DISHAS admin user documentation

Classes of objects and relation

DISHAS database is built over two main sides of the object: in one hand what relies on the original item and its material, in the other hand the edited text and its material.

The admin interface doesn't directly deals with the table of the database, but with classes of object mapped with the database.
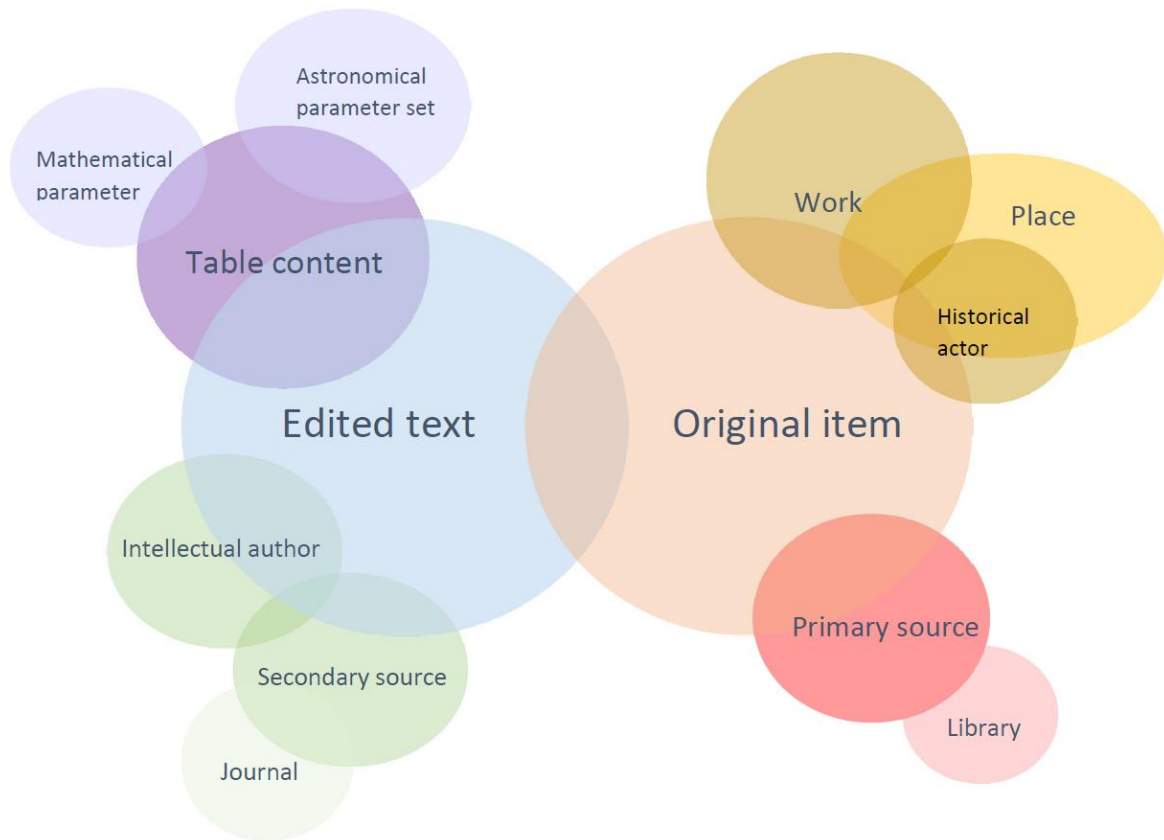
Each circle represents a class of objects. The scheme only represents objects that are managed by the users (which means: that a user can create, edit or remove).

Everywhere circles overlap, it means that there is a link between the two objects. The size of the circle and it position (central to extremity) defines the vector of the relation. For instance: `Original item` has a propriety `primary source`, which has itself a propriety `library`. We say that `library` is embedded in `primary source`, which is embedded in `original item`.

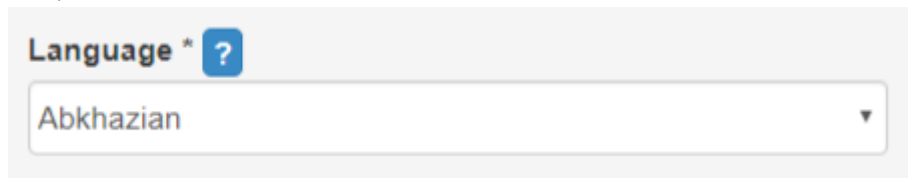An `original item` can be defined by a `place`, so can be `work` and `historical actor`. The three of them have a `place` propriety. `Original item` has a `historical actor` propriety, so does `work`.

One single object may have different meaning depending on the item of which it is the property. For instance: the `historical actor` of an `original item` actually defines the copyist. The `historical actor` of a `work` is the creator of the work. But these objects belong to the same class!

