choosing who the sort should apply to, the next thing to consider is how the events should be sorted. The first option is to sort by date. This is probably the most likely choice, but other event attributes can be chosen too. The final choices are whether to make the events sorted ascending or descending and whether to apply the sort to family events that the selected people belong to as well.



Family Tree Repair

Check and Repair Database



This tool checks the database for integrity problems, fixing the problems it can. Specifically, the tool is checking for:

- Broken family links. These are the cases when a person's record refers to a family while the family's record does not refer to that
 person, and vice versa.
- Missing media objects. The missing media object is the object whose file is referenced in the database but does not exist. This can happen when the file is accidentally deleted, renamed, or moved to another location.
- Empty families. These are the family entries which have no reference to any person as their member.
- Parent relationship. This checks all families to ensure that father and mother are not mixed up. The check is also made that parents
 have different gender. If they have common gender then their relationship is renamed to "Partners".

You can use this tool via menu Tools->Family Tree Repair->Check and Repair Database....

Undo history



Proceeding with this tool will crase the undo history for this session. In particular, you will not be able to revert the changes made by this tool or any changes made prior to it. It is recommended that you please stop here and backup your database; so that you can revert the process of running this tool.

The Undo history warning will be shown and you can either Stop or Proceed with the tool.



Fig. 14.19 "Integrity Check Results" - example result dialog - for the "Check and Repair Database" tool

Any issues found are automatically fixed and the Integrity Check Results dialog will be shown with a summary actions taken. Otherwise you will see the No errors were found dialog stating that The database has passed internal checks.

Gramps had a problem the last time it was run - dialog



Fig. 14.20 Gramps had a problem the last time it was run - dialog

Starting in Gramps 5.1.x after Gramps crashes on restart, Gramps will offer to run Check & Repair tool.

Rebuild Gender Statistics



Fig. 14.21 "Gender statistics rebuilt" - result dialog for "Rebuild Gender Statistics" tool

Rebuilds gender statistics for name gender guessing based on the accumulated statistics of genders for given names within the tree. If a gender is common to more than half the in the Tree with a particular first word in their Given name, then Gramps will guess that Gender for that name will be the same.

The statistics can also be cleared (if the Tools → Debug menu has been enabled) with the Dump Gender Statistics Tool.

You can use this tool via menu Tools → Family Tree Repair ➤ Rebuild Gender Statistics....

Once completed the Gender statistics rebuilt result dialog will be shown.

Rebuild Reference Maps



```
Fig. 14.22 "Reference maps rebuilt" - result dialog for "Rebuild Reference Maps" tool
```

This tool rebuilds reference map tables. This drives the list of References items in editors.

You can use this tool via menu Tools → Family Tree Repair ▶ Rebuild Reference Maps....

Once completed the Reference maps rebuilt result dialog will be shown.

See also

This rebuild is also performed as part of the Tools → Family Tree Repair ➤ Check and repair database...

Rebuild Secondary Indexes



Fig. 14.23 "Secondary indexes rebuilt" - result dialog for "Rebuild Secondary Indexes" tool

This tool rebuilds secondary indices.

You can use this tool via menu Tools → Family Tree Repair ▶ Rebuild Secondary Indexes....

Once completed the Secondary indexes rebuilt result dialog will be shown.

The Rebuild Secondary indexes... re-constructs the secondary tables in the Tree db. These tables include things like gender statistics (Given Name versus gender) to allow guessing the gender of names as they are entered, surnames (for faster lookup of possible surname and to make the person tree view work), the various IDs for objects (to facilitate lookup by ID), place enclosure tables, to make the place tree view work and a few others.

In theory, these tables are kept constantly up-to-date when anything changes. So rebuilding the Reference Maps and Secondary Indices should not be necessary. But, especially early on in the Gramps history, bugs sometimes interfered with updates completing correctly. So the tools remain available... 'just in case'.

See also

This rebuild is also performed as part of the Tools → Family Tree Repair ➤ Check and repair database...

Remove Unused Objects

This tool will search your database for pieces of information which are not connected to anything else, and then allow you to edit and attach the information or remove them.

You can use this tool via menu Tools->Family Tree Repair->Remove Unused Objects....

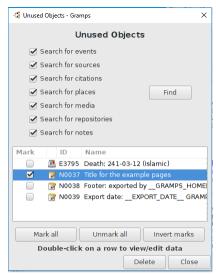


Fig. 14.24 "Unused Objects" - dialog example results for "Remove Unused Objects" tool

The Unused Objects dialog is presented.

You can choose from the search option you want to use from the top section of the Unused Objects dialog:

```
Search for events (checkbox checked by default)
Search for sources (checkbox checked by default)
Search for citations (checkbox checked by default)
Search for places (checkbox checked by default)
Search for media (checkbox checked by default)
Search for repositories (checkbox checked by default)
Search for notes (checkbox checked by default)
```

Select the Find button to run the report, and once completed the results if any will show in the bottom section of the Unused Objects dialog with the following columns shown:

- Mark Select the row if you want to delete the object (unchecked by default)
- I Icon representing the type of object.
- ID Gramps internal name for the object.
- Name of the object.

To examine the object you must double-click on the row and it will show the appropriate editor for the object allowing you to edit if required.

Mark the objects you want to delete either using the individual checkboxes or using the associated buttons:

```
• Mark all
• Unmark all
• Invert marks
```

Once your deletion choices have been made select the Delete button to delete the objects.

When finished you may then use the Close button to exit the tool.

Utilities

This section contains tools allowing you to perform a simple operation on a portion of data. The results can be saved in your database, but they will not modify your existing data. The following utilities are currently available in Gramps:

- Find database loop -
- Media Manager -
- Not Related
- Relationship Calculator -
- Verify the Data -

Clean input data

Remove leading and trailing spaces

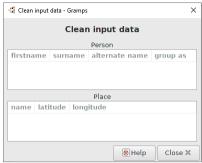
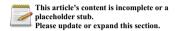


Fig. 14.25 Clean input data



Tool to suppress leading and trailing spaces. The tool searches for place names with leading or/and trailing spaces. It also looks in the first name and surname.

You can access it from the menu Tools > Utilities > Clean input data...

See also:

• New tool to suppress leading and trailing spaces. - (added in Gramps 5.1.0)

Find database loop

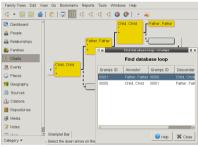


Fig. 14.26 Find possible loop

The Find database loop utility allows you to verify if you have ancestral loops in the database.

Select this via the menu Tools-Vtilities-Find database loop... you will get a Find database loop window. The window has five tabs; Gramps_ID, Parent, Gramps_ID, Child, Family ID.

- 1. First Gramps_ID is a reference to the Parent.
- 2. Parent (Ancestor on the image) is the person we are looking for a loop.
- 3. Second Gramps_ID is a reference to the Child.
- 4. Child (Descendant) is the origin of the loop.
- 5. Family_ID is a reference to the associated family

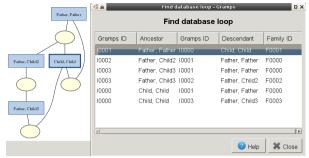


Fig. 14.27 Find possible loop in a complex example

In the following complex example, we have multiple ancestral loops:

If we look at the second line, we have:

- 1. First Gramps ID: I0002
- 2. Parent is : Father, Child2
- 3. Second Gramps_ID: 10001
- 4. Child is: Father, Father

5. Family_ID is: F0000

To understand what happens:

- 1. we start at [I0002] Father, Child2.
- 2. We continue with his son [10003] Father, Child3.
- 3. We continue with his son: [10000] Child, Child.
- 4. We continue with his son : [I0001] Father, Father.
- 5. We continue with his son: [10002] Father, Child2 ==> HERE, we have a ancestral loop.

To read more about ancestral loops see:

- Finding Ancestral Loops : Modern Software Experience
- Ancestral Loops : Louis Kessler's Behold Blog

Media Manager

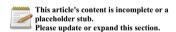




Fig. 14.28 Introduction - page for "Gramps Media Manager" - Tool wizard

The Gramps Media Manager is a group of four separate tools accessed via a wizard like dialog that you can access via the menu ToolsVitilities-Media Manager... which will show the first Introduction dialog page with the following information on the tools abilities.

Introduction

This tool allows <u>batch operations</u> on media objects stored in Gramps. An important distinction must be made between a Gramps media object and its file.



The Gramps media object is a collection of data about the media object file: its filename and/or path, its description, its ID, notes, source references, etc. These data do not include the file itself.

The files containing image, sound, video, etc. exist separately on your hard drive. These files are not managed by Gramps and are not included in the Gramps database. The Gramps database only stores the path and file names.

This tool allows you to only modify the records within your Gramps database. If you want to move or rename the files then you need to do it on your own, outside of Gramps. Then you can adjust the paths using this tool so that the media objects store the correct file locations.

From the Introduction page selecting the Next button (or using the keyboard shortcut Alt + N) you will be shown the Selection page window.

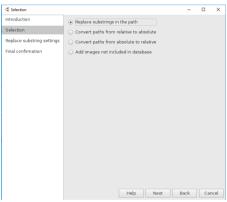


Fig. 14.29 Selection - page for "Gramps Media Manager" - Tool wizard - default

From the Selection page window select from one the four options the actions you want to take and then select the Next button:

- Replace substrings in the path (default)
- Convert paths from relative to absolute
- Convert paths from absolute to relative
- Add images not included in database

Replace substrings in the path

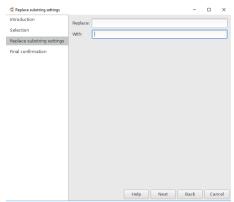


Fig. 14.30 Replace substring settings - page for "Gramps Media Manager" - Tool wizard - default

This tool allows replacing specified substring in the path of media objects with another substring. This can be useful when you move your media files from one directory to another.

Selecting this radio button will bring up a Replace substring settings window where you can type in any string in the Replace text field and the With text field. At any time you can click on the Cancel button or the Back button. Clicking the Forward button will bring up the Final confirmation window.

Convert paths from relative to absolute

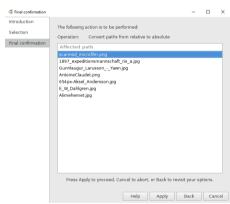


Fig. 14.31 'Convert paths from relative to absolute': "Final Confirmation" page for "Gramps Media Manager" - Tool wizard - example

This tool allows converting relative media paths to the absolute ones. It does this by prepending the Base path for relative media paths: as given in the Edit > Preferences > General tab, or if that is not set, it prepends the default User's Directory.

- Absolute and relative paths, From Wikipedia.
 Absolute, relative, UNC, and URL paths ArcMap help.

Convert paths from absolute to relative

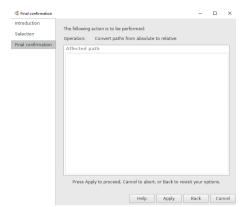


Fig. 14.32 'Convert paths from absolute to relative': "Final Confirmation" page for "Gramps Media Manager" - Tool wizard - example

This tool allows converting absolute media paths to a relative path. The relative path is relative to the given base path in the setting Dase
path for relative media paths:
as from the Edit> Preference> General
tab, or if that is not set, the user's directory is used. A relative path allows to the the file location to a base path that can change to your needs.

- Absolute and relative paths, From Wikipedia.
- Absolute, relative, UNC, and URL paths ArcMap help.

Add images not included in database

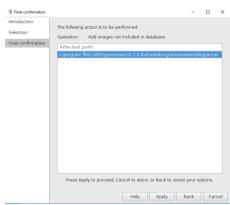


Fig. 14.33 'Add images not included in database':"Final Confirmation" page for "Gramps Media Manager" - Tool wizard - example

Check directories for images not included in database, this tool adds images in directories that are referenced by existing images in the database. You will have to import one media item from each sub directory manually. Media Manager does not include sub-directories automatically. All the directory paths shown in the tool will be searched through.

Not Related



Fig. 14.34. "Not related to '...'" - dialog - showing results for "Not Related" Tool

This tool will list people who are not connected to the selected active person. Connections may include linked in a chain of references or linkages created with the link editor in Notes.

You can use this tool via menu Tools->Utilities->Not Related....

You will get a Not related to '...' results dialog which shows a list of all the people that are NOT related to the selected person.

This list gives you:

- Name
- ID
- Parents
- Tags

From the Name column you can use the right arrow button and down arrow buttons to collapse or expand the grouped Name list. Double clicking on a person will bring up the person edit dialog or family edit dialog.

If you select a person, you can use the Tag text field (you can fill in whatever custom tag name you want to use) or use the drop down list to choose an existing tag eg TODO, NotRelated. Use the Apply to add the selected tag to the person(s). This tag will then show up in the Tags column.

Relationship Calculator

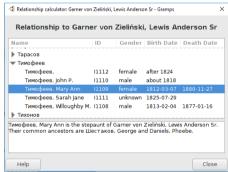


Fig. 14.35 "Relationship to '...' " - dialog - showing results for "Relationship Calculator" Tool

You can use this tool via menu Tools->Utilities->Relationship Calculator....

Selecting the Relationship Calculator tool will open a list filtered to all people connected, but not necessarily related, to the Active Person. To calculate relationship to different person, close the window, make that person Active and select the tool from the menu again.

Select the individual from the filtered list to report if a relationship exists. The exact relationship will be shown in the lower panel along the the common ancesors of that's reported relationship. Only blood relationships will display (except for husband-wife relationships). Note "in-law" relationships are not displayed.

The filtered list will grouped and alphabetically sorted by surname. (Regardless of whether the View menu setting of the Person category has been set to Grouped.) The list columns cannot be re-sorted.

The degree of separation (generation distance) that will be recognized is controlled by the the Max generations for relationships value in the General tab under the Edit-Preferences... menu. (The default of 15 generations will report a 12th great-grandparent relationship but not their parents. The active person is counted as one of the generations.)

Essentially, any two people are directly related by blood if they have an ancestor in common. One of these individuals may actually be an

ancestor of the other - such as a great grandparent. Even in the cases of aunts and uncles, you still can calculate the relationship by searching for the common ancestor. In this case, the father or mother of the aunt or uncle will be a grandparent to the nephew or niece.

The most basic blood relationship through common ancestors is that of siblings (brothers and sisters) who are only one generation down from the common ancestor. Another special relationship is that of one of those siblings to the descendants of the other siblings. If the Active Person is a grandchild of the common ancestor, the sibling would be an aunt or uncle. Beyond that generation of descendants, there are two equivalent ways of describing the relationship. The daughter of great grandparents might be called either a grandaunt or a great aunt. (The Relationship Calculator uses the 'grand' variant.) That person is a great grandaunt to the second great grandchildren, who are four generations distant from the common ancestor. (She may also be called a second great aunt.) The reverse relationship of an aunt or uncle is a nephew or niece.

Cousins (also called "first" cousins) are two generations down from the common ancestor through different siblings. "Second" cousins are thus, three generations down from the common ancestor - and so on.

After that, everyone is considered a "cousin", but to indicate that they are not in the same generation we use the word "removed" to indicate the number of generations different between the two. For example, my father's "first" cousin is also my "first" cousin but "once removed" (one generation difference between us). My fathers "first" cousin is my own child's "first cousin twice removed" - two generations different.

If multiple blood relationships exist due to pedigree Collapse, all will be reported.

A full text list of all blood relations and their spouses can be viewed using a Kinship Report.

See also

- The Relationship to home person Display Preferences option for the Status bar
- Relation to Home Person quick view.
- The <u>Deep Connections</u> gramplet: If this third party addon is installed, it will list the intervening generations through the sibling offspring of a common ancestor. (But it does not list the common ancestor or if both person a connected through the same spouse.)
 The Gramplet also details the indirect relationships.
- Relationship Calculator Localization create meaningful relation descriptions in your region.

Verify the Data



Fig. 14.36 "Verify the Data..." - "Data Verify tool" dialog - "General" tab - defaults

This utility allows you to verify the database based on the set of criteria specified by you.

For example, you may want to make sure that nobody in your database had children at the age of 98. Based on common sense, such a record would indicate an error. However, it is not a consistency error in the database. Besides, someone might have a child at the age of 98 (although this rarely happens). The Verify tool will display everything that violates your criteria so that you can check whether the record is erroneous or not. The ultimate decision is yours.

Select this via the menu Tools-Vtilities-Verify the Data... you will get a Data Verify Tool window. The window has four tabs;

General, Women, Men, Families. Those tabs show a list with criteria and a input field where you can alter the criteria value. In the lists below I show some workable values.

Verify the Data tab pages

Select the criteria you want to run the tool with from the following tabs. If you are OK with the criteria click the $\overline{\text{Run}}$ button (or hit $\overline{\text{Alt}} + R$ and you will be presented with a $\overline{\text{Data Verification Results}}$ window.

Depending on your criteria and your data a list will be shown. Some possibilities of findings are listed below. But there are others.

- · Disconnected individuals (ones with no parent or spouse or child or sibling)
- · old/dead father
- marriage after death/ before birth
- large year span for all children
- early/late marriage
- voung/unborn mother
- husband and wife with the same surname
- same sex marriage/ female husband

• ...

General

- Maximum age: 90
- Minimum age to marry: 17
- Maximum age to marry:50
- Maximum number of spouses for a person: 3
- Maximum number of consecutive years of widowhood before next marriage: 30
- Maximum age for an unmarried person: 99

The first check box: Estimate missing or inexact dates causes the tool to accept a baptism date if a birth date is not known, and to accept a burial date if a death date is not known. It also causes the tool to accept "inexact" dates (i.e., any "legal" Gramps date which is not a fully-specified one (with an explicit day and month and year)).

The second check box: Identify invalid dates will check if the dates are invalid.

Women

- Minimum age to bear a child: 17
- Maximum age to bear a child: 48
- Maximum number of children: 12

Mon

- Minimum age to father a child: 18
- Maximum age to father a child: 65
- Maximum number of children: 15

Families

- Maximum husband-wife age difference: 30
- Maximum number of years between children:8
- Maximum span of years for all children: 25

Data Verification Results window



Fig. 14.37 Data Verification Results window.

After you run the tool you will be presented with the Data Verification Results Window.

On the bottom of the window four buttons are available to make a selection easier. Those are [Mark all], [Unmark all], [Invert marks], and [Hide marked].

Double-clicking on a row will give you a possibility to view and or edit the data.

With the Close button (or select the keyboard shortcut Alt + C) you close the Results window.

Examples

Two examples from using real data with this tool:

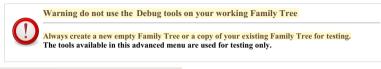
- The warning showed 'female husband': checking the data I found a family with father: Anna Roelants. Luckily in the
 <u>Description</u> I read: The marriage of Adam Roelants and Cornelia Crabbe. It was clearly a typo: Anna i.s.o. Adam. Without
 this Tool it would be very hard to find.
- The warning showed 'late marriage': checking the data: male person °1738 female person °1756: marriage X 1804 [Gregorian Calendar]: Everything seemed to be OK: so they (re)married at the age of 66 and 48 years! The warning showed up because the General criteria was set to 60.



Difference between Verify the Data tool and the Check and Repair Database tool

The Check and Repair Database tool detects inconsistencies in the database structure. The Verify the Data tool, however, is detecting the records that do not satisfy your particular criteria.

Debug



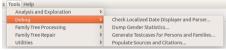


Fig. 14.38 "Tools > Debug>..." Menubar - Tools - Debug menu

When the python -o optimise flag is not turned on, an additional Debug entry appears in the Tools menu.

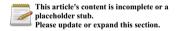
See Command Line: Python options

Check Localized Date Displayer and Parser



Fig. 14.39 "Start date test?" dialog - for "Check Localized Date Displayer and Parser"

This test tool will create many people showing all different date variants as birth. The death date is created by parsing the result of the date displayer for the birth date. This way you can ensure that dates printed can be parsed back in correctly.

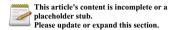


Dump Gender Statistics

⊗ □ Gen	der Statist	ics tool - G	ramps		
Name	Male	Female	Unknown	Guess	
Aaron	4	0	0	male	
Abigail	0	3	0	female	
Abraham	5	0	0	male	
Abram	1	0	0	male	
Absalom	1	0	0	male	
Adam	2	0	0	male	
Adolph	1	0	0	male	
Adria	0	1	0	female	
Adrian	1	0	n	male	
				Close	

Fig. 14.40 "Gender Statistics tool" dialog results example - for "Dump Gender Statistics" - Tool

Will dump the statistics for the gender guessing from the first name.



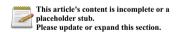
Generate Testcases for Persons and Families



Fig. 14.41 "Generate testcases" dialog - for "Generate Testcases for Persons and Families" - Tool - default

The testcase generator will generate some persons and families that have broken links in the database or data that is in conflict to a relation.

The Undo history warning dialog will be shown and you can either Stop or Proceed with the tool.



Populate Sources and Citations

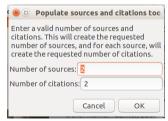
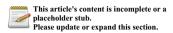


Fig. 14.42 "Populate sources and citations tool" dialog - default

This tool generates sources and citations for each source in order to populate the database for testing with significant numbers of sources and citations.



Settings/he

הבא מפתח הקודם

הפרק הזה יתמקד בהגדרות המערכת השונות אותן ניתן לתצר, לשלוט ולנהל

העדפות



איור. 15.1 סקירת כל לשוניות החלוו ההעדפות

רוב ההגדרות בגרמפס מתוצרות מחלון דו־שיח העדפות . אל חלון דו־שיח ההעדפות ניתן להגיע מהתפריט הראשי <mark>עריכה -> העדפות...</mark> חלון דו־שיח העדפות מורכב מסדרה של לשוניות שמאגדות בתוכן אפשרויות תצור על פי נושאים/הקשרים, על מנת להקל על המשתמש להגיע לאפשרויות התצור הרצויות ובמהירות. להלן רשימת כלל הלשוניות הזמינות נכון לגרסה זו:

- <u>כללי</u>
- אילן־יוחסין
- מצג <u>مלל</u> •
- תבניות מזהה •
- תאריכים
- חוקר •
- התראות
- צבעים • סימונים גנאלוגיים

במידה והותקנו תוספים/גרמפלטים, לשוניות אחרות עשויות להופיע עבור אותם תוספים

כללי



15.2 איור. General Preferences (Linux)

This tab contains two sections containing preferences relevant to the general operation of the program. Sections and options are:

General Gramps settings

- [] Add default source on GEDCOM import: This checkbox option affects the importing of GEDCOM data. If this is set, each item that is imported will contain a Source reference to the imported file. Note - Adding a default source can significantly slow down the importing of your GEDCOM data.
- [] Add tag on import: Checkbox (Default: Imported %Y/\$m/\$d %H: %M: %S) Note Adding a Tag on import can significantly slow down the importing of your data. Specified tag will be added on import. Clear to set default value.
 [] Enable spelling checker: This checkbox option controls the enabling and disabling of the spelling checker for notes. The
- gtkspell package must be loaded for this to have an effect.
- Display Tip of the Day: This checkbox option controls the enabling and disabling of the Tip of the Day dialog at startup.

 Show useful information about using Gramps on startup.

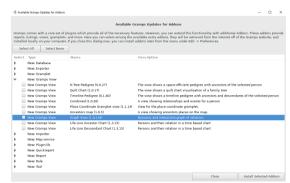
 Remember last view displayed: This checkbox option controls the enabling and disabling of the the display of the last V
- Enabling will bring you to the view where you stopped the program the last time. Remember last view displayed and open it next time.

 Max generations for relationships: You can enter the number of generations used to determine relationships. The default
- value is 15.
- Base path for relative media paths: Here you can fill in a base path for the media objects. Selecting the Directory button gives you a Select media directory editor where you can fill in the required path.

Third party addons management

- Check for addon updates: Select the frequency that Gramps checks for updates to Addons. Default: Never
- · What to check: Default: New addons only
- Where to check: Default: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/gramps-project/addons/master/gramps51
- Do not ask about previously notified addons: Checkbox selected by default
- Check for updated addons now: Button to force a check for Addons, if Addons are available you will then be presented the
 <u>Available Gramps Updates for Addons</u> window where you choose and install them from.

Available Gramps Updates for Addons



"Available Gramps Updates for Addons" window showing example listing output for Gramps 5.1

The Available Gramps Updates for Addons window you will be shown a list broken down by Type that you can view by selecting the "Select" column expand out each "Type".

- You can then select the check box of those Addons you want to install.
- Then select the Install Selected Addons button to download those Addons from the Internet.
- Once downloaded from the Done downloading and installing addons dialog select the Close button
- From the Preferences dialog select Close button.
- To use the Addons you need to Family Trees>Quit and restart Gramps.

Tip of the Day dialog



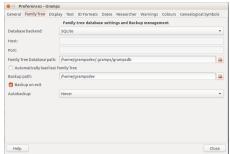
15.3 איור. Tip of the Day dialog

When enabled in Edit > Preferences General tab the Tip of the Day dialog shows helpful hints.

The following options are available:

- Display on startup (check box checked by default once enabled) uncheck to stop further tips appearing.
- Forward Advance to the next tip.
- Close exit for this session until the Gramps program is restarted.

Family Tree



איור. 15.4 Menu: Edit>Preferences... - "Family Tree" - tab example - defaults

This tab contains preferences relevant to the Family Tree Database settings and Backup management.

- Database backend:
 - o BSDDB Legacy Database backend.
 - o SQLite (default) the DB-API Database Backend
 - o ... If installed other database backends will be listed eg: PostgreSQL backend
- Host: Server address or other computer IP address for the location of the database.
- Port: Port number to access the Host database
- Family Tree Database path: The default path where the Databases are stored is home directory/.gramps/grampsdb. Unless you absolutely want to change this, stay with the default path. This path will be located in the relevant Operating Systems User Directory. absolutely want to change this, stay with the default path. Inis path will be located in the relevant Operating Systems <u>User Director</u>

 Automatically load last family tree: This checkbox option controls the enabling and disabling of the loading on start up of the last used database. Don't open dialog to choose family tree to load on startup, just load last used.

 Backup path: -Location to save your Gramps backup files to.

 Backup on exit - Backup Your family tree on exit to Backup path specified above.
- Autobackup:
 - o Never (default)
 - o Every 15 minutes
 - Every 30 minutes
 - · Every hour

See also:

- Backing up a family tree more information on backups
- Backup omissions what is not included during a backup
- Addon <u>PostgreSQL</u> this adds support for PostgreSQL databases.

Display



15.5 אינר. Menu: "Edit>Preferences..." - "Display" - tab - defaults

The Display tab contains preferences relevant to the display of data and names, Appearance and format settings. Options are:

- · Name format: This option controls the display of names in the current database (the setting is saved in the database and is not system wide). In Gramps there are two type of name display formats: the predefined formats, and the user defined custom formats. Several different predefined name formats are available: Given - Prefix Patronymic, Suffix Given - Prefix Surname, Given Patronymic Suffix etc.
 - · Clicking on the right hand side Edit... button will bring up a Display Name Editor window where the available list of options is shown. The format is given as well as an example. When predefined formats are not suitable one can define one's own format. You can use the Add button to add a Name format to the list. Clicking once will give you a SURNAME, Given Suffix(call) format and as example: SMITH, Edwin Jose Sr (Ed). If you added new name formats to the list the Remove and

Edit buttons become available to change the name format list.

