

## Cover code

```
% \usepackage{incgraph}
% \usetikzlibrary{backgrounds}
\begin{incontext}
\gtrSymbolsSetCreateSelected{blue}{Male}\gtrSymbolsSetCreateSelected{red}{Female}%
\gtrSymbolsSetCreateSelected{black}{Neuter}%
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=symbol nodes,level size=8mm,level distance=6.5mm,
box={title={\gtrnodenumber},height=5mm,attach boxed title to bottom center,
fonttitle=\footnotesize{3mm}{3mm}\sffamily,
boxed title style={size=tight,height=3mm,valign=center,left=0.2mm,right=0.2mm}},
tcbset={mytext/.style={notitle,interior style={top color=gtr_Yellow_Frame!50!gtr_Yellow_Back,
bottom color=gtr_Yellow_Frame!50!gtr_Yellow_Back,middle color=gtr_Yellow_Back}}},
add parent=a to fam_a,add parent=b to fam_b,add parent=c to fam_c]
{ child{ gm pf
    child{ pm gf cm child{ gm pf cf child{ gm pf cf cm cm child{ gm pf
        child{ gm pf cf child{ gm pf cf child{ gm pf child{ gm pf cf
            child{ g[box={width=6.5cm,notitle},phantom*]m
                child{g[box={width=6.5cm,height=23mm,enlarge top initially by=-15mm,mytext},
                    no content interpreter]{\Huge\bfseries genealogytree}
            child[id=fam_a] {gf cm cf cm
                child{ gm pf cf cm child{ gm pf cf child{ gm pf cf cm
                    child[id=fam_b]{ gm cf cf child{ gm pf cf
                        child{ gm pf cm cf cm
                            child{ gm pf cm child{ gm pf cm cf child{ gm pf cm cf
                                child{ cm cf cm cf } cm cf } cf cm cf }
                            child{ gm pf cm cf cm cf }
                            child[id=fam_c,pivot shift=2cm]{ g[distance=1cm]m cm child { gm pf cm
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union{ pf cm cm cf
    child{ gm pf child{ gm pf cf cm child{ gm pf child{ gm pf
        child{ gm pf cf child{ gm pf cf child{ gm pf child{ gm pf
            child{ gm pf cf child{ gm pf child{ gm pf c[id=b]f cm cm } cf cm cm
            child{ g[box={width=4cm,notitle},phantom*]m
                child{g[box={width=4cm,height=23mm,enlarge top initially by=-15mm,
                    mytext,capture=minipage,halign=center},no content interpreter]
                    {\large\bfseries Manual for \version\ \version\ (\datum)}
                    cm cf cm cm child{ gm cf cm cf cm
                    child{ g[box={width=4cm,mytext},no content interpreter]{Thomas F.-Sturm} }
                    c[id=c]f cm } cf cm }
                } cm cm
            } cm cm
        } cm cm
    } cm cm
} cm cm
} cf cm cm
} }
} }
\begin{scope}[on background layer]
\node (bg) [fill tile image*={width=4cm}{crinklepaper.png},minimum width=21cm,
minimum height=29.7cm,inner sep=0pt,outer sep=0pt] at (current bounding box) {};
\path[top color=white,bottom color=red,fill opacity=0.25]
(bg.south west) rectangle (bg.north east);
\end{scope}
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{incontext}
```

# The genealogytree package

Manual for version 2.2.0 (2022/03/17)

Thomas F. Sturm<sup>1</sup>

<https://www.ctan.org/pkg/genealogytree>

<https://github.com/T-F-S/genealogytree>

## Abstract

Pedigree and genealogy tree diagrams are proven tools to visualize genetic and relational connections between individuals. The naming for mathematical tree structures with parent nodes and child nodes is traded from historical family diagrams. However, even the smallest family entity consisting of two parents and several children is no mathematical tree but a more general graph.

The `genealogytree` package provides a set of tools to typeset such genealogy trees or, more precisely, to typeset a set of special graphs for the description of family-like structures. The package uses an auto-layout algorithm which can be customized to e.g. prioritize certain paths.

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>9</b>
1.1	Genealogy Trees . . . . .	9
1.2	Package Design Principles and Philosophy . . . . .	10
1.3	Comparison with Other Packages . . . . .	11
1.4	Installation . . . . .	12
1.5	Loading the Package . . . . .	12
1.6	Libraries . . . . .	13
1.7	How to Get Started . . . . .	13
<b>2</b>	<b>Tutorials</b>	<b>15</b>
2.1	Tutorial: First Steps (Ancestor Tree) . . . . .	15
2.1.1	Document Setup . . . . .	15
2.1.2	Creation of a Basic Ancestor Diagram . . . . .	16
2.1.3	Applying options . . . . .	18
2.1.4	Growing the Tree . . . . .	19
2.1.5	Prioritize and Colorize a Path . . . . .	22
2.1.6	Changing the Timeflow . . . . .	24
2.2	Tutorial: Diagram Manipulation by ID values (Descendant Tree) . . . . .	25
2.2.1	Creation of a Basic Descendant Diagram . . . . .	25
2.2.2	Growing the Tree . . . . .	26
2.2.3	Separating Diagram Data and Diagram Drawing . . . . .	29
2.2.4	Emphasizing a Relationship Path . . . . .	30
2.2.5	Coloring Subtrees . . . . .	32
2.3	Tutorial: A Database Family Diagram (Sand Clock) . . . . .	34
2.3.1	Creation of a Basic Sand Clock Diagram . . . . .	34
2.3.2	Node Content in Database Format . . . . .	35

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2.3.3	Formatting the Node Content . . . . .	36
2.3.4	Adding Images . . . . .	38
2.3.5	Full Example with Frame . . . . .	39
2.4	Tutorial: Descendants of the Grandparents (Connecting Trees) . . . . .	43
2.4.1	Descendants of the Two Grandparents . . . . .	43
2.4.2	Connected Diagram . . . . .	44
2.5	Tutorial: Multi-Ancestors . . . . .	46
2.5.1	Triple Ancestor Example . . . . .	46
2.5.2	Adding Edges Manually . . . . .	47
2.5.3	Manual Position Adjustments . . . . .	48
2.6	Tutorial: Externalization . . . . .	49
2.6.1	Externalization Process . . . . .	49
2.6.2	Document Setup . . . . .	49
2.6.3	Marking Diagrams for Externalization . . . . .	50
2.7	Tutorial: Conversion to Pixel Images . . . . .	52
2.7.1	Command Line Conversion with MuPDF . . . . .	52
2.7.2	Command Line Conversion with Ghostscript . . . . .	52
2.7.3	Command Line Conversion with ImageMagick . . . . .	53
2.7.4	Conversion with the 'standalone' Package . . . . .	53
2.7.5	Conversion during Externalization . . . . .	54
<b>3</b>	<b>Genealogy Tree Macros</b>	<b>55</b>
3.1	Creating a Genealogy Tree . . . . .	55
3.2	Using Tree Options . . . . .	58
3.3	Accessing Information inside Nodes . . . . .	59
3.4	Auxiliary Tools . . . . .	61
<b>4</b>	<b>Graph Grammar</b>	<b>63</b>
4.1	Graph Structure . . . . .	63
4.2	Subgraph 'parent' . . . . .	65
4.3	Subgraph 'child' . . . . .	67
4.4	Subgraph 'union' . . . . .	69
4.5	Subgraph 'sandclock' . . . . .	71
4.6	Node 'c' . . . . .	73
4.7	Node 'p' . . . . .	73
4.8	Node 'g' . . . . .	73
4.9	Data 'input' . . . . .	74
4.10	Control Sequence 'insert' . . . . .	75
<b>5</b>	<b>Option Setting</b>	<b>77</b>
5.1	Option Priorities . . . . .	77
5.1.1	Option Priorities for Nodes . . . . .	78
5.1.2	Option Priorities for Families . . . . .	79
5.2	Graph Growth Setting (Time Flow) . . . . .	80
5.3	Graph Geometry . . . . .	83
5.4	Identifiers . . . . .	92
5.5	Node Options . . . . .	95
5.6	Family Options . . . . .	104
5.7	Subtree Options . . . . .	107
5.8	Level Options . . . . .	109
5.9	Tree Positioning Options . . . . .	111
5.10	TikZ and Tcolorbox Options . . . . .	114

5.11	Ignoring Input . . . . .	117
5.12	Inserting Input . . . . .	121
5.13	Phantom Nodes and Subtrees . . . . .	125
5.14	Childless Families . . . . .	128
5.15	Autofill Parent Graphs (Ancestors) . . . . .	132
5.16	Special and Auxiliary Options . . . . .	136
<b>6</b>	<b>Node Data (Content) Processing</b>	<b>137</b>
6.1	Setting a Node Data Processing and Processor . . . . .	138
6.2	Predefined Non-Interpreting Processings . . . . .	139
6.2.1	fit . . . . .	139
6.2.2	tcolorbox . . . . .	143
6.2.3	tcbox . . . . .	146
6.2.4	tcbox* . . . . .	149
6.2.5	tikznode . . . . .	152
6.3	Creating a Customized Non-Interpreting Processor . . . . .	154
6.4	Content Interpreters . . . . .	155
<b>7</b>	<b>Database Processing</b>	<b>161</b>
7.1	Database Concept . . . . .	162
7.2	Example Settings . . . . .	163
7.3	Data Keys . . . . .	165
7.4	Input Format for Dates . . . . .	172
7.5	Formatting the Node Data . . . . .	174
7.6	Formatting Names . . . . .	184
7.7	Formatting Dates . . . . .	186
7.8	Formatting Places . . . . .	190
7.9	Formatting Events . . . . .	191
7.10	Formatting Lists of Events . . . . .	193
7.11	Formatting Comments . . . . .	195
7.12	Formatting Professions . . . . .	196
7.13	Formatting Lists of Information . . . . .	197
7.14	Formatting Sex . . . . .	198
7.15	Formatting Images . . . . .	199
7.16	Formatting Ages . . . . .	201
<b>8</b>	<b>Edges</b>	<b>203</b>
8.1	Edge Settings . . . . .	204
8.2	Edge Types . . . . .	208
8.3	Edge Parameters . . . . .	213
8.4	Edge Labels . . . . .	217
8.5	Edge Labels Database . . . . .	219
8.6	Adding and Removing Nodes from Edge Drawing . . . . .	221
8.7	Extra Edges . . . . .	226
8.8	Edge Shifting . . . . .	231
<b>9</b>	<b>Genealogy Symbols</b>	<b>237</b>
9.1	Symbol Color Settings . . . . .	237
9.1.1	Global Color Settings . . . . .	237
9.1.2	Local Color Settings . . . . .	238
9.2	List of Symbols . . . . .	239
9.3	Legend to Symbols . . . . .	243

9.3.1	Printing a Legend . . . . .	243
9.3.2	Description Texts and Language Settings . . . . .	244
<b>10</b>	<b>Language and Text Settings</b>	<b>247</b>
10.1	Preamble Settings . . . . .	247
10.2	Document Settings . . . . .	248
<b>11</b>	<b>Debugging: Library</b>  <b>debug</b>	<b>249</b>
11.1	Parser Debugging . . . . .	249
11.2	Processor Debugging . . . . .	252
11.3	Graphical Debugging . . . . .	261
11.4	Show Information . . . . .	265
<b>12</b>	<b>Templates: Library</b>  <b>templates</b>	<b>269</b>
12.1	Using Templates . . . . .	269
12.2	Template 'formal graph' . . . . .	269
12.3	Template 'signpost' . . . . .	270
12.4	Template 'symbol nodes' . . . . .	270
12.5	Template 'tiny boxes' . . . . .	271
12.6	Template 'tiny circles' . . . . .	271
12.7	Template 'directory' . . . . .	272
12.8	Template 'database pole' . . . . .	273
12.9	Template 'database pole reduced' . . . . .	275
12.10	Template 'database poleportrait' . . . . .	276
12.11	Template 'database poleportrait reduced' . . . . .	278
12.12	Template 'database portrait' . . . . .	279
12.13	Template 'database portrait reduced' . . . . .	281
12.14	Template 'database traditional' . . . . .	282
12.15	Template 'database traditional reduced' . . . . .	283
12.16	Template 'database sideways' . . . . .	284
12.17	Template 'database sideways reduced' . . . . .	286
12.18	Template 'database sidewaysportrait' . . . . .	287
12.19	Template 'database sidewaysportrait reduced' . . . . .	288
12.20	Template 'database relationship' . . . . .	289
12.21	Template 'ahnentafel 3' . . . . .	290
12.22	Template 'ahnentafel 4' . . . . .	292
12.23	Template 'ahnentafel 5' . . . . .	294
12.24	Template 'a4paper 3' . . . . .	296
12.25	Template 'a4paper 4' . . . . .	297
12.26	Template 'a3paper 5' . . . . .	298
12.27	Template 'letterpaper 3' . . . . .	299
12.28	Template 'letterpaper 4' . . . . .	299
12.29	Template 'display 16:9 3' . . . . .	300
12.30	Template 'display 16:9 4' . . . . .	301
12.31	Template 'display 16:9 5' . . . . .	302
12.32	Template 'display 16:10 3' . . . . .	303
12.33	Template 'display 16:10 4' . . . . .	303
12.34	Template 'display 16:10 5' . . . . .	303
12.35	Border Size Options . . . . .	304
12.36	Predefined Colors of the Library . . . . .	306
12.37	Auxiliary Control Sequences . . . . .	307

<b>13 Fancharts: Library</b>	<b>LIB</b>	<b>fanchart</b>	<b>309</b>
13.1 Fan Chart Diagrams . . . . .			309
13.2 Geometry Options . . . . .			312
13.3 Segment Text Options . . . . .			318
13.4 Color and Style Options . . . . .			320
13.5 Templates . . . . .			333
13.5.1 Template 'spartan' . . . . .			333
13.5.2 Template 'malefemale sober' . . . . .			334
13.5.3 Template 'malefemale relation' . . . . .			334
13.5.4 Template 'colorwheel sober' . . . . .			335
13.5.5 Template 'colorwheel serious' . . . . .			335
13.5.6 Template 'colorwheel malefemale' . . . . .			336
13.5.7 Template 'colorwheel rich' . . . . .			336
13.5.8 Template 'colorwheel opulent' . . . . .			337
13.5.9 Template 'wave sober' . . . . .			337
13.5.10 Template 'wave serious' . . . . .			338
13.5.11 Template 'wave malefemale' . . . . .			338
13.5.12 Template 'wave rich' . . . . .			339
13.5.13 Template 'wave opulent' . . . . .			339
13.5.14 Template 'radial sober' . . . . .			340
13.5.15 Template 'radial serious' . . . . .			340
13.5.16 Template 'radial malefemale' . . . . .			341
13.5.17 Template 'radial rich' . . . . .			341
13.5.18 Template 'radial opulent' . . . . .			342
13.6 Advanced Customization . . . . .			343
<b>14 Auto-Layout Algorithm</b>			<b>347</b>
14.1 Preliminaries . . . . .			347
14.1.1 Aesthetic Properties . . . . .			347
14.1.2 Genealogy Trees . . . . .			348
14.1.3 Graph Grammar . . . . .			348
14.2 Requirements . . . . .			349
14.2.1 Parent and Child Alignment . . . . .			349
14.2.2 Patchwork Families . . . . .			350
14.2.3 Graph Growing Direction . . . . .			351
14.3 Algorithmic Steps . . . . .			352
14.3.1 Recursive Family and Node Placement . . . . .			352
14.3.2 Contours . . . . .			352
14.3.3 Combining Subtrees . . . . .			353
14.4 Known Problems . . . . .			354
<b>15 Example Graph Files</b>			<b>357</b>
15.1 example.option.graph . . . . .			357
15.2 example.database.graph . . . . .			358
15.3 example.formal.graph . . . . .			359
15.4 example.neumann.graph . . . . .			360
<b>16 Stack Macros</b>			<b>365</b>
16.1 Creating a Stack . . . . .			365
16.2 Push to a Stack . . . . .			365
16.3 Pop from a Stack . . . . .			366
16.4 Peek into a Stack . . . . .			366

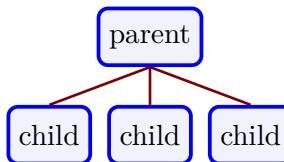
16.5 Creating Stack Shortcuts . . . . .	367
<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>369</b>
<b>Index</b>	<b>371</b>

# 1

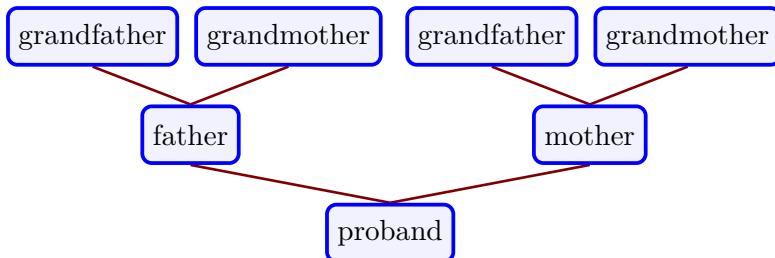
## Introduction

### 1.1 Genealogy Trees

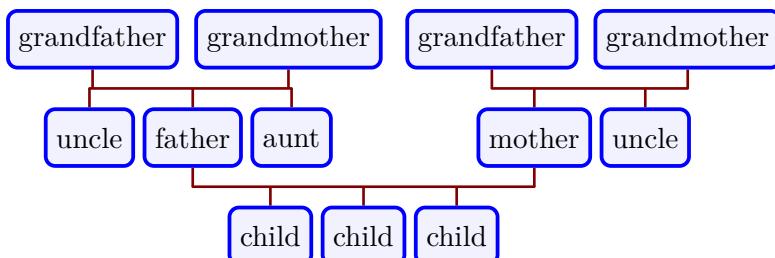
The naming for mathematical tree structures with parent nodes and child nodes is traded from historical family diagrams. But, creating a family diagram for medical and sociological studies or family research can become surprisingly difficult with existing tools for tree visualization. The simple reason is, that a mathematical tree has only *one* parent node for its direct children nodes.



With reverse logic, this can be used to visualize ancestor diagrams starting from an individual to its predecessors:



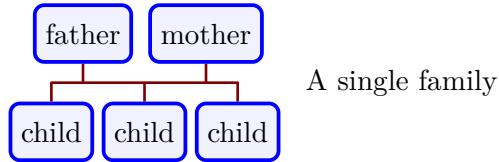
However, even the smallest *family* entity consisting of two parents and several children is no mathematical tree but a more general graph:



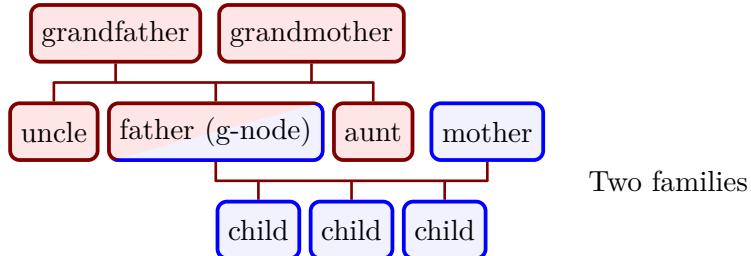
The `genealogytree` package aims to support such graphs which will be denoted *genealogy trees* in the following. The graphs to be processed cannot become arbitrarily complex. A set of special graphs for the description of family-like structures is supported by the package algorithms. From a theoretical point of view, these graphs can be seen as a sort of annotated mathematical trees.

## 1.2 Package Design Principles and Philosophy

The emphasis of a *genealogy tree* is not the node or individual, but the *family*. A family is a set of arbitrarily many parents and children. From an algorithmic point of view, there could be more than two parents in a family.



A node is either a parent or a child to a specific family. A node can also be child to one family and parent to another (or many) families. Such a node is called a **g-node** (genealogy node) in the following.



The main restriction of the graph grammar is that there is exactly *one g-node* which connects its enclosing family to another one. In the example above, the father node is the **g-node** in the grandparents family. It is linked to the family with mother and children.

A strong driving force for elaborating and creating this package was to balance two contradictory goals for diagram generation: **automatism** and **customization**. In the ideal case, a diagram would be constructed automatically by data provided from an external data source and would also be freely customizable in any thinkable way starting changing colors, lines, shapes, node positioning, etc. In the real world, a trade-off between these goals has to be found.

### Automatism:

- For a set of *genealogy trees* described by a grammar, see Chapter 4 on page 63, an auto-layout algorithms computes the node positioning.
- The graph grammar is family-centric and supports ancestors and descendants diagrams. For the later, multiple marriages can be used to a certain degree.
- The graph data can be written manually, but the package design is adjusted to process automatically generated data. There are many genealogy programs which manage family related data. The general idea is that such programs export selected diagram data in a text file using the provided grammar. Processing GEDCOM<sup>1</sup> files directly by the package is not possible.
- While manipulations like coloring a single node can be done directly at node definition, the package design makes a lot of efforts to allow manipulations *aside* from the actual place of data definition, see Section 5.1.1 on page 78 and Section 5.1.2 on page 79. The idea is that automatically generated data has not to be edited, but can be manipulated from outside. Also, an automatically or manually generated data set can be used for several distinct diagrams; e.g. the graph data in Section 15.1 on page 357 is used numerous times inside this document for different diagrams.

<sup>1</sup>GEDCOM (GEnealogical Data COMmunication) is a widely used data exchange format.

- The auto-layout algorithm is implemented in pure  $\text{\TeX}/\text{\LaTeX}$  (without Lua). This imposes all programming restrictions of this macro language on the implementation, but makes the package independent of external tools and fosters  $\text{\LaTeX}$  customization.

#### **Customization:**

- The auto-layout algorithm can be customized to e.g. prioritize certain paths or exclude selected subtrees. Also, several node dimensions and distances can be changed globally or locally.
- The appearance of a node can be customized with all capabilities of  $\text{TikZ}$  [5] and  $\text{tcolorbox}$  [4]. Also, the node text can be processed.
- For the node content, a database concept can be used, see Chapter 7 on page 161. This gives a high degree of customizing the data visualization inside the node.
- The geometry of edges between nodes is not considered by the auto-layout algorithm, but edges can also be customized in many ways, see Chapter 8 on page 203.
- Several *genealogy tree* diagrams can be interconnected manually to form a more complex total diagram.

On the technical side, the package is based on *The TikZ and PGF Packages* [5] and uses *The tcolorbox package* [4] for the nodes. Since all processing is done in  $\text{\TeX}/\text{\LaTeX}$  without Lua and external tools, one should expect a lot of processing time for complex diagrams. Therefore, using an externalization of the diagrams is recommended.

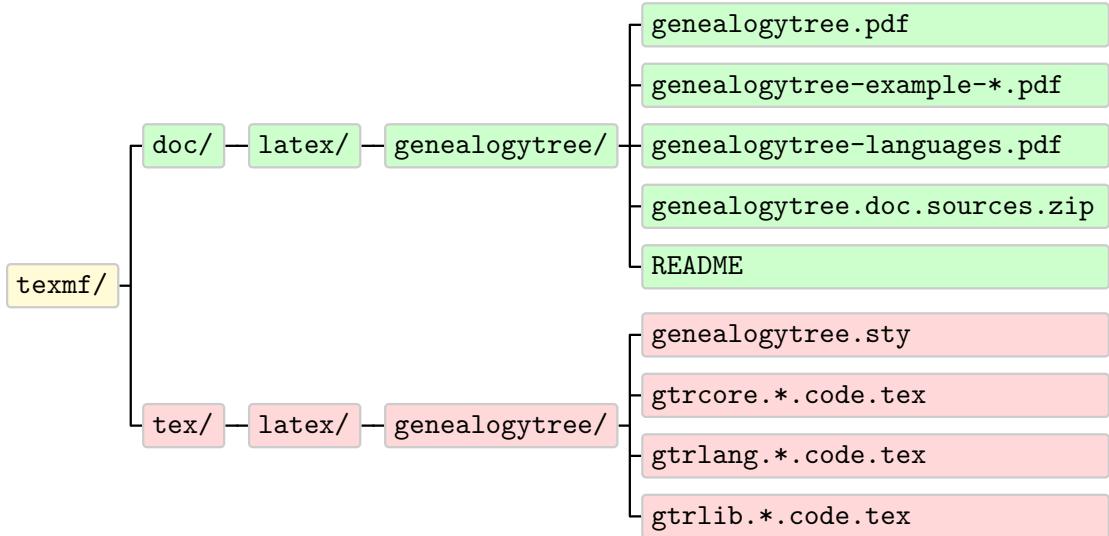
### **1.3 Comparison with Other Packages**

This is not really a comparison, but more a hinting to other possibilities for graph drawing. I am not aware of another package with focus on *genealogy trees* as defined here, but surely there are excellent other graph drawing packages. The first to name is  $\text{TikZ}$  itself. There, one will find a bunch of graph drawing tools with different algorithms, partly implemented in Lua. The second one is the `forest` package which is also very powerful and does not need Lua.

## 1.4 Installation

Typically, `genealogytree` will be installed as part of a major L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X distribution and there is nothing special to do for a user.

If you intend to make a local installation *manually*, you have to install not only `tcolorbox.sty`, but also all `*.code.tex` files in the local `texmf` tree.



## 1.5 Loading the Package

The base package `genealogytree` loads the package `tcolorbox` [4] with its `skins`, `fitting`, and `external` libraries. This also loads several other packages are loaded, especially `tikz` [5] with its `arrows.meta` and `fit` libraries.

`genealogytree` itself is loaded in the usual manner in the preamble:

```
\usepackage{genealogytree}
```

The package takes option keys in the key-value syntax. Alternatively, you may use these keys later in the preamble with `\gtruselibrary`<sup>P. 13</sup> (see there). For example, the key to use debug code is:

```
\usepackage[debug]{genealogytree}
```

## 1.6 Libraries

The base package `genealogytree` is extendable by program libraries. This is done by using option keys while loading the package or inside the preamble by applying the following macro with the same set of keys.

U 2017-01-20

`\gtruselibrary{\key list}`

Loads the libraries given by the `\key list`.

`\gtruselibrary{all}`

The following keys are used inside `\gtruselibrary` respectively `\usepackage` without the key tree path `/gtr/library/`.

`/gtr/library/debug`

(LIB debug)

Loads additional code for debugging a *genealogy tree*. This is also useful for displaying additional informations during editing a graph; see Chapter 11 on page 249.

`/gtr/library/templates`

(LIB templates)

Loads additional code for templates. These are styles to set various options by one key; see Chapter 12 on page 269.

`/gtr/library/fanchart`

(LIB fanchart)

Loads additional code to draw ancestor fancharts. Therefor, the auto-layout algorithm is replaced by a specialized other algorithm; see Chapter 13 on page 309.

`/gtr/library/all`

(style, no value)

Loads all libraries listed above.

For the curious readers: There are additional *core* libraries which are loaded automatically and which are not mentioned here. Also, languages are special libraries which are loaded by `\gtrloadlanguage` <sup>→ P. 248</sup>.

Third party libraries (denoted external libraries) can also be loaded using `\gtruselibrary`, if they follow the file naming scheme `gtrlib.<key>.code.tex`

```
% Loading 'gtrlib.foobar.code.tex'  
\gtruselibrary{foobar}
```

Note that such external libraries are not version-checked as internal libraries are.

## 1.7 How to Get Started

You don't have to read this long document to start creating your first *genealogy tree*. A good starting point is to browse through the tutorials in Chapter 2 on page 15 and simply try some of them on your computer. The package provides a lot of options and allows many adjustments to node setting, but you do not need to know them in advance to create the first examples.

You should also take a look at Chapter 12 on page 269, where template examples are shown which could be useful instantly.

For using advanced features, it is not harmful to know at least the basics of TikZ [5] and `tcolorbox` [4], since `genealogytree` is based on both.



# 2

## Tutorials

### 2.1 Tutorial: First Steps (Ancestor Tree)

#### 2.1.1 Document Setup

Most examples in this documentation will display some *code snippets* which one can use in a document with proper set-up. This very basic tutorial will create a tiny full document. If this does not work on your system, there is probably some installation problem. Typically, this can be solved by just updating the TeX distribution.