From a very practical point of view, each class of objects has its own form in the web site.
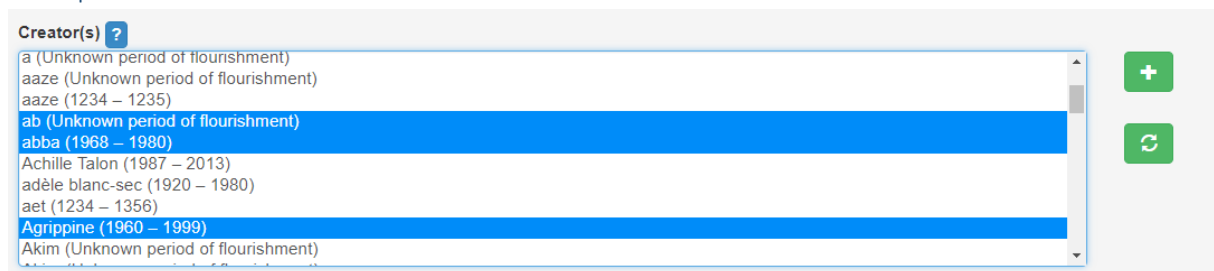
Forms, fields and embedded forms

▶ Add a new original text

General Contents Place Work Primary Source

Content type *

Tabular ▾

Table type *

Sun: Equation of time ▾

Title of the 'original text' * ?

Image url

Language * ?   **Script** *

Abkhazian ▾   Adlam ▾

Scribal agent ?

▾ ✚ ⟳

Timeframe of production of the original text

Terminus Post Quem [TPQ]   **Terminus Ante Quem [TAQ]**   For a specific year, specify the value in both boxes.
                                                                For an approximate timeframe, e.g. ca XIV century, specify TPQ: "1300"
                                                                and TAQ: "1399".

Comments

File ▾ Edit ▾ Insert ▾ View ▾ Format ▾ Table ▾ Tools ▾

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p   Words: 0

Form to add an original text

Specific fields

Simple-choice select

Field language

This example shows a field "Language". It is compulsory (*) and you can get more information on the chosen format by hovering the mouse on the question mark. This field is a select drop-down. It means you have to select on a list of value. In this case, you can't add a new language by your own: it is a pre-defined list.

Most of fields have validation rules based on their characteristics. In case of mistake, a popup message appears and explains the mistake.
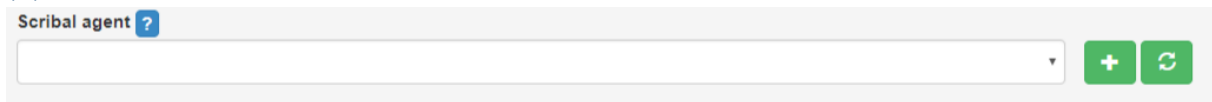
Multiple-choice select

Creator(s) field of add new work form

Some fields allow you to pick more than one object in the list. In this case, the list is displayed in a box like this example. To select more than one line, keep the Ctrl key down. To unselect a line, click back on the object with the Ctrl key down. To select a range of value, keep the shift key down.
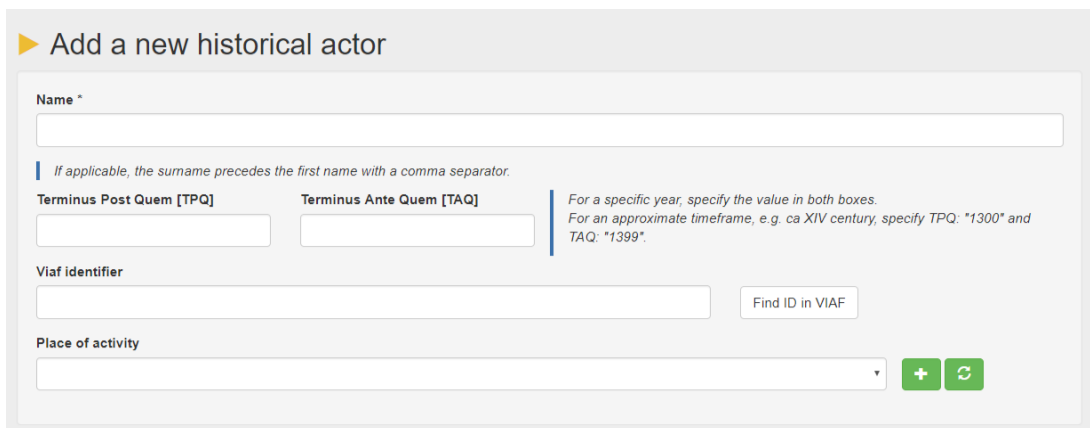
Embedded form

(+) button

Scribal agent field from add new original item form

This is the "Scribal agent" field of the form **add new original item**. This field is not compulsory, and you need to select an object from the list. This is an open list, for which you can add new objects. In this case, we are dealing with `historical actor` class.