Consider single pa/matronymic as surname: Checkbox unselected by default. If selected enables Gramps to consider patronymic and matronymic names as surnames.

Note



Besides this database-wide setting Gramps allows you to decide the name display format individually for every single name via the Display Name Editor dialog

- · Date format: This option controls the display of dates. It is a global setting, requiring a restart of Gramps to take effect, and applies to the display of dates in all databases loaded within Gramps until such time as the date display format is changed again. Several different formats are available, which may be dependent on your locale. Please note once changed it is necessary to restart Gramps to view the new date display format
 - YYYY-MM-DD (ISO) (Default) Example 2020-09-30 Displays the date using the international standard ISO 8601 Data elements and interchange formats - Information interchange particularly useful when sharing data between countries with different conventions for writing numeric dates and times.
 - o Numerical
 - o Month Day, Year
 - MON DAY, YEAR
 - o Day Month Year
 - DAY MON YEAR
- Place format (auto place title): This option controls the display of places. Enables automatic place title generation using specified format:

 Full (Default)
 - - Selecting the Edit... button will show the Place format editor
- Age display precision(requires restart):
 - Years(default)
 - · Years, Months
 - · Years, Months, Davs

Reported Bug in version 5.1.1 Fixed in version 5.1.2



Changes made in the "Age Display Precision" in the Preferences Display tab cannot be saved in this version of Gramps.

A manual workaround is detailed in the Bug Report. See bug report 11384.

- Calendar on reports: Gregorian(default). This option controls the display of calendar on reports, tools, gramplets, views. Several different calendars are available (see Date Edition). Two dates with two different calendars will not properly display timeline or period, (e.g. Using the Gregorian calendar as the default displayed calendar, users will have a better coherency for displaying dates on period).
- Surname Guessing: This option affects the initial family name of a child when he/she is added to the database. The default Father's surname will use the family name of the father. Selecting None means that no surname guessing will be attempted. Selecting Combination of mother's and father's surname will use the father's name followed by the mother's name. Finally, Icelandic style will use the father's given name followed by the "sson" suffix (e.g. the son of Edwin will be guessed as Edwinsson).

Tip



The Surname Guessing: option only affects the initial family name guessed by Gramps when the Edit Person dialog is launched. You can modify that name the way you see fit. Set this option to the value that you will most frequently use, as it will save you a lot of typing.

- Default family relationship:
 - Unknown(default)
 - o Married
 - Unmarried
 - o Civil Union
- Height multiple surname box(pixels): Default:150
- Status bar: This option controls the information displayed in the status bar. This can be either the Active person's name and ID(default) or Relationship to home person.

Show text label beside Navigator buttons (requires restart) checked (default) This checkbox controls whether or not a text description is displayed next to the icon in the <u>Navigator</u> in the <u>Main Window.</u> This option takes effect after the program has been restarted. Show or hide text beside Navigator buttons (People, Families, Events...). Requires

העדפות - Settings/he 319

Gramps restart to apply.

Note

Show close button in gramplet bar tabs unchecked(default) Show close button to simplify removing gramplets from bars.

Display Name Editor



Custom name display formats are stored in the Family Trees, thus before loading any Family Tree the Custom format details expander is disabled.

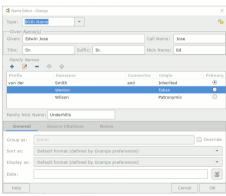


15.6 איור Display Name Editor - dialog (example) from Menu: "Edit>Preferences..." - "Display" - tab

The following keywords are replaced with the appropriate name parts:

- Given given name (first name)
- Title title (Dr., Mrs.)
- Call call name
- Initials first letters of Given
- · Primary, Primary[pre] or [sur] or [con]- full primary surname, prefix, surname only, connector
- · Patronymic, or [pre] or [sur] or [con] full pa/matronymic surname, prefix, surname only, connector
- Familynick family nick name
 Rest non primary surnames
- Rawsurnames- surnames (no prefixes and connectors)
- Surname surnames (with prefix and connectors)
- Suffix suffix (Jr., Sr.)
- Nickname nick name
- Common nick name, otherwise first of Given
- Prefix all prefixes (von, de)
- Notpatronymic- all surnames, except pa/matronymic & primary

UPPERCASE versions of these keywords forces uppercase to be displayed. Extra parentheses, commas are removed. Other text appears literally.

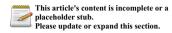


15.7 איור. Display Name Editor - reference person

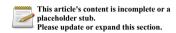
Example: Dr. Edwin Jose von der Smith and Weston Wilson Sr ("Ed") - Underhills Edwin Jose: Given, von der: Prefix, Smith and Weston: Primary, and: [con], Wilson: Patronymic, Dr.: Title, Sr: Suffix, Ed: Nickname, Underhills Familynick, Jose call.

All the fields in the Example except the Family Nickname can be added in the standard Person Editor dialog. Double-click the Preferred

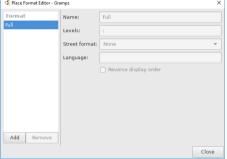
name in Names tab of the Person Editor to access additional fields including: the Family Nick Name, Grouping controls, exception Sorting & Display controls, Date range controls for using a particular name.



Place Format Editor







15.8 אייר. Place Format Editor - dialog (example) from Menu: "Edit>Preferences..." - "Display" - tab

Accessed from the Display tabs Place Format option.

This tab contains preferences relevant to how Places should be shown.

- Name: A unique name for the place format.
- Levels: The place names to be displayed.

Each level in the hierarchy is represented by a positive integer, starting with 0 for the selected place and increasing by 1 for each level up the hierarchy. The levels can also be represented by negative integers, starting with -1 for the top level (usually a country) and decreasing by 1 for each level lower in the hierarchy. In addition, the populated place (city, town, village or hamlet) is represented by the letter p; this can be used with an offset (e.g. p+1 or p-2).

The names to be displayed are defined as a comma-separated list of ranges. A range can either be a single level, or a start level and an end level separated by a colon. The start level must be less than the end level in a range. The start and end levels default to 0 and -1 if missing.

- Street format: "None" (Default), "Number Street" or "Street Number". Option to concatenate the number and street in order to suppress the comma. For this option to work, the street must have the Type Street and house number must have the Type Number.
- Language: (Empty by Default) A two-digit language code.

 Reverse display order (checkbox unchecked by default)

See also:

- Place Editor dialog
- Place Name Editor dialog

Text



15.9 אינר. "Edit>Preferences..." - "Text" - tab - defaults

This tab contains preferences relevant to how missing and private names and records should be shown.

- Missing surname: in the input field you can determine how a missing surname should be displayed. Default value is [Missing Surname]. You can change this to [--] or whatever is most convenient for you.
- Missing given name in the input field you can determine how a missing given name should be displayed. Default value is [Missing Given Name]. You can change this to whatever you want.
- Missing record: Default: [Missing Record]
- Private surname: Default: [Living]
- Private given name: Default: [Living]
- Private record: Default: [Private Record]

תכנית מזהה

ID Prefixes



The ID prefixes use formatting conventions common for C, Python, and other programming languages. For example, the <code>\$404\$</code> expands to an integer, prepended with zeros to have the total width of four digits. If you would like IDs to be 1, 2, 3, etc., simply set the formatting parameter to <code>\$4\$</code>, the 'd' specifies Decimal Integer, outputting the number in base 10.

See: Python (String) Format Specification Mini-Language



15.10 איור. Menu: "- לשונית - לשונית - "...." - "עריכה - איור. בנית מחדל ברירת מחדל

This tab contains preferences relevant to the automatic generation of Gramps IDs.

- Person: Provides the template for generating IDs for a Person. Default value: 1804d
- Family: Provides the template for generating IDs for a Family. Default value: F804d
- Place: Provides the template for generating IDs for a Place. Default value: P804d
- Source: Provides the template for generating IDs for a Source. Default value: \$\$04d
- Citation: Provides the template for generating IDs for a Citation. Default value: C\$04d
- Media Object: Provides the template for generating IDs for a Media Object. Default value: 0\$04d
- Event: Provides the template for generating IDs for an Event. Default value: E%04d
- Repository: Provides the template for generating IDs for a Repository. Default value: R\$04d
- Note: Provides the template for generating IDs for a Note. Default value: N804d

You can use the סידור מזהי גרמפס מחדש tool to change the format.

Dates

General Famil	Tree	Display	Text	ID Formats	Dates	Researcher	Warnings	Colou	IFS
		Dates se	ttings	used for cal	ulation	operations			
Markup for invali	d date	format:		%s					
Date about range:				50				-	+
Date after range:				50				-	+
Date before rang	e:		(50				-	+
Maximum age pro	bably	alive:		110				-	+
Maximum sibling age difference:			[20				-	+
Minimum years b	etween	generati	ons: [13				-	+
Average years bel	ween	generatio	ns:	20				-	+

15.11 איזר. Menu: "Edit>Preferences..." - "Dates" - tab - defaults

Date settings used for calculation operations.

- Markup for invalid date format: Default: %s
 - Convenience markups are:
 - Solition of the second of t
 - <big>Makes font relatively larger</big>
 - <i>Italic</i>
 - Strikethrough</s>
 - _{Subscript}
 - ^{Superscript}
 - <small>Makes font relatively smaller</small>
 - <tt>Monospace font</tt>
 - <u>Underline</u>
 - For example: <u>%s</u> will display <u>Underlined bold date</u>.
- Date about range: Default: 50
 - o Defines the number of years +/- of the event date "about <date>" that the event will return as valid for a filter.
 - Used in the calculation of the person's age.
- Date after range: Default: 50
 - o Defines the number of years after the event date "after <date>" that the event will return as valid for a filter.
 - · Used in the calculation of the person's age.
- Date before range: Default: 50
 - o Defines the number of years before the event date "before <date>" that the event will return as valid for a filter.
- Used in the calculation of the person's age.
 Maximum age probably alive: Default: 110
- Absent a Death event, the age by which Gramps will consider the person is no longer alive.
 Maximum sibling age difference: Default: 20
- Minimum years between generations: Default: 13
 Average years between generations: Default: 20

See also:

- Gramps 5.1 Wiki Manual Probably Alive
- Editing dates
- Setting the date approximation .ini manually

Researcher

Researcher Information



This contact information is independent of the family trees you create.

Most exports and reports will be filtered to protect the privacy of living people of the Tree... including yourself. This information feeds into the authoring and citation features of any publication (or archival) options.



15.12 אינד. 15.12 Menu: "Edit>Preferences..." - "Researcher" - tab - defaults

Allows you to Enter your information so people can contact you when you distribute your Family Treein the corresponding text entry fields. Although Gramps requests information about you, this information is used only so that Gramps can create valid GEDCOM output files. A valid GEDCOM file requires information about the file's creator. If you choose, you may leave the information empty, however none of your exported GEDCOM files will be valid.

The available text entry fields are (all blank by default):

- Name:
- Address:
- Locality:
- City:
- State/County:
- Country:
- ZIP/Postal Code:
- Phone:
- Email:

The information entered under this preference acts as default value for family tree specific values that can be adjusted with the Edit Database Owner Information tool.

Warnings



15.13 אייר. Menu: "Edit>Preferences..." - "Warnings" - tab -

This tab controls the display of warning dialogs, allowing the re-enabling of dialogs that have been disabled.

```
suppress warning when adding parents to a child. Checkbox checked by Default (See <u>Dialog</u>)
suppress warning when cancelling with changed data. Checkbox unchecked by Default (See <u>Dialog</u>)
suppress warning about missing researcher when exporting to <u>GEDCOM</u>. Checkbox unchecked by Default (See <u>Dialog</u>)
show plugin status dialog on plugin load error. Checkbox unchecked by Default (See <u>Dialog</u>)
```

See the Error and Warning Reference page for examples.

Colors



15.14 אינר. 18-14 Menu: "Edit>Preferences..." - "Colors" - tab - defaults

This tab allows you to set the colors used for boxes in the graphical views.

You can select the

- Colour scheme: Light colours (default) or Dark colours
- Restore to defaults restores themes default colors.
- Colors for Male persons
- Colors for Female persons
- Colors for Unknown persons
- Colors for Family nodes

Pick a Color selector

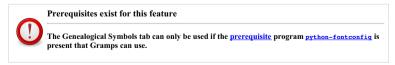
Other colors



15.15 איור. Pick a Color" - selector dialog

Select a color from the color pallet area, or select the custom + button to create your own color either via direct 'color Hex color code'; the slider or mouse click.

סמלים גנאולוגיים



Settings/he - העדפות



איור. 15.16 "סמלים גנאולוגיים" - לשונית העדפות - ברירות־מחדל

, הוקרייוחסין השתמשו בסמלים עוד זמן רב לפני שהם השתמשו במחשבים. מסמכים בכתב יד יכולו לשאת כל סמל שהכותב חפץ לצייר, לרבות לה, שמסמן מגדר זכר וי למגדר נקבה. מסמכים שהודפסו במכונת כתיבה הוגבלו לסך כל המקשים מכונת הכתיבה והיכולת לייצור מהם צירופים על הדף, או על ידי השארת רווחים במקומות רצויים, כדי שהחוקר יוכל לצייר סמלים כאוות נמשו, מאוחר יותר באופן ידני. למרות ה'חופש' שובע ממגבלות הטכנולוגיה, רוב חוקרי־היוחסין הגבילו את עצמם לסמני התווים בדי שהחוקר יוכל לצייר סמלים כאוות נמשו, מאוחר יותר באופן ידני. למרות ה'חופש' שובע ממובלות בקיצורי מלל, בדוחות, בתרשימים ובממשק המשתמש המונים, מוסכמות אלו עברו לבסוף לגנאלוגיה ממוחשבת. גרמפס מאפשר להשתמש בסמלים נמאלוגיים במקום בקיצורי מלל, בדוחות, בתרשימים ובממשק המשתמש בשנים מונים להיותר המונים להיותר המשתמש ביותר המונים להיותר המונים להיותר המונים להיותר המונים להיותר המונים המונים המונים המשתמש ביותר המונים להיותר המונים המונים המונים היותר המונים המונ

(לשונית זו מאפשרת להשתמש בגופן אחד בלבד שמסוגל להציג את כל הסמלים הגנאלוגיים שבשימוש. (לאחר ההגדרה, ראה: ת<u>גאי מוקדם לשימוש בסמלים גנאלוגיים</u>

. סימון תיבת הסימון "שימוש בסמלים", תורה לגרמפס להשתמש בגופן שנבחר ככול שהוא קיים

דרך נוספת להשתמש בסימנים היא על ידי הוספת סימנים בין הלקי שם, על מנת להראות את אופן ביטויו, או במצב של מלל בו מערבות מספר שפות כמו יוונית, עברית

זו מלשונית דק הפטירה הק מלשונית זו.

מטה ממלי חקר יוחסין שבשימוש (לפי הסדר בו הם מוצגים בצילום המסך מטה:

- נקבה •
- זכר •
- א-מיניות, ללא מגדר
- לסביות •
- הומוסקסואליות גברית
- הטרוסקסואליות
- דו־מיני, אנדרוגינוס, הרמפרודיטה (באנטומולוגיה)
- טרנסג'נדר
- סרים
- מחוץ לנשואין
- לידה
- טבילה/הטבלה • אירוסיז
- נישואים •
- גירושין
- זוגיות ללא נישואיןקבורה
- שרפת גופה/לוויה
- מוות בפעולה •
- הכחדה •
- פטירה •

meaning	symbol	Unicode code point(s)	name
male	8	U+2642	Male Sign
female	2	U+2640	Female Sign
unknown		U+26AA	Medium White Circle
hermaphrodite	₫	U+26A4	Interlocked Male and Female Sign
neuter	φ	U+26B2	Neuter
birth	*	U+002A	Asterisk

Settings/he - העדפות

baptisation, christening ~		U+007E	Tilde
death	+	U+271D	Latin Cross
burial		U+26B0	Coffin
cremation		U+26B1	Funeral Urn
stillborn	<u>†*</u>	U+0086 U+002A	Latin Cross, Asterisk
born illegitimately	(*)	U+002A U+20DD	Circled Asterisk
born illegitimately	•	U+229B	Circled Asterisk Operator
killed in action		U+2694	Crossed Swords
this line extinct	‡	U+2021	Double Dagger
approximate(ly)	±	U+00B1	Plus-Minus
before	<	U+003C	Less-Than Symbol
after	>	U+003E	Greater-Than Symbol
engaged	0	U+26AC	Medium Small White Circle
married	00	U+26AD	Marriage Symbol
divorced	010	U+26AE	Divorce Symbol
unmarried	00	U+26AF	Unmarried Partnership Symbol

Prerequisite to use Genealogical Symbols



15.17 איזר. "Genealogical Symbols" - Preferences tab - defaults

Initial setup

If the fontconfig prerequisite has been installed, then on the Genealogical Symbols tab select the Try to find button, Gramps will attempt to detect any suitable unicode text fonts that can be used.



15.18 אינר. "Genealogical Symbols" - Finding fonts

When the search has completed select one of the fonts from the Choose font list and then select the checkbox:

Use symbols

Prerequisite

Prerequisite: python-fontconfig: Python bindings of fontconfig and its dependencies are required for displaying genealogical symbols



See also:

• Tamura Jones expounds on Genealogical Symbols (the 'Unicode' section is particularly relevant)

Settings/he - העדפות

- GEPS 039: Genealogical symbols in gramps
- Feature request: 9098 Gramps should be able to use genealogy symbols everywhere.
- Customize the Genealogical Symbols lookup table located in the Gramps user directory at: gramps\gen\utils\symbols.py

Other settings

Besides Preferences dialog, there are other settings available in Gramps. For various reasons they have been made more readily accessible, as listed below.

Column Editor



Column Editor

The **COLUMN Editor** is available and works in the same way for all list views. Specifically, it is available for People View, Family View (children list). Sources View, Citations View, Places View, Media View. Repositories View and the Notes View.



15.20 איור. Column Editor - Dialog - People example

The columns of the list views may be added, removed, or reordered in a Column Editor dialog.

To use the Column Editor dialog for the current view, choose via the menu View → Configure View..., click on View... toolbar button or press the Configure active view keyboard keybinding.

Only columns with a selected checkbox will be shown in the view. You can also change the position of a column in the View by clicking and dragging it to a new position in the Editor (<u>drag and drop</u>). Once you have made the changes you want click <u>Apply</u>, then click <u>OK</u> to exit the Editor and see your changes in the View.

By default, the View List, displays several columns of information about the respective category. You can add or remove columns to and from the display

The default sort key for the view [always ascending] is the left-most field [i.e. at the top in the Column Editor], so changing which field is in that position affects default sorting.



15.21 איזר. Column Editor - Dialog - Places example

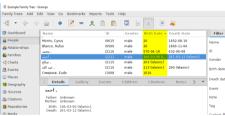
The Column Editor dialog will have a different selection of columns for each category of View that displays a simple table.

Changes will only be enacted when the Apply button is clicked.

Once the View columns changes have been applied, clicking once on the column header sorts in ascending order, clicking again sorts in descending order.

The subset of columns and the current <u>filters</u> will also constrain the data exported via the <u>Family Trees → Export View...</u> operation. Hidden columns and records will not be exported.

Sorting columns



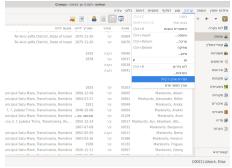
15.22 אייר. Sorted by "Birth Date" column in the list mode of the People Category View - example

By default, each Category View presenting data in a columnated table layout will sort the rows in ascending order based on the data in the first (left-most) column. If the table has grouped rows, the grouped data will be sub-sorted. (Tables in tabbed subsets of data, Editors and Selectors will work similarly.)

Click once on a different column header to sort on the data of that column in ascending order. Click the header again to sort in reverse order.

The **Column Editor** dialog can be used to add, remove and rearrange the displayed columns. Choosing a different first column will make that the new default sorting column of the view [though always ascending].

הגדרת אדם הבית



איור. 15.23 פריט תפריט הגדרת אדם הבית

להגדרת (ייעוד) אדם הבית, יש לבחור בסוג־אב 'אנשים' ומשם את ה'אדם' המבוקש. דבר שיגדיר את אותו אדם כאדם הבית ומתפריט עריכה -> הגדרת אדם הבית על מנת ליעד את האדם כאדם־הבית.

לחלופין, בעת עריכת אדם כלשהו, לחיצת עכבר ימנית על אזורים לא פעילים (אזורים ללא תיבת הזנת מלל) בחלקו העליון של חלון העריכה, תציג תפריט צץ עם מספר אפשרויות שמתוכן יש לבחור בהפיכה לאדם הבית של אותו אדם.

אדם הבאים אחד בהתרחש הבאים לאדם הפעיל בהתרחש אחד מהבאים:

- מחדל, כאשר מסד הנתונים של אילן־היוחסין נפתח
- " (.התנהגות ברירת מחדל זו ניתנת להסגלה . סימון תיבת־הסימון "זכירת המצג האחרון שהיה בשימוש" יחזירו את אדם הפעיל האחרון מההפעלה הקודמת) • בית בית סרגל הכלים בית
- העבר לי או העכבר הימני בתו מעבר לי או מתפריט ההקשר באמצעות לחצן העכבר הימני בתצוגות שנבחרו מאשר פריט תפריט הבית נבחר מתפריט בתצוגות שנבחרו ' 'נלחץ כדי לחזור ל'אדם הכית ALT | Home כאשר צרופי מקשים '



זמין בסוג־אב אנשים, יחסי־גומלין ואילן־יוחסין Home לחצן סרגל הכלים.

ראו גם

• הגדרת אדם הבית

Adjusting viewing controls

Whether the toolbar, the sidebar, or the filter (not available on Pedigree and Relationships Views) are displayed in the main window is adjusted through the View menu.

In the different views clicking the View menu will shows for boxes you can click:

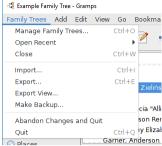
- Navigator
- Toolbar
- Sidebar
- Bottombar • Full Screen F11

Additionally, depending on the view you are in, other options will be available on Configure.

- Gramplets:
 - o Set Columns to 1
 - o Set Columns to 2
 - o Set Columns to 3
- Relationships:
 - Show Siblings o Show Details
- · Geography:
 - o Time period
 - Lavout

All other Views: the column editor.

Export View



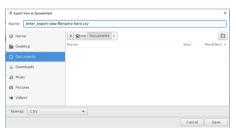
15.24 מינר. 15.24 Menubar - "Family Trees" overview example showing "Export View" menu entry

On most Category List Views, displayed data maybe be exported, choose via the Family Trees -> Export View... menu command.

This Menu command only appears if the displayed data can be exported. Gramps will export data on screen according your choice: CSV or Open Document spreadsheet format.

Note that the current configuration of the View's columns will control what data will be exported. The export will contain only the displayed column data (in the same order) and be limited to records matching any filters you have applied.

Export View as Spreadsheet dialog



15.25 "Export View as Spreadsheet" CSV(default) file-dialog - example

Gramps will then display the Export View as Spreadsheet dialog where after choosing a file location to save to and a name for your file; export data on from the Category List View in one of two spreadsheet formats:

- CSV (default)
- OpenDocument Spreadsheet ODS format.



15.26 אייר. Example ODS Spreadsheet - Displayed in LibreOffice Calc

The example screenshot shows an export to the OpenDocument Spreadsheet (ODS format) displayed as a Spreadsheet in Libreoffice Calc.

Modularity and plugins

Gramps has been designed for expansion. The Plugin (a.k.a. Plug-in, addon, extension) framework provides a path for 3rd party development outside the normal Gramps release distributions.

The documentation for each addon is maintained outside the flow of these main wiki chapters. The interface & functionality of the software & documentation may not conform with the styles seen throughout the rest of Gramps... although we encourage Developers to try to make Settings/he - Other settings

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their additions as seamless as possible.

A brief description & screenshot of each addon can be found in the <u>Addon List</u> section of the wiki manual. The separately maintained documentation page for the addon is linked from the 1st column of that list.

See Plugin Manager and Third-Party Addons.

Customize report output formats

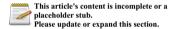


15.27 איניר. Document Options - tab defaults for Text Reports (Plain Text - output selected) example

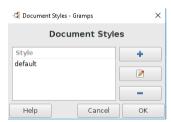
What kind of output customization is available? This dialog allows you to change the fonts, font sizes, font color, background color of the text and alignment of paragraphs on the report.

For most report dialogs, in the top part are option tabs specifically related that particular report. The lower part will have more broadly reusable features and is called the Document Options Section.

From the Style: drop down list you can choose an existing custom style. Or to make your own Style: select the [Style Editor...] button to show the Document Styles dialog and then select the Add a new style button to show the Style editor dialog.



Document Styles dialog



15.28 איור. Document Styles - dialog - default

The Document Styles dialog, list the default style and any custom styles for that report and allows you to edit or delete any custom styles you have created. Select the + (Add a new style) button to show the Style editor dialog.

Style editor dialog

The Style editor dialog allow you to customize the document style specific to each report.

Change the Style sheet name: (New Styledefault) field to a unique name as it will appear in Document Options | Style: drop down list.

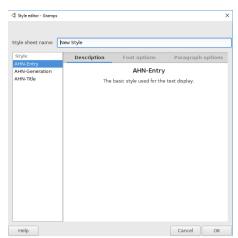
Once changes for your custom style have been finalized select the OK button to save the changes or Cancel to exit.

Style editor dialog tabs

On the left hand side you will see the Style column that list the paragraph options specific to that report that you may modify. For example the Ahnentafel Report shows the style options for AHN-Entry, AHN-Generation and AHN-Title.

On the right hand side are three tabs associated with each style listed in the left hand column:

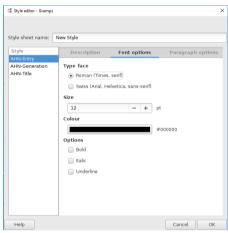
Description



15.29 איזר. Description options tab - Document Styles - dialog (default styles for Ahnentafel Report) (Gramps 4.2.0 Windows 7)

 Description: The description describes what each paragraph is all about. For example shown here is the style used for the Ahnentafel Report (AHN-Entry).

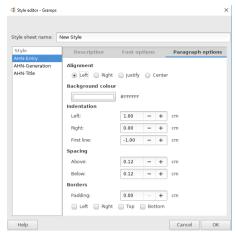
Font options



15.30 "Font options" tab - "Style Editor" dialog for "Document Styles" (default styles for Ahnentafel Report)

• Font options: Here you can set the Type face Roman or Swiss, the Size of the font in pt., the Color of the font and some Options like Bold, Italic or Underline.

Paragraph options



15.31 "Paragraph options" tab - "Style Editor" dialog for "Document Styles" (default styles for Ahnentafel Report)

Paragraph options: Here you set the Alignment, the Background color, Indentation, Spacing and Borders of
your style.