The very first document just tests, if the package is installed:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[all]{genealogytree}
\begin{document}
\section{First Test}
Package loaded but not used yet.
\end{document}
```

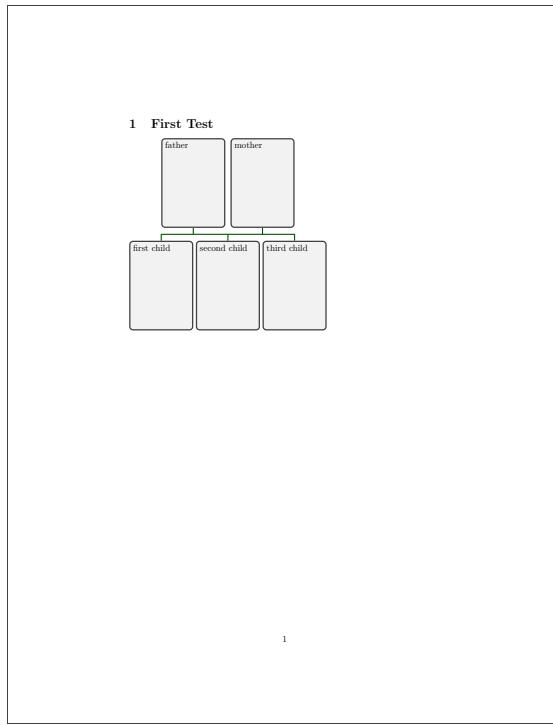
1 First Test  
Package loaded but not used yet.

## 2.1.2 Creation of a Basic Ancestor Diagram

Now, we start with the very first *genealogy tree*. Such trees are *family-centric*. So, let us begin with a family consisting of mother and father and three children. Chapter 4 on page 63 tells us, that there are different kinds of families; the two main ones are **parent** and **child**. For a single family, the choice is quite irrelevant. Here, we think about extending the example to grandparents. Therefore, we take the **parent** construct.

Before the details are discussed, let us try a full example:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[all]{genealogytree}
\begin{document}
  \section{First Test}
  \begin{tikzpicture}
    \genealogytree{
      parent{
        g{first child}
        c{second child}
        c{third child}
        p{father}
        p{mother}
      }
    }
  \end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```



The environment **tikzpicture** is the main picture environment from the **TikZ** [5] package. **\genealogytree**<sup>P. 55</sup> can only be used inside such an environment.

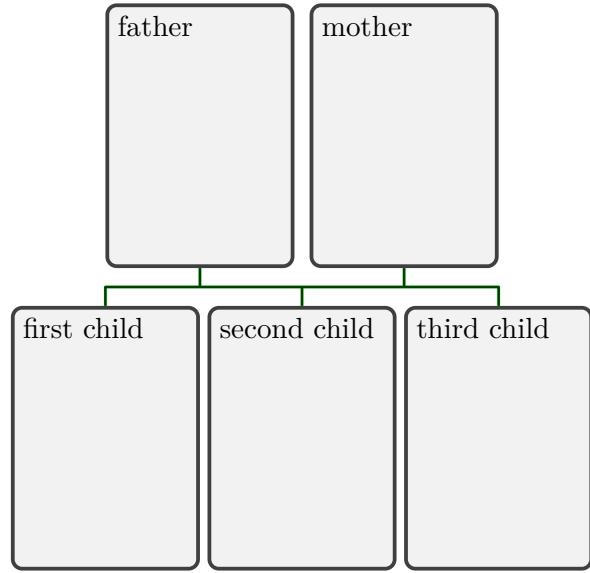
When testing this example, be very sure about setting all braces properly. The internal parser will react very sensitive on input errors. Of course, this is nothing new for a **TeX** user, but larger trees will have a lot of hierarchical braces and error messages will likely not be very talkative about *where* the error is.

The **genealogytree** package uses {} pairs for structuring and [] pairs for options like *typical LATEX* does.

In the following, we will not see full documents but *code snippets* and their output. Note that the full example used the `all` option to load all libraries of `genealogytree`, see Section 1.6 on page 13. You should also add all libraries for testing the examples. Later, you may choose to reduce the libraries.

Let us look at our example again with focus on the relevant part:

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree{
  parent{
    g{first child}
    c{second child}
    c{third child}
    p{father}
    p{mother}
  }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

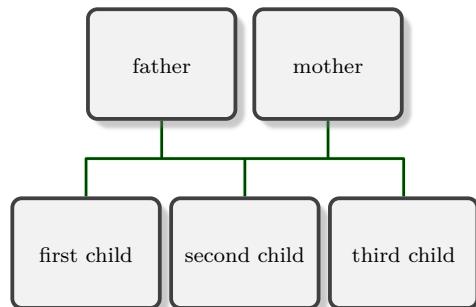


Our `parent` family has two parents denoted by `p` and three children, two of them denoted by `c` as expected. But one child, not necessarily the first one, is denoted by `g`. This is the `g-node` which connects a family *uplink* to another family. Here, we have a single family which is the root family where no *uplink* exists. Nevertheless, a `g-node` has to be present.

### 2.1.3 Applying options

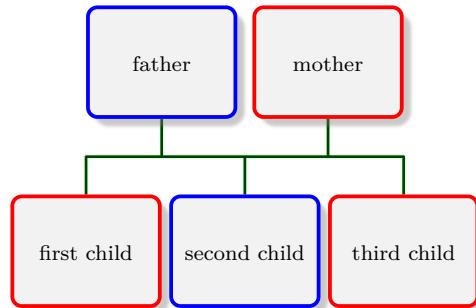
Certainly, the size and distance of the nodes can be changed. A quick way to adapt the graph is to use preset values from a given `/gtr/template`<sup>→ P. 269</sup>. We put this to the option list of `\genealogytree`<sup>→ P. 55</sup>.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost]{
    parent{
        g{first child}
        c{second child}
        c{third child}
        p{father}
        p{mother}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



Options can also be set for families and nodes. We enhance our *genealogy tree* by giving `/gtr/male`<sup>→ P. 101</sup> and `/gtr/female`<sup>→ P. 101</sup> settings to the nodes:

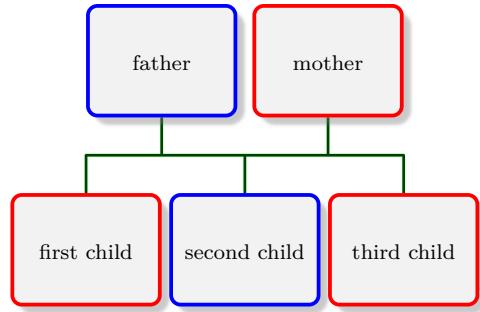
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost]{
    parent{
        g[female]{first child}
        c[male]{second child}
        c[female]{third child}
        p[male]{father}
        p[female]{mother}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



## 2.1.4 Growing the Tree

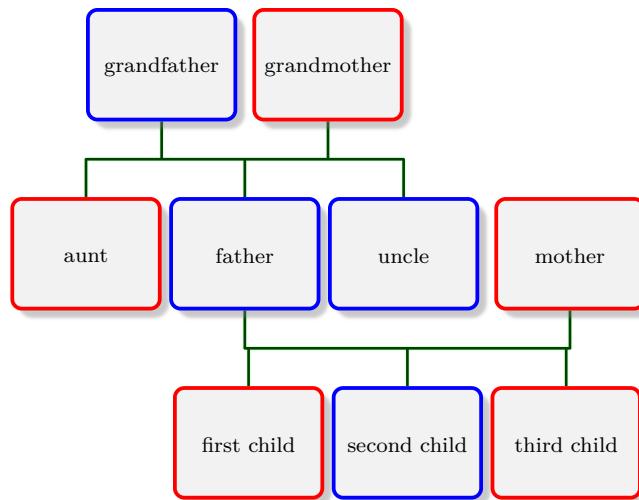
As next step, the father node shall get a grandfather and a grandmother. For this, the father node has to become a **g-node** which links the grandparents family to the root family:

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost]{
parent{
    g[female]{first child}
    c[male]{second child}
    c[female]{third child}
parent{
    g[male]{father}
}
p[female]{mother}
}
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



Visually, nothing happened. But, the father node is now **g-node** of a new family. As in our root family, we can add parents **p** and even other children **c**. Of course, these other children are the siblings of the father node:

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost]{
parent{
    g[female]{first child}
    c[male]{second child}
    c[female]{third child}
parent{
    c[female]{aunt}
    g[male]{father}
    c[male]{uncle}
    p[male]{grandfather}
    p[female]{grandmother}
}
p[female]{mother}
}
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

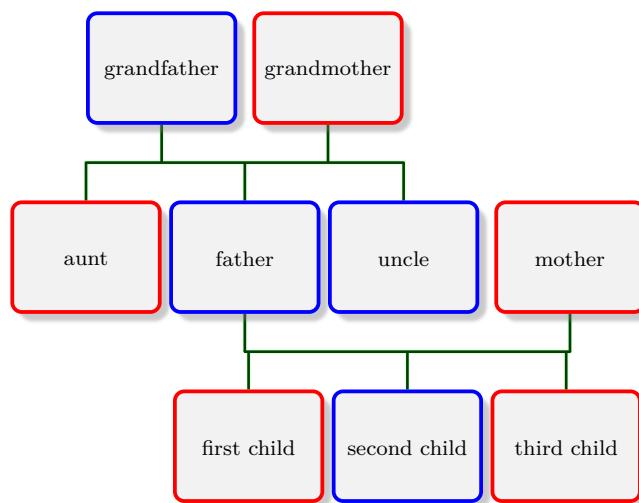


One could replace all parents **p** by **parent** families with a single **g-node**. This would increase the expense, but can be a good thing when editing and compiling a tree step by step.

We now prepare our tree for expansion and replace mother, grandfather, and grandmother with

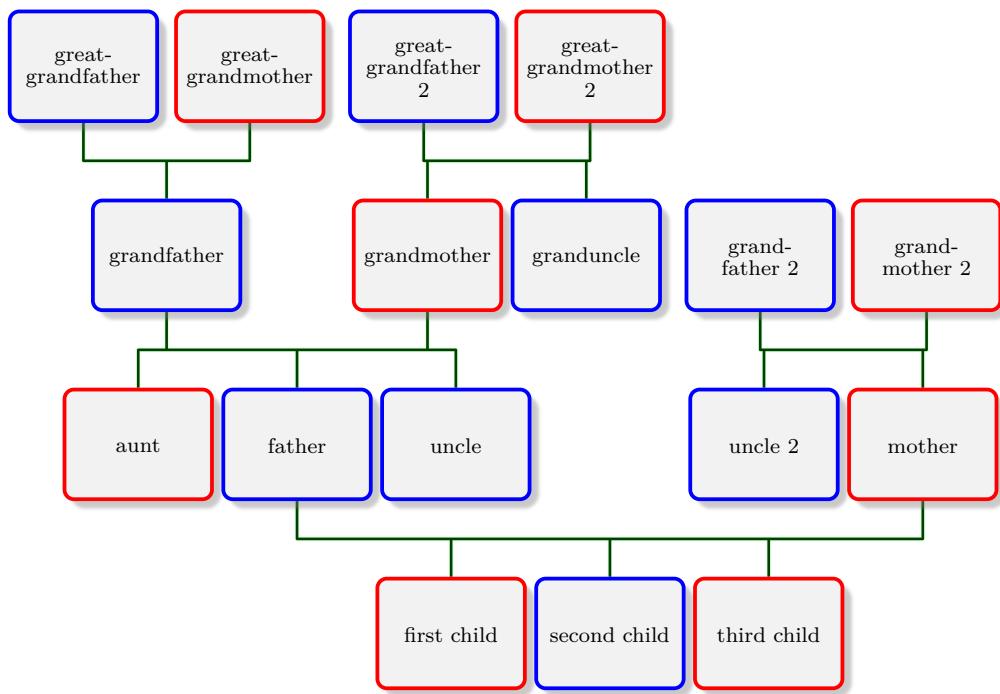
appropriate **parent** families.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost]{
    parent{
        g[female]{first child}
        c[male]{second child}
        c[female]{third child}
        parent{
            c[female]{aunt}
            g[male]{father}
            c[male]{uncle}
            parent{
                {
                    % former 'p' node
                    g[male]{grandfather}
                }
                parent{
                    {
                        % former 'p' node
                        g[female]{grandmother}
                    }
                }
            }
            parent{
                {
                    % former 'p' node
                    g[female]{mother}
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



Again, we populate the three added families with parents **p** and children **c**.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost]{
parent{
    g[female]{first child}
    c[male]{second child}
    c[female]{third child}
parent{
    c[female]{aunt}
    g[male]{father}
    c[male]{uncle}
parent{
    {
        g[male]{grandfather}
        p[male]{great-grandfather}
        p[female]{great-grandmother}
    }
parent{
        g[female]{grandmother}
        p[male]{great-grandfather 2}
        p[female]{great-grandmother 2}
        c[male]{granduncle}
    }
}
parent{
    c[male]{uncle 2}
    g[female]{mother}
    p[male]{grandfather 2}
    p[female]{grandmother 2}
}
}
}
parent{
    {
        c[male]{uncle 2}
        g[female]{mother}
        p[male]{grandfather 2}
        p[female]{grandmother 2}
    }
}
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



## 2.1.5 Prioritize and Colorize a Path

After the tree has been grown to its final size, we want to influence the node positions. Let us assume that the lineage from *first child* to *great-grandmother 2* has to be especially emphasized.

To prioritize a node, the `/gtr/pivot→ P.97` option can be used. This will place a node centered in relation to its ancestors and/or descendants. If this option is used for several connected nodes, a straight lineage is generated. All other nodes are placed automatically to respect this lineage.

```
%...
  g[pivot,female]{first child}
%...
```

To emphasize this lineage further, the respective nodes should be colorized differently. With standard settings, every node is drawn as a `tcolorbox`. Box options are given by `/gtr/box→ P.98`. The options inside `/gtr/box→ P.98` are `tcolorbox` options [4]. To add a yellowish background color and glow, we use:

```
%...
  g[pivot,box={colback=yellow!20,no shadow,fuzzy halo},female]{first child}
%...
```

All option settings are `pgfkeys` options. So, it is easy to create a new option style `highlight` which can be used for each node in the lineage. This can be done by `\gtrset→ P.58` or inside the option list of `\genealogytree→ P.55`.

```
\gtrset{highlight/.style={pivot,box={colback=yellow!20,no shadow,fuzzy halo}}}
```

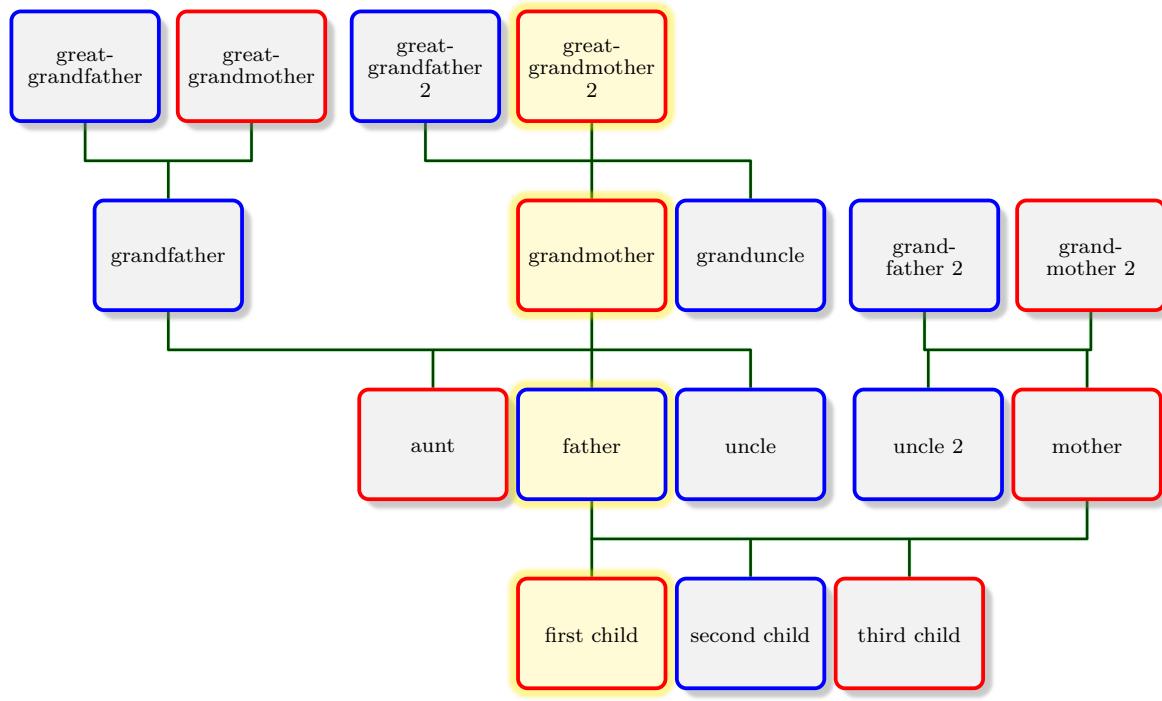
Now, `highlight` can be used to apply `/gtr/pivot→ P.97` and `/gtr/box→ P.98` settings with one key word:

```
%...
  g[highlight,female]{first child}
%...
```

```

\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
highlight/.style={pivot,box={colback=yellow!20,no shadow,fuzzy halo}},
]
{
    parent{
        g[highlight,female]{first child}
        c[male]{second child}
        c[female]{third child}
        parent{
            c[female]{aunt}
            g[highlight,male]{father}
            c[male]{uncle}
            parent{
                {
                    g[male]{grandfather}
                    p[male]{great-grandfather}
                    p[female]{great-grandmother}
                }
                parent{
                    g[highlight,female]{grandmother}
                    p[male]{great-grandfather 2}
                    p[highlight,female]{great-grandmother 2}
                    c[male]{granduncle}
                }
            }
        }
        parent{
            c[male]{uncle 2}
            g[female]{mother}
            p[male]{grandfather 2}
            p[female]{grandmother 2}
        }
    }
}
parent{
    c[male]{uncle 2}
    g[female]{mother}
    p[male]{grandfather 2}
    p[female]{grandmother 2}
}
}
}
\end{tikzpicture}

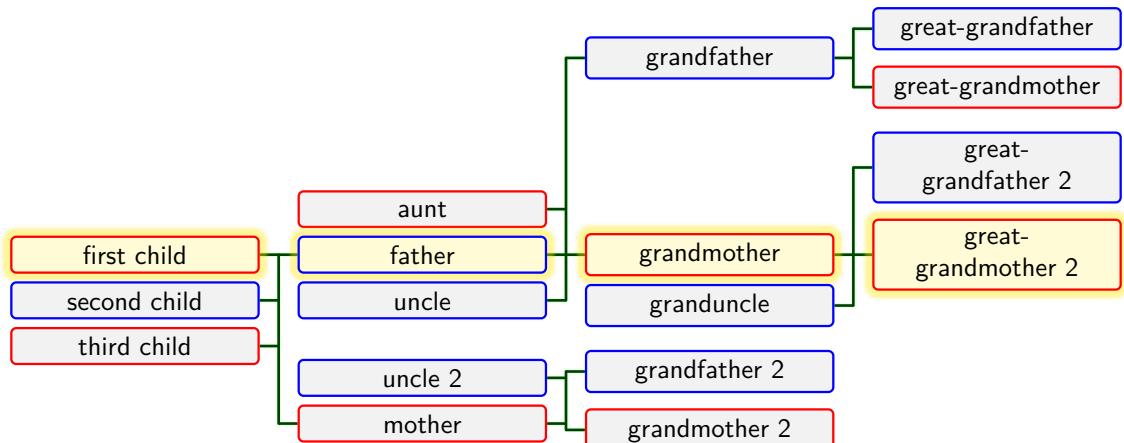
```



## 2.1.6 Changing the Timeflow

A genealogy tree may be grown in four directions depending on the given `/gtr/timeflow`<sup>→ P. 80</sup>. Now, we will let the time flow to the left. Additionally, we replace the `/gtr/template`<sup>→ P. 269</sup> setting by individual settings for `/gtr/processing`<sup>→ P. 138</sup>, `/gtr/level size`<sup>→ P. 84</sup>, `/gtr/node size from`<sup>→ P. 86</sup>, and `/gtr/box`<sup>→ P. 98</sup>.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[
    timeflow=left,
    processing=tcolorbox,
    level size=3.3cm,node size from=5mm to 4cm,
    box={size=small,halign=center,valign=center,fontupper=\small\sffamily},
    highlight/.style={pivot,box={colback=yellow!20,no shadow,fuzzy halo}},
]
{
    parent{
        g[highlight,female]{first child}
        c[male]{second child}
        c[female]{third child}
        parent{
            c[female]{aunt}
            g[highlight,male]{father}
            c[male]{uncle}
            parent{
                {
                    g[male]{grandfather}
                    p[male]{great-grandfather}
                    p[female]{great-grandmother}
                }
                parent{
                    g[highlight,female]{grandmother}
                    p[male]{great-grandfather 2}
                    p[highlight,female]{great-grandmother 2}
                    c[male]{granduncle}
                }
            }
        }
        parent{
            c[male]{uncle 2}
            g[female]{mother}
            p[male]{grandfather 2}
            p[female]{grandmother 2}
        }
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



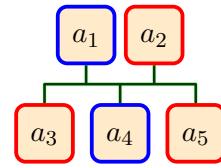
## 2.2 Tutorial: Diagram Manipulation by ID values (Descendant Tree)

This tutorial shows how set up and save a descendant diagram which is going to be manipulated without changing the base data.

### 2.2.1 Creation of a Basic Descendant Diagram

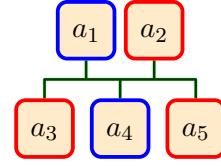
For a *genealogy tree* displaying a descendant lineage, we take the **child** construct. As a first step, we start with a single family. As always, this root family has to have a **g-node** which serves no important role for a root family, but stands for a parent here. The resulting *genealogy tree* will contain just small nodes without names to display some interconnection. For this, a preset value from a given `/gtr/template`<sup>P.269</sup> is used for quick setup.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph]{
    child{
        g[male]{a_1}
        p[female]{a_2}
        c[female]{a_3}
        c[male]{a_4}
        c[female]{a_5}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



The nodes of the diagram already have some options settings. To select and manipulate some or many nodes later without editing the data, the nodes and families can be given unique `/gtr/id`<sup>P.92</sup> values.

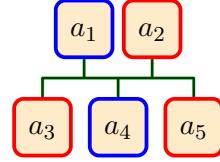
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph]{
    child[id=fam_A]{
        g[id=na1,male]{a_1}
        p[id=na2,female]{a_2}
        c[id=na3,female]{a_3}
        c[id=na4,male]{a_4}
        c[id=na5,female]{a_5}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



## 2.2.2 Growing the Tree

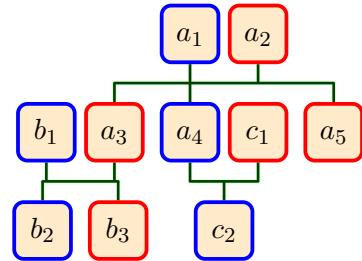
The nodes  $a_3$  and  $a_4$  shall become parent of their own families. To proceed in small steps, we make them **g**-nodes of single-member **child** families which does not change the diagram. Both new families get their own  $/gtr/id \rightarrow P.92$  values for later reference.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph]{
    child[id=fam_A]{
        g[id=na1,male]{a_1}
        p[id=na2,female]{a_2}
        child[id=fam_B]{
            g[id=na3,female]{a_3}
        }
        child[id=fam_C]{
            g[id=na4,male]{a_4}
        }
        c[id=na5,female]{a_5}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



Now, the new families are populated by a second parent and children.

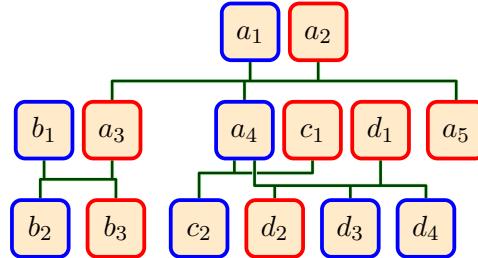
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph]{
    child[id=fam_A]{
        g[id=na1,male]{a_1}
        p[id=na2,female]{a_2}
        child[id=fam_B]{
            p[id=nb1,male]{b_1}
            g[id=na3,female]{a_3}
            c[id=nb2,male]{b_2}
            c[id=nb3,female]{b_3}
        }
        child[id=fam_C]{
            g[id=na4,male]{a_4}
            p[id=nc1,female]{c_1}
            c[id=nc2,male]{c_2}
        }
        c[id=na5,female]{a_5}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



As a specialty, a **union** construct can be used inside a **child** family. This represents a second husband or wife including children for the **g**-node of the current **child** family. A **union** does not get its own **g**-node but shares the **g**-node of the **child** family.

In our example, node  $a_4$  gets a **union** which has to be placed inside the family with id value `fam_C`:

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph]{
    child[id=fam_A]{
        g[id=na1,male]{a_1}
        p[id=na2,female]{a_2}
        child[id=fam_B]{
            p[id=nb1,male]{b_1}
            g[id=na3,female]{a_3}
            c[id=nb2,male]{b_2}
            c[id=nb3,female]{b_3}
        }
    }
    child[id=fam_C]{
        g[id=na4,male]{a_4}
        p[id=nc1,female]{c_1}
        c[id=nc2,male]{c_2}
        union[id=fam_D]{
            p[id=nd1,female]{d_1}
            c[id=nd2,female]{d_2}
            c[id=nd3,male]{d_3}
            c[id=nd4,male]{d_4}
        }
    }
    c[id=na5,female]{a_5}
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



As the reader may note, for **union** constructs, the edges between the nodes are likely to overlap. Therefore, to attenuate the effect, the vertical positions of the edges for `fam_C` and `fam_D` are shifted automatically. Also, note the small visual separation at the cross-point of both family edges. This is generated by using `/gtr/edge/foreground`<sup>P. 213</sup> and `/gtr/edge/background`<sup>P. 214</sup> (here, as preset values).

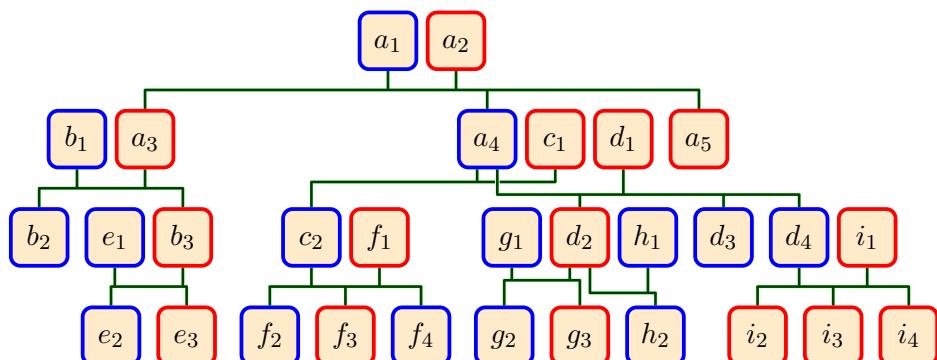
In some context, `fam_C` and `fam_D` will be seen as a single aggregated family and will be called *patchwork* family.

The tree is now grown further following the previous construction pattern.

```

\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph]{
    child[id=fam_A]{
        g[id=na1,male]{a_1}
        p[id=na2,female]{a_2}
        child[id=fam_B]{
            p[id=nb1,male]{b_1}
            g[id=na3,female]{a_3}
            c[id=nb2,male]{b_2}
            child[id=fam_E]{
                p[id=ne1,male]{e_1}
                g[id=nb3,female]{b_3}
                c[id=ne2,male]{e_2}
                c[id=ne3,female]{e_3}
            }
        }
        child[id=fam_C]{
            g[id=na4,male]{a_4}
            p[id=nc1,female]{c_1}
            child[id=fam_F]{
                g[id=nc2,male]{c_2}
                p[id=nf1,female]{f_1}
                c[id=nf2,male]{f_2}
                c[id=nf3,female]{f_3}
                c[id=nf4,male]{f_4}
            }
            union[id=fam_D]{
                p[id=nd1,female]{d_1}
                child[id=fam_G]{
                    p[id=ng1,male]{g_1}
                    g[id=nd2,female]{d_2}
                    c[id=ng2,male]{g_2}
                    c[id=ng3,female]{g_3}
                    union[id=fam_H]{
                        p[id=nh1,male]{h_1}
                        c[id=nh2,male]{h_2}
                    }
                }
                c[id=nd3,male]{d_3}
                child[id=fam_I]{
                    g[id=nd4,male]{d_4}
                    p[id=ni1,female]{i_1}
                    c[id=ni2,female]{i_2}
                    c[id=ni3,female]{i_3}
                    c[id=ni4,female]{i_4}
                }
            }
        }
        c[id=na5,female]{a_5}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}

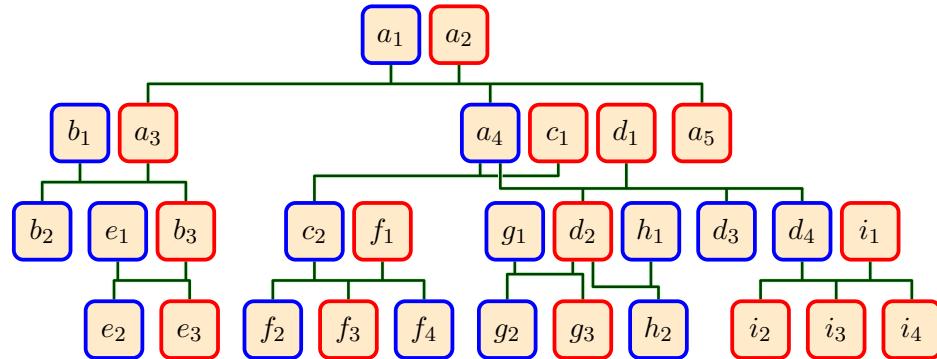
```



### 2.2.3 Separating Diagram Data and Diagram Drawing

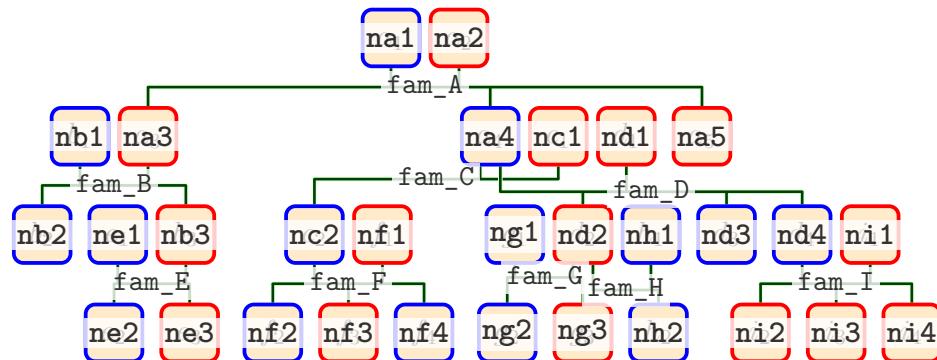
For the second part of this tutorial, the final diagram data is now saved into a file `example.formal.graph`, see Section 15.3 on page 359. That is everything inside `\genealogytree`<sup>P.55</sup> without the options of `\genealogytree`<sup>P.55</sup>. Using the `input` construct, graph drawing is done simply by the following:

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph]
  {input{example.formal.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



In our example, the given `/gtr/id`<sup>P.92</sup> values are easy to remember since we choose them nearly identical to the node content. For a not-so-formal example, this will be different. To avoid digging into the data source for finding some `/gtr/id`<sup>P.92</sup> value, the `/gtr/show id`<sup>P.265</sup> setting from the `\debug` library is useful:

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,show id]
  {input{example.formal.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



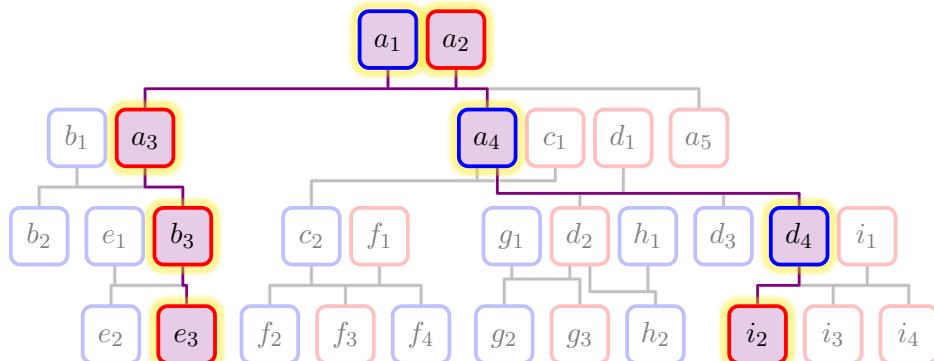
## 2.2.4 Emphasizing a Relationship Path

For the given example data, we will emphasize the relationship between node  $e_3$  and node  $i_2$  in our graph. The diagram above exposes the id values along the relationship path as  $\text{ne3}$ ,  $\text{nb3}$ ,  $\text{na3}$ ,  $\text{na1}$  and  $\text{na2}$ ,  $\text{na4}$ ,  $\text{nd4}$ ,  $\text{ni2}$ . For emphasizing, we dim the colors of all other nodes and brighten the colors for the nodes along this path.

All these manipulations are done inside the option list of `\genealogytree`<sup>→ P. 55</sup> without changing the diagram data directly.

1. `/gtr/box`<sup>→ P. 98</sup> sets options to wash out all nodes.
2. `/gtr/edges`<sup>→ P. 204</sup> sets options to wash out all edges.
3. `/gtr/options for node`<sup>→ P. 95</sup> sets box options to all nodes along the selected path to display them emphasized.
4. `/gtr/extra edges for families`<sup>→ P. 227</sup> sets extra edge options to all emphasized the connection line along the selected path.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,
  box={colback=white,colupper=black!50,opacityframe=0.25},
  edges={foreground=black!25,background=black!5},
  options for node={ne3,nb3,na3,na1,na2,na4,nd4,ni2}%
  {box={colback=blue!50!red!20,colupper=black,opacityframe=1,fuzzy halo}},
  extra edges for families={%
    x={fam_E}{nb3}{ne3},x={fam_B}{na3}{nb3},
    x={fam_A}{na1,na2}{na3,na4},
    x={fam_D}{na4}{nd4},x={fam_I}{nd4}{ni2}%
  }{foreground=blue!50!red,no background},
]
{input{example.formal.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

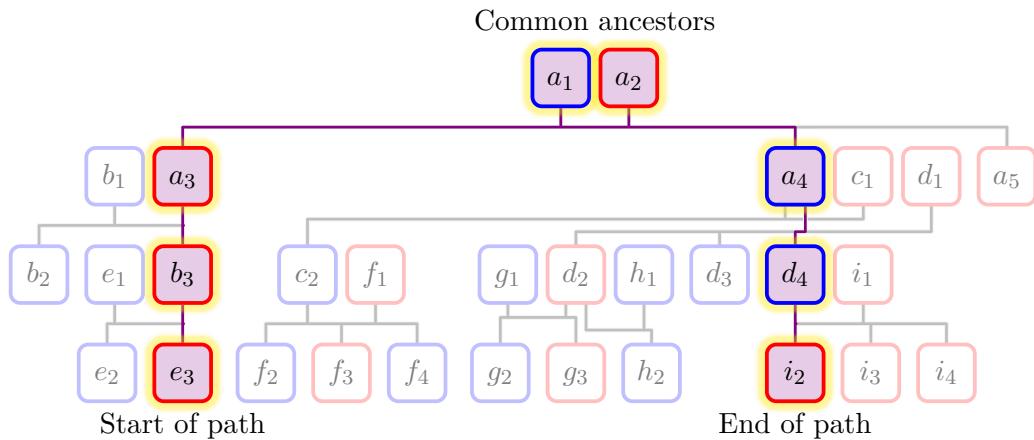


Also, the parameters for the auto-layout algorithm can be changed using the known id values. Our selected relationship path is emphasized further by straightening the lineages. This is done by inserting `/gtr/pivot`<sup>→ P. 97</sup> values through `/gtr/options for node`<sup>→ P. 95</sup>.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,
  box={colback=white,colupper=black!50,opacityframe=0.25},
  edges={foreground=black!25,background=black!5},
  options for node={ne3,nb3,na3,na1,na2,na4,nd4,ni2}%
    {box={colback=blue!50!red!20,colupper=black,opacityframe=1,fuzzy halo}},
  extra edges for families={%
    x={fam_E}{nb3}{ne3},x={fam_B}{na3}{nb3},
    x={fam_A}{na1,na2}{na3,na4},
    x={fam_D}{na4}{nd4},x={fam_I}{nd4}{ni2}%
    }{foreground=blue!50!red,no background},
  options for node={ne3,nb3,nd4,ni2}{pivot},
  options for node={na3,na4}{pivot=parent},
]
{input{example.formal.graph}}


\node[below] at (ne3.south) {Start of path};
\node[below] at (ni2.south) {End of path};
\path (na1) -- node[above=5mm]{Common ancestors} (na2);

\end{tikzpicture}
```



All given `/gtr/id`<sup>→ P. 92</sup> values are also TikZ nodes. Therefore, a *genealogy tree* can easily be annotated and extended by TikZ instructions.

