**User dashboard**

The user dashboard is designed to be the main interface for MammalWeb users. It enables them to see stats on when they have uploaded and classified photos as well as a slideshow of photos that they have favourited/liked.

At the moment the person\_id used for the page is hard coded in as a variable; if this page is integrated into the actual website the person\_id of the current user needs to be passed into this variable.

**Upload/classification timeline**

The timeline of a user’s uploads and classifications is created using the d3-timeline d3 library. When users access the dashboard, javascript code sends an ajax request to “getUploadData.php” which uses mysqli to access the database, execute an sql request to get all the timestamps for all the user’s uploads and classifications. The data is returned as a JSON object to the javascript code. The d3.timline is then constructed.

Due to how the library wants data to be structured, the details of the uploads are stored in a nested array; timelineArray[0][“times”] is an associative array mapping upload\_id=> {starting\_time, id, num\_photos}:

* upload\_id is the primary key of the upload table in the database
* starting\_time is taken from the “timestamp” attribute of the upload table and is the attribute that informs where on the timeline the upload occurred
* id is dynamically generated in the format upload1, upload2, ... . This is used for modifying these svg elements later on and also as part of the hover details.
* num\_photos is the number of photos in an individual upload. It is calculated through another sql request which selects all the photos with a photo id, then we just use the length of the resulting response.
* “color” is generated dynamically so that the colours scale from dark blue to light blue left to right.

timelineArray [1][“times”] is an array of objects that have a “starting\_time” and a “num\_photos” attribute which hold a day and the number of photos the user classified on that day. There is also a “color” attribute which is taken from a small selection based on the number of classifications on that day- the more there were, the brighter the colour.

When hovering over any of the generated points, that point is highlighted and the data stored in the corresponding object is displayed underneath the graph in the ‘hoverDetails’ div.

**Favourite photo slideshow**

Whilst categorising photos, users can ‘like’ photos. The current MammalWeb site does not make any further use of this system, so we have provided a slideshow on a user’s dashboard that shows all of their liked photos.

On the page, we use a bootstrap carousel (a div with id=”favouriteImageCarousel”) to display the images in a user friendly fashion with both arrows to move along a single photo at a time as well as indicators that let a user skip around photos.

Users’ liked photos are stored as classifications in the animal database where the ‘species’ is 97. When a user loads their dashboard, an ajax request is sent to “getFavouriteurls.php” which searches the database for all the photos ids that the user has liked, then constructs the mammalweb url photo from the person\_id, site\_id and filename of the photos. An array of all the urls is returned as a json object to the javascript.

Once the array has been sent back to the javascript, the html for the carousel is generated. Each of the urls is used as a src attribute for an <img> inside a <div> which is appended to “favouriteCarouselImageInner” which holds all of the code for the images of the carousel. At the same time the code for the indicators are also generated automatically in a similar way.

The images are restricted to a maximum size of 1366x768px so for the few images that are not of standard dimensions appear slightly stretched.