תפריט הקשר

משמש באזורים ורכיבים שונים בגרמפס; אופן הגישה לתפריט ההקשר משתנה ממערכת אחת לשניה ותלוי במערכות ההפעלה במחשב:

- או עליידי מקשר, או עליידי מקשר הימני יציג את תפריט ההקשר, או עליידי מקיצור במיקרוסופט וינדוס, בדרך כלל לחצן העכבר הימני יציג את תפריט ההקשר, או עליידי מקשי הקיצור Does
- הנחיות מנשק אנושי OS תוך לחיצה על לחצן העכבר יציגו את תפריט ההקשר. ראו: תפריטי הקשר תפריטים מק (כtrl של אפל, לרוב הקשה על OS מק המחיז אפל מפתחי אפל מפתחי אפל

ראו גם:

צרופי־מקשים •

Customizing

Here are some ways that you can customize Gramps.

Preferences

See Preferences

Language

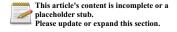
Gramps has been translated into a number of <u>languages</u>. Usually Gramps automatically starts in your local language, as chosen for other applications, but sometimes this may not be right for you. And in other cases, a module or addon will not yet have been translated and a warning dialog will appear saying something like "Warning: plugin XYZ has no translation for any of your configured languages, using US English instead". (Note that the US dialect of English is the default rather than British.) This can become annoying or intrusive.

The most idealistic situation is that you are as facile in US English as the language selected for the operating system GUI on your computer. And that you would take the opportunity to translate that Gramps feature for users who are non-English speakers.

If your system is configured to show a language other then English, you can override this for Gramps.

As an example, assume that a computer in the Netherlands is configured to default to Unicode 8 Dutch: "LANG: nl_NL.UTF-8". You could either reset the OS language

In Windows, use the SET command to rest the LAN env variable to "en_GB.UTF-8" for British English. You can do this from the command line interface or create a startup shortcut with the following Target: C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe /c "SET LANG=en_GB.UTF-8 & START /D ^"C:\Program Files\GrampsA1064-5.1.3^" gramps.exe"





tbd

Describe for each main platform how the normal language is determined and how the user can choose a different language.

Linux



This article's content is incomplete or a placeholder stub.

Please update or expand this section.

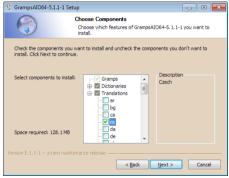
If you want to choose a locale 'variant' for sorting that is not the default variant, then you can start Gramps from the terminal (or console) with a different LC_COLLATE environment. For example, the default sorting (collation) variant for Swedish is "reformed", but you can instead choose "standard" by typing:

export LC_COLLATE="sv_SE.UTF-8@collation=standard"
python Gramps.py

Mac OS X

For Mac OS X see <u>Advanced setup</u> for details on how the language is normally chosen, and how to choose a special, non-default setting for the language, the sorting order or the format of such things as day and month names and number separators.

MS Windows



Microsoft Window Gramps AIO Installer Choose Components-Selection window.

If you want to run Gramps in another language other than English using the Gramps AIO installer, then you must select it during installation process.

Otherwise it will not be available.

More information can be found at **Download#MS_Windows** page.

Add Windows OS Menu Item

To make Gramps work in your selected language (See table below for your language code), complete the following:

- Using your mouse right button click on the "GrampsAIOxx 5.x.x" icon on Desktop and from menu choose: Copy.
- · Right click anywhere on Desktop and from menu choose: Paste shortcut
- New icon will be created with name: "GrampsAIOxx 5.x.x (2)"
- · Right click on that and from menu choose: Properties
- A new window will open, click on first tab called General and change text from "GrampsAIOxx 5.x.x (2)" to something more descriptive like: "GrampsAIO Danish"
 - Click on second tab called Shortcut, change text in first entry called Target from (note path will vary depending on Gramps version used):
 - "C:\Program Files(xxx)\GrampsAIOxx-5.x.x\grampsw.exe" to:
- %comspec% /c set LANG=da_DK.UTF-8 && start grampsw.exe"
 Click OK and now when you click on that icon Gramps will start in Danish.

Change the windows LANG variables

Another option if you want Gramps to always load in say: French Canadian language, you can go to Windows > System Properties, and add the LANG variable in the user section of the environment variables dialog with the appropriate Value.

The value to add is:

```
Name: LANG
Value: fr_CA.UTF-8
```

Language codes

Select from the following table of languages Gramps has been translated into:

Language ISO code Example Notes
Dutch al BE.UTF-8
English (British) en_GB.UTF-8
French Canadian fr_CA.UTF-8
Russian ru RU.UTF-8

- The language codes are two-letter lowercase ISO language codes (such as "da") as defined by ISO 639-1.
- The country codes are two-letter uppercase ISO country codes (such as "BE") as defined by ISO 3166-1.

Advanced manipulation of settings



This article's content is incomplete or a placeholder stub.

Please update or expand this section.

Warning ** Make sure you have closed Gramps **



The contents of this section is outside the scope of interest of a general user of Gramps. If you proceed with tweaking the options on the low level you may damage your Gramps installation. Be careful. YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED!

Besides the settings available in Preferences, you may also wish to explore the advanced settings.

Gramps uses INI keys and INI sections for managing user preferences and program settings these are stored in the text file gramps.ini under the .gramps/gramps[xx] folder in your home or user directory.

The gramps.ini file has following sections:

- [behavior] : typical Key names are: betawarn, enable-autobackup, use-tips...
- [colors] :
- [database] : related to database settings for the Family Tree.
- [export] : export and import folders/directories
- [geography]:
- [interface] : a lot of keys regarding height and width of the different Views: e.g. event-height: 450, event-ref-height: 585, event-ref-width: 728, event-width: 712...
- · [paths]: keys related to recent imported files and folders/directories
- [plugin]:
- [preferences]: keys related to preferences: all the common prefixes, todo-colors...
- . [researcher]: all information regarding the researcher
- [utf8] :

Example gramps.ini file

Example contents of the gramps.ini file:

```
;; Gramps key file
;; Automatically created at 2020/05/17 15:15:34

[behavior]
;; Addmedia-image-dir=''
;; Addmedia-relative-path=0
;; Addonedia-relative-path=0
;; Addonedia-relative-path=0
;; Addonedia-relative-path=0
;; Addonedia-relative-path=0
;; Addonedia-relative-path=0
;; Addonedia-relative-path=0
;; Addonedia-relative-gap=20
;; Addonedia-relative-gap=20
;; Addonedia-relative-gap=20
;; Addonedia-relative-gap=20
;; Addonedia-relative-gap=20
;; Addonedia-relative-gap=30
```

```
;;last-check-for-addon-updates='1970/01/01'
 ;;max-age-prob-alive=110
;;max-sib-age-diff=20
;;min-generation-years=13
;;owner-warn=0
 ;;owner-warn=0
;;pop-plugin-status=0
;;previously-seen-addon-updates=[]
;;recent-export-type=3
;;runcheck=0
  ;;spellcheck=0
  ;;startup=0
;;surname-guessing=0
translator-needed=0
;;use-tips=0
  ;;web-search-url='http://google.com/#&q=%(text)s'
 ,,web-search-
[colors]
;;border-family=['#ccccc', '#252525']
;;border-family-divorced=[#ff7373', '#720b0b']
;;border-female-alive=[#86165', '#261111']
;;border-female-dead=[#000000', '#2000000']
;;border-male-alive=[#184986', '#171426']
;;border-male-dead=[#000000', '#000000']
;;border-male-dead=[#000000', '#000000']
;;border-unknown-dead=[#000000', '#805801']
;;border-unknown-dead=[#000000', '#805801']
;;border-unknown-dead=[#000000', '#805801']
;;border-unknown-dead=[#000000', '#805801']
;;forder-unknown-dead=[#564545']
;;family-divorced=['#ffdded', '#563636']
;;family-unknown=[#seeeee', '#454545']
;;family-unknown=[#seeeee', '#454545']
;;family-unknown=[#seeeee', '#454545']
;;family-unknown=[#seeeee', '#454545']
;;family-unknown=[#seeeee', '#454545']
;;family-unknown=[#seeeee', '#454545']
;;famile-dead=[#fecf0', '#62427b']
;;male-alive=[#f86ce6', '#124327b']
;;male-dead=[#b8ce6', '#1243093']
;;scheme=0
 [colors]
  **scheme=0
 ;;unknown-dead=['#f3dbb6', '#75507B'];;unknown-dead=['#f3dbb6', '#35103b']
 [database]
 ;;autobackup=0
;;backend='sqlite
 ;;backup-on-exit=1
;;backup-path='C:\\Users\\[username]\\Documents\\GrampsBackup'
 ;;;acts='c:\\Users\\[username]\\Documents\\Qramps\documents\\Qramps\documents\\Qramps\documents\\\qramps\documents\\\qramps\documents\\qramps\\qramps\documents\\qramps\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\qramps\documents\qramps\documents\qramps\qramps\qramps\documents\qramps\qramps\qramps\qramps\documents\qramps\qramps\qramps\qramps\qramps\qramps\qramp
 ;proxy-order=[['privacy', 0], ['living', 0], ['person', 0], ['note', 0], ['reference', 0]]
 [geography]
;;center-lat=0.0
;;center-lon=0.0
  ::lock=0
  ;;map='person
 ;;map_service=1
;;path='
 ;;show_cross=0
;;use-keypad=1
;;zoom=0
  ;;zoom_when_center=12
 [interface]
 ;;dbmanager-height=350
 ;;dbmanager-horiz-position=12
;;dbmanager-vert-position=85
;;dbmanager-width=780
;;dont-ask=0
  ::filter=0
  ;;grampletbar-close=0
           ignore-gexiv2=0
;;ignore-gexiv2=0
;;ignore-osmgpsmap=0
;;ignore-pil=0
;;main-window-horiz-position=15
;;main-window-horiz-position=10
;;main-window-vert-position=10
;;main-window-width=775
;;mapservice='position=than'
;open-with-default-viewer=0
  ;;pedview-layout=0
 ::pedview-show-images=1
  ;;pedview-show-marriage=0
  ;;pedview-show-unknown-people=0
 ;;pedview-tree-direction=2;;pedview-tree-size=5
 ;;place-name-height=100
;;place-name-width=450
  ;;sidebar-text=1
 ;;size-checked=0
  ::statusbar=1
 ;;surname-box-height=150
 ::toolbar-on=1
  ::treemodel-cache-size=1000
 ,,,===-;;view-categories=['Dashboard', 'People', 'Relationships', 'Families', 'Ancestry', 'Events', 'Places', 'Geography', 'Source
 [patns]
; quick-backup-directory='C:\\Users\\[username]\\Documents\\gramps'
; ; quick-backup-filename='%(filename)s %(year)d-%(month)02d-%(day)02d.%(extension)s'
; recent-export-dir='C:\\Users\\[username]\\Documents\\gramps'
; recent-file='
 ;;recent-rile=
;;recent-import-dir='C:\\Users\\[username]\\Documents\\gramps
;;report-directory='C:\\Users\\[username]\\Documents\\gramps'
;website-cal-uri='
```

```
;;website-cms-uri=''
;;website-directory='C:\\Users\\[username]\\Documents\\gramps'
;;website-extra-page-name=';;website-extra-page-uri=''
[plugin]
;;addonplugins=[]
;;hiddenplugins=[]
[preferences]
;;age-display-precision=1
;;calendar-format-report=0
;;cprefix='C%04d'
..date_format=0
;;default-source:
;:eprefix='E%04d'
;;family-relation-type=3
;;family-warn=1
;;fprefix='F%04d
;;hide-ep-msg=0
;;invalid-date-format='<b>%s</b>'
;;iprefix='I%04d'
last-view='dashboardview
::name-format=1
;;name-format=1
;;no-given-text='[Missing Given Name]'
;;no-record-text='[Missing Record]'
;;no-surname-text='[Missing Surname]'
;;nprefix='N%04d'
;;online-maps=0
;;oprefix='0%04d'
;;paper-metric=0
;;paper-preference='Letter'
;;patronimic-surname=0
;;place-auto=1
;;place-format=0
;;pprefix='P%04d
;;ppresix= Psoed
;;private-given-text='[Living]'
;;private-record-text='[Private Record]'
;;private-surname-text='[Living]'
;;private-surname-text='[Living;quick-backup-include-mode=0;;rprefix='R%04d';sprefix='S%04d'
;;tag-on-import=0
,,cag on_amport='
;;tag-on-import-format='Imported %Y/%m/%d %H:%M:%S'
;;use-last-view=0
[researcher]
::researcher-addr=
;;researcher-city='
;;researcher-country=
;;researcher-email=
;;researcher-locality='
;;researcher-name=
;;researcher-phone='
;;researcher-postal=''
;;researcher-state=''
[utf8]
;;available-fonts=[]
;;death-symbol=13
;;in-use=0
;;selected-font='
```

Advanced backup filename setting

You can also define the naming pattern for the backup filename by setting the paths.quick-backup-filename in the ~/.gramps/gramps51/gramps.ini key file like the following:

;;quick-backup-filename='%(filename)s_%(year)d-%(month)02d-%(day)02d.%(extension)s'

by removing the two semicolons(;;) from the front of INI key line and using use any of the following keywords for the filenam pattern:

- filename
- year
- month
- · day • hour
- minutes
- · seconds
- · extension :
 - o .gpkg(default) if you include media.
 - o .gramps if you exclude media.

Use the appropriate ~/.gramps/gramps{XX}/gramps.ini key file.

Gramps version 5.1 :

~/.gramps/gramps51/gramps.ini

See also:

- Gramps 5.1 Wiki Manual Manage Family Trees#Backup dialog
 Gramps 5.1 Wiki Manual Command Line#Configuration ,28config.29 option
- Install latest BSDDB#Make Gramps use bsddb3
- Customize the Genealogical Symbols lookup table#Genealogy symbols preferences

ערכת נושא

The look of Gramps can be changed.

- Addon:Themes
 Windows_AIO_themes
 TK 3 theme GEPS 029: GTK3-GObject introspection Conversion
 Overrule Gramps_Icons_ for older Gramps versions.
 UI style

Some reports can also be changed:

• Website report Themes

Filters/he





Define filter - dialog - default 16.1 איור.

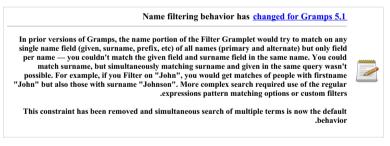
.Lists of all the filter rules currently defined in Gramps. Each of these rules is available for use when creating custom filters

The rules are listed by their

מסנן לעומת חיפוש

There are two ways to find data in Gramps: Search and Filter. Search uses the Search Bar above a listing View (such as People, Families, etc). Filter can be used in combination with Search, or stand-alone in the sidebar/bottombar Gramplets. The Search Bar only appears when the entire sidebar is closed. You can show or hide the Gramplet bars through changing the selection of the View Sidebar or View.

... Bottombar menus



:Search and Filter work completely differently and it is useful to understand these differences

For example, if you have the Name Display in Preferences set to show "Surname, Given" then you can match names such as "Smith, J" and all of the correct rows will match. If you change the way that names are displayed (in Preferences) then you can match that ..."(format (for example, "John Smith

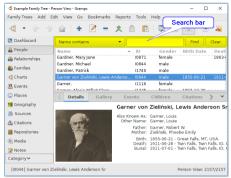


Fig. 16.2 Gramps Main Window showing Search Bar

Filter - Filters use a more elaborate system. It is not limited to what you see on the screen, but looks at the actual data in all name fields, rather than just what is showing in the View. Entering multiple words does phrase matching for most text fields. However, the Name filter line is far more powerful. Each word in the Name search is handled separately as though it was a sub-search on the .records found with the previous search word. And it simultaneously searches all the Name fields

e.g. a name search of "geo r." in the example tree database finds 5 people: with a variety 'Jr.' & 'Sr.' as the suffix and 'George's as first & middle names. Or searching "garn ski ph" finds Phoebe Emily who has a birth surname of Zieliński and alternate married surname of Arner surname of Garner

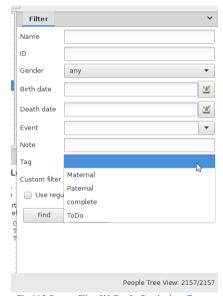


Fig. 16.3 Gramps Filter SideBar for People view - <u>Tag</u> popup menu example

Filters can be created and controlled from the menu Edit = Filter Editor, or from a special sidebar/bottombar Gramplet. The Filter Gramplets allow for some quick filters that are similar to the Search Bar, but all Filters follow the distinction outlined here

:Some additional points

- The Filter will search alternative & multiple names too; the <u>Search Bar</u> only looks in the primary name... the one showing in the People view. That is why doing a Filter on "Smith" might list people that superficially don't appear to match. But if you drill down ..."into that person's details with the <u>Name Editor</u>, you might see that they have an alternate name containing "smith".
- The Filter allows "regular expressions". So you can find all of the names that start with "B" and end in "ship": "B.*ship". You can't .do that with the Search Bar
- The Search will only match what is visible. If a name or text is too big to see in listing below Search Bar, then you won't find it. This is .something to keep in mind when Searching through Notes. Best to use Filter for notes and other long text fields
 - ."All Filters default to use case-insensitive matching; "Ship" will match "ship", "SHIP", or "ShIp •

See also

- Filter a definition •
- Filters introduction in the Gramps Manual
 - ?Which filters in which Category
 - Filter •
 - Example filters Multi-stage filters Rules - a definition •
 - Addon list Rules •
- Expanding the Filter rulebook with Addons •
- Category: Filters •
- .Custom Filter migration backing up Gramps does not back up your filters •

ביטויים רגילים

Regular Expressions (aka regex, regexp, or sometimes rational expression) are a quick and powerful way to describe text that matches a pattern. There are many resources (books, websites, professional training) for RegEx design and strategy

.Gramps uses RegEx as a matching option that may be enabled for Custom Filters and in the Filter Gramplets of each Category view

RegEx pattern matching is an advanced feature that is disabled by default. For Custom Filters, each individual Rule has a Use regular expressions option check box in its Edit Rule dialog. The Filter Gramplets also have Use regular expressions option check boxes to allow regexp expression to be used directly for matching strings in their text boxes.

For example, if you were looking for a surname that started with a "B", and ended with "ship" then you could use regular expressions to :describe that pattern. That would be ^B. *ship

- The 'B indicates text that starts with B .
- (The , indicates any single character (letter, number, or anything •
- (The * indicates zero or more of the previous (in this case, any single character
 - .The ship matches the exact letters s, h, i, p in that order •

Regular expressions are quite powerful, and there are many options. We use the Python Regular Expression system, and we will document that here. In addition, you can use any Python Regular Expression resource.

whitespace - The term "whitespace" is used below to mean one or more character that you don't see. For example, whitespace includes tabs, .spaces, and newlines

:There are some characters that have special meaning with regular expressions. They are

() | \ [] { } ? + * \$ ^ . •

:They can be used as described

- (matches any character (letter, number, or other '.'
 - matches beginning of text '^'
 - matches end of text '\$' .
 - matches zero or more of the previous item '*' .
- matches one or more of the previous item '+'
- (matches zero or one of the previous item (makes it optional '?' defines a number of matches - '}'
 - ends number of matches '{'
 - beginning of set '1'
 - end of set '['
 - next character is special sequence '\' ٠

 - beginning of a group ')'

 - ending of a group '(' .

Some of the special sequences beginning with '\' represent predefined sets of characters that are often useful, such as the set of digits, the set of letters, or the set of anything that isn't whitespace. The following predefined special sequences are a subset of those available

- .[d Matches any decimal digit; this is equivalent to the class [0-9\
- .[D Matches any non-digit character; this is equivalent to the class [^0-9\ •
- .[s Matches any whitespace character; this is equivalent to the class [\t\n\r\f\v\ •
- .[s Matches any non-whitespace character; this is equivalent to the class [^ \t\n\r\f\v\ •
- .[_w Matches any alphanumeric character; this is equivalent to the class [a-zA-z0-9\ •
- .[w Matches any non-alphanumeric character; this is equivalent to the class [^a-zA-z0-9\ •

The most complicated repeated qualifier is {m,n}, where m and n are decimal integers. This qualifier means there must be at least m .repetitions, and at most n

Find all defined values or blanks

.To find all values, (. |\s)* will match: any character or any whitespace character; and zero or more repetitions of those

To find empty (blank or null) strings, ^.{0}\$ looks from the start of the match ^ for any character (except newline) . occurring precisely \$ zero times {0} before the end of the match

קבוצות ומערכים

Groups are marked by the '(', ')' metacharacters. '(' and ')' have much the same meaning as they do in mathematical expressions; they group together the expressions contained inside them, and you can repeat the contents of a group with a repeating qualifier, such as *,

.+, ?, or {m,n}. For example, (ab)* will match zero or more repetitions of ab

.Sets are marked by the '[' and ']' metacharacters

You can think of groups as a list of alternatives separated by the '|' metacharacter, where each alternative consists of one, several or zero characters and sets as a list of alternatives where each alternative is a single character.

דוגמאות

- .'B. *ship\$ matches all text that starts with a 'B', followed by anything, ending with 'ship' .
 - matches: Blankenship, Blueship, Beeship o
- does not match: Blankenships o (B.*ship matches all text that starts with a 'B', followed by anything, followed by 'ship' (could be followed by more'
 - matches: Blankenship, Blankenships, Blueship, Blueshipman, Beeship, Beeshipness o
 - does not match: Blankenschips o

Common variations of a surname

Example 1

:Using the expression Eri(ch|ck|k|c)(ss|s)on the following are matched

Erikson
Erikson
Ericson
Ericson
Erickson
Erickson
Erickson
Erichson

Explanation: Because of the following

- Eri = Eri •
- ch|ck|k|c) = group matching ch, ck, k or c. It tries to make the longest match first) •
 - ss|s) = group matching ss or s. It tries to make the longest match first)
 - $on = on \bullet$

Example 2

:Using the expression Ba(in|yn|m|n)bri(dge|cke|g(g|e|)) the following are matched

Bainbricke Bainbridge Bainbrigg Bainbridge Banbrig Banbrige Baynbrige

Explanation: Because of the following

- Ba = Ba ●
- $\lim_{n \to \infty} |y_n|_{m|n} = \text{group matching in, yn, m or n. It tries to make the longest match first)} \bullet$
 - bri = bri •
- (dge|cke|g(g|e|)) = group matching dge, cke or (g with g, g with e or g with nothing) •

Example 3

:Using the expression n(es|oua|oai|o[iya]|a[iy])r(r|)(on|((e|)au(x|t|d|1t|))) the following are matched

nairault
naireaut
naireaut
nesrault
nesrault
nesreau
nesreaud
noirau
noiraud
noirault
noiraut
noirraux
noirraux
noirraux
noirraux
noirraux
noiraud
nourautt
noyraud

Explanation: Because of the following

- $n = n \bullet$
- es | oua | oai | set1 | set2) = group matching es, oua, oai, set1 or set2) •
- set1 is o[iya] = set matching o AND i, y or a. In other words oi, oy or oa
 - set2 is a[iy] = set matching a AND i or y. In other words ai or ay .
 - r=r •
 - r|) = group matching r or nothing) •
 - .on | (subgroup1) = group matching on or subgroup1) (subgroup1 is group matching (subgroup2 au subgroup3
 - subgroup2 is (e|) = group matching e or nothing •
 - $au = au \bullet subgroup3$ is (x|t|d|lt) = group matching x, t, d or lt •

בדיקת ביטויים רגילים

Regular Expression testers can be found online through Google. https://www.regexr.com/ is simple and convenient

Regular Expression 'dialect' noted and Repaired



In Gramps 5.1, the sidebar filter inappropriately evaluated parameters containing spaces... attempting to re-interpret a single Regular Expression as a sequence of separate expressions. The .Gramps 5.1.1 resolution for Bug 0011321 handles Regular Expressions more literally

להריאה נוחפת

Regular expressions have been in wide use across the computer industry since the 1950s. But they are "expert tools" designed for power .and efficiency rather than intuitiveness. As a result, many resources have been developed on the web

Some of these resources have excellent tutorials. Some have cheat sheets. Some have "sand boxes" where regular expressions can be explored in real-time.

:A sampling of RegEx reference websites

- (rexegg.com (tutorials
 - RegexBuddy •
- (regex101.com (sandbox with feedback •

Custom Filters

Custom Filter migration



Keep your collection of custom filters through a minor updates of Gramps (e.g., from version 5.0.x to 5.1.x) by manually copying your custom filter.xml from Gramps User Directory to the corresponding directory in new gramps version number.

Even minor upgrades (e.g., from a 5.0.x to a 5.1.x version) may include format changes since the recent innovation of addon rules are causing rapid evolution in Filters. So porting filters in this manner requires verification that the XML definitions haven't changed. Also, Addon rules may have to be installed in the new upgrade before copied custom filters will work safely

You can carry out a considerable amount of selection of persons, events, places, etc., just using the Filter Sidebar in Person, Event,
Place, etc. Views; but note, however, that the 'Use regular expressions' option only works with particular fields in each View

.If the Filter Sidebar is inadequate for your purpose, you will need to build custom filters

Building a quick Custom Filter for an object



The clipboard has a Custom Filter generation shortcut. Copy any View object to the Clipboard (by drag'n'drop or by selecting and pressing the Crit | C. | keybinding), then select the object on the Clipboard and right-click to reveal the Clipboard is contextual pop-up menu. The bottom menu .item will offer to create a Filter for the selected object

CategoryName Filters dialog



Note: Changes on filters

.The changes made to the filters only take effect after you use the Close button from this window

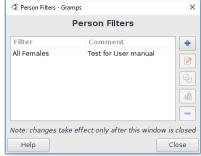


Fig. 16.4 Person Filters - dialog - example

To create new or show previously created custom filters use the CategoryName Filters dialog list where the CategoryName changes :based on the category vou are in eg

- Person Filters 4 Family Filters 4 •
- Event Filters •
- Place Filters Source Filters •
- Media Filters 🥃
 - Note Filters 🕜 🔸

:When in the CategoryName Filters dialog you have the following options from the right hand side icons

Add a new filter 🗘 •

.shows the Define filter dialog and adds a new (as yet unnamed) custom filter framework

Edit the selected filter 🕝 •

.opens the Define filter dialog and loads your existing custom filter for editing

Clone the selected filter •

makes an exact copy of the selected filter

Test the selected filter •

brings up the Filter Test results dialog containing a list of matches following a successful test. If the filter test is invalid, an error .may be shown instead

: Delete the selected filter 😑 •

.removes the selected filter from the Gramps collection of custom filters

Filter Test dialog

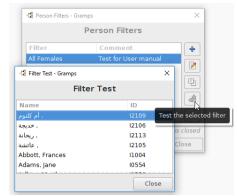
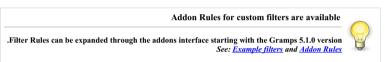


Fig. 16.5 Filter Test - results list example from Person Filters

.The results list of a successful Filter Test dialog might be empty, a valid custom filter might not match any records

Define Filter dialog



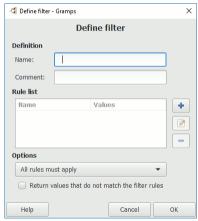


Fig. 16.6 Define filter - dialog - default

The Define filter dialog allow you to build custom filters that can be used to select people included in reports, exports, and other tools .and utilities. This is in fact a very powerful tool in genealogical analysis

:To list all the filters (if any) previously defined by you, access the Define filter dialog from

- The Sidebar/Bottombar Filters •
- In most categories via the menu Edit > CategoryName Filter Editor which will bring up the CategoryName Filters dialog where .you can select the + (Add another rule to filter) button or Edit the selected filter) button

In the Definition section type the Name: for your new filter and add a Comment: that would help you identify this filter in the future.