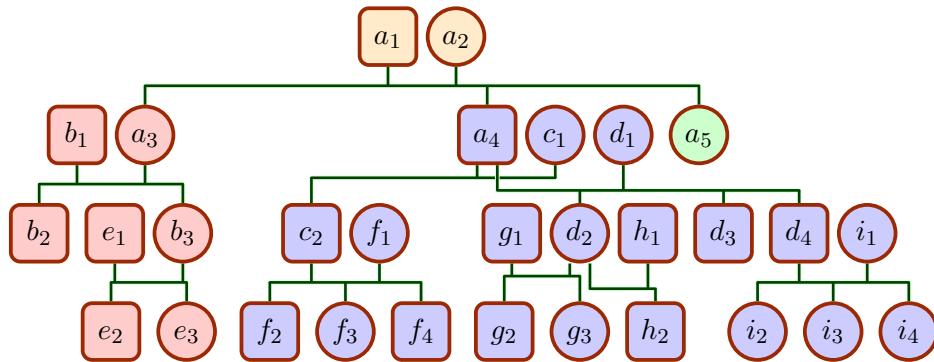
## 2.2.5 Coloring Subtrees

For the given example data, the descendants of the root family should now be colored with three different colors. All in-law nodes should be visually separated from descendants of  $a_1$  and  $a_2$ .

As a first step, the subtree denoted by `fam_B` is colored in red by `/gtr/options for subtree→ P.107`. Analogously, `fam_C` is colored in blue. Node  $a_5$  is a leaf node without own family and, therefore, is colored using `/gtr/options for node→ P.95`. Also, the preset `/gtr/male→ P.101` and `/gtr/female→ P.101` styles are made ineffective for this drawing.

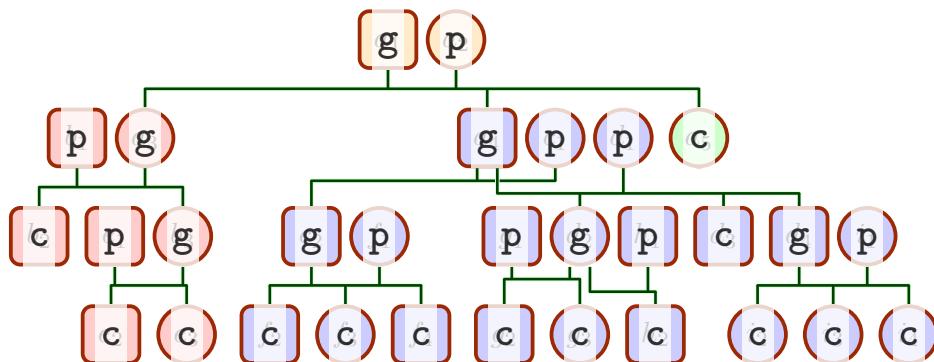
This gives a colored *genealogy tree*, but not only the direct descendants are colored, but all members of descendant families:

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,
male/.style={},female/.style={box={circular arc}},
options for subtree={fam_B}{box={colback=red!20!white}},
options for subtree={fam_C,fam_D}{box={colback=blue!20!white}},
options for node={na5}{box={colback=green!20!white}},
]
{input{example.formal.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



As can be inspected using `/gtr/show type→ P.267` from the `\usepackage{gtr-debug}` library, the nodes to be excluded are all `p`-nodes:

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,show type,
male/.style={},female/.style={box={circular arc}},
options for subtree={fam_B}{box={colback=red!20!white}},
options for subtree={fam_C,fam_D}{box={colback=blue!20!white}},
options for node={na5}{box={colback=green!20!white}},
]
{input{example.formal.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



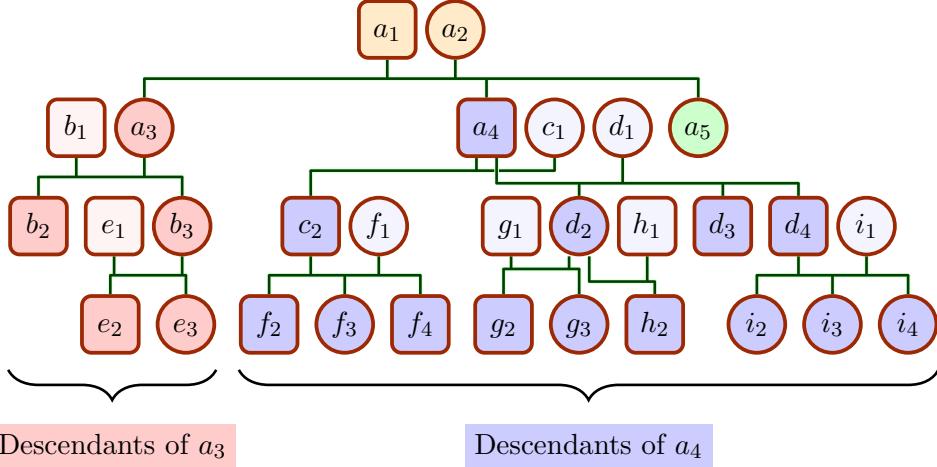
This node type is accessible by `\gtrnodetype→ P. 59` or `\gtrifpnode→ P. 59`. We use this to set up a `tcolorbox` style `bleach p` which wash out the in-law nodes, when `\gtrifpnode→ P. 59` expands to `<true>`. This style is formulated locally by `/gtr/tcbset→ P. 115`:

```
%...
tcbset={bleach p/.code={%
  \gtrifpnode{\tcbset{enhanced jigsaw,opacityback=0.2}}{}%
}},%
%...
```

This gives:

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,
male/.style={},female/.style={box={circular arc}},
tcbset={bleach p/.code={%
  \gtrifpnode{\tcbset{enhanced jigsaw,opacityback=0.2}}{}%
}},%
options for subtree={fam_B}{box={colback=red!20!white,bleach p}},
options for subtree={fam_C,fam_D}{box={colback=blue!20!white,bleach p}},
options for node={na5}{box={colback=green!20!white}},
]
{input{example.formal.graph}}


\draw[decorate,decoration={brace,amplitude=4mm,mirror,raise=2mm},
line width=1pt,yshift=0pt] (nb2.south west|-ne3.south) -- (ne3.south east)
node [align=center,below=9mm,midway,fill=red!20!white] {Descendants of $a_3$};
\draw[decorate,decoration={brace,amplitude=4mm,mirror,raise=2mm},
line width=1pt,yshift=0pt] (nf2.south west) -- (ni4.south east)
node [align=center,below=9mm,midway,fill=blue!20!white] {Descendants of $a_4$};
\end{tikzpicture}
```



## 2.3 Tutorial: A Database Family Diagram (Sand Clock)

This tutorial shows the application of a database concept for representing the node content. Also, the sand clock diagram is shown which units ancestor and descendant graphs.

### 2.3.1 Creation of a Basic Sand Clock Diagram

The `sandclock` construct is the starting point for a sand glass type *genealogy tree*. The *proband* is the constriction for the sand glass where the ancestors and descendants of the proband meet. Therefore, a `sandclock` can and should contain `child` and `parent` constructs. There has to be exactly one `child`, because a `sandclock` has no own `g-node` but inherits it from the `child`.

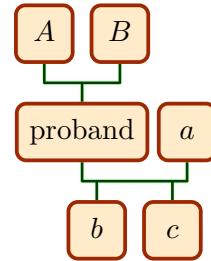
For the following examples, we use `genealogypicture`<sup>→ P. 57</sup> to create *genealogy trees*. This is a handy combination of `tikzpicture` and `\genealogytree`<sup>→ P. 55</sup>.

```
% minimal sandclock diagram
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=formal graph]
sandclock
{
    child{
        g{\text{ proband }}
    }
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```

proband

Now, we can add `parent` and `child` constructs. Here, we use single-member families since the tree will be grown later on.

```
% basic sandclock diagram (ready to be extended)
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=formal graph]
sandclock
{
    child{
        g{\text{ proband }}
        p{a}
        child{%
            g{b}
        }
        child{%
            g{c}
        }
    }
    parent{%
        g{A}
    }
    parent{%
        g{B}
    }
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



### 2.3.2 Node Content in Database Format

In the following, we will construct a family diagram for Carl Friedrich Gauß (1777–1855).

We step back a little bit and consider the minimal sand clock diagram as starting point. The node content, of course, may be any formatted L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X text.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}
sandclock
{
  child{
    g{Carl Friedrich \textbf{Gau\ss{}}}, 
      born 1777, died 1855
  }
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```

Carl  
Friedrich  
**Gauß**, born  
1777, died  
1855

In this context, the database approach means that the node content should not contain a formatted text but just the data core which is going to be formatted later. This is the same principle as for creating a bibliography with **biblatex** or **bibtex**.

So, we tell **genealogytree** that we want to use such a database concept by setting **/gtr/processing**<sup>→ P. 138</sup> to **database**. Now, the content can be given as a key-value list. See Chapter 7 on page 161 for all feasible keys.

Further, we tell **genealogytree** how to format this given data by setting **/gtr/database format**<sup>→ P. 174</sup> to some predefined value. Everything can be customized later.

The basic information for a person is **/gtr/database/name**<sup>→ P. 165</sup>,  
**/gtr/database/male**<sup>→ P. 165</sup> or **/gtr/database/female**<sup>→ P. 165</sup>,  
**/gtr/database/birth**<sup>→ P. 169</sup> and **/gtr/database/death**<sup>→ P. 170</sup>.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[
  processing=database,
  database format=medium marriage below,
]
sandclock
{
  child{
    g[id=GauxCarl1777]{
      male,
      name={Johann \pref{Carl Friedrich} \surn{Gau\ss{}}},
      birth={1777-04-30}{Braunschweig (Niedersachsen)},
      death={1855-02-23}{G\"ottingen (Niedersachsen)},
      profession={Mathematiker, Astronom, Geod\at und Physiker},
      image={Carl_Friedrich_Gauss.jpg},
    }
  }
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```

Johann      Carl  
Friedrich GAUSS  
★ April 30, 1777  
in Braunschweig  
(Niedersachsen)  
† February 23,  
1855 in Göttingen  
(Niedersachsen)  
Mathematiker,  
Astronom, Geodät  
und Physiker.

In the example above, we also added a **/gtr/database/profession**<sup>→ P. 166</sup> which appears in the output, and an **/gtr/database/image**<sup>→ P. 166</sup> which is not used. Note the markup with **\pref**<sup>→ P. 184</sup> and **\surn**<sup>→ P. 184</sup> inside the **/gtr/database/name**<sup>→ P. 165</sup> which marks preferred name parts and the surname. There is no name parsing as known from **bib(la)tex**.

As **/gtr/id**<sup>→ P. 92</sup> for Carl Friedrich Gauß, «GauxCarl1777» was chosen. Such id values could be chosen to your liking. As a common guideline, they should be human readable/understandable, because they may be needed to manipulate the graph afterwards and something like «gd0h-xhag-0ugh-opod-89sq-sdqj-8pah» may not be easily associated with Gauß. Also, they

should be automatically producible for the comfortable case, that a genealogy program exports data in this format.

In this tutorial, this common guideline is sharpened to follow these rules:

- A person id is build as `XxxxYyyyZzzz`, where `Xxxx` are four letters of the surname, `Yyyy` are four letters of the (preferred) first name, and `Zzzz` is the year of birth (maybe, estimated).
- A family id is build as `AaaaBbbbZzzz`, where `Aaaa` are four letters of the husbands surname, `Bbbb` are four letters of the wifes surname, and `Zzzz` is the year of marriage (maybe, estimated).
- Only `a,...,z`, `A,...,Z` letters are used. Accented letters like umlauts are replaced by letters from the masks above. If a name part is shorter than four letters, letters from the masks are used for complement.
- If two identical id values are produced for two or more persons or families following these rules, they are distinguished by adding `-<counter>`.

### 2.3.3 Formatting the Node Content

First, we adapt some graph geometry settings to our liking. `/gtr/node size`<sup>P.85</sup>, `/gtr/level size`<sup>P.84</sup>, and `/gtr/level distance`<sup>P.83</sup> set size and distance values.

With `/gtr/box`<sup>P.98</sup>, we set `tcolorbox` options for the appearance of the node box. Note that `\gtrDBsex` is set to `male` by the database values inside the node content. There are predefined `/tcb/male`<sup>P.101</sup> and `/tcb/female`<sup>P.101</sup> styles, but with `/gtr/tcbset`<sup>P.115</sup> we change them to colorize also the interior of the box.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[
  processing=database,
  database format=medium marriage below,
  node size=2.4cm,
  level size=3.5cm,
  level distance=6mm,
  tcbset={male/.style={colframe=blue,colback=blue!5},
          female/.style={colframe=red,colback=red!5}},
  box={fit basedim=7pt,boxsep=2pt,segmentation style=solid,
       halign=left,before upper=\parskip1pt,
       \gtrDBsex,drop fuzzy shadow,
     },
]
sandclock
{
  child{
    g[id=GauxCarl1777]{
      male,
      name={Johann \pref{Carl Friedrich} \surn{Gau\ss{}}},
      birth={1777-04-30}{Braunschweig (Niedersachsen)},
      death={1855-02-23}{G\"ottingen (Niedersachsen)},
      profession={Mathematiker, Astronom, Geod\"at und Physiker},
      image={Carl_Friedrich_Gauss.jpg},
    }
  }
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```

Johann Carl  
Friedrich GAUSS  
★ April 30, 1777  
in Braunschweig  
(Niedersachsen)  
† February 23,  
1855 in G\"ottingen  
(Niedersachsen)  
*Mathematiker,  
Astronom,  
Geod\"at und  
Physiker.*

As second step, we adapt the format of the given data inside the node output.

```
%...
list separators hang,
name font=\bfseries,
surn code={\textcolor{red!50!black}{\#1}},
place text={\newline}{},
date format=d/mon/yyyy,
%...
```

With `/gtr/list separators hang`<sup>→ P. 194</sup>, the event list is formatted with hanging indent. `/gtr/name font`<sup>→ P. 185</sup> and `/gtr/surn code`<sup>→ P. 184</sup> are used to format the name of the person. `/gtr/place text`<sup>→ P. 190</sup> inserts a `\newline` before the place of an event is printed in our example. Finally, `/gtr/date format`<sup>→ P. 186</sup> is used to change the way dates are printed.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[
processing=database,
database format=medium marriage below,
node size=2.4cm,
level size=3.5cm,
level distance=6mm,
list separators hang,
name font=\bfseries,
surn code={\textcolor{red!50!black}{\#1}},
place text={\newline}{},
date format=d/mon/yyyy,
tcbsset={male/.style={colframe=blue,colback=blue!5},
female/.style={colframe=red,colback=red!5}},
box={fit basedim=7pt,boxsep=2pt,segmentation style=solid,
halign=left,before upper=\parskip1pt,
\gtrDBsex,drop fuzzy shadow,
},
]
sandclock
{
child{
g[id=GauxCarl1777]{
male,
name={Johann \pref{Carl Friedrich} \surn{Gau\ss{}}},
birth={1777-04-30}{Braunschweig (Niedersachsen)},
death={1855-02-23}{G\"ottingen (Niedersachsen)},
profession={Mathematiker, Astronom, Geod\at und Physiker},
image={Carl_Friedrich_Gauss.jpg},
}
}
}
```

Johann Carl  
Friedrich Gauß  
★ 30/Apr/1777  
Braunschweig  
(Niedersachsen)  
† 23/Feb/1855  
Göttingen  
(Niedersachsen)  
Mathematiker,  
Astronom, Geodät  
und Physiker.

### 2.3.4 Adding Images

The predefined `/gtr/database` format<sup>→ P. 174</sup> options do not consider images. But we can add image code easily to be `/gtr/box`<sup>→ P. 98</sup> definition which accepts `tcolorbox` settings.

`/tcb/if image defined`<sup>→ P. 199</sup> decides, if an image is present, and sets `tcolorbox` options accordingly. The file name of this image is `\gtrDBimage` which is set to `Carl_Friedrich_Gauss.jpg`<sup>1</sup> by the database values inside the node content. Here, it is accessed by `/tikz/fill overzoom DBimage`<sup>→ P. 200</sup>.

Options from *The tcolorbox package* [4] are used to enlarge the box width by 25mm and fill the space with this image:

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[
  processing=database,
  database format=medium marriage below,
  node size=2.4cm,
  level size=3.5cm,
  level distance=6mm,
  list separators hang,
  name font=\bfseries,
  surn code={\textcolor{red!50!black}{#1}},
  place text={\newline}{},
  date format=d/mon/yyyy,
  tcbset={male/.style={colframe=blue,colback=blue!5},
          female/.style={colframe=red,colback=red!5}},
  box={fit basedim=7pt,boxsep=2pt,segmentation style=solid,
       halign=left,before upper=\parskip1pt,
       \gtrDBsex,drop fuzzy shadow,
       if image defined={add to width=25mm,right=25mm,
                         underlay={\begin{tcbclipinterior}\path[fill overzoom DBimage]
                           ([xshift=-24mm]interior.south east) rectangle (interior.north east);
                         \end{tcbclipinterior}}},
       }{}},
  },
]
sandclock
{
  child{
    g[id=GauxCarl1777]{
      male,
      name={Johann \pref{Carl Friedrich} \surn{Gau\ss{}}},
      birth={1777-04-30}{Braunschweig (Niedersachsen)},
      death={1855-02-23}{G\"ottingen (Niedersachsen)},
      profession={Mathematiker, Astronom, Geod\"at und Physiker},
      image={Carl_Friedrich_Gauss.jpg},
    }
  }
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



<sup>1</sup>[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Carl\\_Friedrich\\_Gauss.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Carl_Friedrich_Gauss.jpg)

### 2.3.5 Full Example with Frame

The `sandclock` example is now extended with family and ancestors and descendants of Gauß as shown at the beginning of this tutorial. The full `sandclock` example is saved as «example.gauss.graph»:

File «example.gauss.graph»

```

sandclock{
    child[id=GauaOsth1805]{
        p[id=OsthJoha1780]{
            female,
            name={\pref{Johanna} Elisabeth Rosina \surn{Osthoff}},
            birth={1780-05-08}{Braunschweig (Niedersachsen)},
            marriage={1805-10-09}{Braunschweig (Niedersachsen)},
            death={1809-10-11}{G\"ottingen (Niedersachsen)},
            comment={Wei\ss{}gerberstochter},
        }
        g[id=GauxCarl1777]{
            male,
            name={Johann \pref{Carl Friedrich} \surn{Gau\ss{}}},
            birth={1777-04-30}{Braunschweig (Niedersachsen)},
            death={1855-02-23}{G\"ottingen (Niedersachsen)},
            profession={Mathematiker, Astronom, Geod\"at und Physiker},
            image={Carl_Friedrich_Gauss.jpg},
        }
        c[id=GauxCarl1806]{
            male,
            name={\pref{Carl} Joseph \surn{Gau\ss{}}},
            birth={1806-08-21}{Braunschweig (Niedersachsen)},
            death={1873-07-04}{Hannover (Niedersachsen)},
        }
        c[id=GauxWilh1808]{
            female,
            name={\pref{Wilhelmina} \surn{Gau\ss{}}},
            birth={1808-02-29}{G\"ottingen (Niedersachsen)},
            death={1840-08-12}{T\"ubingen (Baden-W\"urttemberg)},
        }
        c[id=GauxLudw1809]{
            male,
            name={\pref{Ludwig} \surn{Gau\ss{}}},
            birth={1809-09-10}{G\"ottingen (Niedersachsen)},
            death={1810-03-01}{G\"ottingen (Niedersachsen)},
        }
    union[id=GauaWald1810]{
        p[id=WaldFrie1788]{
            female,
            name={\pref{Friederica} Wilhelmine \surn{Waldeck}},
            birth={1788-04-15}{G\"ottingen (Niedersachsen)},
            marriage={1810-08-14}{G\"ottingen (Niedersachsen)},
            death={1831-09-12}{G\"ottingen (Niedersachsen)},
            comment={Rechtswissenschaftlerstochter},
        }
        c[id=GauxEuge1811]{
            male,
            name={\pref{Eugen} Peter Samuel Marius \surn{Gau\ss{}}},
            birth={1811-07-29}{G\"ottingen (Niedersachsen)},
            death={1896-07-04}{Columbia (Missouri)},
            profession={Rechtswissenschaftler, Kaufmann},
        }
        c[id=GauxWilh1813]{
            male,
            name={\pref{Wilhelm} August Carl Matthias \surn{Gau\ss{}}},
            birth={1813-10-23}{G\"ottingen (Niedersachsen)},
        }
    }
}

```

```

        death={1879-08-23}{St. Louis (Missouri)},
    }
c[id=GauxTher1816]{
    female,
    name={Henriette Wilhelmine Karoline \pref{Therese} \surn{Gau\ss{}}},
    birth={1816-06-09}{G\"ottingen (Niedersachsen)},
    death={1864-02-11}{Dresden (Sachsen)},
}
}
}

parent[id=GoosEgge1735]{
g[id=GauxGebh1743]{
    male,
    name={\pref{Gebhard} Dietrich \surn{Gau\ss{}}},
    birth={1743-02-13}{Braunschweig (Niedersachsen)},
    death={1808-04-14}{Braunschweig (Niedersachsen)},
    profession={G\"artner, Wasserkunstmeister, Rechnungsf\"ührer},
}
}

parent[id=GoosLbtk1705]{
g[id=GoosJyrg1715]{
    male,
    name={\pref{J\"urgen} \surn{Gooss}},
    birth={1715}{V\"olkenrode (Niedersachen)},
    death={1774-07-05}{Braunschweig (Niedersachsen)},
    profession={Lehmmauerer},
}
}

p[id=GoosHinr1655]{
    male,
    name={\pref{Hinrich} \surn{Gooss}},
    birth={(caAD)1655}{},
    death={1726-10-25}{V\"olkenrode (Niedersachen)},
}

p[id=LxtkKath1674]{
    female,
    name={\pref{Katharina} \surn{L\"utken}},
    birth={1674-08-19}{V\"olkenrode (Niedersachen)},
    marriage={1705-11-24}{V\"olkenrode (Niedersachen)},
    death={1749-04-15}{V\"olkenrode (Niedersachen)},
}
}

p[id=EggeKath1710]{
    female,
    name={\pref{Katharina} Magdalena \surn{Eggenlings}},
    birth={(caAD)1710}{Rethen},
    marriage={(caAD)1735}{V\"olkenrode (Niedersachen)},
    death={1774-04-03}{Braunschweig (Niedersachsen)},
}
}

parent[id=BentKron1740]{
g[id=BenzDoro1743]{
    female,
    name={\pref{Dorothea} \surn{Benze}},
    birth={1743-06-18}{Velpke (Niedersachsen)},
    marriage={1776-04-25}{Velpke (Niedersachsen)},
    death={1839-04-18}{G\"ottingen (Niedersachsen)},
    comment={Steinhauerstochter},
}
}

parent[id=BentBbbb1740]{
g[id=BentChri1717]{
    male,
    name={\pref{Christoph} \surn{Bentze}},
    birth={1717}{Velpke (Niedersachsen)},
    death={1748-09-01}{Velpke (Niedersachsen)},
    profession={Steinhauer},
}
}

```

```

}
p[id=BentAndr1687]{
    male,
    name={\pref{Andreas} \surn{Bentze}},
    birth={1687-02}{},
    death={(caAD)1750}{Velpke (Niedersachsen)},
}
}
p[id=KronKath1710]{
    female,
    name={\pref{Katharina} \surn{Krone}},
    birth={(caAD)1710}{},
    death={1743/}{Velpke (Niedersachsen)},
}
}
}

```

As final polish, `/gtr/edges`<sup>→ P. 204</sup> are set to be **rounded** and the used symbols are recorded by `/gtr/symbols record reset`<sup>→ P. 243</sup> and displayed by `\gtrSymbolsLegend`<sup>→ P. 244</sup> inside `/gtr/after tree`<sup>→ P. 115</sup>.

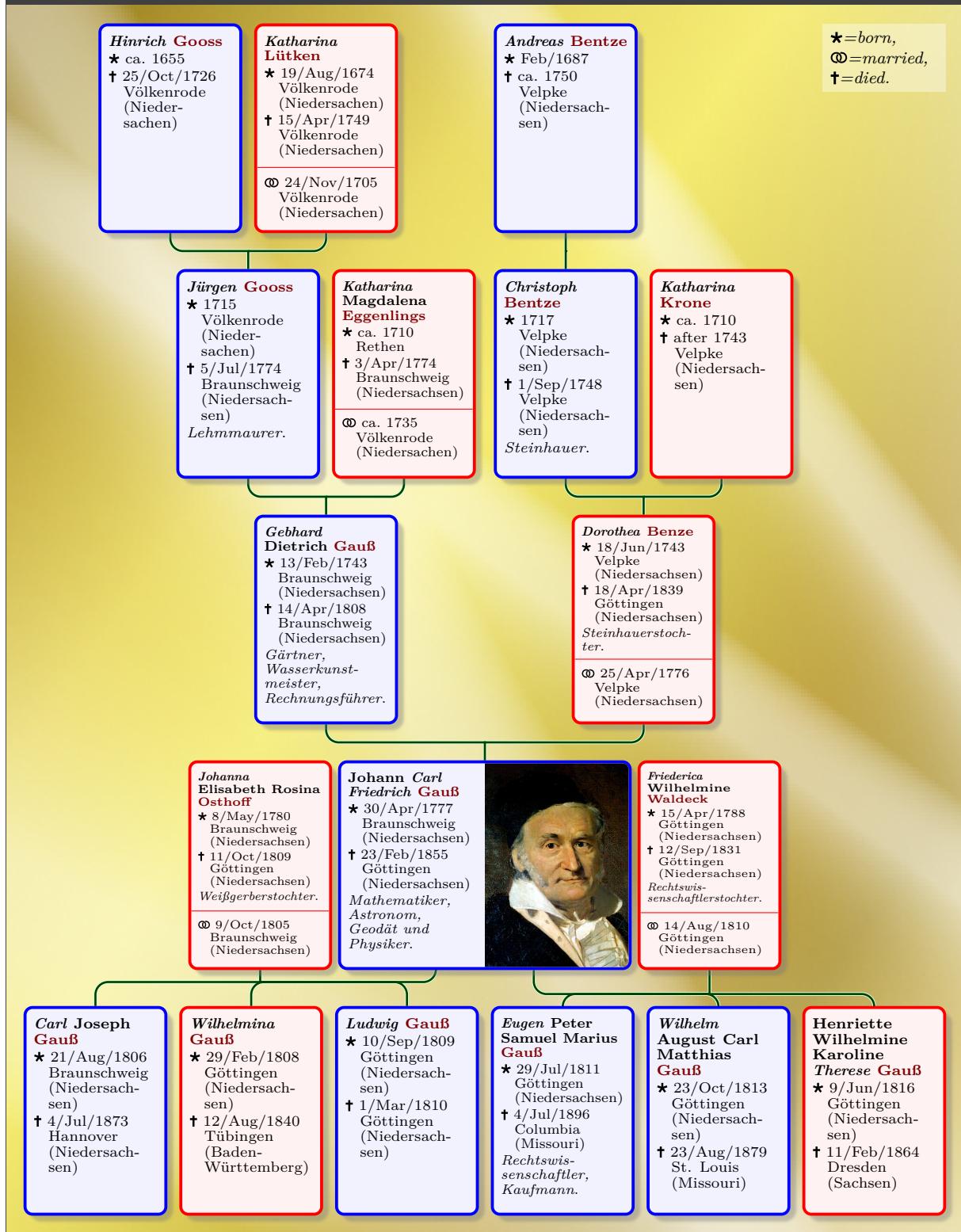
Finally, the whole diagram is put into a titled `tcolorbox` to exhibit the example:

```

\begin{tcolorbox}[enhanced,sharp corners,boxrule=0.6pt,left=0pt,right=0pt,
colback=blue!50!black,interior style image=goldshade.png,
halign=center,center title,fonttitle=\bfseries,
title={The Family of Carl Friedrich Gau\ss{} (1777--1855)} ]
\begin{genealogypicture}[
processing=database,
database format=medium marriage below,
node size=2.4cm,
level size=3.5cm,
level distance=6mm,
list separators hang,
name font=\bfseries,
surn code={\textcolor{red!50!black}{\#1}},
place text={\newline}{},
date format=d/mon/yyyy,
tcbsset={male/.style={colframe=blue,colback=blue!5},
female/.style={colframe=red,colback=red!5}},
box={fit basedim=7pt,boxsep=2pt,segmentation style=solid,
halign=flush left,before upper=\parskip1pt,
\gtrDBsex,drop fuzzy shadow,
if image defined={add to width=25mm,right=25mm,
underlay={\begin{tcbclipinterior}\path[fill overzoom DBimage]
([xshift=-24mm]interior.south east) rectangle (interior.north east);
\end{tcbclipinterior}}},
{}},
},
edges=rounded,
symbols record reset,
after tree={\node[font=\scriptsize\itshape,text width=1.8cm,below left,
fill=white,fill opacity=0.4,text opacity=1]
at (current bounding box.north east) {\gtrSymbolsLegend};},
]
input{example.gauss.graph}
\end{genealogypicture}
\end{tcolorbox}

```

# The Family of Carl Friedrich Gauß (1777–1855)



## 2.4 Tutorial: Descendants of the Grandparents (Connecting Trees)

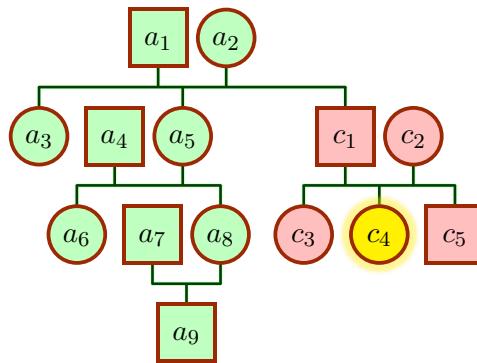
This tutorial will show how to create a «descendants of the grandparents» type of diagram. For this, two *genealogy trees* have to be connected.