The (+) sign does not means that you can add more than one scribal agent to an original item. It means that you can add a new `historical actor` object to the `historical actor` class.

When clicking on the (+) button, you are redirected to the related sub-form. In this case, you are redirected to the **historical actor form**.

Add new historical actor form

✔ The new form will open in a different tab of your browser. You can still access the previous form in the first tab you oppened !

✔ Don't forget to submit the subform !

If you follow the scheme, we just passed from `original item` to `historical actor`. Notice that you can add a place of activity to the historical actor following the same method.

(↺) button

Once you have added an object in the sub-form and you have gone back to the parent form, you need to reload the list in order to get the modification right.

Add objects

Add original item

It is recommended to start with adding `original item`. In the admin home page, click on [Add original item](#). Make the entire description of your original item (with its sub-attributes) and submit the forms.

> ✔ You can save the original item, the edited text and the table content for latter as a draft version. Be careful however, the sub-attribute of the item are public when they are submitted to the database !

Then you can add an `edited text`. In the admin home page, click on [Add edited text.](#) Fill the fields of the edited text and its sub-attributes. The link between edition and original item is always from `edited text` form. It means that when you input an `edited text`, you can select one or many `original item` which the edition relies on.

> ! For ergonomy reasons, you can't add a new `original item` from the `edited text` form. If you started by the edited text side, and you need to add an `original item` to the database, open a new tab, go back to the admin home page, click on [Add original item](#), fill and submit the form. Then go back to the previous tab and click on the reload button of the field original items.

Other case

You are free to start with any other class of objects. We recommend you to do so when you already have lists of objects that you want to input in the database for latter usage. For instance: list of `astronomical parameter set`, `historical actor`, `place`, or `work`.

In this case you won't be able to link the new entities to their parents. For instance: you cannot link a `library` to a `primary source`. The link always go from parent entity to child entity (see the scheme).

Edit/delete objects

Who can edit or delete data

Each object has one owner, its creator. The object can only be edited by its creator.

If you try to edit an object that you do not own, a pop up message indicates the name of the owner. Click on the name to be redirected to the contact form, and send a request to the owner.

For maintenance necessity, the super-administrators of the database (Matthieu Husson and Galla Topalian) have the possibility to access every data of the database.

Steps

In the admin home page, click on the button List + [name of the class]. Pick the data you want to edit or delete in the list, and click on the button edit or delete.

You can also chose to go on your personal workspace and click on last work, then select the correct class. You are the owner of each item in the list, hence you can edit it.

> ! Be careful when editing/deleting an object. We do not back up successive version of the objects.

> ✗ You can't delete an object if it is a property of another object. You need first to update each of its parent erasing the references to this object, then delete again the object. It might not be possible if this object is the property of an object that you don't own !

Browse the database

General case

In the admin home page, click List + [name of the class]. You are redirected to a page with a table of results.

Each column is sortable. You can also use the search bar to look for one or many column attributes. For instance, in the list of `original item`, you can make a search with a title and a place of production. This is an inclusive search: the result will be at the intersection of the different terms.

Astronomical parameter set

Given the great variability of the parameter sets, a specific tool is given for this object.

Click on Search sets of parameter (by value) on the left panel. You are redirected to the quick parameter search. You can search for a given string and specify whether the quantity starts, ends or contains this string.

Click on advanced search if you need a more advanced tool, and select the type of table of the parameter set you are looking for. You are redirected to the specific form of this parameter set. Input values in the fields.

> ! Be careful, only exact match on filled field will be considered in the advanced search.

View objects

Some classes of objects in DISHAS are more complex and important from our point of view. As such, it is possible to get a visualization of them. These classes are **`original item`**, **`edited text`**, **`work`**, **`primary source`** and **`parameter set`**.

To access the view of one object, go to the admin home page and click on List + [name of the class]. Select the object in the list and click on its name (the first column after the identifier number). You are redirected to the view page of this object.

The view page is divided into two parts. On the top left stand the main information about the object. On the bottom the related items of the object. You can pick what related item you want to visualize from the "class by" list.

Object owning and draft

In DISHAS, each object is owned by its creator. This means that only its creator can edit and/or delete it (see above).

Some classes offer the possibility of managing draft versions: **`original item`**, **`edited text`** and **`table content`**. The draft version of a document can only be visualized by its owner. However a draft version can be seen on the list of objects of a class and can be selected as a property of a new object by every user. Draft version won't appear in the public interface.

Notice that the propriety of the draft object will be public.