Add as many rules to the Rule list as you would like to your filter using [+] button

If the filter has more than one rule, select one of the Options from the drop down list which allows you to choose whether

- (All rules must apply(default •
- At least one rule must apply •
- Exactly one rule must apply •

in order for the filter to generate a match. If your filter has only one rule, this selection has no effect

Select Return values that do not match the filter rules to invert the filter rule. For example, inverting "has a common ancestor with 11" rule will match everyone who does not have a common ancestor with that person). (Check box unchecked (by default

Add Rule dialog

.A filter you have already designed may be used as a rule parameter for another filter



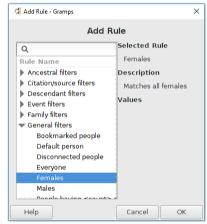


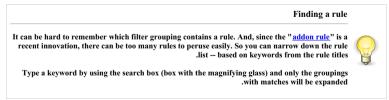
Fig. 16.7 Add Rule - selector dialog - available for Person filters - example

To define a new filter click the (+ (Add another rule to filter)) button from the Define filter dialog as this invokes the Add Rule dialog

.The pane on the left-hand side displays available filter rules arranged by their categories in an expandable tree

:For detailed filter rule reference you can either, use the search box to find the rule, or

- .Click on the 🕒 arrows to fold/unfold the appropriate category •
- Select the rule from the tree by clicking on its name. The right-hand side displays the name, the description, and the values for the .currently selected rule



Once you are satisfied with your rule selection and its values, click ok to add this rule to the rule list of the currently edited filter.

Clicking Cancel will abort adding the rule to the filter

?See also Which filters in which Category

?Which filter rules in which Category

.Depending on the used <u>Category</u>, you will get a different set of <u>filter</u> rules. Also see <u>Summary of Gramplets</u>

- Dashboard Category no filter rules available
- People, Relationships and Charts Category rules for <u>Ancestral filters</u>, <u>Citation/source filters</u>, <u>Descendant filters</u>, <u>Event filters</u>, <u>Family filters</u>, <u>General filters</u>, and <u>Relationship Filters</u>
 - Families Category •

rules for Child filters, Citation/source filters, Event filters, Father filters, General filters, and Mother filters

- Events, and Media Category •
- .rules for <u>Citation/source filters</u>, and <u>General filters</u>
 - Places Category •

.rules for <u>Citation/source filters</u>, <u>General filters</u>, and <u>Position filters</u>

- (Geography Category (Only from the filter sidebar/bottombar •
- rules for Ancestral filters, Citation/source filters, Descendant filters, Event filters, Family filters, General filters, and
 Relationship Filters
 - Sources, Repositories, and Notes Category rules for only <u>General filters</u> available
 - Citations Category rules for <u>General filters</u>, and <u>Source filters</u>

Ancestral filters

:This rule category includes the following rules that match people based on their ancestral relations to other people

Ancestor of <filter> match

This rule matches people who are ancestors of someone who is matched by the specified filter. The specified filter name should be selected .from the menu

<Ancestor of <person

This rule matches people who are ancestors of the specified person. The Inclusive option determines whether the specified person should be considered his/her own ancestor (useful for building reports). You can either enter the ID into a text entry field, or select a person from the list by clicking Solect...) button. In the latter case, the ID will appear in the text field after the selection was made

Ancestor of <person> at least <N> generations away

This rule matches people who are ancestors of the specified person and are at least N generations away from that person in their lineage. For example, using this rule with the value of 2 for the number of generations will match grandparents, great-grandparents, etc., but not the parents of the specified person.

Ancestor of <person> not more than <N> generations away

This rule matches people who are ancestors of the specified person and are no more than N generations away from that person in their lineage. For example, using this rule with the value of 2 for the number of generations will match parents and grandparents, but not great-grandparents, etc., of the specified person

Ancestor of bookmarked people not more than <N> generations away

This article's content is incomplete or a placeholder stub. Please update or expand this section

Ancestor of the default person not more than <N> generations away

This article's content is incomplete or a .placeholder stub
.Please update or expand this section

< Duplicate ancestors of < person

Matches people that are ancestors twice or more of a specified person

People with a common ancestor with <filter> match

This rule matches people who have common ancestors with someone who is matched by the specified filter. The specified filter name should be selected from the menu

<People with a common ancestor with <person

.This rule matches people who have common ancestors with the specified person

Child filters

:This rule category finds families having children that match the rule

<Families having child with id containing <text</p>

Matches families where child has a specified Gramps ID

<Families with child with the <name

Matches families where child has a specified (partial) name

Families with twins

.Matches families with two (or more) children having a 'Birth' role for the Relationship to the Mother and the same birthdate

Citation/source filters

These filter rules are view dependent

- People-, and Relationships Category
 - Families Category
 - Events Category •
 - Places Category •
 - Media Category •

People-, and Relationships Category

:This category includes the following citation and source rules

People with <count> source

Matches people with a certain number of items in the source. Values: Number of instances -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to

<People with the <citation

Matches people with a citation of a particular value

<People with the <source

Matches people who have a particular source. values: Source ID

<Person with at least one direct source >= <confidence level

This article's content is incomplete or a placeholder stub. Please update or expand this section

Families Category

:This category includes the following citation and source rules

Families with <count> sources

Matches families with a certain number of items in the source. Values: Number of instances -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to

<Families with at least one direct source >= <confidence level

(Matches families with at least one direct source with confidence level(s

<Families with the <citation

Matches families with a citation of a particular value

Filters/he - Child filters 349

<Families with the <source

Matches families who have a particular source. values: Source ID

Events Category

:This category includes the following citation and source rules

Events with <count> source

Matches events with a certain number of items in the source, Values: Number of instances -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to

<Events with at least one direct source >= <confidence level

(Matches events with at least one direct source with confidence level(s

<Events with source matching the <source filter

This article's content is incomplete or a .placeholder stub .Please update or expand this section

<Events with the <citation

Matches events with a citation of a particular value

Places Category

:This category includes the following citation and source rules

Place with <count> sources

Matches places with a certain number of items in the source. Values: Number of instances -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to

<Place with a direct source >= <confidence level

(Matches places with at least one direct source with confidence level(s

<Place with the <citation

Matches places with a citation of a particular value

<Places with the <source

Matches places who have a particular source. values: Source ID

Media Category

:This category includes the following citation and source rules

Media with <count> sources

Matches media with a certain number of items in the source. Values: Number of instances -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to

<Media with a direct source >= <confidence level

(Matches media with at least one direct source with confidence level(s

<Media with the <citation

Matches media with a citation of a particular value

<Media with the <source

Matches media who have a particular source. values: Source ID

Descendant filters

:This descendant filters category include the following rules that match people based on their descendant relations to other people

Descendant family member of <filter> match

Matches people that are descendants or the spouse of anybody matched by a filter

<Descendant family member of <person</pre>

.This rule not only matches people who are descendants of the specified person, but also those descendants' spouses

Descendant of <filter> match

This rule matches people who are descendants of someone who is matched by the specified filter. The specified filter name should be selected from the menu

<Descendant of <person

This rule matches people who are descendants of the specified person. The Inclusive option determines whether the specified person should be considered his/her own descendant (useful for building reports). You can either enter the ID into a text entry field, or select a person from the list by clicking Solect...) button. In the latter case, the ID will appear in the text field after the selection was made

Descendant of <person> at least <N> generations away

This rule matches people who are descendants of the specified person and are at least N generations away from that person in their lineage. For example, using this rule with the value of 2 for the number of generations will match grandchildren, great-grandchildren, etc., but not the children of the specified person

Descendant of <person> not more than <N> generations away

This rule matches people who are descendants of the specified person and are no more than N generations away from that person in their lineage. For example, using this rule with the value of 2 for the number of generations will match children and grandchildren, but not great-grandchildren, etc., of the specified person

Event filters

These filter rules are view dependent

- People-, and Relationships Category
 - Families Category

People-, and Relationships Category

:This category includes the following rules that match people based on their recorded events

Families with incomplete events

.This rule matches people missing date or place in any family event of any of their families

People with incomplete events

.This rule matches people missing date or place in any personal event

<People with the <birth data

This rule matches people whose birth event matches specified values for Date, Place, and Description. The rule returns a match even if the person's birth event matches the value partially. The matching rules are case-insensitive. For example, anyone born in Sweden will be matched by the rule using the value "sw" for the Place. The rule returns a match if, and only if, all non-empty values are (partially) matched by a person's birth. To use just one value, leave the other values empty

<People with the <death data

This rule matches people whose death event matches specified values for Date, Place, and Description. The rule returns a match even if the person's death event matches the value partially. The matching rules are case-insensitive. For example, anyone who died in Sweden will be matched by the rule using the value "sw" for the Place. The rule returns a match if, and only if, all non-empty values are (partially) matched by a person's death. To use just one value, leave the other values empty

<People with the family <event

This rule matches people that have a family event matching specified values for the Event type, Date, Place, and Description. The rule returns a match even if the person's event matches the value partially. The matching rules are case-insensitive. For example, anyone who was married in Sweden will be matched by the rule using the Marriage event and the value "sw" for the Place. The family events should be selected from a pull-down menu. The rule returns a match if, and only if, all non-empty values are (partially) matched by the personal event. To use just one value, leave the other values empty

<People with the personal <event

This rule matches people that have a personal event matching specified values for the Event type, Date, Place, and Description. The rule

returns a match even if the person's event matches the value partially. The matching rules are case-insensitive. For example, anyone who graduated in Sweden will be matched by the rule using the Graduation event and the value "sw" for the Place. The personal events should be selected from a pull-down menu. The rule returns a match if, and only if, all non-empty values are (partially) matched by the personal event. To use just one value, leave the other values empty

<Persons with events matching the <event filter

.Matches persons who have events that match a certain event filter. Values: Event filter name

Witnesses

This rule matches people who are present as a witness in the event. If the personal or family event type is specified, only the events of this .type will be searched

Families Category

:This category includes the following rules that match families based on their recorded events

<Families with the <event

This rule matches families that have a event matching specified values for the Event type, Date, Place, and Description. The rule returns a match even if the person's event matches the value partially. The matching rules are case-insensitive. For example, anyone who was married in Sweden will be matched by the rule using the Marriage event and the value "sw" for the Place. The family events should be selected from a pull-down menu. The rule returns a match if, and only if, all non-empty values are (partially) matched by the personal event. To use just one value, leave the other values empty.

Family filters

:This category includes the following rules that match people based on their family relationships

Adopted people

.This rule matches adopted people

Children of <filter> match

This rule matches people for whom either parent is matched by the specified filter. The specified filter name should be selected from the ...menu

Parents of <filter> match

.This rule matches people whose child is matched by the specified filter. The specified filter name should be selected from the menu

People missing parents

.Matches people that are children in a family with less than two parents or are not children in any family

People with children

.This rule matches people with children

People with multiple marriage records

.This rule matches people with more than one spouse

People with no marriage records

.This rule matches people with no spouses

<People with the <relationships

This rule matches people with a particular relationship. The relationship must match the type selected from the menu. Optionally, the number of relationships and the number of children can be specified. The rule returns a match if, and only if, all non-empty values are .(partially) matched by a person's relationship. To use just one value, leave the other values empty

Siblings of <filter> match

.This rule matches people whose sibling is matched by the specified filter. The specified filter name should be selected from the menu

Spouses of <filter> match

This rule matches people married to someone who is matched by the specified filter. The specified filter name should be selected from the ...menu

Father filters

:This rule category finds families having fathers that match the rule

< Families having father with Id containing < text

Matches families whose father has a specified Gramps ID

<Families with father with the <name

Matches families whose father has a specified (partial) name

General filters

These filter rules are view dependent

People-, and Relationships Category •

Families Category •

Events Category •

Places Category • Sources Category •

Citations Category •

Repositories Category •

Media Category •

Notes Category •

People-, and Relationships Category

:This category includes the following general rules

Bookmarked people

.Matches the people on the bookmark list

Home person

.Matches the Home Person

Disconnected People

.Matches people that have no family relationships to any other person in the database

Everyone

.Matches everyone in the family tree database

Females

.Matches all females

Males

.Matches all males

People having <count> notes

Matches people having a certain number of notes: Values: Number of instances -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to

<People having notes containing <text

Matches people whose notes contain text matching a regular expression

People marked private

.Matches people that are indicated as private

<People matching the <filter

.Matches people matched by the specified filter name. Values: Filter name. The specified filter name should be selected from the menu

People not marked private

Matches people that are not indicated as private

People probably alive

Filters/he - General filters

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Probably Alive Filter •

People with <count> LDS events

Matches people with a certain number of LDS events. Values: Number of instances -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to

People with <count> addresses

Matches people with a certain number of personal addresses. Values: Number of instances -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to

People with <count> associations

Matches people with a certain number of associations. Values: Number of instances -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to

People with <count> media

Matches people with a certain number of items in the gallery. Values: Number of instances -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to

<People with id containing <text

Matches people whose Gramps ID matches the regular expression

People with a nickname

Matches people with a nickname

People with an alternate name

Matches people with an alternate name

People with incomplete names

.Matches people with first-name or last-name missing

<People with records containing <substring

Matches people whose records contain text matching a substring. Values: Substring - Case Sensitive or not - Regular-Expression matching or not

<People with the <Name type

Matches people with a type of name

<People with the <Surname origin type

Matches people with a surname origin

<People with the <name

Matches people with a specified (partial) name. Values: Given Name -- Family Name -- Suffix -- Title -- Prefix -- Patronymic -- Call Name

<People with <tag

.Matches people with a tag of a particular value. Values: Tag name

<People with the family <attribute

Matches people with the family attribute of a particular value. Use RegEx pattern matching to search for all values or attributes that have ... been left blank. Values: Family Attribute: Identification Number -- Age

<People with the personal <attribute

Matches people with the personal attribute of a particular value. Use RegEx pattern matching to search for all values or attributes that ... have been left blank. Values: Family Attribute: Identification Number -- Age

People with unknown gender

.Matches all people with unknown gender

People without a known birth date

.Matches people without a known birth date

People without a known death date

.Matches people without a known death date

<People with <id

Matches people with Gramps ID. The rule returns a match only if the ID is matched exactly. You can either enter the ID into a text entry field, or select an object from the list by clicking Select... button. In the latter case, the ID will appear in the text field after the selection was made

<People changed after <date time

Matches person records changed during a particular time period. Used to identify records that were imported or modified during particular work-sessions.

Filtering based on specified date and timestamp being after a particular timestamp in the formatyyyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss. This filter rules will look for records modified within a date range, if a second date-time is given

·Value

:Changed after :but before

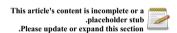
.Values must be after January 1st, 1970 at UTC. Future dates until 3001-01-01 01:59:59 are valid

The People changed after <date time> filter rules are available in the General filters section for custom rules in the People, Relationships,

.Charts, and Geography views

Equivalent rules exist for records of the corresponding category type in People, Families, Events, Places, Sources, Citations, Repositories, .Media, and Notes category views

<Soundex match of People with the <name



Families Category

:This category includes the following general rules

<Ancestor families of <family

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Bookmarked families

.Matches the families on the bookmark list

<Descendant families of <family

This article's content is incomplete or a placeholder stub. Please update or expand this section

Every family

.Matches every family in the database

<Families changed after <date time

Matches families records changed after a specified date-time (yyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss) or in the range, if a second date-time is given: Values:

.:Changed after: -- but before

Families having <count> notes

Matches families having a certain number of notes: Values: Number of instances -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to

<Families having notes containing <text

Matches families whose notes contain text matching a regular expression

Families marked private

.Matches families that are indicated as private

<Families matching the <filter

.Matches families matched by the specified filter name. Values: Filter name. The specified filter name should be selected from the menu

Families with <count> LDS events

Matches families with a certain number of LDS events. Values: Number of instances -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to

Families with <count> media

Matches families with a certain number of items in the gallery. Values: Number of instances -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to

<Families with id containing <text

Matches families whose Gramps ID matches the regular expression

<Families with a reference count of <count

Matches families with a certain number of references. Values: Number of references -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to

<Families with the <tag

.Matches families with a tag of a particular value. Values: Tag name

<Families with the family <attribute

... Matches families with the family attribute of a particular value. Values: Family Attribute: Identification Number -- Age

Families with the relationship type

Matches families with the relationship type of a particular value

<Families with <id

Matches families with Gramps ID. The rule returns a match only if the ID is matched exactly. You can either enter the ID into a text entry field, or select an object from the list by clicking Select... button. In the latter case, the ID will appear in the text field after the selection was made

Events Category

:This category includes the following general rules

<Event with <id

Matches events with Gramps ID. The rule returns a match only if the ID is matched exactly. You can either enter the ID into a text entry field, or select an object from the list by clicking Select... button. In the latter case, the ID will appear in the text field after the selection was made

<Events changed after <date time

Matches events records changed after a specified date-time (yyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss) or in the range, if a second date-time is given: Values: .:Changed after: — but before

Events having <count> notes

Matches events having a certain number of notes: Values: Number of instances -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to <Events having notes containing <text Matches events whose notes contain text matching a regular expression Events marked private .Matches events that are indicated as private <Events matching the <filter .Matches events matched by the specified filter name. Values: Filter name. The specified filter name should be selected from the menu Events occurring on a particular day of the week Matches events occurring on a particular day of the week <Events of persons matching the <person filter Matches events of person matched by the specified person filter name <Events of places matching the <place filter Matches events that occurred at places that match the specified place filter name Events with <count> media Matches events with a certain number of items in the gallery, Values: Number of instances -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to Events with Matches events with data of a particular value <Events with Id containing <text Matches events whose Gramps ID matches the regular expression <Events with a reference count of <count Matches events with a certain number of references. Values: Number of references -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to <Events with the <tag .Matches events with a tag of a particular value. Values: Tag name < Events with the attribute < attribute ... Matches events with the attribute of a particular value. Values: Family Attribute: Identification Number -- Age

Events with the particular type

Matches events with the particular type

Every event

.Matches every event in the database

Places Category

:This category includes the following general rules

.Matches every place in the database

<Place with <Id

Every place

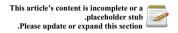
Matches places with Gramps ID. The rule returns a match only if the ID is matched exactly. You can either enter the ID into a text entry field, or select an object from the list by clicking Select... button. In the latter case, the ID will appear in the text field after the selection was made

<Places changed after <date time

Matches places records changed after a specified date-time (yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss) or in the range, if a second date-time is given: Values:

.:Changed after: -- but before

Places enclosed by another place



Places having <count> notes

Matches places having a certain number of notes: Values: Number of instances -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to

<Places having notes containing <text

Matches places whose notes contain text matching a regular expression

Places marked private

.Matches places that are indicated as private

Places matching a title

Matches places with a particular title

Places matching parameters

Matches places with particular parameters

<Places matching the <filter

.Matches places matched by the specified filter name. Values: Filter name. The specified filter name should be selected from the menu

<Places of events matching the <event filter

Matches places where events happened that match the specified event filter name

Places with <count> media

Matches places with a certain number of items in the gallery. Values: Number of instances -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to

<Places with Id containing <text

Matches places whose Gramps ID matches the regular expression

<Places with a reference count of <count

Matches places with a certain number of references. Values: Number of references -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to

<Places with the <tag

.Matches places with a tag of a particular value. Values: Tag name

Sources Category

:This category includes the following general rules

Every source

.Matches every source in the database

<Source with <Id

Matches sources with Gramps ID. The rule returns a match only if the ID is matched exactly. You can either enter the ID into a text entry field, or select an object from the list by clicking Select... button. In the latter case, the ID will appear in the text field after the selection was made

<Sources changed after <date time

Matches sources records changed after a specified date-time (yyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss) or in the range, if a second date-time is given: Values:

.: Changed after: -- but before

Sources having <count> notes

Matches sources having a certain number of notes: Values: Number of instances -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to

<Sources having notes containing <text

Matches sources whose notes contain text matching a regular expression

Sources marked private

.Matches sources that are indicated as private

<Sources matching the <filter

.Matches sources matched by the specified filter name. Values: Filter name. The specified filter name should be selected from the menu

Sources with <count> Repository references

Matches sources with a certain number of repository references

Sources with <count> media

Matches sources with a certain number of items in the gallery. Values: Number of instances -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to

<Sources with Id containing <text

Matches sources whose Gramps ID matches the regular expression

<Sources with a reference count of <count

Matches sources with a certain number of references. Values: Number of references -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to

"Sources with repository reference containing <text> in "Call Number

'Matches sources with a repository reference containing a substring in 'Call Number

<Sources with repository reference matching the <repository filter

Matches sources with a repository reference that match a certain repository filter

<Sources with the <tag

.Matches sources with a tag of a particular value. Values: Tag name

<Sources with title containing <text

Matches sources whose title contains a certain substring

Citations Category

:This category includes the following general rules

<Citation with <Id

Matches citations with Gramps ID. The rule returns a match only if the ID is matched exactly. You can either enter the ID into a text entry field, or select an object from the list by clicking Select... button. In the latter case, the ID will appear in the text field after the selection was made

<Citations changed after <date time

Matches citations records changed after a specified date-time (yyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss) or in the range, if a second date-time is given:
.:Values: Changed after: - but before

Citations having <count> notes

Matches citations having a certain number of notes: Values: Number of instances -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to

<Citations having notes containing <text

Matches citations whose notes contain text matching a regular expression

Citations marked private

.Matches citations that are indicated as private Citations matching parameters Matches citations with particular parameters <Citations matching the <filter .Matches citations matched by the specified filter name. Values: Filter name. The specified filter name should be selected from the menu Citations with <count> media Matches citations with a certain number of items in the gallery. Values: Number of instances -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal <Citations with Id containing <text Matches citations whose Gramps ID matches the regular expression <Citations with Volume/Page containing <text Matches citations whose Volume/Page contains a certain substring <Citations with a reference count of <count Matches citations with a certain number of references. Values: Number of references -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to <Citations with a source with a repository reference matching the <repository filter Matches citations with a source with a repository reference that match a certain repository filter <Citations with source matching the <source filter Matches citations with sources that match the specified source filter name <Citations with the <tag .Matches citations with a tag of a particular value. Values: Tag name Every citation .Matches every citation in the database Repositories Category :This category includes the following general rules Every repository .Matches every repository in the database <Repositories changed after <date time Matches repository records changed after a specified date-time (yyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss) or in the range, if a second date-time is given: .: Values: Changed after: - but before <Repositories having notes containing <text Matches repositories whose notes contain text matching a regular expression Repositories marked private .Matches repositories that are indicated as private

<Repositories matching the <filter

.Matches repositories matched by the specified filter name. Values: Filter name. The specified filter name should be selected from the menu

<Repositories with Id containing <text

Matches repositories whose Gramps ID matches the regular expression

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<Repositories with a reference count of <count

Matches repositories with a certain number of references. Values: Number of references -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to

<Repositories with name containing <text

Matches repositories whose name contains substring

<Repositories with the <tag

.Matches repositories with a tag of a particular value. Values: Tag name

<Repository with <Id

Matches repositories with Gramps ID. The rule returns a match only if the ID is matched exactly. You can either enter the ID into a text entry field, or select an object from the list by clicking Select... button. In the latter case, the ID will appear in the text field after the selection was made

Media Category

:This category includes the following general rules

Every media object

.Matches every media object in the database

<Media object with <Id

Matches media objects with Gramps ID. The rule returns a match only if the ID is matched exactly. You can either enter the ID into a text entry field, or select an object from the list by clicking Select... button. In the latter case, the ID will appear in the text field after the selection was made

<Media objects changed after <date time

Matches media object records changed after a specified date-time (yyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss) or in the range, if a second date-time is given:
.:Values: Changed after: - but before

<Media objects having notes containing <text

Matches media objects whose notes contain text matching a regular expression

Media objects marked private

.Matches media objects that are indicated as private

Media objects matching parameters

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<Media objects matching the <filter

Matches media objects matched by the specified filter name. Values: Filter name. The specified filter name should be selected from the ...menu

<Media objects with Id containing <text

Matches media objects whose Gramps ID matches the regular expression

<Media objects with a reference count of <count

Matches media objects with a certain number of references. Values: Number of references -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to

<Media objects with the <tag

.Matches media objects with a tag of a particular value. Values: Tag name

<Media objects with the attribute <attribute

Matches media objects with the attribute of a particular value

Notes Category

:This category includes the following general rules

Every note

.Matches every note in the database

<Note with <Id

Matches notes with Gramps ID. The rule returns a match only if the ID is matched exactly. You can either enter the ID into a text entry field, or select an object from the list by clicking Selection. button. In the latter case, the ID will appear in the text field after the selection was made

<Notes changed after <date time

Matches notes records changed after a specified date-time (yyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss) or in the range, if a second date-time is given: Values:

.:Changed after: -- but before

<Notes containing <text

Matches notes contain text matching a regular expression

Notes marked private

.Matches notes that are indicated as private

Notes matching parameters

Matches notes with particular parameters

<Notes matching the <filter

.Matches notes matched by the specified filter name. Values: Filter name. The specified filter name should be selected from the menu

<Notes with Id containing <text

Matches notes whose Gramps ID matches the regular expression

<Notes with a reference count of <count

Matches notes with a certain number of references. Values: Number of references -- Number must be greater than/lesser/equal to

<Notes with the <tag

.Matches notes with a tag of a particular value. Values: Tag name

Notes with the particular type

Matches notes with the particular type

Mother filters

:This rule category finds families having mothers that match the rule

<Families having mother with Id containing <text</p>

Matches families whose mother has a specified Gramps ID

<Families with mother with the <name

Matches families whose mother has a specified (partial) name

Position filters

:This rule category finds Places by their Global Positioning System coordinates proximity

Places in neighborhood of given position

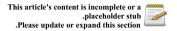
Matches places with latitude or longitude position in a rectangle of given height and width (in degrees), and with middle point the given
latitude and longitude

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Places with no latitude or longitude given

Matches places with empty latitude or longitude

Places within an area



Source filters

:This rule category finds Citations that match the rule

<Citation with Source <Id

Matches a citation with a source with a specified Gramps ID

<Citations having source notes containing <text

Matches citations whose source notes contain a substring or match a regular expression

<Citations with Source Id containing <text

Matches citations whose source has a Gramps ID that matches the regular expression

Sources matching parameters

Matches citations with a source of a particular value

Relationship filters

:This category includes the following rules that match people based on their mutual relationship

<People related to <Person

Matches people related to a specified person

<Relationship path between <person> and people matching <filter

Searches over the database starting from a specified person and returns everyone between that person and a set of target people specified with a filter. This produces a set of relationship paths (including by marriage) between the specified person and the target people. Each path is not necessarily the shortest path

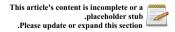
<Relationship path between <persons

This rule matches all ancestors of both people back to their common ancestors (if exist). This produces the "relationship path" between these two people, through their common ancestors. You can either enter the ID of each person into the appropriate text entry fields, or select people from the list by clicking their Select... buttons. In the latter case, the ID will appear in the text field after the selection was made

Relationship path between bookmarked persons

Matches the ancestors of bookmarked individuals back to common ancestors, producing the relationship path(s) between bookmarked .persons

Tagging



The concept of tagging for most people using gmail or thunderbird, the <u>Tag</u> feature will seem quite familiar. Instead of classifying emails into folders like in *Outlook* (Windows) or *Evolution* (Linux), emails are classified by assigning tags to them. So instead of having a disjoint N:1 classification (a email can be in one and only one folder, and a folder can contain many emails), in *gmail* or thunderbird there is a N:M (classification (where a email can have several tags, and a tag can be applied to several emails

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Likewise, when you have a big tree, you might want to make subsets of the tree, and these subsets might be overlapping. For example, the subsets of your fathers family and your mothers family, some subset of your family that emigrated to Australia



.The idea is to assign a different tag to each subset: Paternal, Maternal, Australia and ToDo for example

The differences with Gramps previous Markers are like the folders for emails. A person can be given at most one marker. Tags are thus are like multiple-valued markers

.Go to the Menu Edit -> Tag

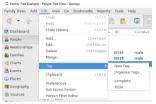


Fig. 16.8 Tag actions from Edit menu

.Or click the Toolbar Tag button



Fig. 16.9 Available Tag actions from "Tag selected rows" Toolbar icon - drop down menu overview - example

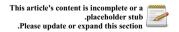
See also Tag Report

New Tag dialog



Fig. 16.10 Attaching a "New Tag" to multiple list entry selections - example with "New Tag" dialog

You are able to add a new tag either a single or multiple list entries from any of the list views, by making the selection and then using the .New Tag dialog



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Due to the static nature of tags, it might be useful to add a tag to a selection of objects. For example one should be able to select a number of .person in the Person View, and add them a new tag or an existing one

Organize Tags Window

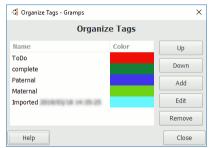
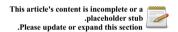


Fig. 16.11 Organize Tags - dialog - example

.The order in the Organize Tags dialog defines the priority for coloring rows in the category views



Tag selection dialog



Fig. 16.12 Tag selection in the Person Editor

When you use Edit the tag list button from any of the Editor dialogs like Person Edit the Tag selection dialog list is shown that lets you remove or assign existing custom tags. The tags are shown in alphabetical order

שימוש בתגים

Here are a some ideas of operations that can be done with tags

סינון

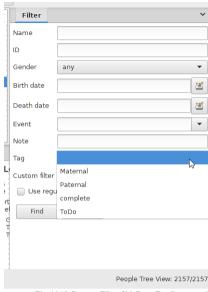


Fig. 16.13 Gramps Filter SideBar - Tag list example

.The most obvious use is that of filtering

.Tags and filters both create subsets of the tree. However they have practical differences in usage •

Specifying your fathers family using filters is an easy thing; there are already filters based on some logic's that do it. On the other hand, specifying the people that emigrated to the USA is harder, while for the famous people in your family it is simply impossible as there is no .logical rule. Tags are much more practical here

However filters have the advantage of being dynamical. If you add an ancestor of your father in the database, it will be automatically added .to the filter.