### 2.4.1 Descendants of the Two Grandparents

Since «descendants of the grandparents» cannot be formulated by the grammar of this package, see Chapter 4 on page 63, a descendants tree for each pair of grandparents is considered.

In this example, the proband is  $c_4$ . First, we take a look at the descendants of the father's parents  $a_1$  and  $a_2$ . Note that we arranged the red colored father's family at the right hand side and that the father node  $c_1$  has a combined  $/gtr/id \rightarrow P.92$  of  $c1@a$ , because we added an  $/gtr/id$  suffix  $\rightarrow P.94$  of  $@a$  to every id value of our first tree.

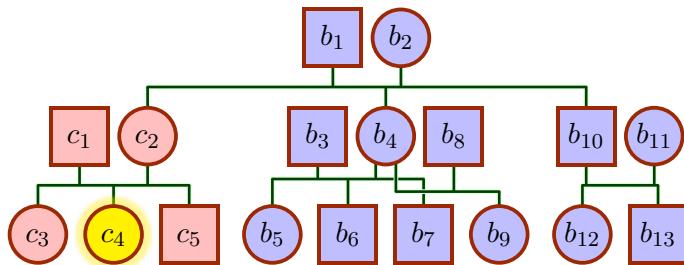
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,id suffix=@a,
tcbset={male/.style={sharp corners},female/.style={circular arc}},
edges={anchoring=center},box={colback=green!25}]
{
    child{
        g[male]{a_1} p[female]{a_2} c[female]{a_3}
        child{
            p[male]{a_4} g[female]{a_5} c[female]{a_6}
            child{
                p[male]{a_7} g[female]{a_8} c[male]{a_9}
            }
        }
    }
    child[family box={colback=red!25}){
        g[male,id=c1]{c_1} p[female]{c_2}
        c[female]{c_3} c[female,box={fuzzy halo,colback=yellow}]{c_4} c[male]{c_5}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



The other settings in this example are less important, but one may observe that the  $/tcb/male \rightarrow P.101$  and  $/tcb/female \rightarrow P.101$  styles were redefined to show not different colors but different shapes.

Secondly, we take a look at the descendants of the mother's parents  $b_1$  and  $b_2$ . Note that this time we arranged the red colored mother's family at the left hand side and that the father node  $c_1$  has a different `/gtr/id`<sup>P.92</sup> of  $c1@b$ , because we added an `/gtr/id suffix`<sup>P.94</sup> of  $@b$  to every id value of our second tree.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,id suffix=@b,
tcbset={male/.style={sharp corners},female/.style={circular arc}},
edges={anchoring=center},box={colback=blue!25}]
{
    child{
        g[male]{b_1} p[female]{b_2}
        child[family box={colback=red!25}){
            p[male,id=c1]{c_1} g[female]{c_2}
            c[female]{c_3} c[female,box={fuzzy halo,colback=yellow}]{c_4} c[male]{c_5}
        }
    }
    child{
        p[male]{b_3} g[female]{b_4}
        c[female]{b_5} c[male]{b_6} c[male]{b_7}
        union{
            p[male]{b_8} c[female]{b_9}
        }
    }
    child{
        g[male]{b_{10}} p[female]{b_{11}}
        c[female]{b_{12}} c[male]{b_{13}}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



## 2.4.2 Connected Diagram

After the preparations, the `\genealogytree`<sup>P.55</sup> diagrams can easily be put together.

Using `/gtr/set position`<sup>P.111</sup> with value `c1@b` at `c1@a` for the second `\genealogytree`<sup>P.55</sup> puts node  $c_1$  from the diagram directly on node  $c_1$  of the first `\genealogytree`<sup>P.55</sup>. Note that in a more complicated situation more manual intervention may be necessary to avoid unwanted overlapping of other nodes.

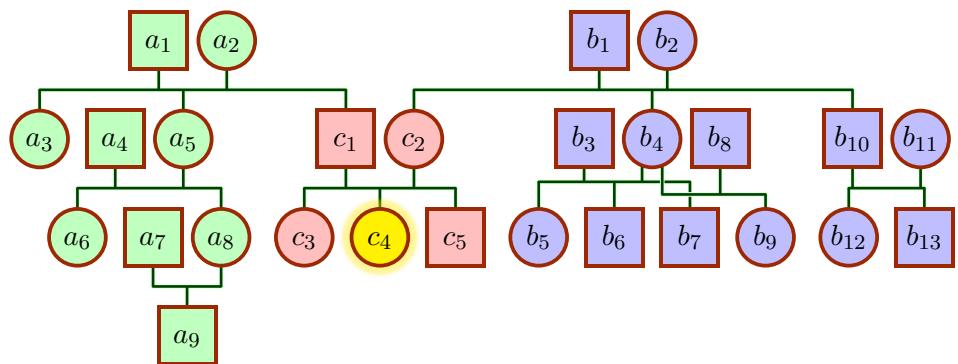
In the first `\genealogytree`<sup>P.55</sup>, one sees a `/gtr/phantom*`<sup>P.127</sup> option which makes the first family  $c_1, \dots, c_5$  invisible but still space reserving.

Using `/gtr/id suffix`<sup>P.94</sup> or `/gtr/id prefix`<sup>P.94</sup> allows to distinguish nodes with the same id value in different trees. Otherwise, the id values would have to be changed manually.

```

\begin{tikzpicture}
\gtrset{template=formal graph,
  tcbset={male/.style={sharp corners},female/.style={circular arc}},
  edges={anchoring=center},
}
\genealogytree[box={colback=green!25},id suffix=@a]
{
  child{
    g[male]{a_1} p[female]{a_2} c[female]{a_3}
    child{
      p[male]{a_4} g[female]{a_5} c[female]{a_6}
      child{
        p[male]{a_7} g[female]{a_8} c[male]{a_9}
      }
    }
  }
  child[phantom*]{
    g[male,id=c1]{c_1} p[female]{c_2}
    c[female]{c_3} c[female]{c_4} c[male]{c_5}
  }
}
\genealogytree[box={colback=blue!25}, id suffix=@b, set position=c1@a at c1@b ]
{
  child{
    g[male]{b_1} p[female]{b_2}
    child[family box={colback=red!25}){
      p[male,id=c1]{c_1} g[female]{c_2}
      c[female]{c_3} c[female,box={fuzzy halo,colback=yellow}]{c_4} c[male]{c_5}
    }
  }
  child{
    p[male]{b_3} g[female]{b_4}
    c[female]{b_5} c[male]{b_6} c[male]{b_7}
    union{
      p[male]{b_8} c[female]{b_9}
    }
  }
  child{
    g[male]{b_{10}} p[female]{b_{11}}
    c[female]{b_{12}} c[male]{b_{13}}
  }
}
\end{tikzpicture}

```



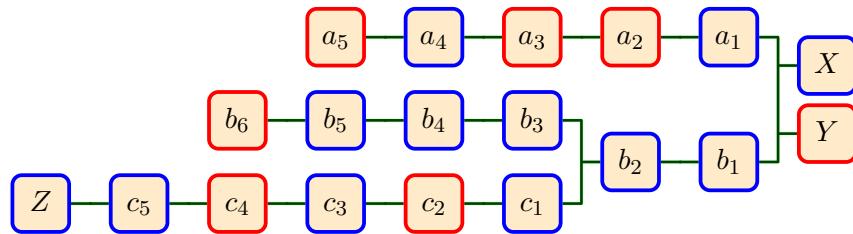
## 2.5 Tutorial: Multi-Ancestors

In the following, a multi-ancestor denotes an ancestor who is connected over more than one dependency line to the proband, i.e. where descendants have children with other descendants. This situation *is not covered* by the auto-layout algorithm. Depending on the complexity, such a graph can be drawn by manipulating one or more *genealogy trees*.

### 2.5.1 Triple Ancestor Example

In this example,  $X$  and  $Y$  are triple ancestors of the proband  $Z$ . As first step, a **child** diagram is set up with all three dependency lines from  $X$  and  $Y$  to  $Z$ , but only the  $c$  line is drawn fully. In our example,  $a_5$  and  $b_5$  are parents to  $b_6$ , also  $b_6$  and  $c_5$  are parents to  $Z$  (not yet displayed).

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=formal graph,timeflow=left,
]
child{
  g[male]{X}  p[female]{Y}
  child{
    g[male]{a_1}
    child{
      g[female]{a_2}
      child{
        g[female]{a_3}
        child{
          g[male]{a_4}
          child{
            g[female]{a_5}
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
  child{
    g[male]{b_1}
    child{
      g[male]{b_2}
      child{
        g[male]{b_3}
        child{
          g[male]{b_4}
          child{
            g[male]{b_5}
            child{
              g[female]{b_6}
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
  child{
    g[male]{c_1}
    child{
      g[female]{c_2}
      child{
        g[male]{c_3}
        child{
          g[female]{c_4}
          child{
            g[male]{c_5}
            child{
              g[male]{Z}
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```

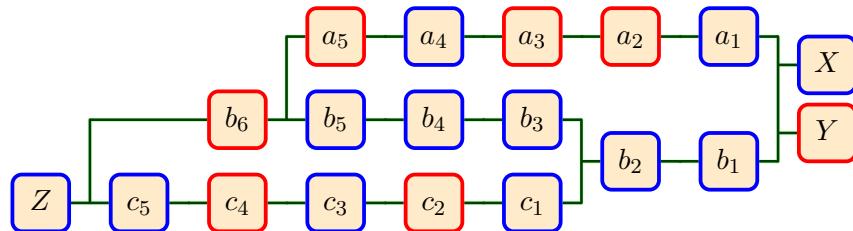


## 2.5.2 Adding Edges Manually

Now, we add the missing connections. For this, `/gtr/idP.92` values are added to all involved nodes and families. Then, the connections are drawn using `/gtr/add parentP.222` to add  $a_5$  as additional parent for  $b_6$ , and to add  $b_6$  as additional parent for  $Z$ .

The diagram has all necessary edges now, but, currently, is not balanced.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=formal graph, timeflow=left,
    add parent=a5 to AB_fam,
    add parent=b6 to BC_fam,
]
child{
    g[male]{X} p[female]{Y}
    child{
        g[male]{a_1}
        child{
            g[female]{a_2}
            child{
                g[female]{a_3}
                child{
                    g[male]{a_4}
                    child{
                        g[female,id=a5]{a_5}
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    child{
        g[male]{b_1}
        child{
            g[male]{b_2}
            child{
                g[male]{b_3}
                child{
                    g[male]{b_4}
                    child[id=AB_fam]{
                        g[male]{b_5}
                        child{
                            g[female,id=b6]{b_6}
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    child{
        g[male]{c_1}
        child{
            g[female]{c_2}
            child{
                g[male]{c_3}
                child{
                    g[female]{c_4}
                    child[id=BC_fam]{
                        g[male]{c_5}
                        child{
                            g[male]{Z}
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



### 2.5.3 Manual Position Adjustments

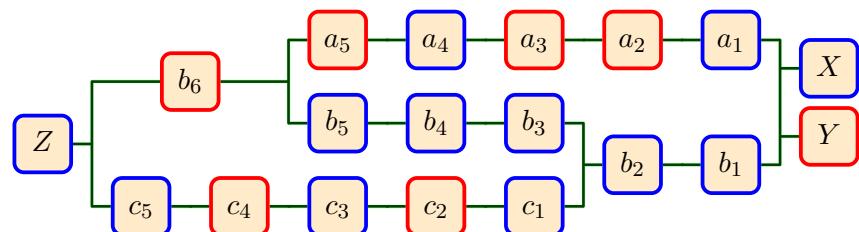
To balance the graph, the final position of the  $b_6$  is adjusted using the `/gtr/tikzP.103` option with some TikZ shift operations. These final shifting do not influence the auto-layout algorithm, but the edges move with the nodes.

Alternatively, `/gtr/distance`<sup>P. 96</sup>, `/gtr/pivot`<sup>P. 97</sup>, and `/gtr/pivot shift`<sup>P. 106</sup> can be used to influence the auto-layout algorithm. `/gtr/pivot shift`<sup>P. 106</sup> was used for the Z node to move it inside its family. But these manipulations would not move a node from its layer as was done for  $b_6$  to display the generation skip.

```

\begin{genealogypicture}[template=formal graph,timeflow=left,
 add parent=a5 to AB_fam,
 add parent=b6 to BC_fam,
]
child{
 g[male]{X} p[female]{Y}
 child{ g[male]{a_1}
 child{ g[female]{a_2}
 child{ g[female]{a_3}
 child{ g[male]{a_4}
 child{ g[female,id=a5]{a_5}
 }}}}}
child{ g[male]{b_1}
 child{ g[male]{b_2}
 child{ g[male]{b_3}
 child{ g[male]{b_4}
 child[id=AB_fam]{ g[male]{b_5}
 child{ g[female,id=b6,tikz={xshift=-6.5mm,yshift=5.5mm}]{b_6}
 }}}}}
child{ g[male]{c_1}
 child{ g[female]{c_2}
 child{ g[male]{c_3}
 child{ g[female]{c_4}
 child[id=BC_fam,pivot shift=-8.25mm]{ g[male]{c_5}
 child{ g[male]{Z}
 }}}}}}
}}}
}
\end{genealogypicture}

```



## 2.6 Tutorial: Externalization

Creating diagrams requires a considerable amount of compilation time. Especially, if the document contains several diagrams, it is desirable to avoid compiling already finished diagrams on every document run. One solution would be to create a document for every diagram and to include the resulting PDF to the main document. Another way is known as *externalization*.

### 2.6.1 Externalization Process

*Externalization* means that diagrams are edited inside the main document as usual, but they are automatically exported to external files, compiled if necessary, and the resulting PDF files are included to the main document as images. At least two externalization options are available:

- TikZ externalization: Here, the whole original document is compiled in a sophisticated way. The `external` library of TikZ can automatically externalize all `tikzpicture` environments, see [5].
- `tcolorbox` externalization: Here, marked code snippets are compiled in a not so sophisticated but more robust way. The `external` library of `tcolorbox` only externalizes marked and named snippets. Besides `tikzpicture` environments, `genealogypicture` environments and other constructs can be externalized. These snippets are written to external files, compiled and the resulting PDF files are included to the main document as images, see [4].

The further tutorial describes the externalization using the `external` library of `tcolorbox`. This library is already included by the `genealogytree` package.

### 2.6.2 Document Setup

To use the externalization, the preamble of the main document has to contain the `\tcbEXTERNALIZE` command. Without this command, no externalization operation will be executed. Typically, `\tcbEXTERNALIZE` is the *last* entry of the preamble. Everything between `\tcbEXTERNALIZE` and `\begin{document}` is thrown away in the external document.

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[all]{genealogytree}

\tcbEXTERNALIZE

\begin{document}
\section{My heading}
%
% ...
Your main document containing texts, diagrams, figures, etc.
%
\end{document}
```

To use the externalization options, the compiler has to be called with the `-shell-escape` permission to authorize potentially dangerous system calls. Be warned that this is a security risk.

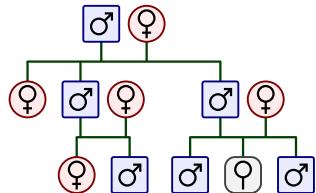
### 2.6.3 Marking Diagrams for Externalization

Before we care about externalization, we set up an example with two genealogy tree diagrams. One uses a `tikzpicture` and the other one the `genealogypicture`<sup>P.57</sup> shortcut.

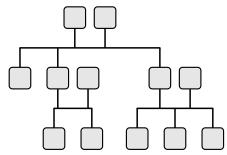
```
This is the first example:\par\smallskip
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogystree[template=symbol nodes]{
    child{
        gm pf cf
        child{gm pf cf cm}
        child{gm pf cm c- cm}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}

\bigskip Now follows the second example:\par\smallskip
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=tiny boxes]
    child{
        g-p-c-
        child{g-p-c-c-}
        child{g-p-c-c-c-}
    }
\end{genealogypicture}
```

This is the first example:



Now follows the second example:



To externalize the diagrams, the document has to be set up as described in the previous subsection. Further, both diagrams have to be marked for externalization:

- Replace `tikzpicture` by `extikzpicture` and add a *unique name* as additional parameter.
- Replace `genealogypicture`<sup>P.57</sup> by `exgenealogypicture`<sup>P.57</sup> and add a *unique name* as additional parameter.

By default, these *unique names* are the names of the external files inside an `external` sub-directory. Depending on the operation system, the sub-directory `external` may have to be generated manually.

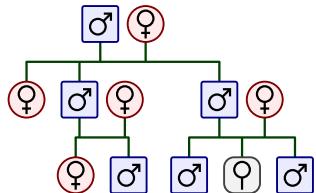
```

This is the first externalized example:\par\smallskip
\begin{extikzpicture}[first_example]
\genealogytree[template=symbol nodes]{
    child{
        gm pf cf
        child{gm pf cf cm}
        child{gm pf cm c- cm}
    }
}
\end{extikzpicture}

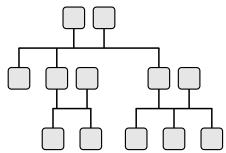
\bigskip Now follows the second externalized example:\par\smallskip
\begin{exgenealogypicture}[second_example][template=tiny boxes]
    child{
        g-p-c-
        child{g-p-c-c-}
        child{g-p-c-c-c-}
    }
}
\end{exgenealogypicture}

```

This is the first externalized example:



Now follows the second externalized example:



After the diagrams are generated, they are compiled only again, if the diagram content changes. Changes caused by global settings will not be recognized.

To force recreation, just delete the external files. Another way is to add an exclamation mark as an option.

```

% The next example is always compiled because of '!' :
\begin{exgenealogypicture}![!]{second_example}[template=tiny boxes]
    child{
        g-p-c-
        child{g-p-c-c-}
        child{g-p-c-c-c-}
    }
}
\end{exgenealogypicture}

```

More details about controlling the externalization process are found in [4].

## 2.7 Tutorial: Conversion to Pixel Images

This tutorial is somewhat off-topic, because it considers the conversion of vector images to pixel images and is not directly related to genealogy trees. On the other hand, the need for conversion of such diagrams arises often, e.g. for third-party photo quality printing, web content, and import to pixel-focused software.

- This tutorial only considers the conversion from PDF (vector image) to PNG (pixel image). Further conversions to e.g. JPEG can be adapted or easily done from PNG to JPEG with many available tools.
- This presentation is not exhaustive. It only gives a short glimpse of some selected options for the conversion tools.

### 2.7.1 Command Line Conversion with MuPDF

Here, we assume to already have a vector image file `example.pdf` which has to be converted to PNG.

First, MuPDF<sup>2</sup> has to be installed on the system, if it not already is. It provides a command line tool `mutool` for conversion which is not necessarily allocatable by the standard system path settings.

The following example conversion has to be given on a single line using a command shell (command window) or inside a script:

#### Command line example (a single line)

```
mutool draw -r 600 -o "example.png" "example.pdf"
```

- Replace `mutool` by an appropriate adaption (with path) for your system.
- The example input file is "`example.pdf`" and the example output file is "`example.png`".
- Adapt `-r 600` to get larger or smaller pixel images. It defines the dots per inch resolution.

### 2.7.2 Command Line Conversion with Ghostscript

Here, we assume to already have a vector image file `example.pdf` which has to be converted to PNG.

First, Ghostscript<sup>3</sup> has to be installed on the system, if it not already is. It provides a command line tool `gs` or `gswin32c` or `gswin64c` for conversion which is not necessarily allocatable by the standard system path settings.

The following example conversion has to be given on a single line using a command shell (command window) or inside a script:

#### Command line example (a single line)

```
gswin64c -dSAFER -dBATCH -dNOPAUSE -sDEVICE=png16m -r600 -dTextAlphaBits=4  
-dGraphicsAlphaBits=4 -sOutputFile="example.png" "example.pdf"
```

- Replace `gswin64c` by an appropriate adaption (with path) for your system.
- The example input file is "`example.pdf`" and the example output file is "`example.png`".
- Adapt `-r600` to get larger or smaller pixel images. It defines the dots per inch resolution.

<sup>2</sup>[mupdf.com](http://mupdf.com)

<sup>3</sup>[www.ghostscript.com](http://www.ghostscript.com)

### 2.7.3 Command Line Conversion with ImageMagick

Here, we assume to already have a vector image file `example.pdf` which has to be converted to PNG.

First, ImageMagick<sup>4</sup> has to be installed on the system, if it not already is. It provides a command line tool `convert` for conversion which is typically allocatable by the standard system path settings.

The following example conversion has to be given on a single line using a command shell (command window) or inside a script:

#### Command line example

```
convert -density 600 -alpha Remove -quality 90 "example.pdf" "example.png"
```

- Replace `convert` by an appropriate adaption for your system, if needed. On Windows, there are other programs named `convert` which may lead to conflicts.
- The example input file is "`example.pdf`" and the example output file is "`example.png`".
- Adapt `-density 600` to get larger or smaller pixel images. It defines the dots per inch resolution.

### 2.7.4 Conversion with the 'standalone' Package

Conversion to pixel images can be done using the `standalone` package. Also, this package is designed to create standalone graphics.

By default, the package uses ImageMagick for conversion in the background. See the package documentation for specific considerations for Windows.

```
\documentclass[  
    border=2mm,  
    convert={ density=600 -alpha Remove, outtext=.png }]  
]{standalone}  
\usepackage{all}{genealogytree}  
\usepackage{lmodern}  
  
\begin{document}  
  
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=symbol nodes]  
    parent{  
        g{male}  
        insert{gtrparent4}  
    }  
\end{genealogypicture}  
  
\end{document}
```

- If the document above is compiled with the `-shell-escape` permission, the compiled PDF files are converted to PNG automatically.
- Adapt `density=600` to get larger or smaller pixel images. It defines the dots per inch resolution.

<sup>4</sup><http://www.imagemagick.org>

## 2.7.5 Conversion during Externalization

If externalization with `tcolorbox` is used, see Section 2.6 on page 49, possibly many PDF vector images are created. With the following hack, an automatic conversion with `mutool` from MuPDF is added to the external compilation.

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[all]{genealogytree}
\usepackage{lmodern}

\tcbEXTERNALIZE

\makeatletter
\appto\tcbexternal@corecompile{%
\ShellEscape{%
    "mutool"
    draw
    -r 600
    -o "\tcbexternal@job@name.png"
    "\tcbexternal@job@name.pdf"
}%
}
\makeatother

\begin{document}

\begin{exgenealogypicture}[]\export[template=symbol nodes]
parent{
    g{male}
    insert{gtrparent4}
}
\end{exgenealogypicture}

\end{document}
```

- If the document above is compiled with the `--shell-escape` permission, all externalized graphics (here: one) are converted to PNG automatically.
- Replace `"mutool"` by an appropriate adaption (possibly with path) for your system.
- Adapt `-r 600` to get larger or smaller pixel images. It defines the dots per inch resolution.
- Note that this is a hack of internals of `tcolorbox`. This hack may become useless in the future. Especially, for a single image, the `standalone` package should be preferred.

# 3

## Genealogy Tree Macros

### 3.1 Creating a Genealogy Tree

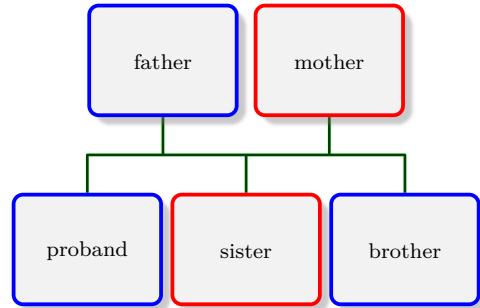
`\genealogytree[⟨options⟩]{⟨tree contents⟩}`

This is the main genealogy tree drawing macro of the package. The *⟨tree contents⟩* has to obey to the tree grammar rules documented in Chapter 4 on page 63.

The *⟨options⟩* control how the drawing is done. These *⟨options⟩* are pgf keys with the key tree path /gtr/ and they are described in the following.

The actual drawing is done with help of the TikZ package. Therefore, every `\genealogytree` has to be placed into a `tikzpicture` environment. It is possible to put several `\genealogytree` macros into the same `tikzpicture` and interconnect them.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost]
{
    parent{
        g[male]{proband}
        c[female]{sister}
        c[male]{brother}
        p[male]{father}
        p[female]{mother}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



Detailed information about the genealogy tree grammar is found in Chapter 4 on page 63.

The short version is that a genealogy tree can have three types of nodes:

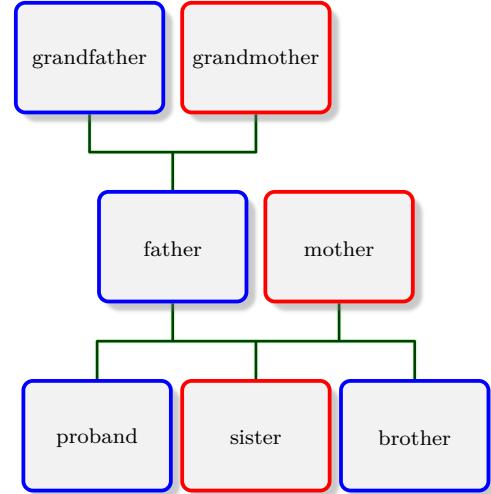
- **c** nodes are *child* nodes to a family,
- **p** nodes are *parent* nodes to a family,
- **g** nodes are usually *child* nodes to one family and *parent* nodes another family or even several families. Here, **g** can be memorized as *genealogy* node.

A *family* is a set of *parent* and *child* nodes which has to contain exactly one *genealogy* node (**g** node). All nodes of a family are interconnected with an edge set. In contrast to ordinary tree structures where an edge connects one node to another node, here, an edge connects a node to a family.

A genealogy tree can have following types of families:

- **parent**: A *parent* family may contain other *parent* families. Trees with this construction grow into *ancestor direction*.
- **child**: A *child* family may contain other *child* families or *union* families. Trees with this construction grow into *descendant direction*.
- **union**: A *union* ties a second child-type family to a **g** node as parent of this family.
- **sandclock**: A *sandclock* connects ancestors and descendants starting from a single proband.

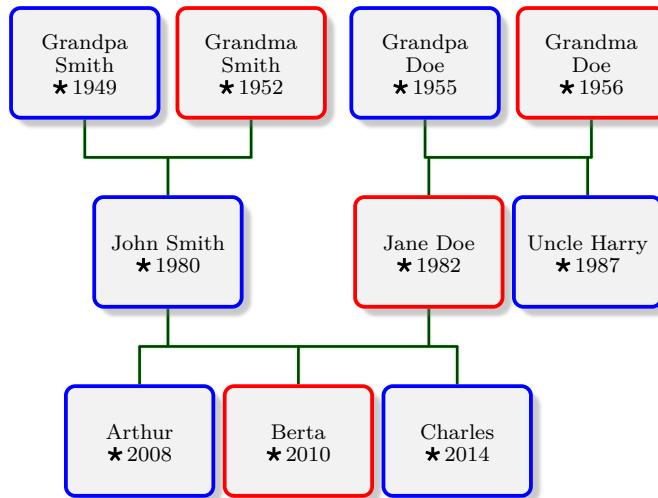
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost]
{
    parent{
        g[male]{proband}
        c[female]{sister}
        c[male]{brother}
        parent{
            g[male]{father}
            p[male]{grandfather}
            p[female]{grandmother}
        }
        p[female]{mother}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



`\genealogytreeinput[(options)]{file name}`

Uses the content of the file denoted by *file name* to create a `\genealogytree`<sup>→ P.55</sup> with the given *options*. See Section 15.1 on page 357 for the file of the following example.

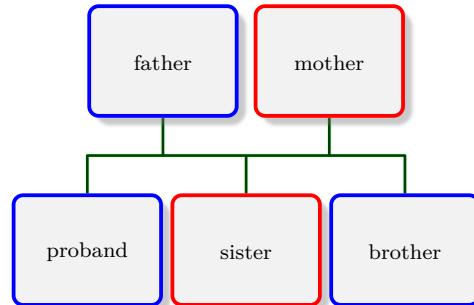
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytreeinput[template=signpost]{example.option.graph}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



```
\begin{genealogypicture}[\langle options\rangle]
  <tree content>
\end{genealogypicture}
```

This is a shortcut combination of one `\genealogytreeP.55` inside a `tikzpicture`. For `\langle options\rangle` and `\langle tree contents\rangle` see `\genealogytreeP.55`. This environment allows more compact source code, but one cannot combine several trees and adding additional TikZ commands has to be done by `/gtr/tikzpictureP.114` or `/gtr/after treeP.115`.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}
[template=signpost]
parent{
  g[male]{proband}
  c[female]{sister}
  c[male]{brother}
  p[male]{father}
  p[female]{mother}
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



```
\begin{exgenealogypicture}[\langle externalization options\rangle]{\langle name\rangle}{\langle options\rangle}
  <tree content>
\end{exgenealogypicture}
```

This is an externalized version of `genealogypicture` using the `external` library of the package `tcolorbox` [4]. The picture is drawn by automatic compilation of an external file denoted by `\langle name\rangle` (usually prefixed by a directory or string). Afterwards, the created pdf image is included into the main document. As long as the `\langle tree contents\rangle` and the `\langle options\rangle` are not changed, the external file is not compiled again which saves overall compilation time. The process can be controlled by `\langle externalization options\rangle`, see [4].

For a detailed application example, see Section 2.6 on page 49.

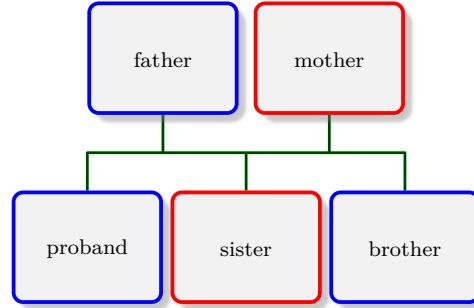
## 3.2 Using Tree Options

**\gtrset{<options>}**

Sets *<options>* for every following `\genealogytree`<sup>→ P.55</sup> inside the current TeX group. These *<options>* are pgf keys with the key tree path `/gtr/` and they are described in the following.

```
% Setting options for the following
\gtrset{template=signpost}

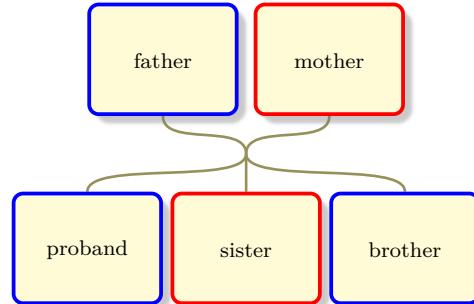
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree
{
    parent{
        g[male]{proband}
        c[female]{sister}
        c[male]{brother}
        p[male]{father}
        p[female]{mother}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



Another important field of application for `\gtrset` is to create own styles for later usage.