.On the other hand, tags are static. When adding a famous person in the tree, you have to explicitly tag them as FAMOUS

- The most immediate object that comes to mind are the individuals, and that is also the most useful. However, other objects could be tagged
 - ,"Places: For example "places to visit o
 - ,"Source: For example "sources in german o
 - ,"Notes: For example "notes in progess", or "notes in german our "Media: For example "Picture belonging to Uncle Alfred our "Picture belonging to Uncle Alfred our "Media: For example "Picture belonging to Uncle Alfred Our "Media: For example "Picture belonging to Uncle Alfred Our "Media: For example "Picture belonging to Uncle Alfred Our "Media: For example "Picture belonging to Uncle Alfred Our "Media: For example "Picture belonging to Uncle Alfred Our "Media: For example "Picture belonging to Uncle Alfred Our "Media: For example "Picture belonging to Uncle Alfred Our "Media: For example "Picture belonging to Uncle Alfred

.Tags are available to use with all primary objects

עמודת תגים

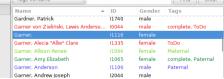


Fig. 16.14 People (List) View - Showing "Tag" column and colored tag rows - example

To easily see your tags, you can use the **Column Editor** to add the **Tags** column to the list views of objects. The content is then displayed as a comma-separated list of the tags of the objects

דוח שימוש בתגים

.The Tag Usage Report lists primary objects (person, family, notes) having the selected Tag

לקריאה נוספת

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- תגים בנרמסם מבוא Automatic <u>Import timestamp Tags</u> (filtered <u>Add/Remove Tag Tool</u> (Third party addon for Gramps

הקודם

Filters/he - Source filters 367 Previous Index Next

This appendix contains the list of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) that repeatedly come up in mailing lists and discussion forums.

This list is by no means complete. If you would like to add questions/answers to this list, please join and email your suggestions to the mailing list.

Also consider having a look at the following Categories on the Gramps wiki:

- How do I...
- Gramps Tutorials

You may find it useful to review

- Gramps Glossary gives an overview of terms that appear in Gramps
- Genealogy Glossary genealogical terms and meanings.

General

What is Gramps?

Gramps is the Genealogical Research and Analysis Management Program System. In other words, it is a personal genealogy program letting you store, edit, and research genealogical data using the powers of your computer, see About.

Where do I get it and how much does it cost?

Gramps can be installed at no charge. Gramps is an Open Source project covered by the GNU General Public License. You have full access to the source code and are allowed to distribute the program and source code freely.

Do I need to register as a user to use Gramps, I am not a programmer?

No, registering is only needed if you want to file a bug (or feature request) report or edit/write a wiki page.

No programming skill needed for that.

Does Gramps exist in other languages?

Yes, at the release of Gramps 5.1 it has been translated into 28 languages, see Gramps translations.

How do I keep backups?

Automatic backup is a default feature that protects your genealogical data in Gramps. (It became automated in 2018 with the release of the 5.1 version.) The interval, backup file path and option to backup when exiting Gramps settings are in the Family Tree at both the Edit > Preferences... menu. Additionally, a backup can be manually selected from the Family Trees > Make Backup... window.

It is extremely important to keep backups of your data, and keep them in a safe place. Gramps has a specific portable file format which is small, and human readable, denoted by .gramps. See the "backup up a Family Tree" section of the manual. It is also important to be aware of what is omitted from a Gramps backup.

You can copy this backup file from time to time to a safe location (e.g., a USB stick). [Note: The .gramps files are compressed by default. Clicking them will open Gramps. To see the XML, select the .gramps file and open it with a decompressing utility (like ark, gunzip, 7-zip), after which you can extract the XML text file which is human readable, see details.

Gramps does a quick hidden binary backup to allow restore if an error is noted. If the correct package is installed, you can use a revision system.

Another method is to backup the /.gramps hidden directory. This subdirectory is situated in your User Directory. Backing up this directory will backup your databases and revisions. (On Windows 10 it is /Users/<your username>/AppData/Roaming/gramps)

Do not keep backups in GEDCOM format. Not all information Gramps stores can be written in the GEDCOM. Hence, an export/import operation from Gramps exported into GEDCOM and re-imported into Gramps, will mean you lose data. Use the .gramps file format for backups!

Do not keep backups in GRDB format. GRDB is a database, which might be computer dependent (read, not working on a different PC). Small damage to a GRDB file can also not be repaired. Use the .gramps file format for backups!

Does Gramps support Unicode fonts?

In particular, does it support non-Roman Unicode fonts? Yes. Gramps works internally with Unicode (UTF-8), so all alphabets can be used on all entry fields.

There is no special assistance for entering Unicode symbols (glyphs) that are not directly labeled on your keyboard. Finding aids for precomposed characters (aka composite characters or decomposable characters) with diacritical marks are available outside the program.

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You may find the various language-specific multilingual virtual keyboards on the Lexilogos website useful.

All reports fully support Unicode, although for PDF/PS you need to work with gnome-print or LibreOffice.

Installation

What is needed to install Gramps under Linux, Solaris, or FreeBSD?

Gramps is a <u>GTK</u> application. Gramps needs to have the <u>PyGObject</u> libraries installed on the system. As long as these libraries are installed, Gramps should function. It will operate under the GNOME desktop, KDE desktop, or any other desktop. If the GNOME bindings for Python are installed on the system, Gramps will have additional functionality. Please check that it meets the Gramps project recommendations regarding the GTK version to use.

Does Gramps work on Windows?

Yes, Windows is a community supported platform for Gramps.

You can download the All In One Gramps Software Bundle for Windows(GrampsAIO).

We will do our best to solve any reported Windows-related problems. See here.

Does Gramps work on the Mac?

Yes, macOS is a community supported platform for Gramps.

You can download the macOS version.

We will do our best to solve any reported Apple macOS related problems. See here.

See here.

Does Gramps work on my mobile device?

Short answer is no, Gramps cannot be installed on your Mobile Phone or tablet(Google Android or Apple iOS)

More technical answer is 'yes' but not as a native application. Using Gramps would require either:

- 1. install a version of Linux Operating systems on the mobile device along with all the support packages, or
- set up a local or online server with a fork of <u>Gramps designed for collaboration</u> (such as <u>Gramps Web</u>) and then work with Gramps via browsing

Does Gramps work on my Google Chromebook?

You can but with a few issues install Gramps on your Chromebook see #11058

What are the Minimum Specs to run Gramps?

We would recommend at least an 1920x1080 video display. The early memory requirements for Gramps, have been reduced, and Gramps were quite high. Beginning with Gramps 3.0, the software could run quite efficiently on a 256MB system, holding considerably more people. A system with 512MB should be able to hold around 200,000 people. However, disk disk space requirements for databases are however considerably larger, with a typical database being several megabytes in size. For 120,000 people you must consider already 530MB for the database. Pictures are stored on disk separately, so a large harddisk is necessary.

How do I upgrade Gramps?

Upgrades begin with making <u>backups</u> of ALL your Trees. But in addition to that, look at the list <u>Backup Omission</u> to determine additions items you may want to archive. (The most important items are noting the database path, backup path, and relative media path in Preferences. If you can't find your data after an upgrade, you will be very unhappy.)

Once backups are safely stored, the most safest approach to upgrading is: downloading the newest installer, un-installing the existing Gramps and re-installing from the installer.

Start Gramps (the first load will be slow as it re-compiles and caches the Python source code files) In the "Edit-> Preferences...", enter your Media path on the General tab, database path on the Family Tree tab, backup on the Family Tree tab. Try loading your Tree via the Family Trees menu.

If this was a 'minor' update (containing only bug fixes), the update should find your configuration and add-ons with no further effort. If it was an upgrade, you wil need to reset all your configuration customizations and download the compatible add-ons.

Preferences

Can I change the dates in reports to 'day month year'?

Yes, in the preferences (Edit -> Preferences Display tab) change the Date format: setting for Gramps to the required format (eg YYYY-MM-DD or day month year), and make the report. Your global date preferences will be used.

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Collaboration-Portability

Is Gramps compatible with other genealogical software?

Gramps makes every effort to maintain compatibility with GEDCOM, the general standard of recording genealogical information. We have import and export filters that enable Gramps to read and write GEDCOM files.

It is important to understand that the GEDCOM standard is poorly implemented — virtually every genealogical software has its own "flavor" of GEDCOM. As we learn about new flavor, the import/export filters can be created very quickly. However, finding out about the unknown flavors requires <u>user feedback</u>. Please feel free to inform us about any GEDCOM flavor not supported by Gramps, and we will do our best to support it!

There is a specific article of this wiki which discusses <u>Gramps and GEDCOM</u>. There is also an article about the know idiosyncracies of <u>GEDCOM</u> dialects when importing from another program.

Can Gramps read files created by other genealogy programs?

Yes can read GEDCOM files created by other genealogy programs.

· See above.

Can Gramps write files readable by other genealogy programs?

Yes can write GEDCOM files to be read by other genealogy programs.

· See above.

What standards does Gramps support?

The nice thing about standards is that there never is a shortage of them. Gramps is tested to support the following flavors of GEDCOM 5.5.1, Brother's Keeper, Family Origins, Family Tree Maker, Ftree, GeneWeb, Legacy, Personal Ancestral File, Pro-Gen, Reunion, and Visual Genealogie.

How do I import data from another genealogy program into Gramps?

The best way is to create a new family tree, and select the import option in the file menu. Here you select the GEDCOM you generated with the other program, and import it.

Can I install Gramps on a Linux Web Server and use it via a web browser?

This would enable my relations worldwide to access and update it.

While Gramps can generate web sites, it does not provide a web interface that allows for editing. If this is a requirement, then <u>GeneWeb</u> or <u>webtrees</u> are programs more likely to meet your needs. Also have a look at experimental <u>gramps-online</u>. However, you may wish to ask yourself the following questions:

- 1. Do I really want relatives or other people to directly edit my genealogy database?
- 2. Do I implicitly trust, without verification, any data that people may enter?
- 3. Do these people have the same understanding of good genealogy practice that I have?

A better approach may be to provide a web form interface that allows others to enter data that is then held for your examination. You can then decide if the information should be entered into your database.

You may also want to consider the effects of possible downtime of your site if you cannot afford yourself a premium webhosting service.

New web server option in 2022



You can also now try <u>Gramps Web</u>. Since the project is in an early stage, remember to frequently <u>generate backups</u> when you use this on your genealogical data.

See Also: Web Solutions for Gramps

Reports

Can Gramps print a genealogical tree for my family?

Yes. Different people have different ideas of what a genealogical tree is. Some think of it as a chart going from the distant ancestor and listing all his/her descendants and their families. Others think it should be a chart going from the person back in time, listing the ancestors and their families. Yet other people think of a table, text report, etc.

Gramps can produce any of the above, and many more different charts and reports. Moreover, the plugin architecture enables users (you) to create their own plugins which could be new reports, charts, or research tools.

How can the relationship between people on the tree be determined?

Some users are interested in only showing direct ancestor or descendant genetic relationships. Other users are also interested in collateral (cousins!) lines or immediate in-laws. And yet other users are interested in how the most indirect connections influence a community.

So Gramps offers a continually expanding variety of tools, reports and methods to determine how people are connected within a Tree's database. Following a discussion on the Gramps-User Maillist, the posted suggestions have been collated and expounded upon in the "How to In..." wiki category.

In what formats can Gramps output its reports?

Text reports are available in HTML, PDF, ODT, LaTeX, and RTF formats. Graphical reports (charts and diagrams) are available in PostScript, PDF, SVG, ODS, and GraphViz formats.

How can I change the default language in reports?

The reports are in the language of your installation. Most reports allow you to select the Language to output to look for the Franklation: option to select the translation to be used for the report. You can change it by installing extra language packs, see Howto: Change the language of reports.

Is Gramps compatible with the Internet?

Yes, in a variety of ways. There are features for referencing hot-linked external data, archiving tools to collecting them to internal storage, and while Gramps is designed to be a local application, a rich set of tools have been created for publishing some or all of your research to

Gramps can store web addresses and direct your browser to them. It can import data that you download from the Internet. It can export data that you could send over the Internet, Gramps is familiar with the standard file formats widely used on the Internet (e.g. JPEG, PNG, and GIF images, MP3, OGG, and WAV sound files, QuickTime, MPEG, and AVI movie files, etc). If your browser is configured to access other file types, Gramps will inherit that ability.

There are addon Finding Aid tools to assist searching for records in online sources. The is an increasing variety of other Web Solutions for Gramps.

The Reports can optionally generate content in formats suitable for publication as webpages or even as entire websites. And there are development forks that extend Gramps into online genealogical content management systems. Some are dynamic presentation systems for publishing research, others offer limited collaborative editing.

See Also

• Web Solutions for Gramps

Can I create custom reports/filters/whatever?

Yes. There are many levels of customization. One is creating or modifying the templates used for the reports. This gives you some control over the fonts, colors, and some layout of the reports. You can also use Gramps controls in the report dialogs to tell what contents should be used for a particular report. In addition to this, you have an ability to create your own filters—this is useful in selecting people based on criteria set by you. You can combine these filters to create new, more complex filters. Finally, you have an option to create your own plugins. These may be new reports, research tools, import/export filters, etc. This assumes some knowledge of programming in Python.

Why are non-Latin characters displayed as garbage in PDF/PS reports?

This is a limitation of the built-in fonts of PS and PDF formats, To print non-Latin text, use the Print... in the format selection menu of the report dialog. This will use the gnome-print backend, which supports PS and PDF creation, as well as direct printing. (Note: you might need to install gnome-print separately as it is not required for Gramps).

If you only have Latin text, the PDF option will produce a smaller PDF compared to that created by gnome-print, simply because no font information will be embedded.

I would like to contribute to Gramps by writing my favorite report. How do I do that?

The easiest way to contribute to reports, filters, tools, etc. is to copy an existing Gramps report, filter, or tool. If you can create what you want by modifying existing code — great! If your idea does not fit into the logic of any existing Gramps tool, you will need to write your own plugin from scratch. Help is available on the Developers Portal, or on the Developers mailing list: .

To test your work in progress, you may save your plugin under \$HOME/.gramps/plugins directory and it should be found and imported on startup. The correctly written addon/plugin will register itself with Gramps, create menu item, and so on.

If you are happy with your addon/plugin and would like to contribute your code back to the Gramps project, you are very welcome to do so by joining and contacting us at lemailto:lemail

Database - Gramps file formats

The default file format is Gramps XML it is used for exports, backups, and imports and preserves your entered genealogical data with no data loss as compared to the GEDCOM format.

What is the maximum database size (bytes) Gramps can handle?

Gramps has no hard limits on the size of a database that it can handle. Starting with 2.0.0 release, Gramps no longer loads all data into memory, which allows it to work with a much larger database than before. In reality, however, there are practical limits. The main limiting factors are the available memory on the system and the cache size used for BSDDB database access. With common memory sizes these days, Gramps should have no problem using databases with Millions of people.

How many people can Gramps database handle?

See above. Again, this is dependent on how much memory and storage space your computer has, see Gramps Performance.

My database is really big. Is there a way around loading all the data into memory?

Starting with 2.0.0 release, Gramps no longer loads all data into memory, which allows it to work with a much larger database than before. The fileformat used is .grdb which means Gramps database.

Can I run Gramps from a database on a NFS share?

Yes you can run a Gramps database from a NFS(NetworkFile System) share.

What does "portable" mean?

A Gramps 3 database (and any .grdb file) is very dependent on the software versions that created it. For example, you can't just move your Gramps data in these formats to a different operating system (or even a different version of an operating system) and expect that you will be able to read your data. The data is not "portable". Therefore, you can't just rely on backups of these formats, but you should also occasionally export into a format that is portable. There are two possible portable formats: GEDCOM and Gramps XML (.gramps or .gpkg). But only Gramps XML is recommended, as it faithfully saves all of your data.

Why is the database format (GRDB) not portable?

The biggest issue with Gramps portability lies with 'transactions'. With Gramps 2.2, we added support for atomic transactions to protect data. With atomic transactions, multiple changes are committed as a single unit. Either all the changes make it, or none of the changes make it. You are never left in a situation with a partial set of changes. A side benefit of using transactions is that database access (reads and writes) are faster.

The problem with transactions (at least using BSDDB) is that it does not allow all the data to be stored in a single file. Logging files are needed to keep track of things. These logging files are kept in a DB Environment directory. We need a separate directory for each file, otherwise the log files can interfere with each other.

In 2.2, we keep the log files under the -/.gramps/ directory, creating a unique directory for each database. The problem is that your GRDB file needs the log files, which are in a different directory.

Copying the GRDB file is only copying a portion of the database.

Does Gramps have an Example Tree?

Yes, it does. Several example family tree databases are <u>included with most installations of Gramps and can be imported</u> for working through tutorials and for safely exploring tools or features.

The example family tree database (example.gramps file) attempts the ideal of having at least one example of even the obscure things that Gramps does. You can import the example into a blank Tree then safely make destructive exploratory mistakes on a disposable working database. And when you suspect that you have discovered an issue (aka 'bug') in Gramps, you can first try the same operation with the example family tree then file a bug report.

• The Example.gramps wiki article describes where to find the example Family Tree archival file, how to use it and suggests some alternative files.

Bugs and requests

What do I do if I have found a bug?

You can submit a bug report.

A good bug report would include:

- 1. Version of Gramps you were using when you encountered the bug (available through Help → About menu item).
- 2. Language under which Gramps was run (available by executing echo \$LANG in your terminal).
- 3. Symptoms indicating that this is indeed a bug.
- 4. Any Traceback messages, error messages, warnings, etc, that showed up in your terminal or a in separate traceback window.

Most problems can be fixed quickly provided there is enough information. To ensure this, please follow up on your bug reports. Then we will have a way of contacting you should we need more information.

Requests

• Gramps should be a type of application

It is obvious that Gramps absolutely needs to become a (client-server/web-

based/PHP/weblog/Javascript/C++/distributed/KDE/Motif/Tcl/Win32/C#/You-name-it) application. When is this going to happen?

The surest way to see it happen is to get it done by yourself. Since Gramps is free/open source, nobody prevents you from taking all of the code and continuing its development in whatever direction you see fit. In doing so, you may consider giving your new project another name to avoid confusion with the continuing Gramps development. If you would like the Gramps project to provide advice, expertise, filters, etc., we will gladly cooperate with your new project, to ensure compatibility or import/export options to your new format of a project.

If, however, you would like the Gramps project to adopt your strategy, you would need to convince Gramps developers that your strategy is good for Gramps and superior to the present development strategy.

Adding to and editing my database

What is the difference between a residence and an address?

A residence is a place where someone lived for a period of time. An address is the name of a residence formatted in the way expected by the postal system. Therefore each residence can also have an address if that is useful. See also: Why residence event and not Address?

How do I change the order of children?

Children can be moved in the Family Editor's Children tab by dragging and dropping or using the up and down buttons.

How do I change the order of spouses?

Spouses can be reordered from the Relationships Category by selecting the Reorder button in the toolbar.

How do I add an additional spouse?

See Add a spouse

How do I remove a spouse?

Removing a Spouse (without deleting the Person profile from the tree) requires just a single click in the Edit Family dialog. Simply click the "Remove person as the mother/father" (-) button just above the name of the Spouse.

The Name, Birth & Death will be cleared and the "Add a new person as the mother/father" (+) and "Shared person selection" buttons will replace the (-) and "Edit" buttons.

To remove the Spouse from the Tree entirely, select the Person in the Person view and click the "Delete the selected person" (-) toolbar button. A confirmation dialog will appear. Confirm by clicking the "Delete Person" button.

The Person will be removed from all families where they are a Spouse or a Child. The attached Events, Citations, Notes and Media will be orphaned. The other secondary objects will be deleted along with their Person.

How do you add photos to an item?

See Adding photos and other media objects.

How do you find unused media?

Media that have not been associated with any objects may be found by creating a <u>Custom Filter</u> in the Media Category view. Use the <u>Media objects with a reference count of <count></u> rule to find media with fewer than 1 reference.

How can I publish a genealogy web site with Gramps?

Gramps has multiple options in the Reports menu for creating Web Pages based on your Tree data.

The Howto: Make a genealogy website with Gramps tutorial describes using the Narrated Web Site (a.k.a. NarrativeWeb) report. In it, you will learn to generate a website around a set of people in your Family Tree.

Once generated, you can upload the web files to a hosting service. You can also distribute them on a portable thumbdrive or other media.

See Also

Web Solutions for Gramps

You can also install third party addon reports to create other styles of web content. See the Addons List.

Keybindings/he

הקודם מפתח הבא

נספח זה מפרט צרופי־מקשים (הידועים גם בשם *קיצורי מקלדת* או *קיצורי־דרך*) בהם ניתן להשתמש בבאבייקטי דו־שיח בגרמפס, כחלופה לשימוש בעכבר.

על כמה מצרופי־המקשים ניתן לשלוט על ידי מקש אחד בודד או הקשה על רצף של מספר מקשים בזה אחר זה. צרופי־מקשים אחרים דורשים לחיצה ארוכה על מספר מרשים בי אינים

מצג רשימה

צרופי־מקשים שכיחים



צרופי המקשים שלהלן זמינים בכלי <u>מצגי</u> סוג־אב.

			בוופי המקשים של הלן ומינים בכלי מבצי טוג אב.
גנום/KDE	מק OS	מיקרוסופט וינדוס	פעולה/פונקציה
Ctrl + O	Cmd+ O ₩	Ctrl + O	ניהול אילנות יוחסין
Ctrl + I	Cmd+ I ₩	Ctrl + I	ייבוא אילן־יוחסין
Ctrl + E	Cmd+ E ₩	Ctrl + E	ייצוא אילן־יוחסין
Ctrl + N	Cmd+ N ₩	Ctrl + N	מעבר ל <u>סוג־אב</u> הבא.
Ctrl + P	Cmd+ P ₩	Ctrl + P	מעבר ל <u>סוג־אב</u> קודם.
Ctrl + 1	Cmd+1 ₩	Ctrl + 1	החלפה סוג־אב
Ctrl + 2	Cmd+2 ₩	Ctrl + 2	החקפה <u>סוג־אב</u> לסוג־אב מספר 9//0/1/2
Ctrl + 3	Cmd+ 3 ₩	Ctrl + 3	9//0/1/2 202 2017
Ctrl + Alt + 1	Cmd+ \\ Opt + 1 \\ \%	Ctrl + Alt + 1	מתוך סוג־אב, החלפה מצג
Ctrl + Alt + 2	Cmd+ \ Opt + 2 \ ₩	Ctrl + Alt + 2	מתוך סוג־אב, החקפה <u>מצג</u> למצג מספר 2/10/1./9
Ctrl + Alt + 3	Cmd+ \\` Opt + 3 \\%	Ctrl + Alt + 3	קמצג מספר 1.1/0/1/2
Ctrl + B	Cmd+ B ₩	Ctrl + B	פתיחת לוח־הגזירים
Ctrl + D	Cmd+ D ₩	Ctrl + D	הוספת הפריט שנבחר כ <u>סמניה</u>
Shift+ Ctrl + D 合	Shift+ 第 Cmd + D 合	Shift+ Ctrl + D 企	ניהול סימניות
Ctrl + H	Shift+ 第 Cmd + H 合	Ctrl + H	פתיחת דו־שיח החזרת היסטוריה
Ctrl + J	Cmd+J ₩	Ctrl + J	דילוג ל <u>מזהה גרמפס</u>
(חץ ימני) \rightarrow + Alt	(מץ ימני) \rightarrow + Ctrl + \times Opt	(חץ ימני) \rightarrow + Alt	מעבר לפריט היסטוריה קודם
אלי) ← + Alt	(חץ שמאלי) \leftarrow + Ctrl + \times Opt	רוץ שמאלי) ← + Alt	מעבר לפריט היסטוריה הבא
Alt + Home		Alt + Home	מעבר ל <u>אדם הבית</u>
Shift+ Ctrl + C &	Shift+ # Cmd + C 4	Shift+ Ctrl + C む	פעולה זהה 🐷 לתצור לחצן מצג פעיל
Ctrl + M	Cmd+ M ₩	Ctrl + M	חילוף חלונית גרמפלט סרגל־צד (נווט לשמאל)
Shift+ Ctrl + R &	Shift+ # Cmd + R ↔	Shift+ Ctrl + R &	חילוף חלונית גרמפלט סרגל־צד (<u>סרגל־צד</u> לימין)
Shift+ Ctrl + B ☆	Shift+ 第 Cmd + B 合	Shift+ Ctrl + B &	חילוף חלונית גרמפלט סרגל־צד (<u>סרגל תחתון</u> מטה)
Ctrl + Z	Cmd+ Z ೫	Ctrl + Z	הסגה
Shift+ Ctrl + Z 合	Shift+	Shift+ Ctrl + Z 合	ביצוע חוזר
Ctrl + Q	Cmd+Q ₩	Ctrl + Q	יציאה מגרמפס
			הוספה/יצירה עצם חדש (פתיחת העורך הרלוונטי)
Shift+ Alt + P &	Shift+ Ctrl + \ Opt + P む	Shift+ Alt + P &	אדם
Shift+ Alt + F む	Shift+ Ctrl + \ Opt + F \ \	Shift+ Alt + F ↔	משפחה
Shift+ Alt + E む	Shift+ Ctrl + \ Opt + E \	Shift+ Alt + E ↔	אירוע
Shift+ Alt + L む	Shift+ Ctrl + \ Opt + L む	Shift+ Alt + L ☆	מרום
Shift+ Alt + S ↔	Shift+ Ctrl + \ Opt + S \ \ \	Shift+ Alt + S ↔	מקור
Shift+ Alt + C ♪	Shift+ Ctrl + \ Opt + C \ \	Shift+ Alt + C ←	מובאה
Shift+ Alt + R ↔	Shift+ Ctrl + \ Opt + R \ \	Shift+ Alt + R &	מאגר
Shift+ Alt + M &	Shift+ Ctrl + \ Opt + M \ \ \	Shift+ Alt + M &	מדיה
Shift+ Alt + N &	Shift+ Ctrl + \ Opt + N \ \	Shift+ Alt + N &	הערות

צרופים משותפים לכלל המצגים

צירופי המקשים הבאים זמינים בכול המצגים: אנשים, משפחות, ארועים, מקומות, מקורות, מובאות, מאגרים, מדיה ומצג הערות.

הערה	גנום/KDE	מק OS	מיקרוסופט וינדוס	פעולה/פונקציה
	Ctrl + J Enter		Ctrl + Les Enter	צריכת הפריט שנבחר מהרשימה
	Ctrl + Insert		Ctrl + Insert	הוספת פריט חדש למסד הנתונים
	Ctrl + Delete		Ctrl + Delete	מחיקת הפריט שנבחר מהרשימה
מצג רשימה הידודי חיפוש הבא / חיפוש מהיר	Ctrl + F C	Cmd+ F Ж	Ctrl + F	שפעול שדה חיפוש

צרופי מצג אנשים

פעולה/פונקציה מיקרוסופט וינדוס מק MDE מק אונום בעולה/פונקציה מיקרוסופט וינדוס מק Enter שנבחר, במצב קבוצה במצב קבוצה במצב קבוצה משפחה שנבחר, במצב קבוצה במ

עורכים

צרופי לשונית עורך

צרופי־מקשים אלה פועלים על עמדי לשוניות העורכים (לא על תוויות הלשונית! הקשה על טאב בתווית למעבר לתוכן עמוד הלשונית).



צרופי עריכה

צרופי־מקשים אלו פועלים בחלונות דו־שיח עריכה על ידי הפעלת מיקוד או על ידי שינוי מצב לחצני החלפת מצב (<u>Accessibility</u>).

גנום/KDE	מק OS	מיקרוסופט וינדוס	פעולה/פונקציה
Ctrl + P	Cmd+P Ж	Ctrl + P	שינוי מצב פרטיות
Ctrl + D	Cmd+ D Ж	Ctrl + D	קריאה לעורך תאריכים (ככל שנוכח)
Ctrl + A	Cmd+A ₩	Ctrl + A	שפעול לחצן 🕆 🖪 (ככל שנוכח)
Ctrl + E	Cmd+E ⊯	Ctrl + E	שפעול לחצן 🗹 עריכה (ככל שנוכח)
Ctrl + S	Cmd+S Ж	Ctrl + S	שפעול לחצן בחירה (ככל שנוכח).
Ctrl + F	Cmd+F ₩	Ctrl + F	שפעול לחצן אב (ככל שנוכח).
Ctrl + M	Cmd+ M ₩	Ctrl + M	שפעול לחצן אם (ככל שנוכח).

קישורים שימושיים

הערה	אנום/KDE	מק OS	מיקרוסופט וינדוס	פעולה/פונקציה
מירוב חלון גרמפס להתאמה למסך מלא	F11		F11	מסך-מלא
	F1	F1	F1	הצגת מדריך־משתמש זה
שימושי לצגים בעלי הפרדה נמוכה			Alt + O	בחירת לחצן בסדר
שימושי לצגים בעלי הפרדה נמוכה	Esc	Esc 🛇	Esc	ביטול (בחירת לחצן ביטול)
שימושי להדבקת נתיבי קבצים	Ctrl + L	Ctrl + L Esc	Ctrl + L	דו־שיח ברר פתיחה/שמירה בין פירורי לחם לנתיבי תיקים

תפריט הקשר

תפריט הקשר הצין מציג מספר מוגבל של אפשרויות, בנמשק המשתמש הגרפי, הנוגעות ישירות לפריט שנבחר. במערכות מחשב הכוללת עכבר עם 2 או 3 לחצנים, ניתן להציג את תפריט ההקשר ניתן להגיע בהקשת עכבר ימנית על הפריט. במערכות הכוללות עכבר עם לחצן בודד, כגון מק OS, שלוב המקש (כבר ימנית על הפריט. במערכות הכוללות עכבר את <u>תפריטי ההקשר</u>.

צירופי־מקשים:

- בוינדוט, <u>תפריט המקשים</u> (מכונה גם מפתח יישום) יציד את תפריט ההקשר עבור השדה הפעיל. לחלופין, הצרוף (הצרוף (<u>Shift + F10) קיצורי מקלדת,</u> או לפעמים (Ctrl + (\Delta Shift + F10)
 - במק OS, יש צורך לאפשר את הגדרת 'גישה אוניברסלית' בהעדפות המערכת.

ניווט מהיר לאובייקט



ללות־הגזירים יש קיצור־דרך לניווט. העתקה והדבקה ללוח הגזירים (באמציות גרירה ושחרור או על ידי בחירה ולחיצה על הצרוך Ctrl +C. במירה להשיפת <u>הפריט</u> שהועתק זה עתה ללוח־הגזירים, נקשה ימנית לחשיפת <u>הפריט התקשר הצי של לוח הגדירים,</u> פריט התפריט האחרון מציע אפשרות לשפעל את האובייקט שנבחר. המצג לא ינווט ללסוג־אב האובייקט.

לקריאה נוספת: <u>תפריט הקשר</u>

לקריאה נוספת

. למערכות הפעלה עיקריות - <u>Table of keyboard shortcuts</u>

<u> </u>	מפתח	<u>הקודם</u>

Previous Index Next

This appendix provides the reference to the command line capabilities available when launching Gramps from the terminal.

Start Gramps through the Command Line

Normally Gramps is started through the graphical user interface (GUI) on your platform.

It is also possible to start Gramps using a command line interface (CLI). CLI use can

- · produce reports that are not available via the GUI,
- · create reports, do conversions etc. without opening a window and
- · can provide extra information in the event of problems.

This section of the user manual describes how to start Gramps through the CLI, and the features that are available.

The way you start Gramps through the CLI depends on the operating system you are using.

For simplicity of description, the examples of use below are written from the point of view of running Gramps on Linux. The examples would need to be changed for other platforms.

Linux

Only the Linux platform is officially supported as Gramps developers use and test the source code on that platform, fixing any problems that arise due to upgrades.

Assuming you have used the standard Package Manager (either through a CLI or a GUI) for your Linux distribution, you start Gramps through the CLI by typing

gramps

MS Windows

MS Windows is a <u>community supported</u> platform. If you install the <u>Windows AIO bundle</u>, then this will place an icon on the desktop as well as a menu item in the 'Start' menu. However, the Gramps installation directory is not added to the system path and to run gramps via CLI, we need to know the path to that directory. To find the installation folder, refer to <u>AIO bundle's installation folder section</u>.

To find the path using a shortcut icon instead,

- Right-click on the GrampsAIO64 5.1.6-console application, or the corresponding item in the Start menu.
- · Note down the file location (its "Start in' directory).
- Select the full path and copy (Ctrl +c) it.

To run Gramps from the command line, you'll need to start a console window:

- From the Start menu, start cmd.exe.
- Change directory to the installation directory you located.
- Type in or paste the path, surrounding it in quotes if there are spaces.
- Press J Enter .

For example, this might be:

```
cd "C:\Program Files\GrampsAOI64-5.1.6"
gramps
```

You may use any of the command-line options along with this. For example, to get a detailed listing of all of the Family Tree databases in your default Family Tree folder, you would append -L

```
cd "C:\Program Files\GrampsAOI64-5.1.6" gramps -L
```

See example usage https://github.com/gramps-project/addons-source/pull/121

MacOS

MacOS is a <u>community supported</u> platform. If you download the MacOS disk image (.dmg), then you simply drag the application to your application folder (or anywhere else you want to store it) and start Gramps by double clicking on the application in the normal way. The Homebrew package manager[I] also allows for installation of the application in the usual Applications folder.

To run from the command line, you'll need to start Terminal, found in the Utilities folder of the main Applications folder (/Applications/Utilities). Once you have a terminal window open, at the prompt type

```
/path/to/Gramps.app/Contents/MacOS/Gramps
```

If you installed Gramps in Applications along with most of your other apps, as suggested above, that would be

```
/Applications/Gramps.app/Contents/MacOS/Gramps
```

You may use any of the command-line options along with this. For example, to get a detailed listing of all of the Family Tree databases in your default Family Tree folder, you would use

```
/Applications/Gramps.app/Contents/MacOS/Gramps -L
```

There are other ways to install Gramps for MacOS, but these are much more complicated and are not covered here.

Python options

In the examples of different platforms above, and also in commands in various files you may see some options after the 'python' command, for example '-EO' in

```
"pvthon3 -EO ..\share\gramps\gramps.pv -L
```

It is important to distinguish between the python options in this case:

and the Gramps options, in this case

The python options that you may come across are:

- -E Ignore all PYTHON* environment variables, e.g. рутнопратн and рутнопноме, that might be set.
- -o Turn on basic optimizations. This changes the filename extension for compiled (bytecode) files from .pyc to .pyc. See also PVTHONOPTIMIZE

The -o optimise flag has a number of effects in Gramps:

- If it is not turned on, an additional Debug entry appears in the Tools menu.
- If it is not turned on, info logging messages are output.
- If it is not turned on, debug statements may be activated.
- . If it is not turned on, additional features are available in the Plugin Manager.

The Gramps options are described below.

Available Gramps options

This section provides the reference list of all command line options available in Gramps. If you want to know more than just a list of options, see next sections: Operation and Examples. The summary below is printed by

```
gramps -h
or
gramps --help
Usage: gramps.py [OPTION...]
--load-modules=MODULE1,MODULE2....
                                                                                                                                                        Dynamic modules to load
Help options -?, --help
                                                                                                                                                         Show this help message
        --usage
                                                                                                                                                        Display brief usage message
Application options
       -O, --open=FAMILY_TREE
-U, --username=USERNAME
-P, --password=PASSWORD
-C, --create=FAMILY_TREE
                                                                                                                                                         Open Family Tree
                                                                                                                                                        Database username
Database password
                                                                                                                                                        Create on open if new Family Tree
Import file
Export file
       -i, --import=FILENAME
-e, --export=FILENAME
                                                                                                                                                       Export file
Remove matching Family Tree(s) (use regular expressions)
Specify Family Tree format
Specify action
Specify options
Enable debug logs
List Family Trees in Detail
List Family Trees in Detail
Force unlock of Family Tree
Specific Specific
       -r, --remove=FAMILY_TREE_PATTERN
-f, --format=FORMAT
        -a, --action=ACTION
        -p, --options=OPTIONS_STRING
-d, --debug=LOGGER_NAME
        -1 [FAMILY TREE PATTERN...]
-L [FAMILY TREE PATTERN...]
-t [FAMILY TREE PATTERN...]
                    --force-unlock
        -u,
        -s, --show
                                                                                                                                                         Show config settings
                                                                                                                                                       Show coning setting(s) and start Gramps
Set config setting(s) and start Gramps
Don't ask to confirm dangerous actions (non-GUI mode only)
Show versions
        -c, --config=[config.setting[:value]]
        -y, --yes
-q, --quiet
        -v, --version
-S, --safe
                                                                                                                                                        Show versions
Start Gramps in 'Safe mode'
(temporarily use default settings)
Reset settings to default;
       -D, --default=[APXFE]
                                                              APAYE;
A - addons are cleared
P - Preferences to default
X - Books are cleared, reports and tool settings to default
F - filters are cleared
E - Everything is set to default or cleared
The usage message is as follows:
Example of usage of Gramps command line interface
1. To import four databases (whose formats can be determined from their names)
and then check the resulting database for errors, one may type:
gramps -i file1.ged -i file2.gpkg -i ~/db3.gramps -i file4.wft -a tool -p name=check.
```

```
2. To explicitly specify the formats in the above example, append filenames with appropriate -f options: gramps -i file1.qed -f qedcom -i file2.qpkq -f gramps-pkq -i ~/db3.gramps -f gramps-xml -i file4.wft -f wft -a tool -p name
3. To record the database resulting from all imports, supply -e flag
(use -f if the filename does not allow Gramps to guess the format):
gramps -i file1.ged -i file2.geby -e -/new-package -f gramps-pkg
4. To save any error messages of the above example into files outfile and errfile, run: gramps -i file1.ged -i file2.dpkg -e -/new-package -f gramps-pkg >outfile 2>errfile
5. To import three databases and start interactive Gramps session with the result: gramps -i file1.ged -i file2.gpkg -i \sim/db3.gramps
6. To open a database and, based on that data, generate timeline report in PDF format putting the output into the my_timeline.pdf file:
gramps -0 'Family Tree 1' -a report -p name=timeline.off=pdf,of=my_timeline.pdf
7. To generate a summary of a database: gramps -0 'Family Tree 1' -a report -p name=summary
8. Listing report options
Use the name=timeline,show=all to find out about all available options for the timeline report.
To find out details of a particular option, use show=option_name , e.g. name=timeline,show=off string.
To learn about available report names, use name=show string.
9. To convert a Family Tree on the fly to a .gramps xml file: gramps -O 'Family Tree 1' -e output.gramps -f gramps-xml
10. To generate a web site into an other locale (in German):
LANGUAGE=de_DE; LANG=de_DE.UTF-8 gramps -0 'Family Tree 1' -a report -p name=navwebpage,target=/../de
11. Finally, to start normal interactive session type:
gramps
Note: These examples are for bash shell.
Syntax may be different for other shells and for Windows.
List options
Print a list of known family trees:
Sparse
-1, List Family Trees
```

Detailed

gramps -1

```
-L, List Family Trees in Detail
gramps -L
Gramps Family Trees:
Family Tree "Example Family Tree":
Database: SQLite
Database module location: /usr/lib/python3.6/sqlite3/__init__.py
Database module version: 2.6.0
Database version: 3.21.0
Last accessed: 30/12/17 09:29:37
Locked?: False
Number of citations: 2854
Number of centes: 3432
Number of events: 3432
Number of media: 7
Number of media: 7
Number of notes: 19
Number of people: 2157
Number of people: 2157
Number of people: 2157
Number of people: 2157
Number of sources: 4
Number of sources: 18.0.0
```

/home/<~username>/.gramps/grampsdb/5a46c1c3 with name "Example Family Tree"

List of known Family Trees in your database path



Note that dates are shown in the default LOCALE format.

You change that at the system level. For example, on **POSIX**-based systems you could use:

LC_TIME=en_AU.UTF-8 gramps -L

Version options

```
: 5.1.1
gtk++ : 3.24.12
pygobject : 3.34.0
pango : 1 47
                1.42.3
 cairo
                1.16.2
 pycairo
  osmopsmap :
                0.10
 GExiv2
 ICU
              : 2.2
: linux
 PyICU
 kernel
              : 5.3.0-24-generic
Environment settings:
 T.ANG
              : en_GB.UTF-8
: en_GB:en
 LANGUAGE
 GRAMPSI18N: not set
 GRAMPSHOME: not set
 GRAMPSDIR : not set
 рутиомрати.
     /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/gramps
     /uer/hin
     /usr/lib/python37.zip
     /usr/lib/python3/.zip
/usr/lib/python3.7/lib-dynload
/usr/loal/lib/python3.7/dist-packages
/usr/loal/lib/python3/dist-packages
Non-python dependencies:
 Graphviz : 2.40
Ghostscr. : 9.27
System PATH env variable:
       /usr/local/sbin
       /usr/local/hin
       /usr/sbin
       /usr/bin
       /sbin
       /bin
      /usr/games
/usr/local/games
       /snap/bin
Databases:
 bsddb
       -
version
                      : 6.2.6
      db version : 5.3.28
       location
                      : /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/bsddb3/ init .py
 sqlite3
                      : 3.29.0
: 2.6.0
       version
      py version
location
                      : /usr/lib/python3.7/sqlite3/ init .py
```

Format options

The format of any file destined for opening, importing, or exporting can be specified with the

-f format

option. The acceptable format values are listed below.

Full family tree support

These formats contain all your data that is present in a family tree.

- gramps Gramps XML format: This format is available for import, and export. When not specified, it can be guessed if the filename ends with .gramps
- gpkg Gramps package XML format: This format is available for import and export. When not specified, it can be guessed if the
 filename ends with .gpkg. This creates a zip package with your data as xml, and all your media files included
- grdb pre Gramps 3.x database: This format is available for import to support the old file format of Gramps. Everything in the grdb
 file is imported. When not specified, it can be guessed if the filename ends with .grdb
- burn GNOME iso burning: export, only available on GNOME where burn protocol exists

Reduced family tree support

These formats contain most, but not all data that can be created in Gramps

- ged GEDCOM format: This format is available for import, and export. When not specified, it can be guessed if the filename ends
 with .ged
- gw GeneWeb file: This format is available for import and export. When not specified, it can be guessed if the filename ends with .gw

Subset of your data

These formats contain a specific subset of your data

- csv Comma Separated Value: This format is available for import and export. Be careful however, import must be as values created
 by the export function. Only a part of your data is contained in the output.
- vcf VCard 3.0 format: import and export
- vcs VCalendar format: export

- · def old Pro-Gen format: import
- . wft Web Family Tree: This format is available for export only. When not specified, it can be guessed if the filename ends with .wft

Opening options

You can open a family tree, or you can open a file by importing it in an empty family tree.

To let Gramps handle this automatically, just supply the family tree or filename you want to open:

```
python gramps.py 'My Fam Tree' python gramps.py JohnDoe.ged
```

The first opens a family tree, the second imports a GEDCOM into an empty family tree.

Additionally, you can pass Gramps the name of the family tree to be opened:

- use this option : -O famtree or --open=famtree
- -o, Open of a family tree. This can be done also by just typing the name (name or database dir)

Examples:

```
python gramps.py 'Family Tree 1'
python gramps.py /home/cristina/.gramps/grampsdb/47320f3d
python gramps.py -O 'Family Tree 1'
python gramps.py -O /home/cristina/.gramps/grampsdb/47320f3d
```



Tip

If no option is given, just a name, Gramps will ignore the rest of the command line arguments. Use the -o flag to open, -i to import, and do something with the data.



Tip

Only family trees can be opened directly. For other formats, you will need to use the import option which will set up the empty database and then import data into it.



Tip

Only a single family tree can be opened. If you need to combine data from several sources, you will need to use the import option.

Import options

The files destined for import can be specified with the -i filename or --import=filename option. The format can be specified with the -f format or --format=format option, immediately following the filename. If not specified, the guess will be attempted based on the filename.

Example:

```
python gramps.py -i 'Family Tree 1' -i 'Family Tree 2' python gramps.py -i test.grdb -i data.gramps
```



Tip

More than one file can be imported in one command. If this is the case, Gramps will incorporate the data from the next file into the database available at the moment.

When more than one input file is given, each has to be preceded by -i flag. The files are imported in the specified order, i.e. -i file1 -i file2 -i file1 might produce different Gramps IDs in the resulting database.

Export options

The files destined for export can be specified with the -e filename or --export=filename option. The format can be specified with the -f option immediately following the filename. If not specified, the guess will be attempted based on the filename. For iso format, the filename

is actually the name of directory the Gramps database will be written into. For gramps-xml, gpkg, gedcom, wft, geneweb, and gramps-pkg, the filename is the name of the resulting file.

-e, export a family tree in required format. It is not possible to export to a family tree.

Example:

```
python gramps.py -i 'Family Tree 1' -i test.grdb -f grdb -e mergedDB.gramps
```

Note that above does not change 'Family Tree 1' as everything happens via a temporary database, whereas:

```
python gramps.py -0 'Family Tree 1' -i test.grdb -f grdb -e mergedDB.gramps
```

will import test.grdb into Family Tree 1, and then export to a file!



Exporting more files

More than one file can be exported in one command. If this is the case, Gramps will attempt to write several files using the data from the database available at the moment.

When more than one output file is given, each has to be preceded by -e flag. The files are written one by one, in the specified order.

Action options

The action to perform on the imported data can be specified with the -a action or --action=action option. This is done after all imports are successfully completed.

The following actions remain the same:

- report: This action allows producing reports from the command line.
- tool: This action allows to run a tool from the command line.

Reports and tools generally have many options of their own, so these actions should be followed by the report/tool option string. The string is given using the -p option string or --options=option string option.

The actions available in older versions of Gramps which were relocated in Gramps 3.3 are:

- summary: This action was the same as Reports ->View ->Summary. In Gramps 3.3 it was replaced by (or renamed to) -a report -p name=summary.
- check: This action was the same as Tools -> Database Processing -> Check and Repair. In Gramps 3.3 it was replaced by (or renamed to) -a tool -p name=check.

report action option

You can generate most reports from the command line using the report action.

An example:

```
gramps -0 "Family Tree 1" -a report -p "name=family_group,style=default,off=html,of=test.html"
```

You can provide the css style to use here with the css option:

gramps -0 "Family Tree 1" -a report -p "name=family_group,style=default,off=html,of=test.html,css=Web_Nebraska.css" or without css in the html output:

gramps -0 "Family Tree 1" -a report -p "name=family_group,style=default,off=html,of=test.html,css="

Report option string



The report option string should satisfy the following conditions:

It must not contain any spaces (due to the general nature of the command line interface). If some arguments need to include spaces, the string should be enclosed with quotation marks. Option string must list pairs of option names and values. Within a pair, option name and value must be separated by the equal sign.

Different pairs must be separated by commas.

Most of the report options are specific for every report. However, there are some common options.

• name=report name: This mandatory option determines which report will be generated.

Report names

If the supplied report name does not correspond to any available report, an error message will be printed followed by this list of available reports.

Available names are: - Ancestor Tree - Ahnentafel Report ancestor_chart ancestor_report AncestorFill birthday_report - AncestorFill - Birthday and Anniversary Report calendar - Calendar ee - Ancestral Collapsible Tree d3-ancestralcollapsibletree d3-ancestralfanchart - Ancestral Fan Chart d3-descendantindentedtree - Descendant Indented Tree database-differences-report - Database Differences Report denominoviso DenominoViso descend_chart descend_report DescendantBook - Descendant Tree - Descendant Report descend_trad

descend_traport

Descendant Report

D gt_ancestor gt descendant - Ancestor Tree - Descendant Tree gt_grandparent gt_sandclock - Grandparent Tree - Sandclock Tree gt_sandclock_family Heatmap - Sandclock Tree for a Family heatmap
hourglass_graph
indiv_complete
kinship_report
LastChangeReport
LinesOfDescendency - Complete Individual Report
- Kinship Report
- Last Change Report
- Lines of Descendency Report
- Tiny Tafel
- Media Report
- Narrated Web Site
- Network Chart ListeEclair MediaReport navwebpage networkchart - Note Link Report - Number of Ancestors Report notelinkreport number_of_ancestors
PedigreeChart
PersonEverythingReport - Pedigree Chart - PersonEverything Report place_report records - Place Report - Records Report rel graph - Records Report
- Relationship Graph
- Repositories Report
- Sources and Citations Report Repositories Report SourcesCitationsReport statistics chart - Statistics Charts - Database Summary Report

• of=: output filename and optional destination folder/directory eg: of="C:\Users\<username>\Desktop\FamilyTree.odt"

Todo Report

- Web Calendar

- off=: output format. These are the extension an output format makes available, eg, pdf, html, doc, ...
- . style=: for text reports, the stylesheet to use. Defaults to 'default'.

summary

WebCa1

tag_report TimePedigreeHTML TodoReport

- show=all: This will produce the list of names for all options available for a given report.
- show=option name: This will print the description of the functionality supplied by the option name, as well as what are the acceptable types and values for this option.

- Database Summary North-- Tag Report - Timeline Chart - Timeline Pedigree Report

So, to learn to use a report, do for example:

gramps -0 "Family Tree 1" -a report -p "name=family_group,show=all"



Tip

If an option is not supplied, the last used value will be used. If this report has never been generated before, then the value from last generated report will be used when applicable. Otherwise, the default value will be used.

When more than one output action is given, each has to be preceded by -a flag. The actions are performed one by one, in the specified order.

lists



Some reports have options or arguments which are interpreted (by the report) to be on multiple lines. For instance some reports allow you to format how the information will be shown, perhaps with a name on one line and the person's birth date on the next line. Such multiple-line options or arguments are called "lists" by Gramps.

On the command line such lists must always start with a left square bracket [and must always end with a right square bracket] but since such square brackets are usually "special" to the "shell" (they mean something to the command interpreter you are typing the command to), you must "escape" them so that they are ignored by your shell.

The details vary with each shell but (in linux/UNIX) usually you can precede such a square bracket with a backslash \ or put quotation marks around the square bracket, usually either "single" or "double" ones.

The Hourglass Graph report allows you to put a "note" at the top of the report and such a "note" is an example of a "list" option. Here is an example:

```
gramps -0 "Family Tree 1" -a report -p name=hourglass graph,note='[line one,line two]'
```

which shows that inside such a list different lines are separated by commas, and that spaces are acceptable since the quotation marks are already there for the square brackets.

But if you want to have a comma inside your report you have to somehow tell Gramps that comma is not one which separates lines. You do that by enclosing the line with the comma in quotation marks (either single or double).

But if you are already using a set of quotation marks (to enclose your square brackets) you have to use the other type to enclose the line with your comma. Here is an example:

```
qramps -0 "Family Tree 1" -a report -p name=hourglass qraph,note="['line one, also line one','line two, also line two']"
```

It is possible to include any character in a list but the details are beyond the scope of this command-line introduction to Gramps.