```
% Setting options for the following
\gtrset{mytree/.style={
    template=signpost,
    box={colback=yellow!20},
    edges={swing,no background,
        foreground=yellow!50!black},
    }}

\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[mytree] % own style
{
    parent{
        g[male]{proband}
        c[female]{sister}
        c[male]{brother}
        p[male]{father}
        p[female]{mother}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



**\gtrkeysappto{<hook>}{<key list>}**

Auxiliary macro which appends a *<key list>* (options) to a *<hook>* macro which may already contain a key list.

**\gtrkeysgappto{<hook>}{<key list>}**

Auxiliary macro which globally appends a *<key list>* (options) to a *<hook>* macro which may already contain a key list.

### 3.3 Accessing Information inside Nodes

Inside the node content, there are several processing informations available which can be used for debugging or steering the output. Also see Section 11.4 on page 265 for displaying these values.

#### \gtrnodetype

Holds the node type **g**, **p**, or **c**.

#### \gtrnodeid

Holds the  $/gtr/id \rightarrow P.92$  value of the node.

#### \gtrnodenumber

Holds the internal node number.

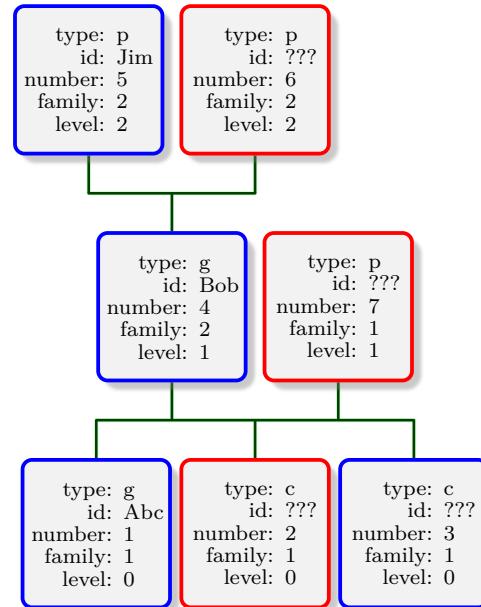
#### \gtrnodefamily

Holds the internal family number this node belongs to.

#### \gtrnodelevel

Holds the tree level number this node belongs to.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[
    template=signpost,
    level size=2cm,
    content interpreter content={
        \begin{tabular}{@{}r@{:}l@{}}
            & \gtrnodetype\\
            type & \gtrnodeid\\
            id & \gtrnodenumber\\
            number & \gtrnodefamily\\
            family & \gtrnodelevel\\
            level &
        \end{tabular}
    }
]
\{
    parent{
        g[male,id=Abc]{}
        c[female]{}
        c[male]{}
        parent{
            g[male,id=Bob]{}
            p[male,id=Jim]{}
            p[female]{}
        }
        p[female]{}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



#### \gtrifnodeid{\langle true\rangle}{\langle false\rangle}

Expands to  $\langle true\rangle$ , if  $/gtr/id \rightarrow P.92$  was set, and to  $\langle false\rangle$  otherwise.

#### \gtrifgnode{\langle true\rangle}{\langle false\rangle}

Expands to  $\langle true\rangle$ , if the node type is **g**, and to  $\langle false\rangle$  otherwise.

#### \gtrifcnode{\langle true\rangle}{\langle false\rangle}

Expands to  $\langle true\rangle$ , if the node type is **c**, and to  $\langle false\rangle$  otherwise.

#### \gtrifpnode{\langle true\rangle}{\langle false\rangle}

Expands to  $\langle true\rangle$ , if the node type is **p**, and to  $\langle false\rangle$  otherwise.

**\gtrifroot**{*true*}|{*false*}

Expands to *true*, if the node is the root node of a **parent** tree or of a **child** tree, and to *false* otherwise. For a **sandclock** tree, it expands always to *false*.

**\gtrileaf**{*true*}|{*false*}

Expands to *true*, if the node type is **c** or **p** or if the node is the root node of a **parent** tree or of a **child** tree, and to *false* otherwise. Note that *false* is set for all **g** nodes with the root node as an exception, even if the node does not have a parent or a child. Also note that a root node is intentionally considered to be a leaf also.

**\gtrifchild**{*true*}|{*false*}

Expands to *true*, if the node type is **c** or is **g** in a **parent** family or is **g** but not root in a **child** family, and to *false* otherwise.

**\gtrifparent**{*true*}|{*false*}

Expands to *true*, if the node type is **p** or is **g** in a **child** family or is **g** but not root in a **parent** family, and to *false* otherwise.

**\gtrileafchild**{*true*}|{*false*}

Expands to *true*, if **\gtrileaf** and **\gtrifchild** are both true, and to *false* otherwise.

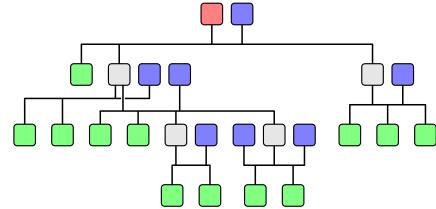
**\gtrileafparent**{*true*}|{*false*}

Expands to *true*, if **\gtrileaf** and **\gtrifparent** are both true, and to *false* otherwise.

```

\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[
template=tiny boxes,
box={code=%
\gtrifroot{\tcbset{colback=red!50}}%
\gtrileafparent{\tcbset{colback=blue!50}}%
\gtrileafchild{\tcbset{colback=green!50}}%
}%
}%
]{
child{
g-p-c-
child{g-p-c-c-
union{p-c-c-
child{g-p-c-c-}
child{p-g-p-c-c-}
}
}
child{g-p-c-c-c-}
}
}
\end{tikzpicture}

```



## 3.4 Auxiliary Tools

N 2020-06-08

```
\gtrautosizebox{\langle width \rangle}{\langle height \rangle}{\langle contents \rangle}
\gtrautosizebox*{\langle width \rangle}{\langle height \rangle}{\langle contents \rangle}
```

Puts the  $\langle contents \rangle$  into a horizontal box and resizes this box to fit into a rectangular frame of given  $\langle width \rangle$  and  $\langle height \rangle$ . The resizing keeps the aspect ratio intact. The star (\*) variant does shrinking only and keeps small boxes unchanged.

If  $\langle width \rangle$  is missing or is not greater than `Opt`, then only the  $\langle height \rangle$  is considered for scaling.

If  $\langle height \rangle$  is missing or is not greater than `Opt`, then only the  $\langle width \rangle$  is considered for scaling.

If  $\langle width \rangle$  and  $\langle height \rangle$  are both missing or both are not greater than `Opt`, the box is kept unscaled.

```
\gtrautosizebox{10mm}{10mm}{AA}
\gtrautosizebox{5mm}{10mm}{BB}
\gtrautosizebox{10mm}{5mm}{CC}
\gtrautosizebox{}{10mm}{DD}
\gtrautosizebox{10mm}{}{EE}
\gtrautosizebox{}{}{FF}
\gtrautosizebox*{10mm}{10mm}{GG}
\gtrautosizebox*{3mm}{3mm}{HH}
```

AA BB CC DD EE FF GG HH

N 2020-06-08

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}[\langle options \rangle]{\langle width \rangle}{\langle height \rangle}
  \langle environment content \rangle
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
\begin{autosizetikzpicture*}[\langle options \rangle]{\langle width \rangle}{\langle height \rangle}
  \langle environment content \rangle
\end{autosizetikzpicture*}
```

A `tikzpicture` environment with given TikZ  $\langle options \rangle$  is put into `\gtrautosizebox` or `\gtrautosizebox*` with given  $\langle width \rangle$  and  $\langle height \rangle$ .

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{1cm}{1cm}
  \filldraw[red] (0,0) circle (5cm);
\end{autosizetikzpicture}

\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{1cm}{1cm}
  \filldraw[blue] (0,0) circle (1mm);
\end{autosizetikzpicture}

\begin{autosizetikzpicture*}{1cm}{1cm}
  \filldraw[cyan] (0,0) circle (5cm);
\end{autosizetikzpicture*}

\begin{autosizetikzpicture*}{1cm}{1cm}
  \filldraw[green] (0,0) circle (1mm);
\end{autosizetikzpicture*}
```





# 4

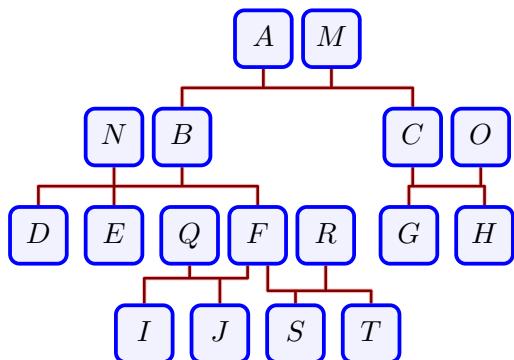
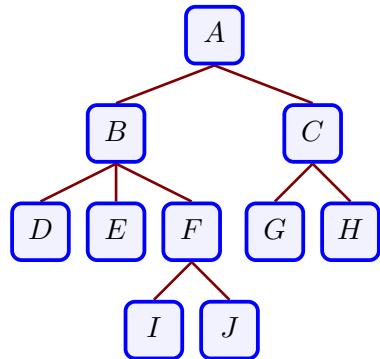
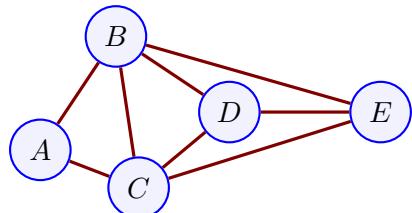
## Graph Grammar

### 4.1 Graph Structure

In graph theory, a *graph* is defined by a set of vertices (or nodes) and a set of edges connecting these vertices. A general graph structure would certainly allow to depict genealogy data, but building and displaying such a general graph is not supported by this L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X package.

An ordinary *tree* structure is a specialized (directed) graph which has a *root* node as starting point. Every node may have one or more descendant nodes. In this relationship, the first node is called *parent* and the second is called *child*. Such tree structures are heavily used for many applications. Also, there exist excellent L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X packages to display such structures. Such *tree* structures can also be used for several kinds of genealogy type diagrams, but, by definition, they miss the core element of genealogy: the *family* consisting of two parents and several childs.

The graph structure used by the `genealogytree` package is intended to put the *family* as a set of *parent* and *child* nodes in the foreground. Every *family* is allowed to have more than one *parent* and more than one *child*. The interconnection between the *parent* and *child* nodes of a family is not considered to be bilateral between pairs of nodes, but to be multilateral between all nodes of the family. From the idea, a node is connected not to another node, but to one or more families. Still, there apply strong restrictions on the set of possible graphs, because graphs have to be reasonable processable and presentable. The restrictions are realized by the following graph grammar. In the following, the resulting graphs are called *genealogy trees*.



A *family* is a set of *parent* and *child* nodes which has to contain exactly one *genealogy* node (**g** node). Therefore, a family can have three types of nodes:

- **c** nodes are *child* nodes to a family, see Section 4.6 on page 73,
- **p** nodes are *parent* nodes to a family, see Section 4.7 on page 73,
- **g** nodes are usually *child* nodes to one family and *parent* nodes another family or even several families, see Section 4.8 on page 73.

A genealogy tree can have following types of families:

- **parent**: A *parent* family may contain other **parent** families. Trees with this construction grow into *ancestor direction*, see Section 4.2 on page 65,
- **child**: A *child* family may contain other **child** families or **union** families. Trees with this construction grow into *descendant direction*, see Section 4.3 on page 67,
- **union**: A *union* ties a second child-type family to a **g** node as parent of this family, see Section 4.4 on page 69,
- **sandclock**: A *sandclock* connects ancestors and descendants starting from a single proband, see Section 4.5 on page 71.

As will be documented on the following pages, the graph input data is strongly hierarchically organized. Each element is allowed to have specific sub-elements. The starting point is the *root* element which is the top element inside `\genealogytreeP.55`. The *root* of a parsable graph is one of the following:

- a **parent** (for ancestor graphs), see Section 4.2 on the facing page,
- a **child** (for descendant graphs), see Section 4.3 on page 67,
- a **sandclock** (for mixed ancestor/descendant graphs), see Section 4.5 on page 71.

## 4.2 Subgraph 'parent'

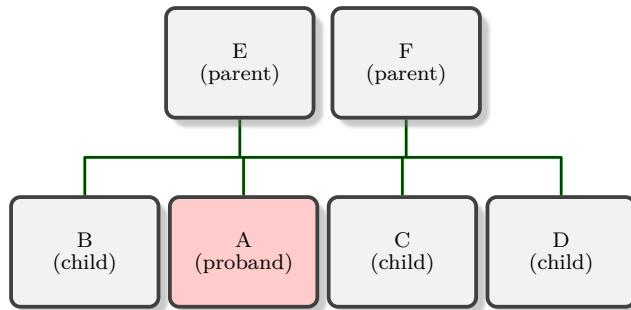
A **parent** subgraph is a family where the **g** node acts as a child. This family may have arbitrary child and parent leaves. Also, this family may have arbitrary **parent** subgraphs.

### Syntax for a 'parent' subgraph

```
parent [<parent options>]{
    g [<node options>] {<node content>}           mandatory; exactly once
    c [<node options>] {<node content>}           optional; zero or many times
    p [<node options>] {<node content>}           optional; zero or many times
    parent [<parent options>] {<subtree content>}   optional; zero or many times
    input{<file name>}                           optional; zero or many times
    insert{<csname>}                            optional; zero or many times
}
'g', 'c', 'p', 'parent', 'input' may appear in arbitrary order.
```

The optional *<parent options>* can be settings for the current family or the whole subgraph. See Chapter 5 on page 77 and especially Section 5.6 on page 104 and Section 5.7 on page 107 for feasible options.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
  options for node={pA}{box={colback=red!20!white}}]
{
  parent{
    c[id=pB]{B}\\"(child)
    g[id=pA]{A}\\"(proband)
    c[id=pC]{C}\\"(child)
    c[id=pD]{D}\\"(child)
    p[id=pE]{E}\\"(parent)
    p[id=pF]{F}\\"(parent)
  }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



\gtrparserdebug<sup>→ P. 250</sup> can help to detect structural errors. Here, we get:

```
\gtrparserdebug{
parent{
    c[id=pB]{B\\(child)}
    g[id=pA]{A\\(proband)}
    c[id=pC]{C\\(child)}
    c[id=pD]{D\\(child)}
    p[id=pE]{E\\(parent)}
    p[id=pF]{F\\(parent)}
}
}
```

### Genealogytree Parser Debugger

Start: Parent Family 1, Level 1

Child: Individual 1, Family 1, Level 0

c

Options: id=pB

Content: B\\(child)

g

Child: Individual 2, Family 1, Level 0

Options: id=pA

Content: A\\(proband)

c

Child: Individual 3, Family 1, Level 0

Options: id=pC

Content: C\\(child)

c

Child: Individual 4, Family 1, Level 0

Options: id=pD

Content: D\\(child)

p

Parent: Individual 5, Family 1, Level 1

Options: id=pE

Content: E\\(parent)

p

Parent: Individual 6, Family 1, Level 1

Options: id=pF

Content: F\\(parent)

End: Parent Family 1, Level 1

End of Genealogytree Parser Debugger



## 4.3 Subgraph 'child'

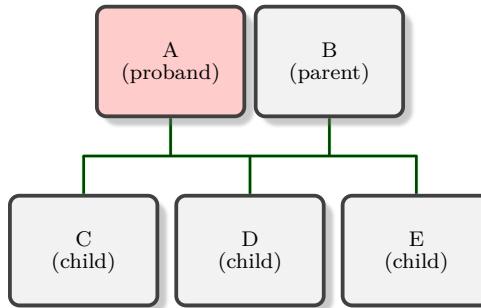
A **child** subgraph is a family where the **g** node acts as a parent. This family may have arbitrary child and parent leaves. Also, this family may have arbitrary **child** and **union** subgraphs.

### Syntax for a 'child' subgraph

```
child[<child options>]{
    g[<node options>]{<node content>}
    c[<node options>]{<node content>}
    p[<node options>]{<node content>}
    child[<child options>]{<subtree content>}
    union[<union options>]{<subtree content>}
    input{<file name>}
    insert{<csname>}
}
'g', 'c', 'p', 'child', 'union', 'input' may appear in arbitrary order.
```

The optional  $\langle \text{child options} \rangle$  can be settings for the current family or the whole subgraph. See Chapter 5 on page 77 and especially Section 5.6 on page 104 and Section 5.7 on page 107 for feasible options.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
    options for node={pA}{box={colback=red!20!white}}]
{
    child{
        g[id=pA]{A\\(proband)}
        p[id=pB]{B\\(parent)}
        c[id=pC]{C\\(child)}
        c[id=pD]{D\\(child)}
        c[id=pE]{E\\(child)}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



\gtrparserdebug<sup>P. 250</sup> can help to detect structural errors. Here, we get:

```
\gtrparserdebug{
    child{
        g[id=pA]{A\\(proband)}
        p[id=pB]{B\\(parent)}
        c[id=pC]{C\\(child)}
        c[id=pD]{D\\(child)}
        c[id=pE]{E\\(child)}
    }
}
```

Genealogytree Parser Debugger

Start: Child Family 1, Level 0

g

Parent: Individual 1, Family 1, Level 0

Options: id=pA

Content: A\\(proband)

p

Parent: Individual 2, Family 1, Level 0

Options: id=pB

Content: B\\(parent)

c

Child: Individual 3, Family 1, Level -1

Options: id=pC

Content: C\\(child)

c

Child: Individual 4, Family 1, Level -1

Options: id=pD

Content: D\\(child)

c

Child: Individual 5, Family 1, Level -1

Options: id=pE

Content: E\\(child)

End: Child Family 1, Level 0

End of Genealogytree Parser Debugger

## 4.4 Subgraph 'union'

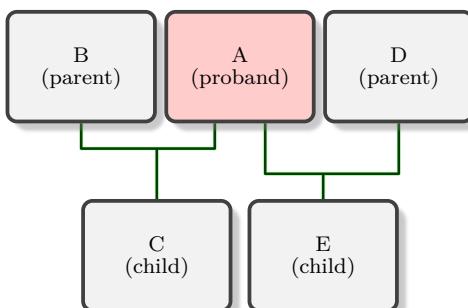
A **union** subgraph is a family without a **g** node. The **g** node (parent) is inherited from an embedding **child** family. A **union** family may have arbitrary child and parent leaves. Also, this family may have arbitrary **child** subgraphs.

### Syntax for a 'union' subgraph

```
union[<union options>]{
    c[<node options>]{<node content>}
    p[<node options>]{<node content>}
    child[<child options>]{<subtree content>}
    input{<file name>}
    insert{<csname>}
}
'c', 'p', 'child', 'input' may appear in arbitrary order.
```

The optional  $\langle child\ options \rangle$  can be settings for the current family or the whole subgraph. See Chapter 5 on page 77 and especially Section 5.6 on page 104 and Section 5.7 on page 107 for feasible options. As a special case for unions, note that the **g** node of the embedding **child** family will not be affected by these options.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
options for node={pA}{box={colback=red!20!white}}]
{
    child{
        p[id=pB]{B\\(parent)}
        g[id=pA]{A\\(proband)}
        c[id=pC]{C\\(child)}
        union{
            p[id=pD]{D\\(parent)}
            c[id=pE]{E\\(child)}
        }
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



\gtrparserdebug<sup>→ P. 250</sup> can help to detect structural errors. Here, we get:

```
\gtrparserdebug{
    child{
        p[id=pB]{B\\(parent)}
        g[id=pA]{A\\(proband)}
        c[id=pC]{C\\(child)}
    }
}
```

### Genealogytree Parser Debugger

Start: Child Family 1, Level 0

Parent: Individual 1, Family 1, Level 0

[p]

Options: id=pB

Content: B\\(parent)

[g]

Parent: Individual 2, Family 1, Level 0

Options: id=pA

Content: A\\(proband)

[c]

Child: Individual 3, Family 1, Level -1

Options: id=pC

Content: C\\(child)

[p]

Start: Union Family 2, Level 0

Parent: Individual 4, Family 2, Level 0

[c]

Options: id=pD

Content: D\\(parent)

[c]

Child: Individual 5, Family 2, Level -1

Options: id=pE

Content: E\\(child)

[p]

End: Union Family 2, Level 0

[c]

End: Child Family 1, Level 0

End of Genealogytree Parser Debugger

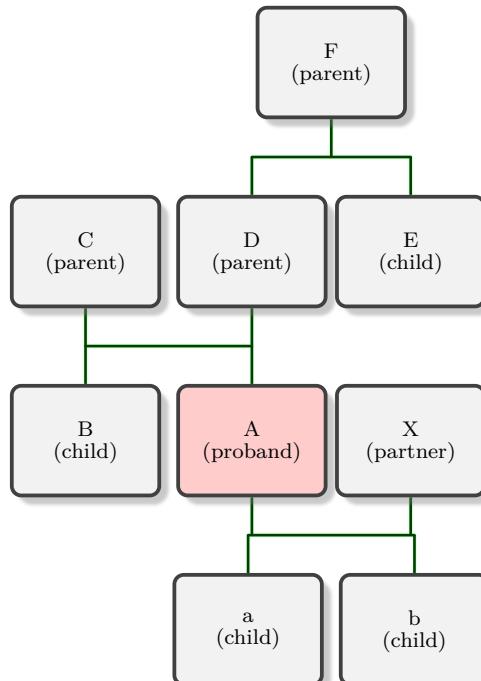
## 4.5 Subgraph 'sandclock'

A **sandclock** subgraph is a family without a **g** node. The **g** node (child) is inherited from an embedded **child** family. A **sandclock** family may have arbitrary child and parent leaves. Also, this family must have at least one **child** subgraph and may have arbitrary **parent** subgraphs.

Syntax for a 'sandclock' subgraph

```
sandclock[(sandclock options)]{node content}  
  c[(node options)]{node content}          optional; zero or many times  
  p[(node options)]{node content}          optional; zero or many times  
  child[(child options)]{subtree content}    mandatory; one or many times  
  parent[(parent options)]{subtree content}    optional; zero or many times  
  input{file name}                            optional; zero or many times  
  insert{csname}                            optional; zero or many times  
}  
'c', 'p', 'child', 'parent', 'input' may appear in arbitrary order.
```

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
  options for node={pA}{box={colback=red!20!white}}]
{
  sandclock{
    c[id=pB]{B\\(child)}
    child
    {
      g[id=pA]{A\\(proband)}      c[id=pa]{a\\(child)}
      c[id=pb]{b\\(child)}        p[id=pX]{X\\(partner)}
    }
    p[id=pC]{C\\(parent)}
    parent{
      g[id=pD]{D\\(parent)}      c[id=pE]{E\\(child)}      p[id=pF]{F\\(parent)}
    }
  }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



```
\gtrparserdebug{
    sandclock{
        c[id=pB]{B\\(child)}
        child
        {
            g[id=pA]{A\\(proband)}      c[id=pa]{a\\(child)}
            c[id=pb]{b\\(child)}      p[id=pX]{X\\(partner)}
        }
        p[id=pC]{C\\(parent)}
        parent{
            g[id=pD]{D\\(parent)}      c[id=pE]{E\\(child)}      p[id=pF]{F\\(parent)}
        }
    }
}
```



## 4.6 Node 'c'

The **c** (child) node is a leaf node which is child to a family.

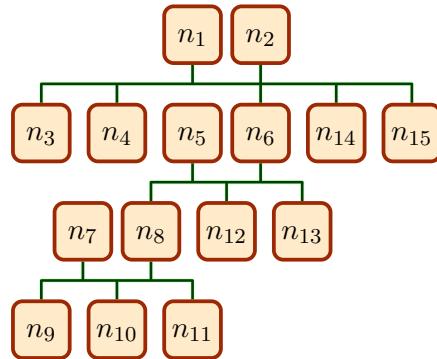
### Syntax for a 'c' node

```
c[<node options>]{<node content>}
```

For the optional *<node options>*, see Chapter 5 on page 77 and especially Section 5.5 on page 95.

The *<node content>* can be any text to be displayed inside the node. This *<node content>* can also be processed before displaying, see Chapter 6 on page 137 and especially Chapter 7 on page 161 for database processing. Also, the *<node content>* can be completely ignored for processing. In this case, one can use `c{}` or even shorter `c<token>` for the node.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[  
    template=formal graph,  
    content interpreter content=  
        {n_{\gtrnodenumber}},  
]  
    child{ g-p-c-c-  
        child{ p-g-  
            child{ p-g-c-c-c- }  
            c-c-  
        }  
        c-c-  
    }  
\end{genealogypicture}
```



## 4.7 Node 'p'

The **p** (parent) node is a leaf node which is parent to a family.

### Syntax for a 'p' node

```
p[<node options>]{<node content>}
```

For the optional *<node options>*, see Chapter 5 on page 77 and especially Section 5.5 on page 95.

For *<node content>*, see Section 4.6 on page 73.

## 4.8 Node 'g'

The **g** (genealogy) node is an interconnecting individual which is member of at least two families. For one family it is a child, for another one it is a parent.

### Syntax for a 'g' node

```
g[<node options>]{<node content>}
```

For the optional *<node options>*, see Chapter 5 on page 77 and especially Section 5.5 on page 95.

For *<node content>*, see Section 4.6 on page 73.

## 4.9 Data 'input'

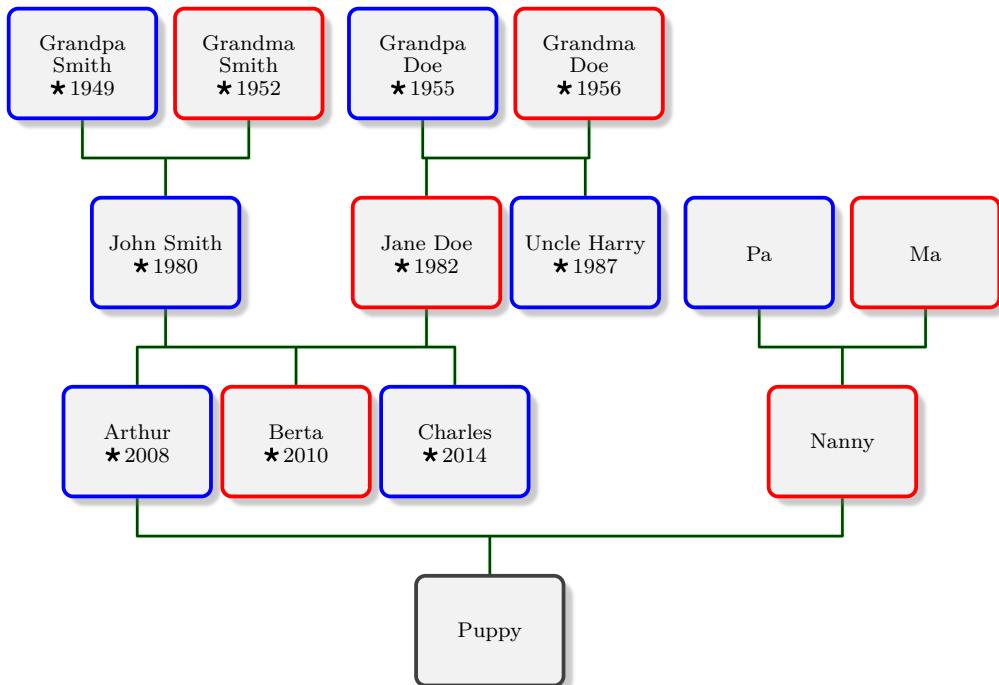
Feasible subgraphs may be read from external files using the `input` command at places where such subgraphs are expected.

### Syntax for data 'input'

```
input{<file name>}
```

The following example reads a `parent` subgraph from a file. See Section 15.1 on page 357 for the file contents.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost]
{
    parent{
        g[Puppy]
        input{example.option.graph}
        parent
        {
            g[female]{Nanny}
            p[male]{Pa}
            p[female]{Ma}
        }
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



## 4.10 Control Sequence 'insert'

Feasible subgraphs may be inserted from control sequences using the `insert` command at places where such subgraphs are expected.

Syntax for data 'insert'

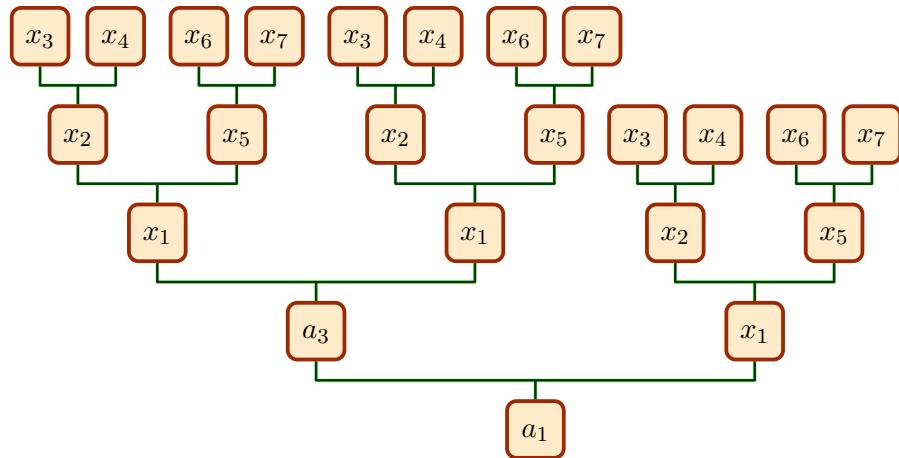
```
insert{\langle csname\rangle}
```

`\langle csname\rangle` is the name of a control sequence without the leading backslash '\'. This control sequence has to be a parameterless macro whose replacement text is a feasible subgraph.

The following example creates such a macro `\mytest`:

```
\newcommand{\mytest}{%
  parent{ g{x_1}%
    parent{ g{x_2} p{x_3} p{x_4} }
    parent{ g{x_5} p{x_6} p{x_7} }
  }%
}

\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph]
{
  parent{
    g{a_1}
    parent{
      g{a_3}
      insert{\mytest}
      insert{\mytest}
    }
    insert{\mytest}
  }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```





# 5

## Option Setting

For the  $\langle options \rangle$  in `\genealogytree`<sup>P. 55</sup>, `genealogypicture`<sup>P. 57</sup>, and `\gtrset`<sup>P. 58</sup>, keys with pgf syntax can be applied as documented in the following. The key tree path `/gtr/` is not to be used inside these macros. It is easy to add your own style keys using the syntax for pgf keys, see [5].

Some of the following examples use a standard graph file which is documented in Section 15.1 on page 357.

### 5.1 Option Priorities

This section can be skipped on first reading. Option priorities are more or less natural. This section can be consulted later in case of doubt.

Options for the graph drawing can be set at several spots inside the code using the pgf key-value syntax:

- as parameter of `\gtrset`<sup>P. 58</sup> for setting (global) options,
- as optional parameter of `\genealogytree`<sup>P. 55</sup> or `genealogypicture`<sup>P. 57</sup>,
- as optional parameter of a family identifier like `parent` or `child`,
- as optional parameter of a node identifier like `g`, `p`, or `c`.