You will need to know the precise methods available in your particular command shell interpreter to include a character which is "special" to your shell or "special" to Gramps (like the comma in the example above) but in general you will have to "escape" it twice, once to your shell and once again to Gramps, since you don't want your shell to think it is some instruction it should pay attention to and you don't want Gramps to think that either.

tool action option

You can run most tools from the command line using the 'tool' action. To see which ones, say:

```
gramps -0 "Family Tree 1" -a tool -p show=all
```

To see a tool's available options, for instance the "verify" tool:

```
gramps -0 "Family Tree 1" -a tool -p name=verify, show=all
```

To run a tool, for instance the "verify" tool:

```
gramps -0 "Family Tree 1" -a tool -p name=verify
```

Tool names

Available names are:

If the supplied tool_name does not correspond to any available tool, an error message will be printed followed by this list of available tools.



```
check
chtype
chtype
dgenstats
evname
rebuild
rebuild
rebuild
rebuild
refmap
rebuild refmap
rebuild refmap
rebuild refmap
rebuild refmap
rebuild refmap
reduild
refmap
redui
```

rebuild genstats
rebuild refmap - Rebuild Reference Maps
reorder_ids - Reorder Gramps IDs
test_for_date_parser_and_displayer - Check Localized Date Displayer and Parser
testcasegenerator - Generate Testcases for Persons and Families
verify - Verify the Data

book action option



New feature

Added in Gramps 5.0

You can run books from the command line using the 'book' action. To see which ones, say:

```
gramps -0 "Family Tree 1" -a book
```

To see a book's available options, for instance a book called "mybook":

```
gramps -0 "Family Tree 1" -a book -p name=mybook, show=all
```

To run a book, for instance a book called "mybook":

```
gramps -0 "Family Tree 1" -a book -p name=mybook
```

Book names



If the supplied book_name does not correspond to any available Book, an error message will be printed followed by this list of available Books. eg: Example listing only as the Books will be whatever you have named them.

Available names are: Granny Jones Grampa John Smith Family History

Force unlock option

-u: you can extend the -o flag with -u to force a locked family to be unlocked. This allows you to recover from a crash that leaves the
family tree (database) locked, from the command line.

An example (to unlock the "Family Tree 1" database):

```
gramps -0 "Family Tree 1" -a report -u > /dev/null
```



Note

It is not possible to open family trees that need repair from the command line.

See also:

• Manage Family Trees: Unlocking a Family Tree

Configuration (config) option

When all configuration variable(s) are set Gramps will start with these new values.

These options can takes three forms:



Note

Except for examples 1 and 3.2, All the following examples, use behavior.database-path as the configuration variable to change.

1) See all config values

-s or --show

For example:

```
Gramps config settings from /home/<-username>/.gramps/gramps50/gramps.ini:
export.proxy-order=[['privacy', 0], ['living', 0], ['person', 0], ['note', 0], ['reference', 0]]
database.compress-backup=True
database.backup-athe'/home/<-username>'
```

database.port='
database.autobackup=0
database.path='/home/<-username>/.gramps/grampsdb
database.host='

database.backup-on-exit=True geography.lock=False

2) See a single config value

--config=database.path Or -c database.path

For example:

```
gramps --config=database.path
```

Current Gramps config setting: database.path:'/home/<~username>/.gramps/grampsdb'

- 3) Set a value: --config=behavior.database-path:'/media/mydb' Or -c behavior.database-path:'/media/mydb' For example:
- 3.1) Set a value to its default: --config=behavior.database-path:DEFAULT Or -c behavior.database-path:DEFAULT For example:
- 3.2) Set more than one value: --config=behavior.use-tips:False --config=behavior.autoload:True OF -c behavior.use-tips:False -c behavior.autoload:True
 For example:

Safe mode

gramps -S Or gramps --safe

This CLI command starts Gramps as if it had never been installed before. In this mode, any previous family trees can still be loaded, as long as they were stored in the default folder. All other settings, filters, books, addons etc. are either cleared or returned to their default values. Other CLI commands can be used, or, if none, Gramps will start the GUI. Nothing except the actual family tree data is saved.

Note that this is typically used to see if Gramps behaves better when it is running as if with a totally 'clean' install. It is NOT permanent (if you want that see <u>Defaults</u> below), if you start Gramps normally after using this command all of your previous settings etc. are still there.

This actually works by setting the folder that Gramps uses to store its user data (except for family trees) to a temporary directory, which is deleted when Gramps closes.

Defaults

gramps -D E Or gramps --default=E

This CLI command causes Gramps to clear out or return to defaults the desired settings. The family tree databases are NOT cleared out or removed. The sub-commands (replace the 'E' from the example command line above with one or more of the subcommand characters) are:

- · A Addons are cleared. Any installed addons are removed, along with their settings.
- · F Filters are cleared. Any custom filters are removed.
- P Preferences are returned to their default values.
- x Books are cleared, Reports and Tools settings are returned to their default values.
- · z Old '.zip' files from family tree version upgrades are deleted.
- E Everything except the actual family tree data is returned to default settings. This does all of the above as well as a few more items; deletes thumbnails, maps, and the user CSS (used in web reports).

For example:

gramps -D AP

will cause Gramps to remove all the Addons and to reset Preferences to their default values.

Operation

If the first argument on the command line does not start with a dash (i.e. no flag), Gramps will attempt to open the file with the name given by the first argument and start an interactive session, ignoring the rest of the command line arguments.

If the -o flag is given, then Gramps will try opening the supplied file name and then work with that data, as instructed by the further command line parameters.



Note

Only one file can be opened in a single invocation of Gramps. If you need to get data from multiple sources, use the importing options by using -i flag.

With or without the -o flag, there could be multiple imports, exports, and actions specified further on the command line by using -i, -e, and -a flags.

The order of -i , -e , or -a options with respect to each does not matter. The actual execution order always is: all imports (if any) -> all exports (if any) -> all actions (if any).



Note

But opening must always be first!

If no -o or -i option is given, Gramps will launch its main window and start the usual interactive session with the empty database, since there is no data to process, anyway. (Unless you have already expressed a "preference" that it start with the last database it used.)

If no -e or -a options are given, Gramps will launch its main window and start the usual interactive session with the database resulted from opening and all imports (if any). This database resides in a directory under the -/.gramps/grampsdb/directory.

Any errors encountered during import, export, or action, will be either dumped to stdout (if these are exceptions handled by Gramps) or to

stderr (if these are not handled). Use usual shell redirections of stdout and stderr to save messages and errors in files.

Examples

• To import four databases (whose formats can be determined from their names) and then check the resulting database for errors, one may type:

```
gramps -i file1.ged -i file2.gpkg -i ~/db3.gramps -i file4.wft -a check
```

• To explicitly specify the formats in the above example, append filenames with appropriate -f options:

```
gramps -i file1.qed -f qedcom -i file2.qpkq -f qramps-pkq -i ~/db3.gramps -f qramps-xml -i file4.wft -f wft -a check
```

• To record the database resulting from all imports, supply -e flag (use -f if the filename does not allow Gramps to guess the format):

```
gramps -i file1.ged -i file2.gpkg -e ~/new-package -f gramps-pkg
```

· To save any error messages of the above example into files outfile and errfile, run:

```
qramps -i filel.qed -i file2.dpkq -e ~/new-packaqe -f qramps-pkq >outfile 2>errfile
```

• To import three databases and start interactive Gramps session with the result:

```
gramps -i file1.ged -i file2.gpkg -i ~/db3.gramps
```

• To open a database and, based on that data, generate timeline report in PDF format putting the output into the my timeline.pdf file:

```
gramps -0 'Family Tree 1' -a report -p name=timeline,off=pdf,of=my timeline.pdf
```



Listing report options

Use the name-timeline, show-all to find out about all available options for the timeline report. To find out details of a particular option, use show-option_name, e.g. name-timeline, show-off string. To learn about available report names, use name-show string.

· To convert the bsddb database on the fly to a .gramps xml file:

```
gramps -0 'Family Tree 1' -e output.gramps -f gramps-xml
```

• To generate a web site into an other locale (in German):

LANGUAGE=de DE; LANG=de DE.UTF-8 gramps -0 'Family Tree 1' -a report -p name=navwebpage,target=/../de

• Finally, to start normal interactive session type:

gramps

Environment variables



Warning

Gramps can take advantage of the following <u>environment variables</u> (Only change them if you know what are you doing.)

GRAMPSHOME

GRAMPSHOME - if set, override default path to profile allowing user to use an external network drive to store data and all settings.
 For technically advanced users who run multiple versions of Gramps, setting a different SGRAMPSHOME is a way to avoid interference between the different versions in the Gramps <u>User Directory</u>. It can also be used to configure Gramps to <u>run from a portable drive</u> or to prepare for a <u>manual installation</u>. The path can also be used to configure the path to a <u>separate test Tree</u> or <u>development Tree</u>.

For example

GRAMPSHOME=\$HOME/familytrees/paternal

LANG, LANGUAGE, LC MESSAGE, LC TIME

LANG, LANGUAGE, LC_MESSAGES, and LC_TIME - are used by Gramps to determine which language file(s) should be loaded.
 See locale(1) for a general discussion of LANG, LC_MESSAGES, and LC_TIME. Note that in addition to setting date formats (which are overridden in Gramps with Preferences settings) LC_TIME also sets the language used for words in dates like month and day names and in the context of dates words like about, between, and before. LANGUAGE is a comma-separated list of language codes (not locales, though certain languages like pt BR or cn TW are regional variants) that sets a preference-ordered list of desired

translations. It will override LANG but not LC MESSAGES or LC TIME.

MacOSX



Because of the way launching with Finder works, the environment variables for the Gramps.app bundle are hard-coded in <code>Gramps.app/Contents/Resources/gramps_launcher.py</code>. If for some reason you need to change them, edit the file with <code>TextEdit</code>; be sure to save it back as plain text. See as well <code>setting locale</code> for an alternative to using the <code>LANG</code> and <code>LANGUAGE</code> environment variables.

GRAMPSI18N

<u>SGRAMPSI18N (for your locale)</u> - The LANG assumes the Gramps translations are installed globally. If this is not the case, you need
to give <u>Gramps the directory</u> where the translations will be found. This can be used to temporarily <u>change the language for Reports</u>
being generated.

A translation is called gramps.mo, you can find it in Linux with the locate command. For example, if you have Swedish in directory /home/me/gramps/mo/sv/gramps.mo, you can direct Gramps there using:

GRAMPSI18N=/home/me/gramps/mo_LC_ALL=C.UTF-8_LANG="sv"_pvthon3_gramps

GRAMPSDIR

• The environment variable GRAMPSDIR is the path to your Gramps directory.

GRAMPS RESOURCES

- The environment variable GRAMPS_RESOURCES is the path to Gramps built-in resources files. You should only change this if you
 are using Gramps from source code or a custom environment. An indicator that you need to set this variable is if you receive one of
 the following errors:
 - · Encoding error while parsing resource path
 - o Failed to open resource file
 - Resource Path {invalid/path/to/resources} is invalid
 - · Unable to determine resource path

Example usage:

 ${\tt GRAMPS_RESOURCES=/home/username/gramps/branches/maintenance/gramps51/build/lib.linux-x86_64-2.7/~PYTHONPATH=\$GRAMPS_RESOURCES=/home/username/gramps/branches/maintenance/gramps51/build/lib.linux-x86_64-2.7/~PYTHONPATH=\$GRAMPS_RESOURCES=/home/username/gramps/branches/maintenance/gramps51/build/lib.linux-x86_64-2.7/~PYTHONPATH=$GRAMPS_RESOURCES=/home/username/gramps/branches/maintenance/gramps51/build/lib.linux-x86_64-2.7/~PYTHONPATH=$GRAMPS_RESOURCES=/home/username/gramps-gramp$

User Directory/he

<u>הקודם</u> מפתה הבא

מטרת מקטע זה לתאר את האופן שמערכות ההפעלה השנות מתכתבות עם ספרית משתמש גרמפס.



מיקום מחיצת משתמש גרמפס תלוי במערכת ההפעלה בה משתמשים ובאופן בו תוצר המחשב.

יש להחליפה בשם המשתמש בו אתם נוהגים להתחבר <-username> בכל מקום בעמוד זה בו מופיעה המילה באנגלית למחשב.

מערכות בסיגנון POSIX

יסביבת־עבודה. הוא POSIX מיקום ברירת המחדל של מחיצת משתמש גרמפס במערכות בסיגנוו:

/HOME/<username>/.gramps

הבאה ביתן להגיע ממשורת הפקודה על ידי הזנת הפקודה הבאה:

<~username>/.gramps

מהמקור SSX משר משתמשים בבניית מק OS-X לינוקס, סולריס, יוניקס ו BSD, הקישורים מעלה נכונים למערכות הפעלה מסוג.

שווה ערך לספרית הבית על מנת להמנע מהזנת שם משתמש ארוך או מורכב. למרות שגרמפס לא יזהה מקבילות למחיצות לנתיבים \$HOMEלהלופין ניתן להשתמש בי באופן מובנה, ניתן להשתמש בהם בלינוקס למצויאת קבצי משתמש גרמפס. הנתיב ל מחיצת משתמש גרמפס ליעל הופשט לאחד מאלה:

\$HOME/.gramps

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~/.gramps

במערכת הפעלה מסוג מיקרוסופט וינדוס, התחביר ישתנה ויראה כך:

\$HOME\.gramps

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~\.gramps

מק OS



לפתוח חלון במסוף, Terminal במחשבי אפל מק, שמות קבצים שמתחילים ב-"." לא יופיעו בחיפוש. לפשוט הגישה לספריית המשתמשי גרמפס, עדיף להשתמש במסוף . הקלד:

1n -s ~/.gramps ~/Documents/Gramps

~\.gramps

בתיבת דו־השיח שתופיע בהמשך לשימוש ב<mark>'מעבר לתיקייה...'</mark> בשלב הקודם

סק יישומון מק OS

ומשתמשות במיקום ברירת מחדל למחיצה OS חבילת־יישומון מתנהגת באופן שתואם יותר את תקני מק:

/Users/<~username>/Library/Application Support/gramps

MS וינדוס



בווידנוס מייקרוסופט שמות הקבצים והתיקיות של התוכניות ונתוני משתמשים <u>מוסתרים</u> בסיי*ר הקכצים.* ניתן להקל על הגישה למחיצת משתמש גרמפס, זאת על פי העצה :הבאה של מיקרוסופט

• מוסתרים - עזרת ווינדום

יצית המחדל למחיצת המשתמש (User Directory) איק, הוא (אילך, הוא למחיצת המחדל למחיצת המשתמש:

C:\Users\<~username>\AppData\Roaming\gramps

מתרב שלעיל הוא רק 'שומר־מקום' לשם המשתמש המסויים איתו התבצעה ההתחברות למערכת וינדוס <-username המשתמש בתרב שלעיל הוא רק

משתני סביבת עבודה כדי להימנע מהתמודדות עם הסיבוכים של שמות משתמש פעילים. למרות שגרמפס לא יזהה משתני סביבה %AppData לחלופין, ניתן למנף את של נתיבים באופן מובנה, ניתן להשתמש בהם מתוך ווינדוס למציאת קבצי משתמש גרמפס. הנתיב למחיצת משתמש גרמפס שלעיל הופשט לכדי:

%AppData%\qramps

מוסתרת גם היא בסייר הקבצים כברירת מחדל (programs/applications) מקום מחיצת היישומונים/תוכניות User Directory, מוסתרת גם היא בסייר הקבצים כברירת מחדל

מיקום ברירת המחדל להתקנת תוכנת גרמפס במערכת ווינדוס 7 ואליך הוא:

C:\Program Files\GrampsAIO64-5.X.X

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C:\Program Files (x86)\GrampsAIO32-5.X.X

לקריאה נוספת

- אפשרויות תצור (config) אפשרויות משתני סביבת עבודה באמצעות
- ב- בדו-שיח קובץ Crtl + L GTK <u>מעבר מפירורי לחם לתיבת מלל מיקום</u> תוך שימוש ב-
- ערוץ פורום דיסקורד : כיצד להשתמש במשתני סביבה בגרמפס

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₫.	<u>מפתח</u> <u>הקודנ</u>	<u>הבא</u>

Error and Warning Reference

Previous Index Next

This section explains what to do when something unexpected happens.

When something goes wrong

Sometimes something goes wrong, either because you have asked to do something that Gramps doesn't know how to do, or because something has happened that the developers of Gramps did not anticipate, or because there is a mistake in the coding of Gramps.



Alerts

An alert is a dialog that appears when Gramps needs to give you an important message about an error condition or warn you about potentially hazardous situations or consequences.

Most alerts are self explanatory, and the same type of alerts that you might get with any application. These are not discussed further here.

However, some alerts require more complicated actions, so they are described below.

Are you sure you want to upgrade this Family Tree?



Fig. E.1 "Are you sure you want to upgrade this Family Tree?" dialog - Db Upgrade Required - example



Fig. E.2 "Are you sure you want to upgrade this Family Tree?" dialog - Bsddb Upgrade Required Error - example



Fig. E.3 "Are you sure you want to downgrade this Family Tree?" dialog - Bsddb Downgrade Required Error - example



Fig. E.4 "Are you sure you want to upgrade this Family Tree?" dialog - Python Upgrade Required Error - example

These dialogs appear for the listed reasons:

- "Db Upgrade Required" If you try to open a Db(Sqlite3) Family Tree created with a previous older version of Gramps with a newer version of Gramps.
- "Bsddb Upgrade Required Error" If you try to open a Bsddb Family Tree created with a previous older version of Gramps with a newer version of Gramps.
- "Bsddb Downgrade Required Error" If you try to open a Bsddb Family Tree created with a previous older version of Bsddb with a
 newer version of Bsddb.
- "Python Upgrade Required Error" If you try to open a Bsddb Family Tree created with a previous older version of Gramps using Python 2 with a newer version of Gramps that uses Python 3.

For each of these reasons you may follow the same general advice; if you still have the older version of Gramps available, then you should:

- · Cancel this dialogue, and exit Gramps
- Open the Family Tree with the previous version of Gramps (Reinstall the old version of Gramps),
- Export your family tree in Gramps XML (family tree) export format or Gramps XML Package (family tree and media) format,
- . Exit the old version of Gramps and Start the new version of Gramps,

Error parsing arguments



Fig. E.5Error parsing arguments - dialog -Database is locked example

The Family Tree database is locked while in use by another user or because Gramps exited abnormally during previous use.

See Unlocking a Family Tree

Database is locked. cannot open it!

The Family Tree database is locked while in use by another user or because Gramps exited abnormally during previous use.

See Unlocking a Family Tree

Cannot open database



Fig. E.6 Dialogue showing DB Environment Error

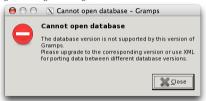


Fig. E.7 Dialogue showing DB Version Error

As explained in the dialogue, the Family Tree was probably created with an old version of the Berkeley database program. This is not quite the same thing as an old version of the Gramps program, because the version of the Gramps program and the version of the Berkeley database are independent. However, the effect is somewhat the same. As suggested in the dialogue, if you have the old version of Gramps and its support software, then you should:

- · cancel this dialogue,
- open the Family Tree with the previous version of Gramps,
- export your family tree in Gramps XML database export format or Gramps package export format (see <u>Export into Gramps formats</u>),
- start the new version of Gramps,
- · open the 'Manage Family Tree' dialogue,
- · click on new and create a new Family Tree,
- load the new Family Tree
- · Import the Gramps XML or Gramps package.

Alternatively, it may be possible to use the recovery tools. See 'obtain the bsddb recovery tools' under Recover corrupted family tree

Low level database corruption detected



Fig. E.8 "Low level database corruption detected" dialog - example

This dialogue appears when a problem is detected with the underlying database that supports Family Trees.

- · close the dialogue,
- · click on the Family Tree Manager,
- · select the Family Tree you were trying to open,
- the Repair button should be available; click on it,
- once the Family Tree has been repaired it should be possible to open it in the normal way.

If this does not work, try 'obtain the bsddb recovery tools' under Recover corrupted family tree

Error detected in database



Fig. E.9 Dialogue showing Run Database Repair

Carry out suggested action.

Warnings

If Gramps detects a minor error, or wishes to notify you about an occurrence within the program, then Gramps may display a [Warning button on the status bar, as shown below. This button is only displayed for 180 seconds, so if you see it you should immediately click on it if you want to see the messages.

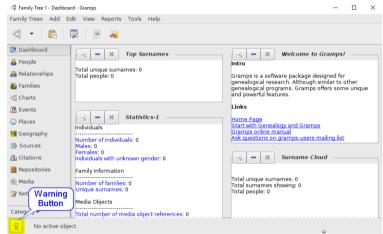


Fig. E.10 Gramps Main Window showing Warning button on the Status bar

If you click the Warning button, then a Gramps Warnings dialog box appears showing the last 20 messages received. More details

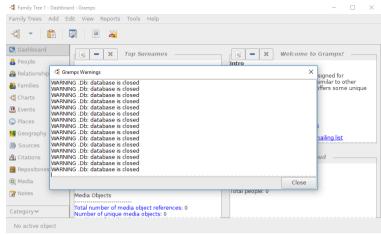


Fig. E.11 Gramps Main Window showing Warning messages

Some of the warnings that may appear are described below:

Locale warnings

Sometimes there is a problem with the language you have chosen.

If you have installed Gramps using your platform's standard installation method (Package manager/AIO installer/Application package) and are using your platform's built-in mechanism (System Setting/Control Panel/System Preferences) to choose the language/sort order/formats you are running in, then these errors should not occur, and may mean there is a problem in Gramps.

However, if you have set the language/sort order/formats manually by setting the 'environment' see <u>languages</u>, particularly if you are running Gramps from the command line, then there may be a problem with what you have typed in. The message (only part of which is shown below) should help you to understand where the error is.

- "Date parser for '%s' not available, using default"
- "Date displayer for '%s' not available, using default"
- "Family relationship translator not available for language '%s'. Using 'english' instead."
- 'Unable to determine your Locale, using English'
- "Localization library libintl not on %PATH%, localization will be incomplete"
- "No translations for %s were found, setting localization to U.S. English"
- "Unable to create collator: %s"
- · "No language provided, using US English"
- "No usable languages found in list, using US English"
- "None of the requested languages (%s) were available, using %s instead"

Module not loaded warnings

The Gramps application contains many different 'modules'. Some of these modules are required for Gramps to run at all; some are 'strongly recommend', and some are optional.

If you have installed Gramps using your platform's standard installation method (Package manager/AIO installer/Application package) then the builder of that package will have decided which modules are present. He must include all the required modules, because otherwise Gramps will not run, but he can choose which of the recommended and optional packages he includes. Consult the documentation for your package to determine which modules are included.

If you try to do something that needs a module that is not included, then you will get a warning like the ones below (only the first part of the message is included). What you can do about it depends on your platform:

Linux You should be able to install the package using your distribution's standard Package Manager or the GUI interface to the Package Manager. However, in some cases you will need to build the module from source.

MS Windows and Mac OS X The MS Windows AIO installer and the Max OS X Application bundle come with certain modules built in. It is not possible for the normal user to add further modules. Therefore, if you find a module that you particularly feel should be included you should post on the Gramps mailing list (probably the devel list) explaining why you feel its omission is a mistake.

- "WARNING: PIL module not loaded."
- "ICU not loaded because %s. Localization will be impaired."
- "OsmGpsMap module not loaded."
- "GExiv2 module not loaded."
- "Webkit module not loaded. "

- "PIL (Python Imaging Library) not loaded. "
- "GtkSpell not loaded. "

Show plugin status dialog on plugin load error.

Can be disabled from Show pluqin status dialog on pluqin load error, option in the Preferences > Warnings dialog,



This article's content is incomplete or a placeholder stub.

Please update or expand this section.

Configuration warnings



This article's content is incomplete or a placeholder stub.

Please update or expand this section.

Sometimes it is worth just deleting the old configuration files.

- · "Importing old key file 'keys.ini'..."
- "Done importing old key file 'keys.ini"
- "Can't find filter %s in the defined custom filters"
- "Number of arguments does not match number of " +
- "Value '%(val)s' not found for option '%(opt)s'"
- "Unable to open recent file %s because %s",
- "WARNING: ignoring old key '%s'"
- "WARNING: ignoring key with wrong type "
- "Failed to parse doc options"
- "Skipped a line in the addon listing: "
- "Failed to load gramplets from %s because %s"

Other warnings



This article's content is incomplete or a placeholder stub.

Please update or expand this section.

Cannot save person



Fig. E.12 Cannot save person (Warning window)

Attempting to save a person without any data from the Person editor displays this warning popup. You need at least one letter for the first name.

Cannot save nerso

No data exist for this person. Please enter data or cancel the edit.

Close



This article's content is incomplete or a placeholder stub.

Please update or expand this section.

Cannot merge <object>



Fig. E.13 Cannot merge person (Warning dialog) - example

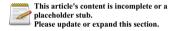
Attempting to merge anything other than two(2) of one type of record displays this warning popup dialog.

For example:

Cannot merge people

Exactly two people must be selected to perform a merge. A second person can be selected by holding down the control key while clicking on the desired person.

Close



Duplicate Family warning dialog





Fig. E.14 Duplicate Family - warning dialog

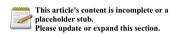
Suppress warning when adding parents to a child

Can be enabled from Suppress warning when adding parents to a child. option in the Preferences > Warnings dialog.

Adding parents to a person dialog



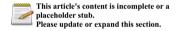
Fig. E.15 "Adding parents to a person" warning dialog



Suppress warning when cancelling with changed data

Can be disabled from Suppress warning when cancelling with changed data. option in the Preferences > Warnings dialog.

Used by the Edit Person dialog.



Save Changes? dialog

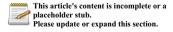


Fig. E.16 "Save Changes?" - alert dialog

Suppress warning about missing researcher when exporting to GEDCOM

File:Xxx.png Fig. E.17 xxx

Can be disabled from Suppress warning about missing researcher when exporting to GEDCOM. Option in the Preferences Warnings dialog.



Undo history warning

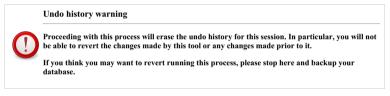


Fig. E.18 Tool "Undo history warning" dialog - default

The <u>Undo history warning</u> dialog will be shown and you can either <u>Stop</u> or <u>Proceed with the tool/Import</u>. It is recommended that you stop and backup your database; so that you can revert the process of running the tool (or import) if required.



Fig. E.19 Import "Undo history warning" dialog - default



Errors

More serious problems cause an Error Report dialog to be shown which will describe the actions you should take.

Error Report

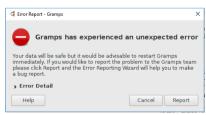


Fig. E.20 Error Report Assistant - dialog - collapsed "Error Detail" - default

The Error Report dialogue appears whenever something has happened in the Gramps application that the programmers did not expect.

Have a read of the How to create a good bug report article. If you believe you know how the Gramps developers might reproduce the bug or not, then select the Report button to start the Error Reporting Assistant dialog, and you can then follow the instructions.

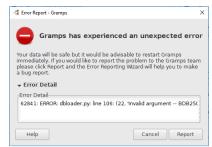


Fig. E.21 Error Report Assistant - dialog - expanded "Error Detail" - default

Error Reporting Assistant dialog

Allows you an opportunity to compile a report about an error and then submit it manually to the Gramps bug reporting system (This requires you to have a registered account on the Gramps bug reporting system)

• Using the bug tracker

The Error Reporting Assistant is also known as the Bug Reporting Assistant.

Report a bug page



Fig. E.22 Report a bug (page) - Error Reporting Assistant

This is the Bug Reporting Assistant. It helps to make a bug report to the Gramps developers that will be as detailed as possible.

The assistant asks a few questions and gathers some information about the error that just occurred and the operating environment.

At the end of the assistant process, you will be asked to file a bug report through the <u>Gramps bug tracking</u> system.

The assistant will copy the bug report to the Operating System clipboard. This allows you to paste it into the form on the <u>Gramps bug tracking</u> and review exactly what information you want to include.

Error Details page

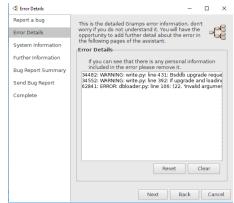


Fig. E.23 Error Details (page) - Error Reporting Assistant (Showing example error)

If you can see that there is any personal information included in the error please remove it.

This is the detailed Gramps error information, don't worry if you do not understand it. You will have the opportunity to add further detail about the error in the following pages of the assistant.

System Information page

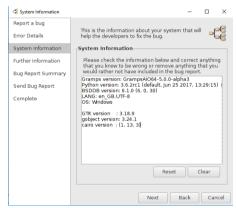


Fig. E.24 System Information (page) - Error Report Assistant

This is the information about your system that will help the developers to fix the bug.

Further Information page

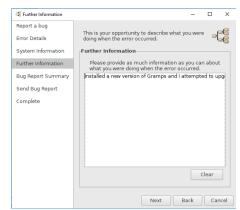


Fig. E.25 Further Information (page) - Error Reporting Assistant

Please provide as much information as you can about what you were doing when the error occurred.

This is your opportunity to describe what you were doing when the error occurred.

Bug Report Summary page

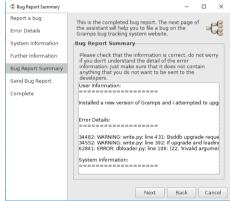


Fig. E.26 Bug Report Summary (page) - Error Reporting Assistant

This is the completed bug report. The next page of the assistant will help you to file a bug on the Gramps bug tracking system website.

Send Bug Report page

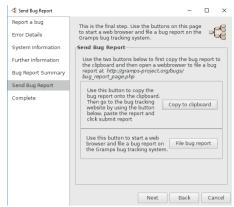


Fig. E.27 Send Bug Report (page) - Error Reporting Assistant

Use the two buttons below to first copy the bug report to the clipboard and then open a webbrowser to file a bug report at https://gramps-project.org/bugs/login_select_proj-page.php?ref=bug_report_page.php

- Send Bug Report This is the final step. Use the buttons on this page to start a web browser and file a bug report on the Gramps bug tracking system (This assumes you already have an user account on the bug tracker, if not signup for one first.)
 - File bug report Use this button to start a web browser and file a bug report on the Gramps bug tracking system.
 - Copy to clipboard Use this button to copy the bug report onto the clipboard. Then go to the bug tracking website by using the button below, paste the report and click submit report

Complete page



Fig. E.28 Complete (page) - Error Reporting Assistant

Gramps is an Open Source project. Its success depends on its users. User feedback is important. Thank you for taking the time to submit a bug report.

Other Errors

Report could not be created

File:Xxxx.png

Fig. E.29 Report could not be created dialog

The Report could not be created dialog can occur for various reasons, eg: one reason is that the custom paper size you have chosen for the report is too large for PDF format that is being used.

PDF size limits

Each Adobe PDF Version format specification has a maximum page size limit, for:



- PDF Version 1.4 (Acrobat 5.0) and PDF Version 1.5 (Acrobat 6.0) the maximum PDF page size is 200" x 200" inches (508cm x 508cm)
- PDF Version 1.6 (Acrobat 7.0) and newer the theoretical PDF page size is 15,000,000" x 15,000,000" inches (38,100,000cm x 38,100,000cm) but in reality most programs do not properly support any sizes above 200" x 200" inches (508cm x 508cm)

See PDF From Wikipedia.

Seeing all the error messages

Sometimes, not all the information needed to understand what has gone wrong will appear on the screen. For example, if you start Gramps with an invalid language setting (and some missing components) then the message that appears in the Warnings dialog is:



Fig. E.30 Dialogue showing limited warnings

However, the full set of warning messages is:

```
(process:10929): Gtk-WARNING **: Locale not supported by C library.
Using the fallback 'C' locale.
2013-03-13 18:49:04.376: WARNING: __init__.py: line 69: Date parser for 'xx_XX.UTF-8' not available, using default
2013-03-13 18:49:04.547: WARNING: __init__.py: line 85: Date displayer for 'xx_XX.UTF-8' not available, using default
2013-03-13 18:49:04.949: WARNING: spell.py: line 74: Spelling checker is not installed
2013-03-13 18:49:15.123: WARNING: gramplet.gpr.py: line 400: WARNING: GExiv2 module not loaded. Image metadata functionali
```

Sometimes Gramps just doesn't start and nothing appears on the screen, or Gramps suddenly quits so you don't see anything on the screen. In all these cases you may need to do something special to see all the errors.

Linux

You can start Gramps from the Command Line, as described in the note here. You will then see all the diagnostic information on the terminal.

MS Windows

You can start Gramps from the Command Line, as described in the note here. You will then see all the diagnostic information on the terminal.

Mac OS X

Starting Gramps through the CLI on Mac OS X is covered here.

Console application

You can also look at log messages from Gramps using Apples Console application. The Console application is located in your Mac's Utilities folder, which is found in the Applications folder. (A shortcut on recent versions of Mac OS X is to press Command and the space bar to start a Spotlight search. In the resulting pop up window, enter the first few characters of the word "Console" and then select the Console application.)

For example, one of the early alpha releases of Gramps just would not start and displayed nothing on the screen. However by opening the Console application, and typing Gramps in the filter at the top right hand corner some diagnostic information appeared. (Actually we typed "gramps]" because there were some other messages that were not relevant, but it wouldn't matter if they were included as well).



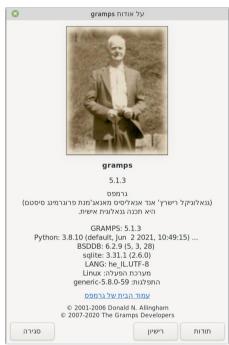
Fig. E.31 Console output

By shift clicking to select all the relevant messages and copying them we get:

```
01/03/2013 00:08:02 [0x0-0x88088].org.gramps-project.gramps[1867] 2939: ERROR: importer.py: line 51: Could not find any typ 01/03/2013 00:08:05 [0x0-0x88088].org.gramps-project.gramps[1867] Gtk typelib not installed. Install Gnome Introspection, 01/03/2013 00:08:05 [0x0-0x88088].org.gramps=project.gramps[1867] Gramps will terminate now.
```

In this particular case, this was enough to help the developer discover the problem.

הקודם מפתח הבא



איור- F.1 אודות תיבת הדו־שיח של גרמפס

אודות

מידע נוסף על אודות גרמפס, ניתן למצוא בעמוד המרשתת של המיזם:

https://gramps-project.org •

יוצר מקורי

.() גרמפס נכתב על ידי דונלד נ' אלינגהם

תורמים

:(בסדר אלפביתי , לפי שם פרטי)

- אלכסנדר בוגדשבסקי
- אלכסנדר דורה-לוץ
 - אלְכסנדר פרוקודין
 - אלכסנדר רויטמןאנטון הובר
 - ארו תמינן •
 - ארטוראס סליניוס
 - ארפד הורבת
 - ארקדיוש ליפייץ
 - בילי סי ארני • בני מלאנג'יר
 - ברוך אבן
 - ברוס ג'יי דגראסה
 - בריאן מאתרליברנד פלשה

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- ג'יימס טריסי
- ג'ייסון סלאז •
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 - מישל גויטל
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 - מתייה פופט
 - נתן בולוק
 - סבסטיאן ווקינג
 - סורן רוג
 - סטיב הול
 - סטיב סוואלס
 - סטפן ביורק

 - סטפן שארט
 - סם מנזי
 - סמואל טרדייה
 - סרג 'נוירו
 - פול פרנקלין
 - פייר לואיג'י סינקוונטיני
 - פרדריק נורונה
 - פרודה ג'מטלנד
 - קים באקר
 - ראדו בוגדן מארה
 - 'ראדק מלצ'יץ'
 - ריצ'רד בוס
 - ריצ'רד טיילור
 - שינג וואנג •

אם נפל פגם ולדעתכם אדם נוסף היה אמור להכלל אך נשמט מהרשימה זו, נא הודיע לנו על כך.

נתקלתם בבעיה או סוגיה?

לדווח על תקל או להציע הצעה הנוגעת ליישום או למדריך, נא להשתמש בתפריט <mark>עזרה ← דיווח על תקל</mark> בגרמפס, או לעקוב אחר ההוראות באתר.

רישיון

תוכנית זו מופצת בתנאי הרישיון הציבורי הכללי של GNU כפי שפורסם על ידי קרן התוכנה החופשית; גרסה 2 של הרישיון, או (לפי בחירתכם) כל גרסה מאוחרת יותר. עותק של רישיון זה ניתן למצוא בקישור זה [1], או בקובץ COPYING הכלול בקוד המקור של תוכנה זו. הקודם <u>מפתח</u> הבא

אילוו מונחי גרמפס:He

מילון מונחים זה סוקר מונחים שונים, אך בעיקר את אליו הייעודיים לגנאלוגיה ובעיקר מושגים בהם נעשה שימוש ב<u>גרמפס,</u> ומספקת תיאור קצר, וקישור למאמרים רלוונטיים.

למילוו מונחים גנאלוגיים כלליים, נא לעיין במילון מונחים גנאלוגי.

אַ בַּ גַ דַ הַ וַ זַחַ טַ יַ כַ לַ מַ נַ סַ עַ פַּ צַ קַ רַ שַ ת

ABDGPTX

×



. מכיל מידע מסוים אודות אדם בודד המאוגד בסוג־אב אנשים.



אדם בית

(מושג ליכה) - 'אדם בית' שהוגדר ככזה במערכת, הוא <u>אדם</u> – *אבן היוסוד* באילן היוחסין (מסדיהנתונים שבעבודה כעת בגרמפס). אדם זה הוא היעד המרכזי של מזקר נגאלגי וכול ההפניות למשפחת ולבני אנוש אחרים שמקושרים לאדם מרכזי זה. באופן אידיאלי, כל אדם, אירוע או מקור באילן (במישירין או עקיפין) יפנה חזרה לאדם בית

כברירת מחדל, דוחות מסד הנתונים מתארים כל אחד מהעצמים במערכץ בהקשר ל'אדם' זה. <u>פרגל הכלים, מצג מחיר</u> המכונה "<u>חקשר לאדם הבית", גרמפלט</u> ומתקעי צד שלישי המכונים "<u>Deep Conn</u>ections" מתארים כולם היבטים שונים בקשרייהגומלין של האד<u>ם הפעיל</u> לאדם הבית.

אתם (או הלקוח שלכם) על פי הנודג (<u>(מוגדרים</u> כאדם הבית)). והכינוי כית משמש כנקודת ייחוס קבועה לשאר האובייקטים באילן היוחסין, בדוחות באופן כללי ולאדם הפעיל בפירוט. אך ניתן <u>להגדיר</u> באופן זמני אדם בית אחר בעת הפקת דוחות או בעת חקר ביוגרפיה או הספד מורכבים במיוחד.

מידע מרתק מפתה לעתים קרובות את חוקרי גרמפס לנדוד הרחק הרחק מחוץ למסלול המחקר שקבעו לעצמם מראש. כאשר <u>האדם הפעיל</u> אובד, ניתן להחזיר את הגלגל לאחור באופן מיידי על ידי ניווט בחירת <u>האדם הפעיל</u> בחזרה לאדם הבית.

ניווט לאדם הבית - קיצורי מקלדת Alt + Home הקשה על סרגל הכלים 🍙 בית.

כלל המסנן המותאם אישית לאיתור אים הבית ממוקם במסנן סוגי-אב אנשים ברשימת המסננים הכלליים וכונה 'אדם ברירת המחדל' עד לגרסה 5.1.

אדת חזורל

(מושג ליכה) – האדם שהוגדר (או 'נבחר') באופן זמני (עד בחירת אדם אחר), כמוקד נתוני מסד הנתונים שבשימוש. אדם זה משפיע על ההקשר לפעולות אפשריות ועל אופן הצגה כלל המידע שסובב אותו. שינוי המיקרו נעשה על ידי העברת הבחירה תוך <u>ניווט לאדם 'פעיל</u> אחר. קשר-הנגולין של האדם מסעיל אל אדם הבית מגדי א היקה המשקפת.

אובייהט ראשי

אובייקטים ראשיים הם <u>מבני נתונים</u> ברמה העליונה של <u>אוסף מדרג רשומות</u>. לצד המבנה הראשי של הנתונים, הם יכולים להכיל גם מדרג של <u>אובייקט משני,</u> וניתן להפנות אליהם גם מאובייקטים ראשיים או משניים אחרים. במסד הנתונים בגרמפס, אובייקטים ראשיים ומשניים אותם הם מכילים, מאוחסנים כרשומות נפרדות. כל סוג אובייקט ראשי מאוחסן בטבלה נפרדת. ראו <u>שימוש ב־ AP1 מסד נתונים, אובייקט ראשי</u> (ראו גם <u>אובייקט משני</u>)

> להלן רשימת <u>האובייקטים הראשיים:</u> 🌡 אדם, 🕮 אירוע, 🌠 הערה, 🗐 מאגר, 👺 מדיה, 🖾 מובאה, 🍓 משפחה, 😡 מקום, 🖷 מקור. 🥼 תג.

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. אובייקטים משניים כלולים בתוך אובייקטים אחרים, ולא ניתן להפנות אליהם ישירות. הם יכולים להכיל גם אובייקטים משניים אחרים. דוגמאות להכללות כאלו הם: שם, תאריך וכתובת. ראו שימוש ב- API של מסד הנתונים, אובייקטים משניים (ראו גם אובייקט ראשי)



. <mark>"ב אובייקט ראשי</mark>) - התרחשות מציאותית מוגדרת במקום ובזמן, בו אדם או אנשים, אודותם מנוהל המידע באילן היוחסין, נטלו חלק ומלאו בו תפקיד מסויים. האירוע בגרמס מכיל את המידע הקשור להתרחשות. <u>הוספת רשומת אירוע</u> מספקת את ההקשר של פְּעוּלֵת הגוֹמְלִין בִין התפקידים של אנשים / משפחות בפעילויות, תאריכים ומלומות.

אירוע עשוי להיות רגע מכונן בחייו של אדם אך לא בהכרח. ראו גם <u>אירועים בגרמפס</u> על האופן בו הגנאלוגיה עושה שימוש באירועים, לאירועים שהוגדרו מראש על ידיגרמפס מציעים שמות לאירועים נפוצים.

איש דת

(*תפקיד אירוע*) מונח החל על איש דת ללא קשר לדת מסוימת. לדוגמה, נזיר או כומר, רב או חזן. ראו גם: <u>מנהל הטקס.</u> מינוח דתי נתון לעתים קרובות למחלוקת. מינוח בלתי תלוי אפשר למצוא בעמוד Merriam-Webster מרים וויבסטר.

מנגליזציה

(באנגלית: אנגליזציה בעברית נקרא גם <u>אינגלוז)</u> תהליך שבו מקום או אדם מושפעים מהתרבות האנגלית ו/או התרבות הבריטית, או תהליך של שינוי תרבותי ו/או לשוני שבו משהו שאינו אנגלי הופך לאנגלית. לרבות השפעת התרבות ועולם העסקים האנגליים, על מדינות אחרות מחוץ לאנגליה או הממלכה בריטית, בכלל זה, על המדיד, המטבח, התרבות העכמית, הטכנולוגיה, שיטות העבודה העסקיות, החוקים או המערכות הפוליטיות שלהן. כאשר מהגר (או צאצאיו) מאמץ לעצמו שם "מאנגלו" ברוח השמות המקומיים, ניתן להוסיך זאת כ<u>כינוי מועדף</u> עם <u>סוג שם יודע גם כ</u> בלשונית "<u>שמות"</u>. ניתן לסווג את הכינויים לפי סוגים, את שמות המשפחה ניתו לכבץ על פי גרסאות באמצעות עורד השמות.

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ג'דקום

.Genealogy Data Communication ראשי תיבות באנגלית של ניתו למצוא מידע נוסף במילון מונחים גנאלוגיים: Gedcom

נרמהלמ

<u>גרמפלט</u> הוא תוסף או מתקע שמרחיב את יכולות גרמפס על ידי מתן מצג וממשק דינמיים לנתוני אילן־היוחסין. <u>אוסף מתקעים צג שלישי</u>: כולל גרמפלטים, דוחות, מצגים מהירים וכלים; שמנוהלים באמצעות <u>מנהל המתקעים</u>.

מידע על פיתוח מתקעים עצמאי ניתן למצוא בגרמפלטים למפתחי פייתון.

זרמפת

. גרמפס מערכת גנאולוגית, כתובה בקוד פתוח, פרויקט קהילתי ותוכנה חינמית. *השם במקור, GRAMPS נכתב באותיות רישיות, ונגור למעשה מצרוף האותיות*

הראשונות של: הראשונות של: (בנאולוגיה) Research (בתקר) ב-Analysis (ניתוח) Management (ניתוח) Programming (תכנות) System (מערכת). בתרגום חופשי של השם לעברית, יתקבל "מערכת תוכנה, לנהול, מחקר, ונתוח גנאלוגי" <u>באקרונים פותח בסביבות שנת 2001</u> על ידי האבא של <u>דון אלינגהם</u> אבל נדחק הצידה בסביבות מרץ 2011 לטובת GRAMPS כשם הרשמי של המערכת. אבל, שמות תוכנה באותיות רישיות יצאו מאז מהאוטנה...

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דוחות ספר

<u>תפריט דוחות</u> בגרמפס מציע תכונה שמאפשרת <u>עיצוב או חילול חוזר של *ספר גנאלוגי* מותאם אישית.</u> 'דוח ספר' מורכב מאסופת דוחות ותרשימי גרמפס מילוליים המאורגנים במסמך אחד יחיד.

דו־שיח הוא חלון־צץ (חלונית, או תיבה) שמציג טופס אחד או יותר, להזנת ועריכת נתונים המאוגדים בסוג־אב מסוים. מספר דוגמאות בגרמפס כוללות את תיבת דו־ השחן עריכת אדם ועורך משפחה ,אך בפועל קיימים עוד רבים נוספים. דו־שיח כולל לעתים קרובות סדרה של 'לשוניות מחברת' שמקבצות את המידע לתחרתוניהם

ה



הפניז

מערכת הקישורים בין עצמים (אובייקטים) בגרמפס נקראת הפניה. כשעצמים בגרמפס מקושרים, <u>לשונית ההפניות</u> מציגה מַרְאַה מְקוֹם, בצורת רשימת העצמים אליהם ניתן לקשר עצמים אחרים, כך שעצם אחד 'מצביע' על עצם אחר ולהפך.



הער

ן ויקי

(<u>מילה שאולה</u>) מהוואית שמשמעותה 'מהיר'; או 'ויקיויקי' כלומר 'מהיר מאוד'. למשתמשי גרמפס, ויקי מתייחס לאתר השיתופי שמכיל את כלל חומרי הדרכה ותעורה, אלו מנחלים ומארגים באמצעות <u>מערכת ניהול התוכן</u> של <u>ויקי מדיה</u>. עמודי הליבה באתר ויקי, מאכלסים גם את מדריך ההפעלה המובנה למשתמשי <u>גרמפס,</u> שמוכרים בשם '<u>מדריך ויקי'</u>. עבור מקצת ממשתמשי המרשתת הותיקים יותר, המילה מרמזת בשוגג על WikiWikiWeb 1995. האתר הראשון שהנגיש כלים מובנים ועודד משתמשים לשתח

עבור מקצת ממשתמשי המרשתת הותיקים יותר, המילה מרמזת בשוגג על 1995 <u>WIKIWIKW 6</u>. האתר הראשון שהנגיש כלים מובנים ועודד משתמשים לשתף. פעולה במהירות ובקלות, להרחבת תוכנו הוא למעשה. <u>ויקימילון</u> ב<u>ויקי</u>

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5 כלה

. אם. ראו גם: אם בנישואין. ראו גם: אם. מונח החל על אישה בנישואין. ראו גם: אם. (<u>הפקיד אירוע</u>)

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לטינית מַשָּתָּק לְכָתָב לָטִינִי. ייצוג לשוני של מילה באלפבית הרומי (הלטיני)

(<u>הפקיד אירוע)</u> שומר מקום כאשר ה<u>הפקיד</u> של אחד המשתתפים ב<u>אירוע</u> טרם נקבע. גרמפס מגדירה תפקיד ברירת מחדל מתאים בעת יצירת כל סוג אירוע חדש. אך כאשר משתתף חדש משויך לאירוע קיים דרך שיתוף או גרירה ושחרור, ה'תפקיד' אינו כה צפוי. במקרה כזה, יישתל שומר מקום 'לא ידוע'.

כול סוג <u>תפקיד אירוע</u> 'לא ידוע' יוצר סדרה שלמה של בעיות דיווח. לכן יש למצוא באופן ידני כול אדם או משפחה בתפקיד 'לא ידוע' ולהחליף תפקיד זה במהירות האמיורים

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🔳 או בייקט ראשי) מכיל מידע הקשור למבנה גשמי או מדומה בו מאוחסנים מקורות גנאלוגיים והיסטוריה משפחתית. ברגע שמאגר מתווסף לאילן יוחסין בגרמפס. הוא יכול לשמש לארגון <u>מקורות</u>.

(תפקיד אירוע) מונח שמגדיר תפקיד של האדם שדווח על האירוע.



🕮 או בייקט ראשי) - מכילה מידע הקשור לאובייקט מדיה. אובייקטי מדיה כוללים תמונות, קטעי וידאו, הקלטות שמע, מסמכים, דפי מרשתת או כל סוג אחר של קבצים קשורים.



מובאה

מסקאות בעל-פה. ציטוט בעל-פה. בעל קטע שפורסם ביצירה (מקור מידע) אחרת, ככתבו וכלשונו. ניתן לצטט גם דברים שנאמרו בעל-פה. ציטוט פסקאות 🖾 קצרות, בעלות רלוונטיות גבוהה לנושא הנדון, מקובל בספרים ובמאמרים רבים. ציטטות מגוונות את הכתוב ומפיחות בו רוח-חיים, בהראותן את יחסם של אנשים נוספים לנושאים הנידונים בספר. המובאה בעולם התוכן של גרמפס, מכילה את המידע המאפשר למנהלן אילן היוחסין (החוקר) ולאחרים (אורחים המוזמנים לצפות באילן היוחסין) לאתר את מסמך המקור ממנו נגזר המידע לאילן היוחסין. אפשרי ליצור מובאה מבודדת מבלי ליצור תחילה אובייקט מובאה יעודי מקור. אך אם נדרש להפנות לאותו מקור מידע שוב ושוב באילן היוחסין, הקמת אובייקט מקור מובאה נפרד יפשטו את הגישה למובאה ויצמצמו מידע שחוזר על עצמו וייתרו את הצורך לסנכרן ולתאם את כל הרשומות שמקורם למעשה ממידע שמגיע מאותה מובאה.

מחוזות מנהליים

יחידה במערכת שכבתית שמטרתה חלוקת אזור גיאופוליטי (גיאוגרפי ו/או פוליטי) לחלוקת משנה. חלוקות המשנה הללו מתועדות בגרמפס כסוגי מקום. בעוד שמבנה מדרג המקום נבנה על ידי שכבות באמצעות לשונית 'מוכל על ידי' בעורך המקום, חלוקות המשנה מסווגות לפעמים כישות, יישוב, מחוז או אזור. המונחים של ישות תת־לאומית, יחידה מכוננת או חלוקת משנה של מדינה, נוטים לרמוז על חלוקה שקשורה יותר לייצוג פוליטי מאשר חלוקה מינהלית. הגדרה מושגית בויקיפדיה ניתו למצוא בעמוד

<u>חלוקה מנהלית</u> או <u>רשימת חלוקות מנהליות לפי מדינות</u> במדינות מסויימות.

מטרונים

(מוצא תכונות שם.) - הוא שם משפחה המבוסס על השם הפרטי של האם, הסבתא או אשה מאמהות המשפחה. זו המקבילה הנקבית של פטרונים. בחברות פטריארכליות מטרונים נפוצים פחות מאשר פטרונים.

מנהל הטקם

מונח המתאר תפקיד של האדם שמוביל את טקס, לדוגמה כומר בטקס סְעוּדַת יַשׁוּ, או רב בחתונה יהודית.

מנשק משתמש גראפי (GUI) .(Graphical User Interface (GUI מידע נוסף ניתן למצוא במילון מוניחים גנאלוגיים. Graphical User Interface. ראשי תיבות באנגלית של:

מען

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(אובייקט משני) - 'מען' במושגי גרמפס הוא מקום מסוים, תחומה במסגרת זמן מסויימת, שמגדירים את גבולות ה'מען'. במילים אחרות, הכתובת למשלוח דואר, או מען המגורים בפועל בתקופה מסויימת. המען נועד לייצג את המקום בו אדם גר ומתי. הכתובת מורכבת מהשדות הבאים:

- רחוב ובית
 - שכונה

מילון מונחי גרמפס - י:He

- עיר •
- חבל
- מדינה / מחוז
 - מיקודארץ
 - טלפון

נא לא להחליף בטעות עם <u>מקום</u> המייצג נקודה קבועה במרחב או על המפה (המיקום של המען). <u>נא להשתמש בזה בזהירות.</u> לצורך מחקר גנאלוגי, ניתן להשתמש גם באירוע מגורים. יחד עם הנקום. לדיוור (דוא"ל, דואר צב), נא להוסיף מען לאדם או למאגר.

מסנך

<u>מטנד</u> למעשה מסתיר (מַסְנִין) רשומות במסד הנתונים ומציג רק את הרשומות התואמות לתבחינים שצוינו. (התבחינים הם כללי השוואה המתארים תכונה כלשהי ברשומה). ניתן ליישם גם 'שכבות של תבחינים', אך לא בלי 'עלות' מסויימת, שכן כל שכבה דורשת עיבוד נוסף ובכך מאטה את ביצועי המנשק. בגרמפס. התבחינים יכולים להיות פשוטים או מורכבים, עם מספר רבדים.

<u>התימוש הכסיםי</u> הוא מסגן לתבחין בודד. ערך החיפוש מושווה למול תכונת רשומה אחת בלבד שנבחרה מהתפריט הצין. לעומת זאת, גרמפלט הסינון משווה מספר מידמיני למספר תכונות בו זמנית. התאמת מסגן באוכן אישי, ואפשרו השוואות מורכבות ביותר, מבוססותי<u>כללים</u> והגדרת אפשרויות <u>שכבות של צמתים</u> לכללים אלה (כללים נוספים זמינים כתוספות).