Depending on where the options are given, they are treated with different priority. If an option is given several times with the same priority, the last one wins.

- For options like `/gtr/pivot`<sup>P. 97</sup>, an option setting with higher priority overwrites an option setting with lower priority.
- For options like `/gtr/box`<sup>P. 98</sup>, an option setting with higher appends to an option setting with lower priority. Thus, `/gtr/box`<sup>P. 98</sup> options which are not overwritten, stay active.

### 5.1.1 Option Priorities for Nodes

**Example: Priorities for setting box options to a node with id=A**

```
\gtrset{
    ... % priorities identical to options for \genealogytree
}
\genealogytree[
    options for node={A}{box={...}},                                % priority (1) highest
    options for family={fam_a}{box={...}},                            % priority (5)
    options for subtree={fam_a}{box={...}},                           % priority (9)
    level 2/.style={
        node={box={...}},                                         % priority (3)
        family={box={...}},                                       % priority (7)
        subtree={box={...}}},                                     % priority (11)
    level/.code={\ifnum#1=2\relax\gtrset{
        node={box={...}},                                         % priority (4)
        family={box={...}},                                       % priority (8)
        subtree={box={...}}}\fi},                                 % priority (12)
    box={...},                                                 % priority (13) lowest
    ...
]
{
    ...
    parent[  id=fam_a,      % family with id 'fam_a'
            family={box={...}},                               % priority (6)
            subtree={box={...}},                           % priority (10)
        ]
    {
        ...
        p[id=A,           % node with id 'A'
            box={...}]{A}                                    % priority (2)
        ...
    }
    ...
}
```

#### The priorities for options regarding nodes

1. `/gtr/options for node`<sup>→ P. 95</sup> has the highest priority. The node has to be identified by a given `/gtr/id`<sup>→ P. 92</sup>. `/gtr/options for node`<sup>→ P. 95</sup> should be given using `\gtrset`<sup>→ P. 58</sup> or as option of `\genealogytree`<sup>→ P. 55</sup>.
2. Optional parameter of a node identifier like `g`, `p`, or `c`.
3. Option `/gtr/node`<sup>→ P. 96</sup> inside `/gtr/level n`<sup>→ P. 110</sup>.
4. Option `/gtr/node`<sup>→ P. 96</sup> inside `/gtr/level`<sup>→ P. 109</sup>.
5. `/gtr/options for family`<sup>→ P. 104</sup>; the family has to be identified by a given `/gtr/id`<sup>→ P. 92</sup>.
6. `/gtr/family`<sup>→ P. 105</sup> as optional parameter of a family identifier like `parent` or `child`.
7. Option `/gtr/family`<sup>→ P. 105</sup> inside `/gtr/level n`<sup>→ P. 110</sup>.
8. Option `/gtr/family`<sup>→ P. 105</sup> inside `/gtr/level`<sup>→ P. 109</sup>.
9. `/gtr/options for subtree`<sup>→ P. 107</sup>; the subtree has to be identified by a given `/gtr/id`<sup>→ P. 92</sup>.
10. `/gtr/subtree`<sup>→ P. 108</sup> as optional parameter of a family identifier like `parent` or `child`.
11. Option `/gtr/subtree`<sup>→ P. 108</sup> inside `/gtr/level n`<sup>→ P. 110</sup>.
12. Option `/gtr/subtree`<sup>→ P. 108</sup> inside `/gtr/level`<sup>→ P. 109</sup>.
13. Setting as parameter of `\genealogytree`<sup>→ P. 55</sup> or `\gtrset`<sup>→ P. 58</sup> has the lowest priority.

## 5.1.2 Option Priorities for Families

**Example: Priorities for setting edges options to a family with id=fam\_a**

```
\gtrset{
    ... % priorities identical to options for \genealogytree
}
\genealogytree[
    options for family={fam_a}{edges={...}},           % priority (1) highest
    options for subtree={fam_a}{edges={...}},           % priority (5)
    level 2/.style={family={edges={...}}},              % priority (3)
        subtree={edges={...}}},                         % priority (7)
    level/.code={\ifnum#1=2\relax%
        \gtrset{family={edges={...}},
            subtree={edges={...}}}
        \fi},
        edges={...},                                     % priority (9) lowest
    ...
]%
{
...
parent[  id=fam_a,      % family with id 'fam_a'
        family={edges={...}},           % priority (2)
        subtree={edges={...}},          % priority (6)
    ]
{
...
}
...
}
...
}
```

### The priorities for options regarding families

1. */gtr/options for family*<sup>→ P. 104</sup> has the highest priority. The family has to be identified by a given */gtr/id*<sup>→ P. 92</sup>. */gtr/options for family*<sup>→ P. 104</sup> should be given using *\gtrset*<sup>→ P. 58</sup> or as option of *\genealogytree*<sup>→ P. 55</sup>.
2. Optional */gtr/family*<sup>→ P. 105</sup> parameter of a family identifier like **parent** or **child**.
3. Option */gtr/family*<sup>→ P. 105</sup> inside */gtr/level n*<sup>→ P. 110</sup>.
4. Option */gtr/family*<sup>→ P. 105</sup> inside */gtr/level*<sup>→ P. 109</sup>.
5. */gtr/options for subtree*<sup>→ P. 107</sup>; the subtree has to be identified by a given */gtr/id*<sup>→ P. 92</sup>.
6. Optional */gtr/subtree*<sup>→ P. 108</sup> parameter of a family identifier like **parent** or **child**.
7. Option */gtr/subtree*<sup>→ P. 108</sup> inside */gtr/level n*<sup>→ P. 110</sup>.
8. Option */gtr/subtree*<sup>→ P. 108</sup> inside */gtr/level*<sup>→ P. 109</sup>.
9. Setting as parameter of *\genealogytree*<sup>→ P. 55</sup> or *\gtrset*<sup>→ P. 58</sup> has the lowest priority.

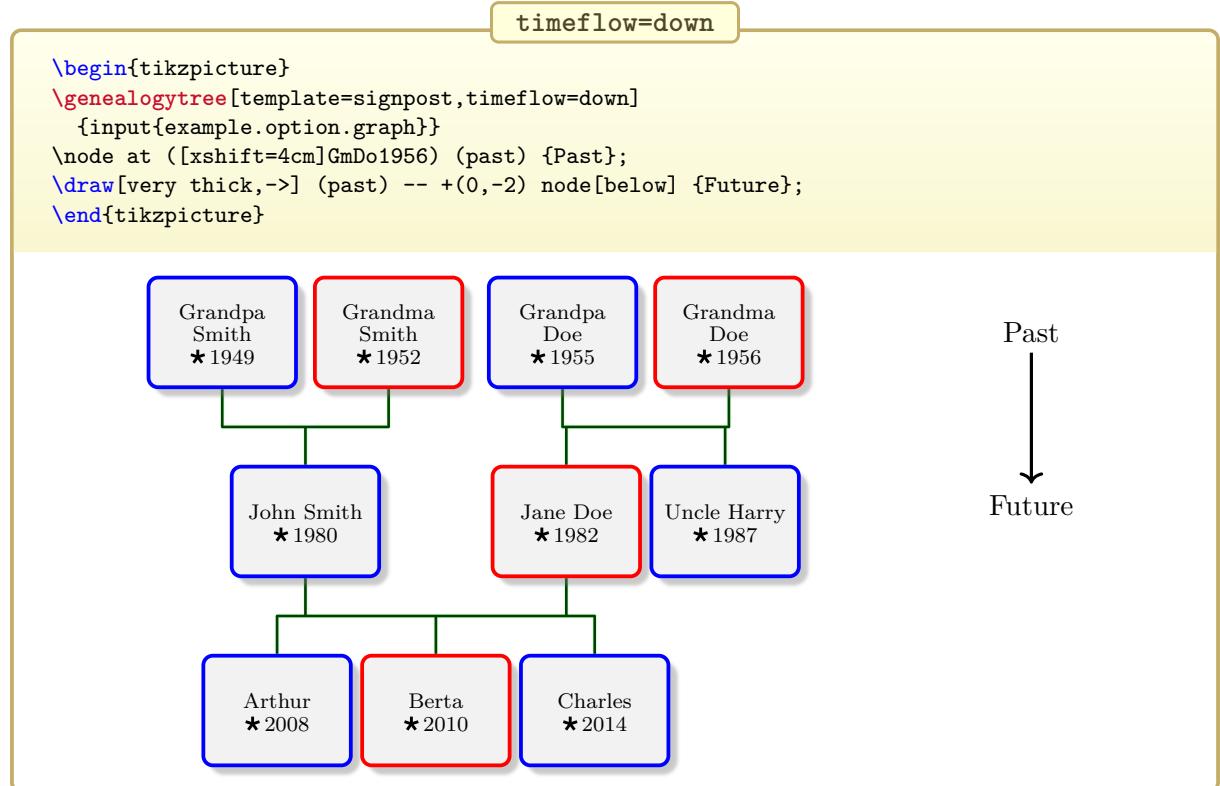
## 5.2 Graph Growth Setting (Time Flow)

A genealogy tree may grow in one of four directions. This `/gtr/timeflow` setting is valid for the whole graph, but two graphs with different growth setting may be joined together.

`/gtr/timeflow=<direction>` (no default, initially down)

The `/gtr/timeflow` key controls the growing direction of a given graph. It is always used to place the generations according to this value. If the `<direction>` is set to `down`, a `child` graph will grow down, but a `parent` graph will grow up. Feasible values are:

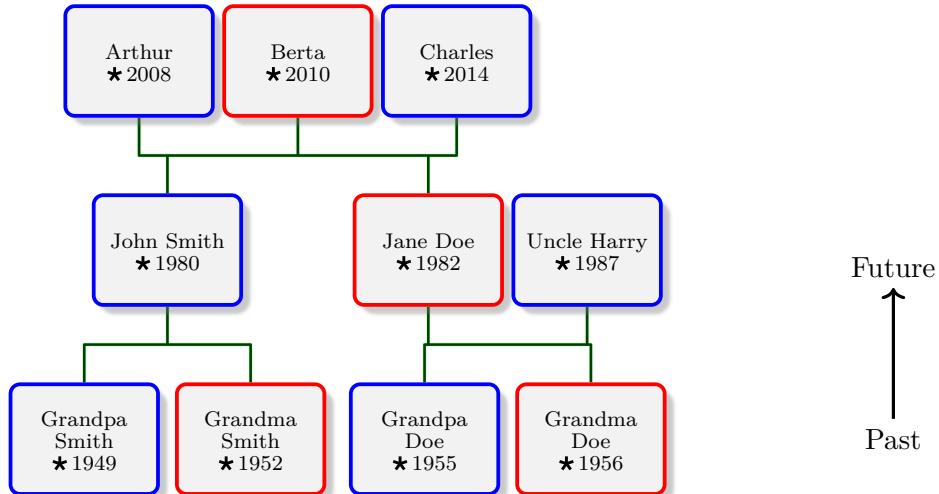
- `down`
- `up`
- `left`
- `right`



See Section 15.1 on page 357 for the included example graph file.

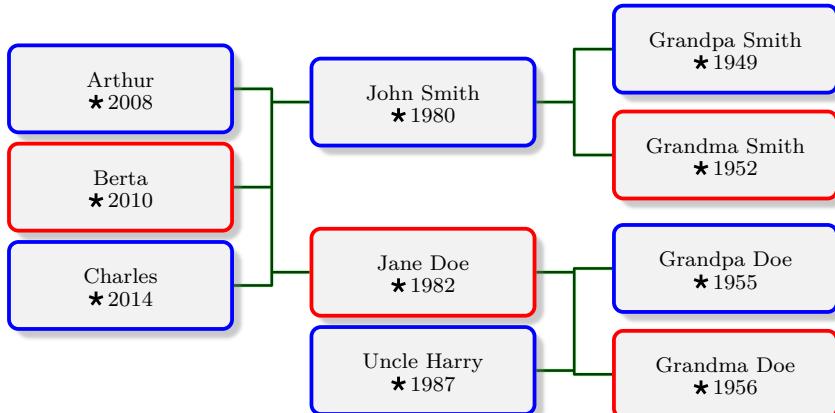
timeflow=up

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,timeflow=up]
  {input{example.option.graph}}
\node at ([xshift=4cm]GmDo1956) (past) {Past};
\draw[very thick,->] (past) -- +(0,2) node[above] {Future};
\end{tikzpicture}
```



timeflow=left

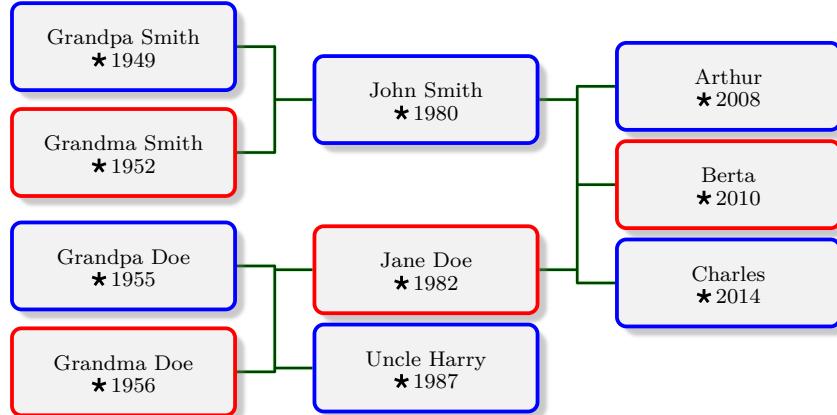
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,timeflow=left,node size=1.2cm,level size=3cm]
  {input{example.option.graph}}
\node at ([yshift=-1.5cm]GmDo1956) (past) {Past};
\draw[very thick,->] (past) -- +(-2,0) node[left] {Future};
\end{tikzpicture}
```



Future ← Past

timeflow=right

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,timeflow=right,node size=1.2cm,level size=3cm]
  {input{example.option.graph}}
\node at ([yshift=-1.5cm]GmDo1956) (past) {Past};
\draw[very thick,->] (past) -- +(2,0) node[right] {Future};
\end{tikzpicture}
```



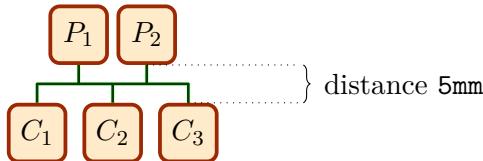
Past —————→ Future

## 5.3 Graph Geometry

The following geometry settings are usually set for the whole graph, but they can be set for every `/gtr/level`<sup>→ P. 109</sup> separately. Inside a level, they are fixed.

`/gtr/level distance=<length>` (no default, initially 5mm)

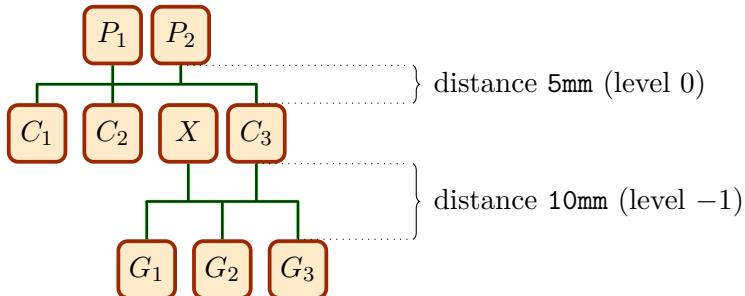
The given `<length>` defines the distance between two following generations. This distance can be set in dependency of the `/gtr/level`<sup>→ P. 109</sup>.



The `/gtr/level distance` can be specified for individual level numbers, e.g.

```

\gtrset{
    level 0/.style={level distance=5mm},
    level -1/.style={level distance=10mm}
}
...
  
```



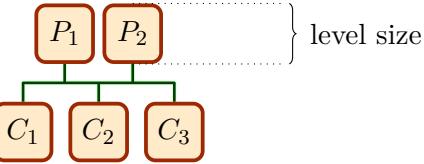
`/gtr/level size=<length>`

(no default, initially 3.5cm)

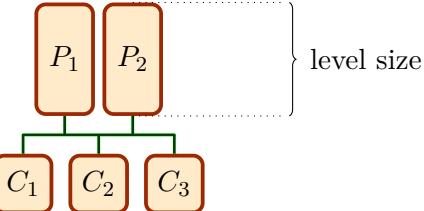
The given `<length>` defines one dimension of a node.

- If `/gtr/timeflowP.80` is up or down, then `/gtr/level size` sets the height of a node.
- If `/gtr/timeflowP.80` is left or right, then `/gtr/level size` sets the width of a node.

The `/gtr/level size` be set in dependency of the `/gtr/levelP.109`.



```
\gtrset{  
    level 0/.style={level size=15mm},  
}  
...
```



Some actual node implementations may not respect the given `/gtr/level size`. Note that the placement algorithm ignores deviations and assumes that the restrictions hold.

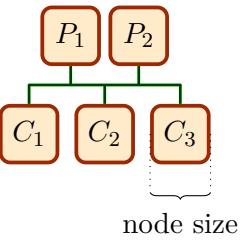
`/gtr/node size=<length>`

(no default, initially 2.5cm)

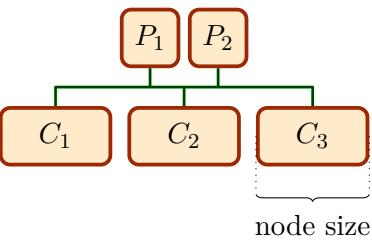
The given `<length>` defines one dimension of a node.

- If `/gtr/timeflow`<sup>P.80</sup> is up or down, then `/gtr/level size`<sup>P.84</sup> sets the width of a node.
- If `/gtr/timeflow`<sup>P.80</sup> is left or right, then `/gtr/level size`<sup>P.84</sup> sets the height of a node.

The `/gtr/node size` can be set in dependency of the `/gtr/level`<sup>P.109</sup>. Note that the `/gtr/node size` may be ignored by nodes boxes which set the width individually or depending from the content width.

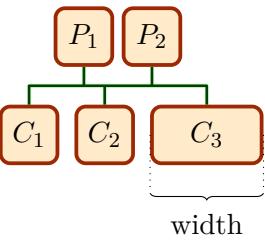


```
\gtrset{  
    level 0/.style={level size=15mm},  
}  
...
```



If the size should be changed for an individual node, use `/gtr/box`<sup>P.98</sup> instead of `/gtr/node size`:

```
...  
c[id=A,box={width=15mm}]{C_3}  
...
```



Some actual node implementations may not respect the given `/gtr/node size`. The placement algorithm accepts deviations and calculates positions accordingly.

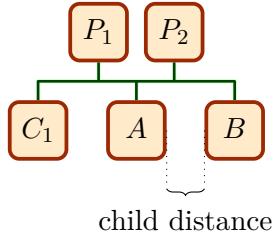
**/gtr/node size from**= $\langle minlength \rangle$  to  $\langle maxlenlength \rangle$  (no default, initially 2.5cm to 2.5cm)

Sets the **/gtr/node size**<sup>→ P. 85</sup> in a flexible way ranging from  $\langle minlength \rangle$  to  $\langle maxlenlength \rangle$ . The actual size of a node is determined by the node content. A node will be enlarged up to  $\langle maxlenlength \rangle$  before the content font size is allowed to shrink. Note that the **/gtr/node size from** may be ignored by nodes boxes which set the width individually or depending from the content width.

**/gtr/child distance in parent graph**= $\langle length \rangle$  (no default, initially 1mm)

The given  $\langle length \rangle$  defines the minimum distance of two children of a family in a **parent** graph. The **/gtr/child distance in parent graph** can be set in dependency of the **/gtr/level**<sup>→ P. 109</sup>. For an individual node, this distance can be overruled by setting **/gtr/distance**<sup>→ P. 96</sup>.

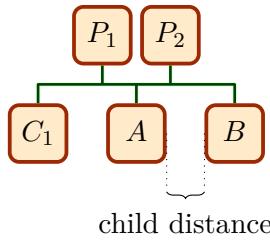
```
...
\genealogytree[
  ...
    child distance in parent graph=5mm]
{
  parent{
    p{P_1}
    p{P_2}
    g{C_1}
    c[id=A]{A}
    c[id=B]{B}
  }
}
...
```



**/gtr/child distance in child graph**= $\langle length \rangle$  (no default, initially 2mm)

The given  $\langle length \rangle$  defines the minimum distance of two children of a family in a **child** graph. The **/gtr/child distance in child graph** can be set in dependency of the **/gtr/level**<sup>P.109</sup>. For an individual node, this distance can be overruled by setting **/gtr/distance**<sup>P.96</sup>.

```
...
\genealogytree[
  ...
    child distance in child graph=5mm]
{
  child{
    g{P_1}
    p{P_2}
    c{C_1}
    c[id=A]{A}
    c[id=B]{B}
  }
}
...
```



**/gtr/child distance**= $\langle length \rangle$  (no default, style)

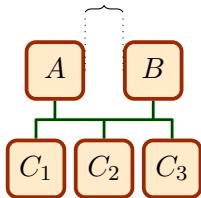
This is an abbreviation for setting **/gtr/child distance in parent graph**<sup>P.86</sup> and **/gtr/child distance in child graph** to the same  $\langle length \rangle$ .

**/gtr/parent distance in parent graph**=*<length>* (no default, initially 2mm)

The given *<length>* defines the minimum distance of two parents of a family in a **parent** graph. The **/gtr/parent distance in parent graph** can be set in dependency of the **/gtr/level**<sup>→ P. 109</sup>. For an individual node, this distance can be overruled by setting **/gtr/distance**<sup>→ P. 96</sup>.

```
...
\genealogytree[
  ...
  parent distance in parent graph=5mm]
{
  parent{
    p[id=A]{A}
    p[id=B]{B}
    g{C_1}
    c{C_2}
    c{C_3}
  }
}
...
```

parent distance

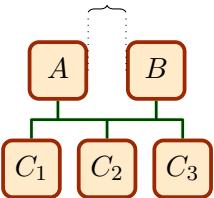


**/gtr/parent distance in child graph=** $\langle length \rangle$  (no default, initially 1mm)

The given  $\langle length \rangle$  defines the minimum distance of two parents of a family in a **child** graph. The **/gtr/parent distance in parent graph**<sup>P.88</sup> can be set in dependency of the **/gtr/level**<sup>P.109</sup>. For an individual node, this distance can be overruled by setting **/gtr/distance**<sup>P.96</sup>.

```
...
\genealogytree[
  ...
  parent distance in child graph=5mm]
{
  child{
    g[id=A]{A}
    p[id=B]{B}
    c{C_1}
    c{C_2}
    c{C_3}
  }
}
...
```

parent distance



**/gtr/parent distance=** $\langle length \rangle$  (no default, style)

This is an abbreviation for setting **/gtr/parent distance in parent graph**<sup>P.88</sup> and **/gtr/parent distance in child graph** to the same  $\langle length \rangle$ .

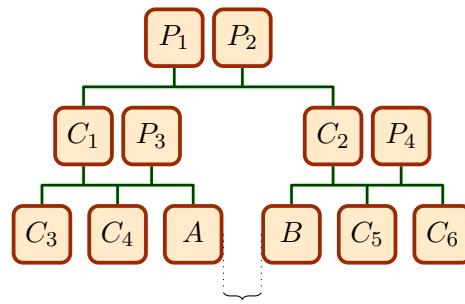
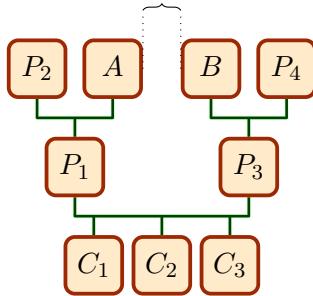
/gtr/further distance=<length>

(no default, initially 3mm)

The given <length> defines the minimum distance of two nodes which are not parents or children of the same family. The /gtr/further distance can be set in dependency of the /gtr/level<sup>P.109</sup>. For an individual node, this distance can be overruled by setting /gtr/distance<sup>P.96</sup>.

```
...
\gtrset{
    further distance=5mm
}
...
```

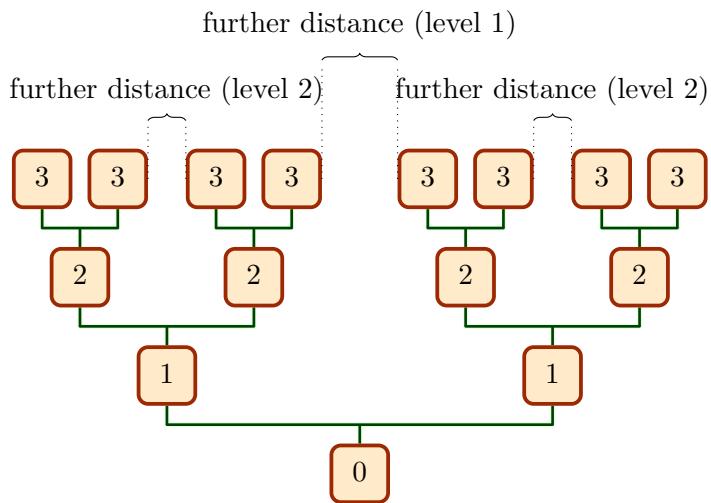
further distance



further distance

If `/gtr/further distance`<sup>P. 90</sup> is set in level dependency, it is worth to note that this distance is not used for the nodes on the specified layer but for joining the subtrees on the specified layer. In the following example, the distances set on layer 1 and on layer 2 influence different nodes on layer 3.

```
...
\gtrset{
    level 1/.style={further distance=10mm},
    level 2/.style={further distance=5mm},
}
...
```



## 5.4 Identifiers

Identifiers play an important role for semi-automatic processing of graph data. Every node and every family can be marked by an `/gtr/id` for later reference. If the graph data is exported or generated by a tool, all nodes and families *should* be marked. This allows to manipulate the graph without editing the generated data.

`/gtr/id=<name>`

(no default, initially empty)

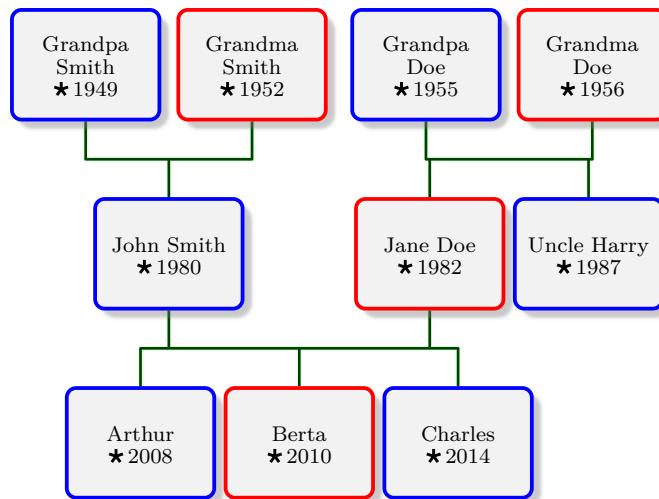
Every node and every family can be marked by a `<name>` using this option. This `<name>` is used by `/gtr/options for node`<sup>P.95</sup>, `/gtr/options for family`<sup>P.104</sup>, etc, to set options for the specified node or family.

- The `<name>` should be unique inside the `tikzpicture` environment.
- A TikZ node `<name>` is automatically created for later usage.

```
...
child[id=family_a]{
    p[id=A]{Father}           % node with id 'A'
    p[id=B]{Mother}          % node with id 'B'
    c[id=C]{Child}           % node with id 'C'
}
...
```

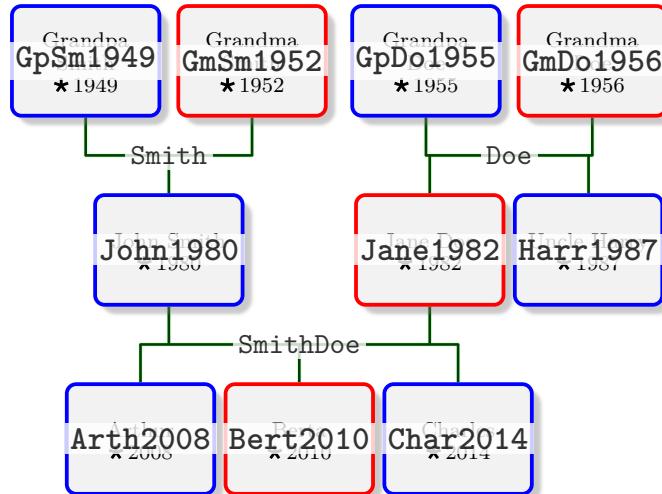
For example, let us consider the Smith-Doe graph used many times in this document, see Section 15.1 on page 357. Using the identifiers, Jane Doe should be emphasized strongly. Without specific manipulation, the graph data is depicted as follows:

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost]
  {input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



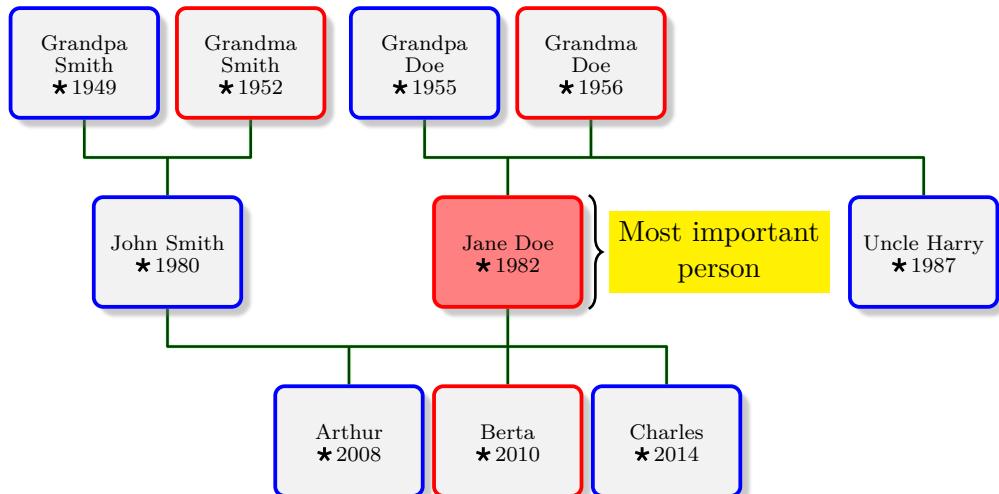
One could inspect the source code in Section 15.1 on page 357 to see the given identifiers. For a large dataset, this may become inconvenient. A good alternative is to use `/gtr/show id`<sup>P.265</sup> to overlay the depicted graph with all given `/gtr/id`<sup>P.92</sup> values.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,show id]
  {input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



Now, Jane Doe can be emphasized. Note that the id value `Jane1982` is also a TikZ node and can be used such.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
  options for node={Jane1982}{box={colback=red!50},pivot},
  options for node={Harry1987}{distance=3.5cm}]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\draw [decorate,decoration={brace,amplitude=5pt,mirror,raise=2pt},
  line width=1pt,yshift=0pt] (Jane1982.south east) -- (Jane1982.north east)
  node [align=center,right=9pt,midway,fill=yellow] {Most important\` person};
\end{tikzpicture}
```



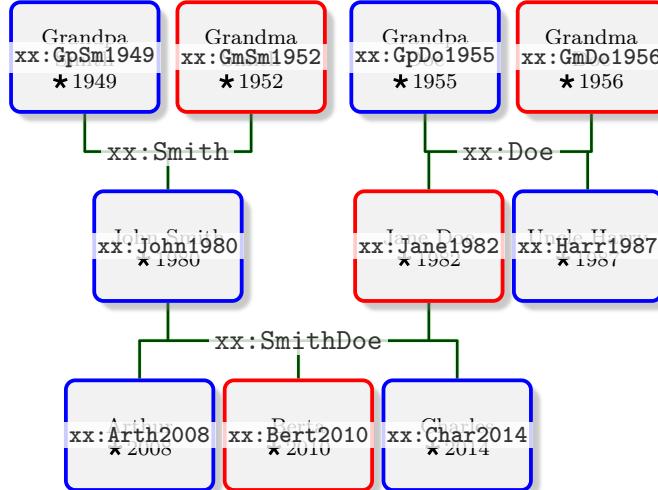
/gtr/id prefix=<text>

(no default, initially empty)

N 2015-06-09

The given <text> is prefixed to every /gtr/id<sup>P.92</sup>. This option is intended to be used as part of an option list for a \genealogytree<sup>P.55</sup> or genealogypicture<sup>P.57</sup>. If not used there, it will be set to empty by \genealogytree<sup>P.55</sup>.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,id prefix=xx:,show id]
  {input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



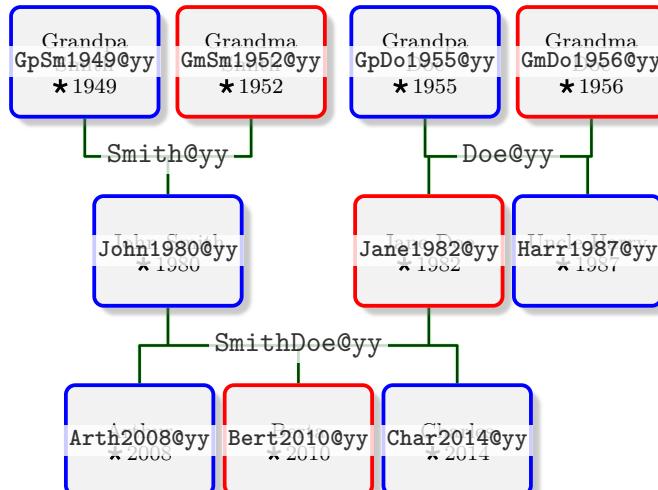
/gtr/id suffix=<text>

(no default, initially empty)

N 2015-06-09

The given <text> is suffixed to every /gtr/id<sup>P.92</sup>. This option is intended to be used as part of an option list for a \genealogytree<sup>P.55</sup> or genealogypicture<sup>P.57</sup>. If not used there, it will be set to empty by \genealogytree<sup>P.55</sup>.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,id suffix=@yy,show id]
  {input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



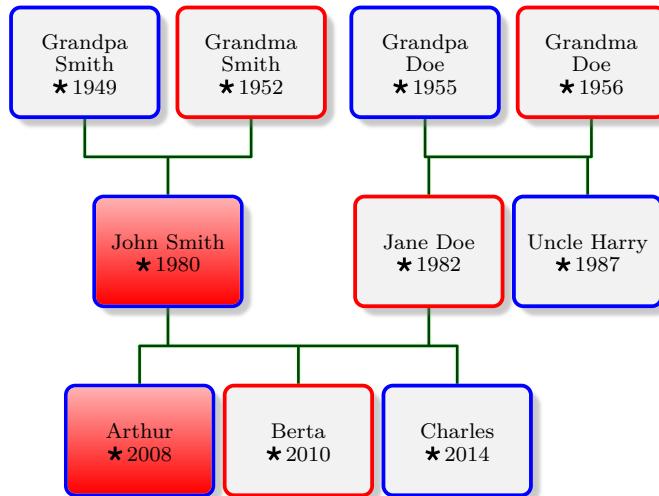
## 5.5 Node Options

**U** 2020-07-27

**/gtr/options for node**={⟨id list⟩}{⟨options⟩} (style, no default)

The given ⟨options⟩ are set for all nodes with  $\text{/gtr}/\text{id} \rightarrow^{\text{P.92}}$  values from the given ⟨id list⟩. If an  $\text{/gtr}/\text{id} \rightarrow^{\text{P.92}}$  value is not existing, the setting is silently ignored. The intended spot for using **/gtr/options for node** is before  $\text{\genealogytree} \rightarrow^{\text{P.55}}$  or inside its option list. Also see Section 5.1.1 on page 78.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
  options for node={Arth2008,John1980}{%
    box={interior style={top color=red!30,bottom color=red}}%
  }]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



**U** 2020-07-27

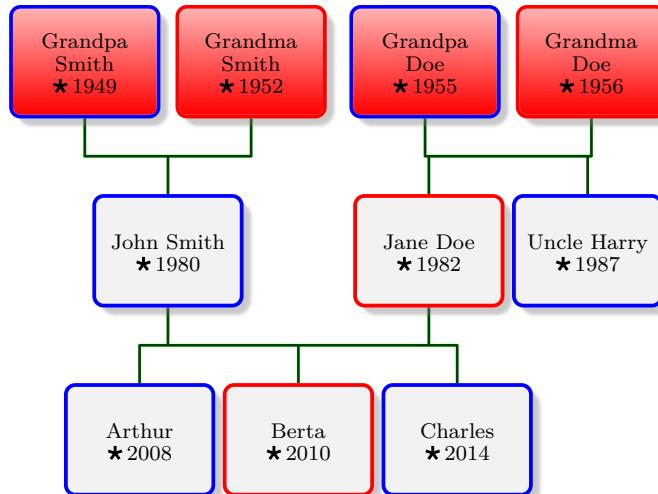
**\gtrsetoptionsfornode**={⟨id list⟩}{⟨options⟩}  
**\getree\_set\_options\_for\_node:nn**={⟨id list⟩}{⟨options⟩}

Identical to using **/gtr/options for node**.

**/gtr/node={⟨options⟩}** (style, no default)

The given ⟨options⟩ are set for all nodes within the current scope. This scope is primarily intended to be a `/gtr/level→ P.109` or `/gtr/level n→ P.110` definition. For other spots, where `/gtr/node` is not needed, it may be ignored or directly replaced by its content. Also see Section 5.1.1 on page 78.

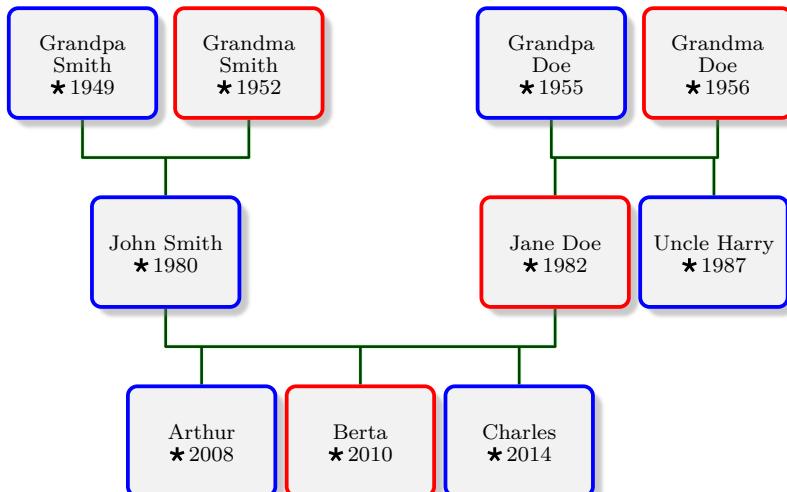
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
  level 2/.style={
    node={box={interior style={top color=red!30,bottom color=red}}}
  }]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



**/gtr/distance=⟨length⟩** (no default, initially -1sp)

A non-negative ⟨length⟩ replaces the default minimum distance to the preceding sibling. The default settings are given by `/gtr/child distance in parent graph→ P.86` etc.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,options for node={GpDo1955}{distance=2cm}]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



/gtr/pivot=<value>

(default both, initially none)

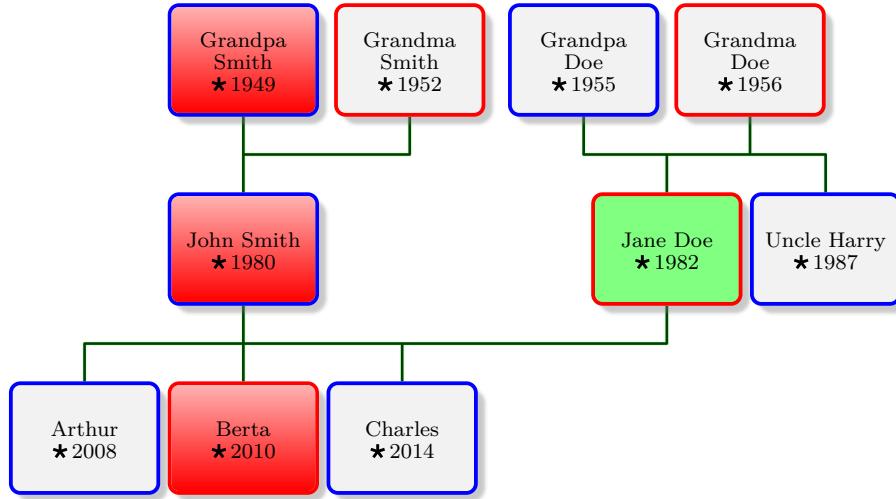
Using this option, a node can gain a pivot role in the graph construction.

Feasible values are

- **none**: no special treatment.
- **child**: pivot role as a child of a family. The node will be placed centered according to its parents or its pivot parent.
- **parent**: pivot role as a parent of a family. The node will be placed centered according to its children or its pivot child.
- **both**: pivot role as a child and as a parent.

A sequence of /gtr/pivot settings for ancestors or descendants can be used to emphasize a certain lineage. In the following example, the nodes marked in red form such a lineage. The green node is a pivot as a child.

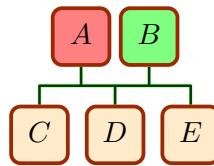
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
    options for node={Bert2010,John1980,GpSm1949}{pivot,
        box={interior style={top color=red!30,bottom color=red}}},
    options for node={Jane1982}{pivot=child,box={colback=green!50}}]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



**/gtr/box={*options*}** (no default)

Passes the given *options* to the underlying */gtr/node* processor<sup>→ P. 138</sup>. Depending on the selected processor, the *options* are usually `tcolorbox` options which describe how a node box is drawn. If a processor is not based on the `tcolorbox` package, the *options* can be different, e.g. `TikZ` options.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,
  options for node={node_B}{box={colback=green!50}},
]{
  child{
    g[box={colback=red!50}]{A}
    p[id=node_B]{B}
    c{C}  c{D}  c{E}
  }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



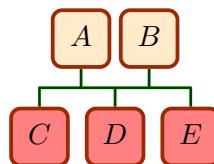
**/gtr/box clear** (no value)

*/gtr/box* settings are additive. To clear all box settings, use this option.

**/gtr/node box={*options*}** (no default)

This is an abbreviation for placing */gtr/box* inside */gtr/node*<sup>→ P. 96</sup>.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,
  level -1/.style={node box={colback=red!50}},
]{
  child{
    g{A}  p{B}
    c{C}  c{D}  c{E}
  }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

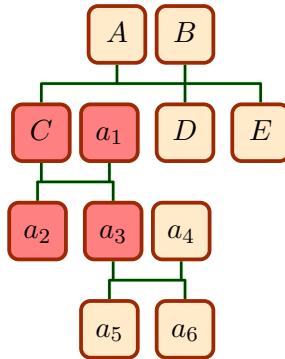


/gtr/family box=<options>

(no default)

This is an abbreviation for placing /gtr/box<sup>→ P. 98</sup> inside /gtr/family<sup>→ P. 105</sup>.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph]
]{%
    child{
        g{A} p{B}
        child[family box={colback=red!50}){
            g{C} p{a_1} c{a_2}
            child{ g{a_3} p{a_4} c{a_5} c{a_6} }
        }
        c{D} c{E}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

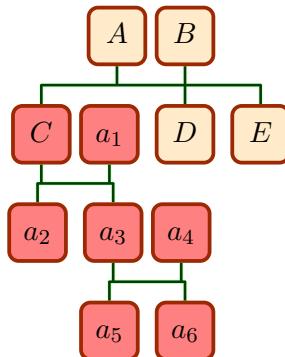


/gtr/subtree box=<options>

(no default)

This is an abbreviation for placing /gtr/box<sup>→ P. 98</sup> inside /gtr/subtree<sup>→ P. 108</sup>.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph]
]{%
    child{
        g{A} p{B}
        child[subtree box={colback=red!50}){
            g{C} p{a_1} c{a_2}
            child{ g{a_3} p{a_4} c{a_5} c{a_6} }
        }
        c{D} c{E}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



/gtr/turn=<option>

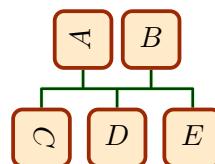
(default `right`, initially `off`)

This is a special `/gtr/box`<sup>P. 98</sup> style to rotate the content a node. Typically, all nodes of a `/gtr/level n`<sup>P. 110</sup> may be rotated together.

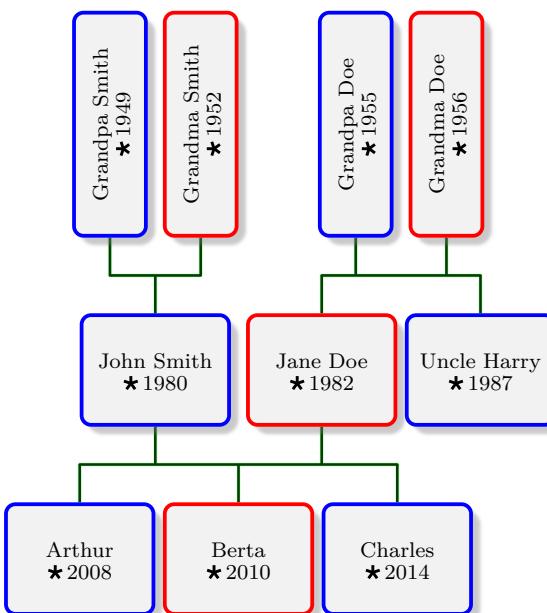
Feasible <option> values are:

- `off`: no rotation.
- `right`: rotation by 90 degrees.
- `upsidedown`: rotation by 180 degrees.
- `left`: rotation by 270 degrees.

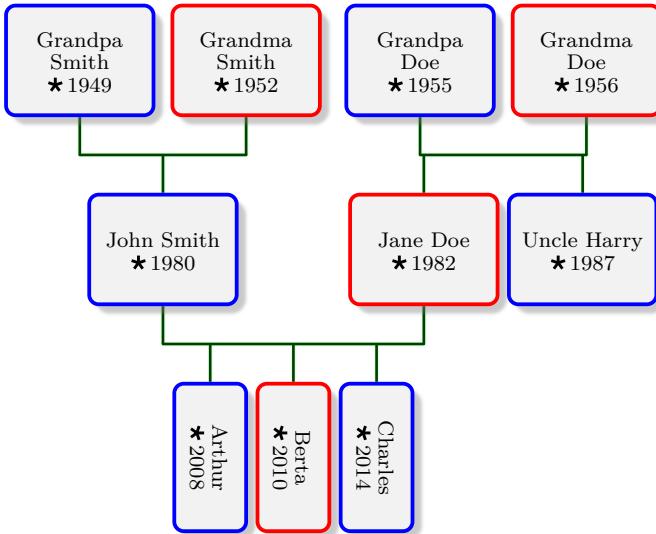
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph]{%
    child{
        g[turn]{A}
        p{B}
        c[turn=left]{C}    c{D}    c{E}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
    level 2/.style={level size=3cm,node size from=1cm to 2cm,
    node={turn,box={no shadow,drop fuzzy shadow southwest}}}]
{\input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
  level 0/.style={level size=2cm,node size from=1cm to 2cm,
  node={turn=left,box={no shadow,drop fuzzy shadow northeast}}}]
  {input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



The following three options are `tcolorbox` options which are declared by the `genealogytree` package. They can be redefined for customization.

/tcb/male (style, no value)

A `tcolorbox` option defined as

```
\tcbset{male/.style={colframe=blue}}
```

**/tcb/female** (style, no value)

A `tcolorbox` option defined as

```
\tcbset{female/.style={colframe=red}}
```

**/tcb/neuter** (style, no value)

A `tcolorbox` option defined as

```
\tcbset{neuter/.style={}}
```

The following three options are `genealogytree` options which are shortcuts for setting the three options above inside a `/gtr/box`<sup>P.98</sup>.

/gtr/male (style, no value, initially unset)

This is an abbreviation for placing `/tcb/male` inside `/gtr/box`<sup>P. 98</sup>.

**/gtr/female** (style, no value, initially unset)

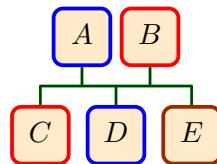
This is an abbreviation for placing `/tcb/female` inside `/gtr/box`<sup>P. 98</sup>.

**/gtr/neuter** (style, no value, initially unset)

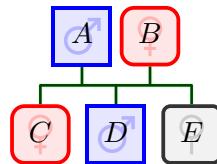
This is an abbreviation for placing `/tcb/neuter` inside `/gtr/box`<sup>→ P. 98</sup>.

Also see /gtr/database/sex<sup>→ P. 165</sup>.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,
]{
    child{
        g[male]{A}
        p[female]{B}
        c[female]{C}    c[male]{D}   c[neuter]{E}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



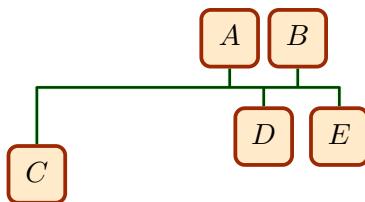
```
\tcbset{
    male/.style={sharp corners,colframe=blue,colback=blue!10,
    watermark text=\gtrSymbolsSetDraw{blue!30}\gtrsymMale},
    female/.style={arc=4pt,colframe=red,colback=red!10,
    watermark text=\gtrSymbolsSetDraw{red!30}\gtrsymFemale},
    neuter/.style={arc=2pt,colframe=black!80!white,colback=black!5,
    watermark text=\gtrSymbolsSetDraw{black!20}\gtrsymNeuter},
}%
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,
]{
    child{
        g[male]{A}
        p[female]{B}
        c[female]{C}    c[male]{D}   c[neuter]{E}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



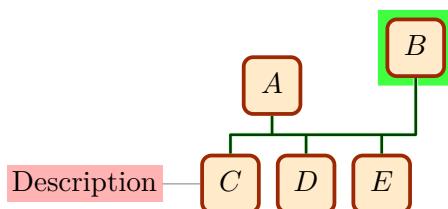
Applies extra TikZ `<options>` for drawing a node. These `<options>` are *not* used for the node box content, even if `/gtr/processing`<sup>→ P. 138</sup> is set to `tikznode`. They are used in the drawing process to reserve a node space for the later placement of the box content.

The most interesting usage is to move the node from its computed position. Note that the auto-layout algorithm is *not* aware of such movements, but edge drawing will follow the new positioning.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,
]{%
    child{
        g{A} p{B}
        c[tikz={xshift=-20mm,yshift=-5mm}]{C}
        c{D} c{E}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,
]{%
    child{
        g{A}
        p[tikz={xshift=10mm,yshift=5mm,draw=green!75,line width=2mm}]{B}
        c[tikz={
            pin={[fill=red!30,inner sep=2pt]left:Description}
        }]{C}
        c{D} c{E}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



For node movements which influence the auto-layout algorithm, see `/gtr/distance`<sup>→ P. 96</sup>, `/gtr/pivot`<sup>→ P. 97</sup>, and `/gtr/pivot shift`<sup>→ P. 106</sup>. For node content option settings like coloring, see `/gtr/box`<sup>→ P. 98</sup>.

## 5.6 Family Options

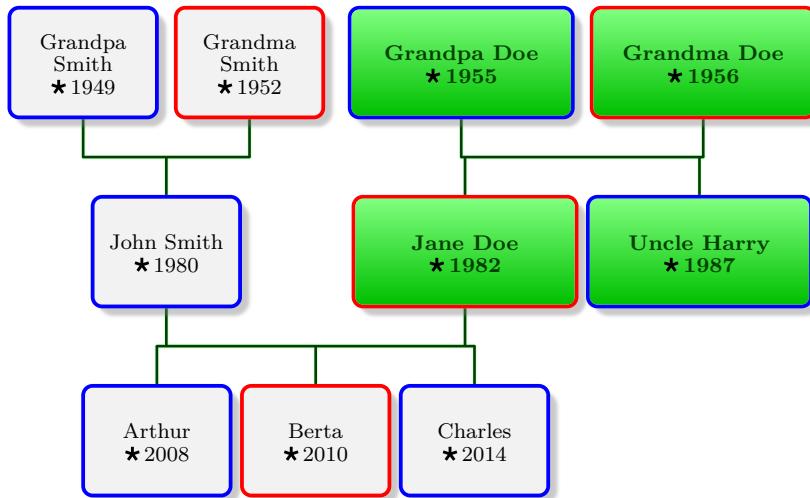
`/gtr/options for family={⟨id list⟩}{⟨options⟩}`

(style, no default)

**U** 2020-07-27

The given ⟨options⟩ are set for all families with `/gtr/id`<sup>P. 92</sup> values from the given ⟨id list⟩. If an `/gtr/id`<sup>P. 92</sup> value is not existing, the setting is silently ignored. The intended spot for using `/gtr/options for family` is before `\genealogytree`<sup>P. 55</sup> or inside its option list. Also see Section 5.1.1 on page 78 and Section 5.1.2 on page 79.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
  options for family={Doe}{box={%
    coltext=green!25!black,fontupper=\bfseries,width=3cm,
    interior style={top color=green!50!white,bottom color=green!75!black}}}]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



`\gtrsetoptionsforfamily{⟨id list⟩}{⟨options⟩}`

**U** 2020-07-27

`\getree_set_options_for_family:nn{⟨id list⟩}{⟨options⟩}`

**N** 2020-07-27

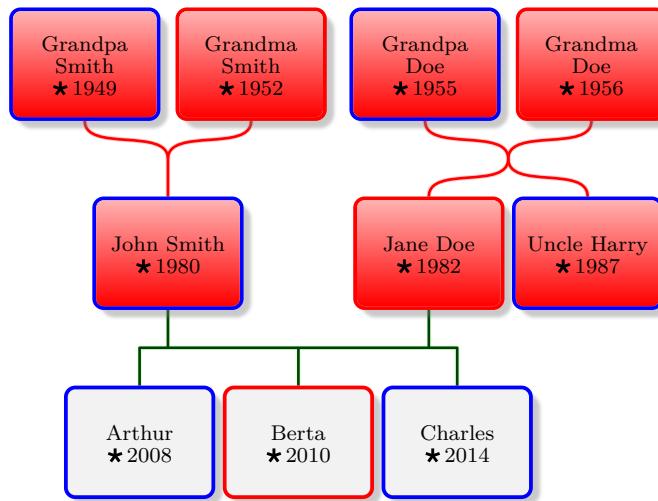
Identical to using `/gtr/options for family`.

/gtr/family={⟨options⟩}

(style, no default)

The given ⟨options⟩ are set for all nodes and edges within the current scope. This scope is intended to be a /gtr/level<sup>→ P. 109</sup> or /gtr/level n<sup>→ P. 110</sup> definition or an option of a family identifier like **parent** or **child**. Also see Section 5.1.1 on page 78 and Section 5.1.2 on page 79.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
  level 2/.style={
    family={
      edges={swing,foreground=red,background=red!20},
      box={interior style={top color=red!30,bottom color=red}}}}
  ]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

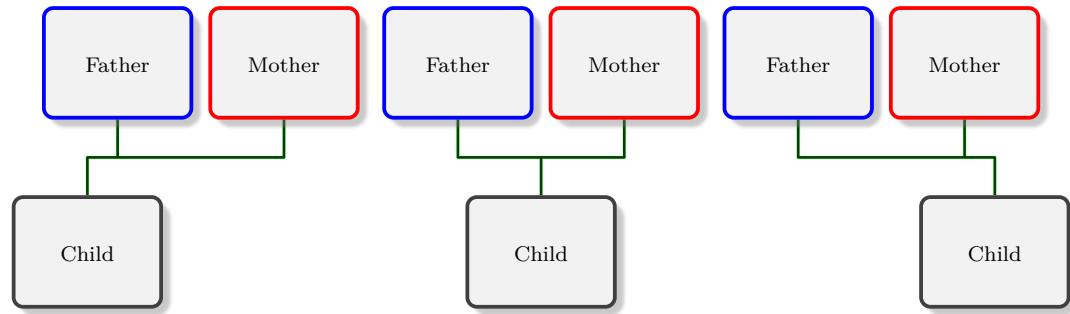


/gtr/pivot shift=<length>

(no default, initially 0pt)

For a family, there is a parent pivot point (typically centered between the parents) and a child pivot point (typically centered between the children). Normally, the auto-layout algorithms brings both points in congruence. Using a /gtr/pivot shift, there is a shift of the given <length> between these two points. Note that this works for **child**, **parent**, and **sandclock**, but not for **union**.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost]
{
    parent[pivot shift=-1.5cm]{
        g{Child}
        p[male]{Father}
        p[female]{Mother}
    }
}
\genealogytree[tree offset=4.5cm]{
    parent{
        g{Child}
        p[male]{Father}
        p[female]{Mother}
    }
}
\genealogytree[tree offset=9cm]{
    parent[pivot shift=1.5cm]{
        g{Child}
        p[male]{Father}
        p[female]{Mother}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



## 5.7 Subtree Options

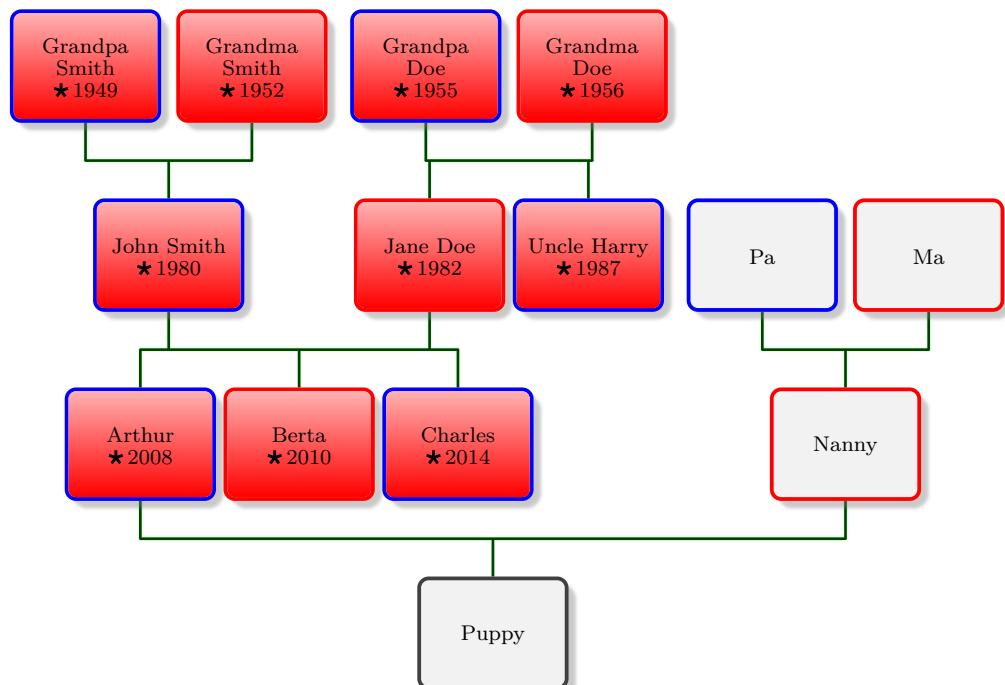
U 2020-07-27

`/gtr/options for subtree={⟨id list⟩}{⟨options⟩}`

(style, no default)

The given `⟨options⟩` are set for all subtrees with `/gtr/id`<sup>P. 92</sup> values from the given `⟨id list⟩`. Subtrees are identified by the `/gtr/id`<sup>P. 92</sup> of the root family of the subtree. If an `/gtr/id`<sup>P. 92</sup> value is not existing, the setting is silently ignored. The intended spot for using `/gtr/options for subtree` is before `\genealogytree`<sup>P. 55</sup> or inside its option list. Also see Section 5.1.1 on page 78 and Section 5.1.2 on page 79.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
  options for subtree={SmithDoe}%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
  box={interior style={top color=red!30,bottom color=red}}]
]
{
  parent{
    g{Puppy}
    input{example.option.graph}
    parent
    {
      g[female]{Nanny}
      p[male]{Pa}
      p[female]{Ma}
    }
  }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



U 2020-07-27

`\gtrsetoptionsforsubtree{⟨id list⟩}{⟨options⟩}`

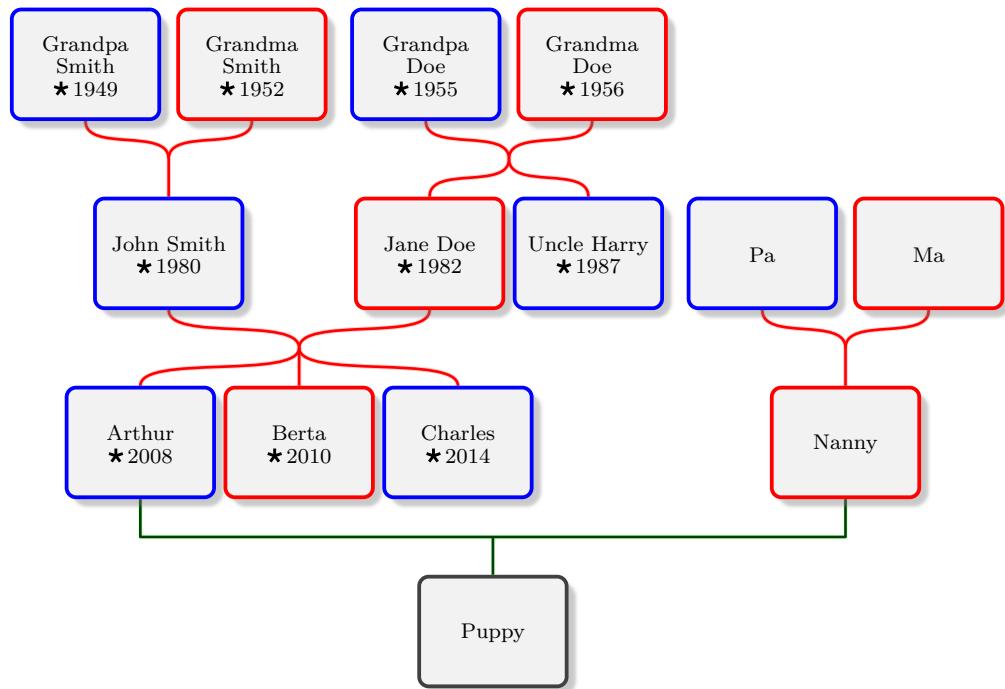
N 2020-07-27

`\getree_set_options_for_subtree:nn{⟨id list⟩}{⟨options⟩}`

Identical to using `/gtr/options for subtree`.

The given ⟨options⟩ are set for all families and their nodes and edges within the current scope. This scope is intended to be a /gtr/level<sup>→ P. 109</sup> or /gtr/level n<sup>→ P. 110</sup> definition or an option of a family identifier like **parent** or **child**. Also see Section 5.1.1 on page 78 and Section 5.1.2 on page 79.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
  level 2/.style={%
    subtree={edges={swing,foreground=red,background=red!20}}}
]
{
  parent{
    g{Puppy}
    input{example.option.graph}
    parent
    {
      g[female]{Nanny}
      p[male]{Pa}
      p[female]{Ma}
    }
  }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



## 5.8 Level Options

With `/gtr/level` and `/gtr/level n→ P. 110` options can be set for individual levels of the graph. Inside the key list of these styles, the following options can be used:

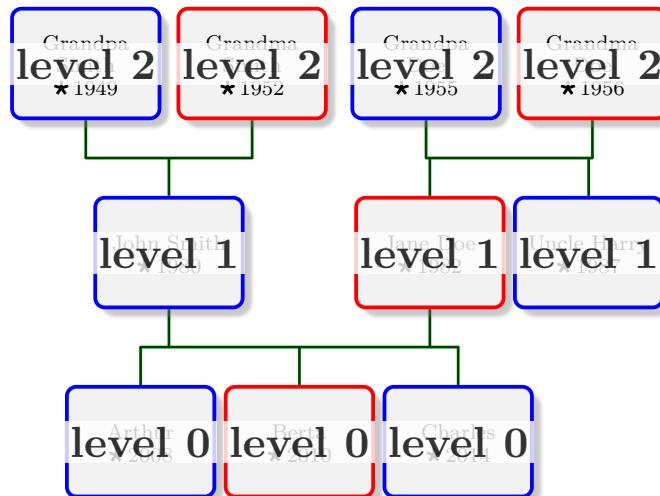
- All geometry options, see Section 5.3 on page 83.
- `/gtr/node→ P. 96` to set options for nodes.
- `/gtr/family→ P. 105` to set options for families.
- `/gtr/subtree→ P. 108` to set options for subtrees.
- Also see `/gtr/ignore→ P. 117` and `/gtr/ignore level→ P. 119`.

Also see Section 5.1.1 on page 78 and Section 5.1.2 on page 79.

`/gtr/level=<number>` (style, initially empty)

An initially empty style which is applied at each level with the level `<number>` as parameter. This style can be redefined.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
  level/.style={node={show=level #1}}]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

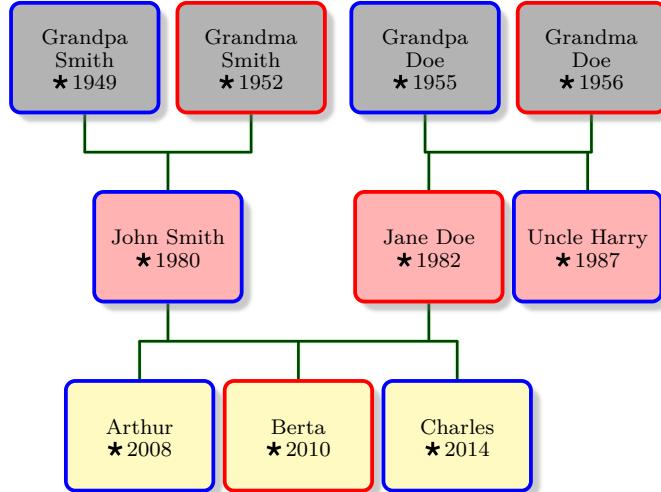


/gtr/level n

(style, initially unset)

At each level with the level number  $n$  this style is applied after /gtr/level<sup>P. 109</sup>. This style can be (re-)defined.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
  level 2/.style={node box={colback=black!30}},
  level 1/.style={node box={colback=red!30}},
  level 0/.style={node box={colback=yellow!30}},
]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



## 5.9 Tree Positioning Options

**/gtr/proband level=⟨number⟩** (no default, initially 0)

Sets the level number of the proband to ⟨number⟩. All level numbers inside the given tree will be adapted accordingly. This is useful in connection with [/gtr/level<sup>→ P.109</sup>](#) dependent settings, especially when two trees are connected.

**/gtr/tree offset=⟨length⟩** (no default, initially 0pt)

Sets the offset value of the root family to ⟨length⟩. Depending on the given [/gtr/timeflow<sup>→ P.80</sup>](#), this means a shift in horizontal or vertical direction in reference of the `tikzpicture` coordinate system.

**/gtr/after parser=⟨code⟩** (no default, initially empty)

Adds ⟨code⟩ to a list of code which is executed after the tree content is parsed and before the parsed data is drawn. This is used internally by other options and may not be needed by a normal user.

The following options allow to shift the whole tree such that a specific node is placed at a specific position.

- [/gtr/set position](#): place a node centered at a position.
- [/gtr/adjust position<sup>→ P.112</sup>](#): place a node relative to a position (respecting the node dimensions).
- [/gtr/adjust node<sup>→ P.113</sup>](#): place a node relative to another node (respecting both node dimensions).

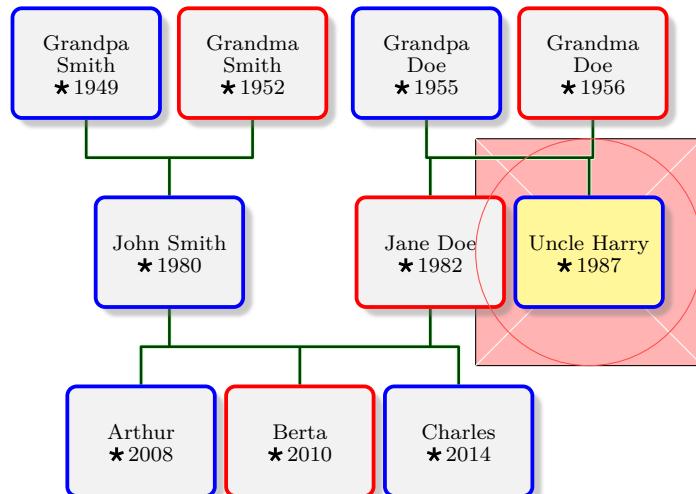
**/gtr/set position=⟨node⟩ at ⟨position⟩** (style, no default)

Adjusts the current graph such that a ⟨node⟩ of the graph is placed at the given ⟨position⟩. If the ⟨position⟩ is given by coordinates, one has to use curly brackets to enclose ⟨position⟩, e.g. {2,3}. The ⟨node⟩ is identified by a [/gtr/id<sup>→ P.92</sup>](#).

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\node[draw,fill=red!30,minimum size=3cm] (X) at (0,0) {};
\draw[white] (X.south west)--(X.north east) (X.north west)--(X.south east);

\genealogytree[template=signpost,
  set position=Harr1987 at X,
  options for node={Harr1987}{box=[colback=yellow!50]}]
{\input{example.option.graph}};

\draw[red!70] (Harr1987) circle (1.5cm);
\end{tikzpicture}
```



```
/gtr/adjust position=<node> <direction> of <position>
    distance <distance> shift <shift>
```

(style, no default)

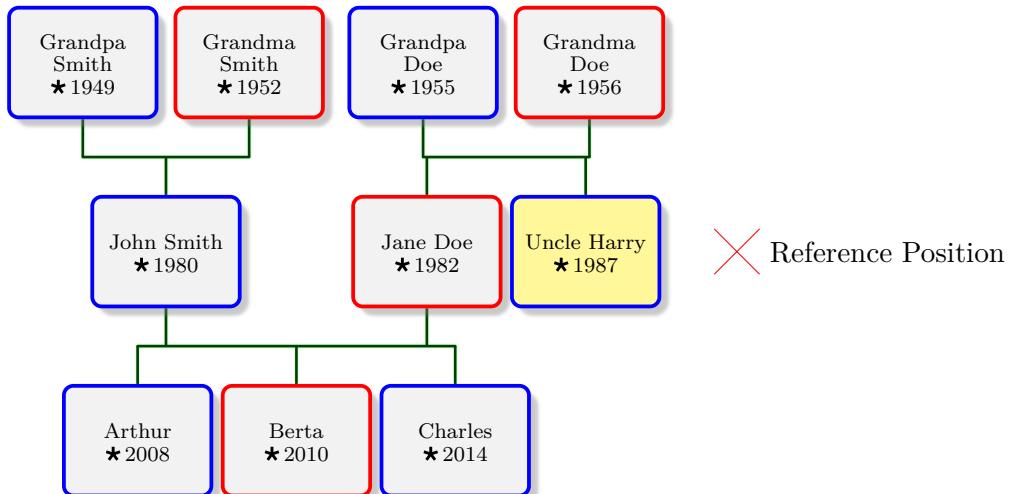
Adjusts the current graph such that a `<node>` of the graph is placed in the given `<direction>` relative to the given `<position>` with a given `<distance>` in this direction and an optional `<shift>` orthogonal to the direction. The `<node>` is identified by a `/gtr/id`<sup>P.92</sup>.

Feasible values for the `<direction>` are

- `right`
- `left`
- `above`
- `below`

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\draw[red] (-0.3,-0.3)---+(0.6,0.6) (-0.3,0.3)---+(0.6,-0.6);
\node[right=3mm] at (0,0) {Reference Position};

\genealogytree[template=signpost,
    adjust position=Harr1987 left of {0,0} distance 1cm,
    options for node={Harr1987}{box={colback=yellow!50}}]
    {input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



```
/gtr/adjust node=<node> <direction> of <reference node>
    distance <distance> shift <shift>
```

(style, no default)

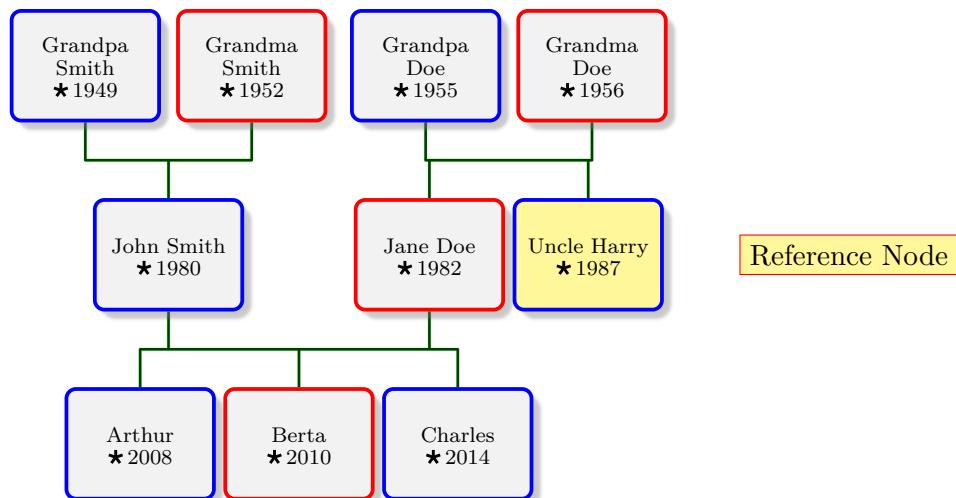
Adjusts the current graph such that a *<node>* of the graph is placed in the given *<direction>* relative to the given *<reference node>* (a TikZ node) with a given *<distance>* in this direction and an optional *<shift>* orthogonal to the direction. The *<node>* is identified by a */gtr/id*<sup>P.92</sup>.

Feasible values for the *<direction>* are

- **right** (right of *<reference node>.east*)
- **left** (left of *<reference node>.west*)
- **above** (above of *<reference node>.north*)
- **below** (below of *<reference node>.south*)

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\node[fill=yellow!50,draw=red] (R) {Reference Node};

\genealogytree[template=signpost,
    adjust node=Harr1987 left of R distance 1cm,
    options for node={Harr1987}{box={colback=yellow!50}}]
    {input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



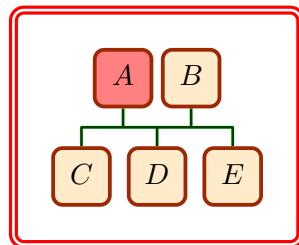
## 5.10 TikZ and Tcolorbox Options

Also see [/gtr/tikz](#)<sup>→ P. 103</sup>.

**/gtr/tikzpicture={⟨tikz options⟩}** (no default, initially empty)

Used to insert  $\langle \text{tikz options} \rangle$  to the `tikzpicture` environment inside `genealogypicture`<sup>→ P. 57</sup>.  
**This option is ignored by `\genealogytree`<sup>→ P. 55</sup>!**

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=formal graph,
  tikzpicture={execute at end picture={
    \path[draw=red,double,double distance=1pt,very thick,rounded corners]
      ([xshift=-5mm,yshift=-5mm]current bounding box.south west) rectangle
      ([xshift=5mm,yshift=5mm]current bounding box.north east);}]
  child{
    g[box={colback=red!50}]{A}
    p{B}
    c{C}  c{D}  c{E}
  }
}\end{genealogypicture}
```

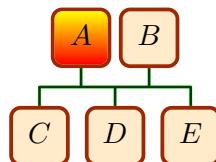


**/gtr/tikzset={⟨tikz options⟩}** (no default, initially empty)

Used to insert  $\langle \text{tikz options} \rangle$  before the tree is drawn by `\genealogytree`<sup>→ P. 55</sup> or `genealogypicture`<sup>→ P. 57</sup>. In contrast to `/gtr/tikzpicture`, one can use `/gtr/tikzset` also for `\genealogytree`<sup>→ P. 55</sup>, but some settings may need to be given in the argument of `tikzpicture` (see *The TikZ and PGF Packages* [5]).

Note that `\genealogytree`<sup>→ P. 55</sup> does not limit the scope of these settings.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=formal graph,
  tikzset={myfill/.style={top color=yellow,bottom color=red}}]
  child{
    g[box={interior style=myfill}]{A}
    p{B}
    c{C}  c{D}  c{E}
  }
}\end{genealogypicture}
```

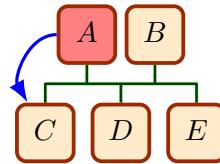


/gtr/after tree={⟨tikz code⟩}

(no default, initially empty)

Used to insert ⟨tikz code⟩ after the tree is drawn by `\genealogytree`<sup>→ P. 55</sup> or `genealogypicture`<sup>→ P. 57</sup>. This is also used internally by other options.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=formal graph,
  after tree={ \draw[very thick,blue,-Latex] (node_A) to[out=180,in=120] (node_C);
  }]
  child{
    g[box={colback=red!50},id=node_A]{A}
    p{B}
    c[id=node_C]{C}  c{D}  c{E}
  }
\end{genealogypicture}
```



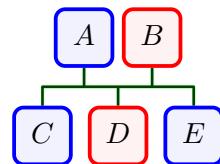
/gtr/tcbset={⟨tcolorbox options⟩}

(no default, initially empty)

Used to insert ⟨tcolorbox options⟩ before the tree is drawn by `\genealogytree`<sup>→ P. 55</sup> or `genealogypicture`<sup>→ P. 57</sup>.

Note that `\genealogytree`<sup>→ P. 55</sup> does not limit the scope of these settings.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=formal graph,
  tcbset={
    male/.style={colframe=blue,colback=blue!5},
    female/.style={colframe=red,colback=red!5}
  }
]
  child{
    g[male]{A}
    p[female]{B}
    c[male]{C}  c[female]{D}  c[male]{E}
  }
\end{genealogypicture}
```



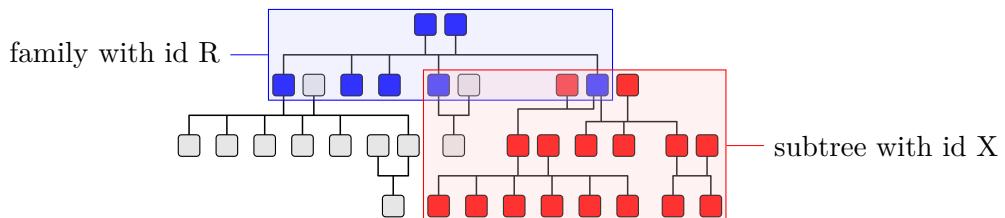
`/tikz/fit to family=<id>` (style, no default)

This is an extension to the `fit` library of TikZ. This option must be given to a `node` path command. The `<id>` has to be an `/gtr/idP.92` value of a family. All nodes of this family are given to the `fit` option of a TikZ node which is sized to frame all family members.

`/tikz/fit to subtree=<id>` (style, no default)

Like `/tikz/fit to family`, this is an extension to the `fit` library of TikZ. All nodes of the subtree identified by `<id>` are given to the `fit` option of a TikZ node which is sized to frame the whole subtree.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=tiny boxes]
{
    child[id=R,family box={colback=blue}]{%
        g-p-
        child{%
            g-p-c-c-c-c-c-
            child{ p-g-c- }
        }
        c-c-
        child{ g-p-c- }
        child[id=X,subtree box={colback=red}]{%
            p-g-
            child{ g-p-c-c-c-c-c-c- }
            union{%
                p-c-c-
                child{ g-p-c-c- }
            }
        }
    }
}
\node[draw=blue,fill=blue!20,fill opacity=0.25,inner sep=0.5mm,
pin={[pin edge=blue]left:family with id R},
fit to family=R] {};
\node[draw=red,fill=red!20,fill opacity=0.25,inner sep=0.5mm,
pin={[pin edge=red]right:subtree with id X},
fit to subtree=X] {};
\end{tikzpicture}
```



## 5.11 Ignoring Input

The following options allow to ignore some parts of the input data. Note that debugging using the methods from Chapter 11 on page 249 will usually ignore the ignore settings. Also, if some counters are incremented by node or family options, these increments may not be undone by ignoring the particular node or family.

`/gtr/ignore=true|false` (default `true`, initially `false`)

The `/gtr/ignore` option can be used inside the option list for any node or family specifier. Child `c` and parent `p` leaf nodes are simply ignored, if this option is used. An error will arise, if a `g` node is ignored and there is no other `g` node for the family.

- Using `/gtr/ignore` inside a node ignores this node.
- Using `/gtr/ignore` inside a family means that the whole subtree becomes ignored.
- Using `/gtr/ignore` inside `/gtr/level n→ P.110` means that all families on this level are ignored. Since families span two levels, the effect may not be restricted to the target level. Leaf nodes on the target level are not affected. Also see `/gtr/ignore level→ P.119`.

To ignore a node or subtree by its `/gtr/id→ P.92`, use `/gtr/ignore node→ P.118` or `/gtr/ignore subtree→ P.118`.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,timeflow=left,level size=3cm]
{
    parent[id=DoeJones]{
        g[id=Deir2012,female]{Deirdre\\\gtrsymBorn\,,2012}
        parent[id=Jones]{
            g[id=Mary1988,female]{Aunt Mary\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1988}
            p[id=JimJ1944,male]{Jim Jones\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1944}
            % the following node is going to be ignored
            p[ignore,id=Jenn1949,female]{Jenny Jones\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1949}
        }
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



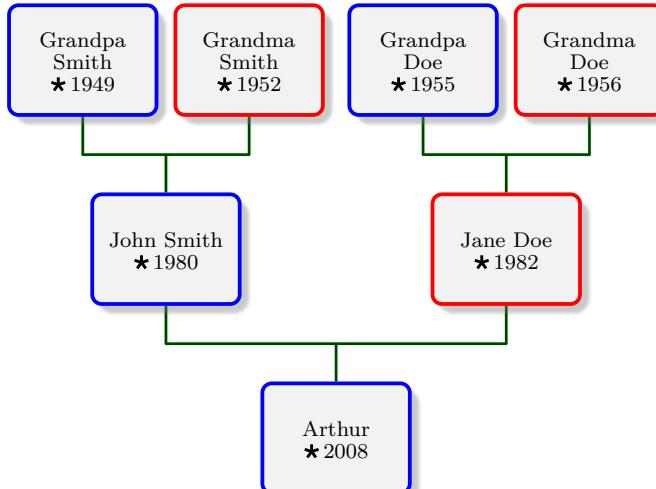
/gtr/ignore node={⟨id list⟩}

(style, no default)

U 2020-07-27

All nodes with /gtr/id<sup>P. 92</sup> values from the given ⟨id list⟩ are ignored. If an /gtr/id<sup>P. 92</sup> value is not existing, the setting is silently ignored.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost, ignore node={Bert2010, Char2014, Harr1987}]
  {input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



\gtrignorenode{⟨id list⟩}

U 2020-07-27

Identical to using /gtr/ignore node.

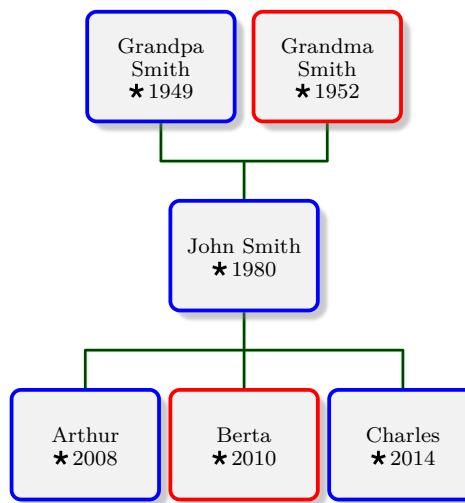
/gtr/ignore subtree={⟨id list⟩}

(style, no default)

U 2020-07-27

All subtrees with /gtr/id<sup>P. 92</sup> values from the given ⟨id list⟩ are ignored. If an /gtr/id<sup>P. 92</sup> value is not existing, the setting is silently ignored.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost, ignore subtree={Doe}]
  {input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



\gtrignoresubtree{⟨id list⟩}

U 2020-07-27

Identical to using /gtr/ignore subtree.

/gtr/ignore level=<number>

(style, no default)

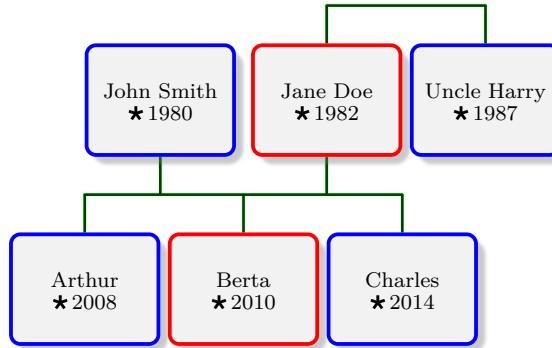
The level with the given <number> is ignored. This also removes unconnected nodes and families. Note that /gtr/ignore level should never be used, if /gtr/proband level<sup>P.111</sup> was set!

This style sets /gtr/level n<sup>P.110</sup> options to remove all unwanted nodes and families. Depending on the algebraic sign of <number> the implementation differs. Zero has no effect.

```
\gtrset{ignore level=4}
% is equal to
\gtrset{level 4/.style={node=ignore},level 5/.style={ignore}}
```

```
\gtrset{ignore level=-4}
% is equal to
\gtrset{level -4/.style={ignore,node=ignore}}
```

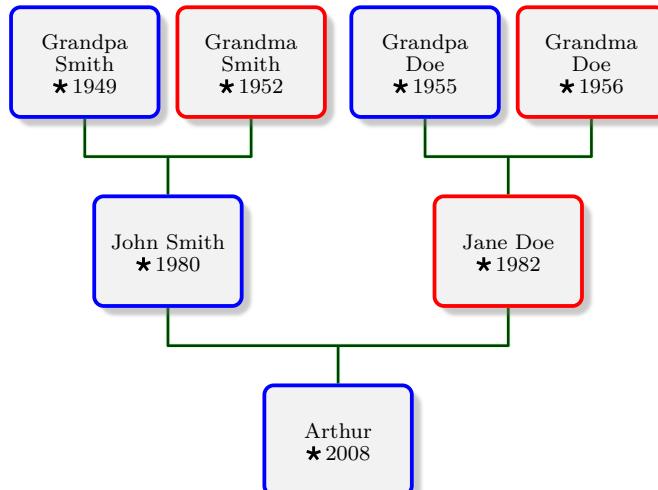
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,ignore level=2]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



Ignores all child nodes **c** in a **parent** graph. Thereby, all siblings in an ancestor tree are removed.

This is a global option for the whole graph and cannot be applied locally.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,ignore parent child�]
  {input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



## 5.12 Inserting Input

The following options allow to insert parsable data into the input. This is a powerful feature with the risk to corrupt the structure of the resulting graph. Note that grammar checks are not so strictly applied at the insertion points and occurring errors may be difficult to detect.

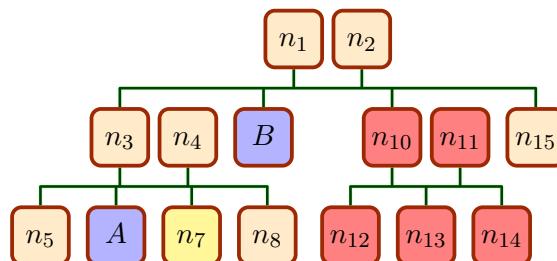
`\gtrparserdebug`<sup>→ P. 250</sup> ignores inserting options, while `\gtrprocessordbug`<sup>→ P. 252</sup> uses these options.

Recursive insertion is possible, i.e. inserting into already inserted data, but should be handled with care. Especially, using `/gtr/insert after node` and `/gtr/insert after family`<sup>→ P. 122</sup> should never be used to insert data after the root element of an inserted node or family.

`/gtr/insert after node={⟨id⟩}{⟨input data⟩}` (style, no default)

Inserts `⟨input data⟩` into the graph data right after the node with the given `⟨id⟩` was processed. If no node with `⟨id⟩` exists, this setting is silently ignored. If more than one insert command was given for a specific node, following insert commands for this node are ignored. Note that grammar checks are not so strictly applied at the insertion point, i.e. one has to be more careful to obey the rules to avoid mess.

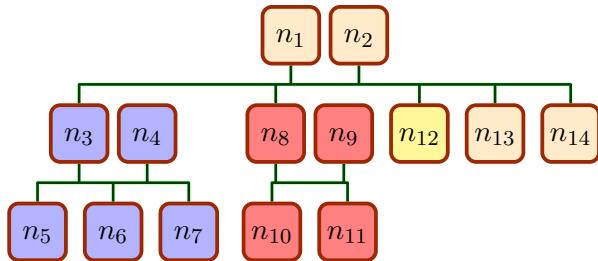
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,
  content interpreter content={\gtrifnodeid{\gtrnodeid}{n_{\gtrnodenumber}}}, 
  insert after node={A}{ c[box={colback=yellow!50}]- },
  insert after node={B}{ child[subtree box={colback=red!50}]{g-p-c-c-c-} },
]
{
  child{ g-p-
    child{ g-p-c-c[box={colback=blue!30},id=A]-c- }
    c[box={colback=blue!30},id=B]-c-
  }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



**/gtr/insert after family={⟨id⟩}{⟨input data⟩}** (style, no default)

Inserts ⟨input data⟩ into the graph data right after the family with the given ⟨id⟩ was processed. If no family with ⟨id⟩ exists, this setting is silently ignored. There should be not more than one **/gtr/insert after family** command for a specific family; using it twice may give unpredictable results. Note that grammar checks are not so strictly applied at the insertion point, i.e. one has to be more careful to obey the rules to avoid mess. Especially, never use **/gtr/insert after family** for the root family!

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,
  content interpreter content={\gtrifnodeid{\gtrnodeid}{n_{\gtrnodenumber}}},
  insert after family={fam_a}{
    child[subtree box={colback=red!50}]{g-p-c-c-}
    c[box={colback=yellow!50}]-}
  ],
]
{
  child[id=root]{ g-p-
    child[subtree box={colback=blue!30},id=fam_a]{ g-p-c-c-c- }
    c-c-
  }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



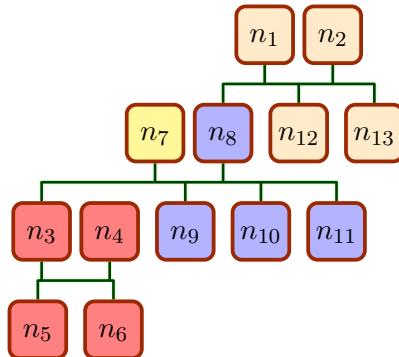
**/gtr/insert at begin family={⟨id⟩}{⟨input data⟩}** (style, no default)

Inserts ⟨input data⟩ into the graph data of the family with the given ⟨id⟩, before the content of the family is processed. If no family with ⟨id⟩ exists, this setting is silently ignored. There should be not more than one **/gtr/insert at begin family** command for a specific family; using it twice may give unpredictable results. Note that grammar checks are not so strictly applied at the insertion point, i.e. one has to be more careful to obey the rules to avoid mess.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,
  content interpreter content={\gtrifnodeid{\gtrnodeid}{n_{\gtrnodenumber}}}, 
  insert at begin family={fam_a}{

    child[subtree box={colback=red!50}]{g-p-c-c-}
    p[box={colback=yellow!50}]-

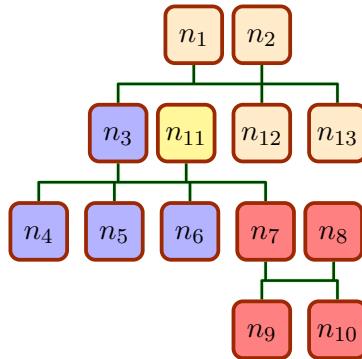
  },
]
{
  child[id=root]{ g-p-
    child[subtree box={colback=blue!30},id=fam_a]{ g-c-c-c- }
    c-c-
  }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



**/gtr/insert at end family={⟨id⟩}{⟨input data⟩}** (style, no default)

Inserts ⟨input data⟩ into the graph data of the family with the given ⟨id⟩, after the content of the family is processed. If no family with ⟨id⟩ exists, this setting is silently ignored. There should be not more than one **/gtr/insert at end family** command for a specific family; using it twice may give unpredictable results. Note that grammar checks are not so strictly applied at the insertion point, i.e. one has to be more careful to obey the rules to avoid mess.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,
  content interpreter content={\gtrifnodeid{\gtrnodeid}{n_{\gtrnodenumber}}}, 
  insert at end family={fam_a}{
    child[subtree box={colback=red!50}]{g-p-c-c-}
    p[box={colback=yellow!50}]-}
  ],
]
{
  child[id=root]{ g-p-
    child[subtree box={colback=blue!30},id=fam_a]{ g-c-c-c- }
    c-c-
  }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



## 5.13 Phantom Nodes and Subtrees

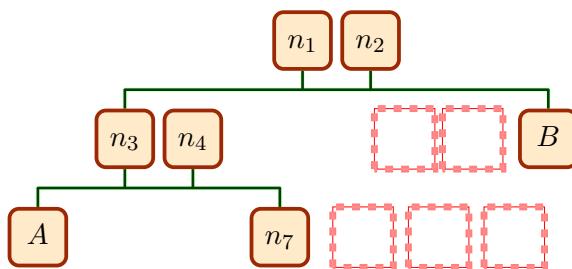
U 2015-06-08

`/gtr/phantom=<length>`

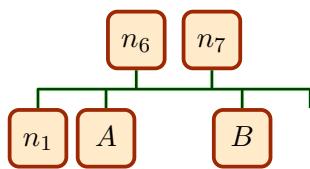
(style, default `/gtr/node size`<sup>P. 85</sup>)

A `/gtr/subtree`<sup>P. 108</sup> style which makes the whole current subtree invisible. This style can also be applied for single nodes. If a `<length>` value is used, the `/gtr/node size`<sup>P. 85</sup> for all nodes of the subtree is replaced by `<length>` (width for vertical time flow and height for horizontal time flow).

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,
  content interpreter content={\gtrifnodeid{\gtrnodeid}{n_{\gtrnodeid}}},
]
{
  child{ g-p-
    child{ g-p-
      c[id=A]-
      % invisible phantom
      c[phantom=2cm]- 
      c-
    }
    % phantom; borders made visible
    child[phantom,subtree box={show bounding box}]{ 
      g-p-c-c-c-
    }
    c[id=B]-
  }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



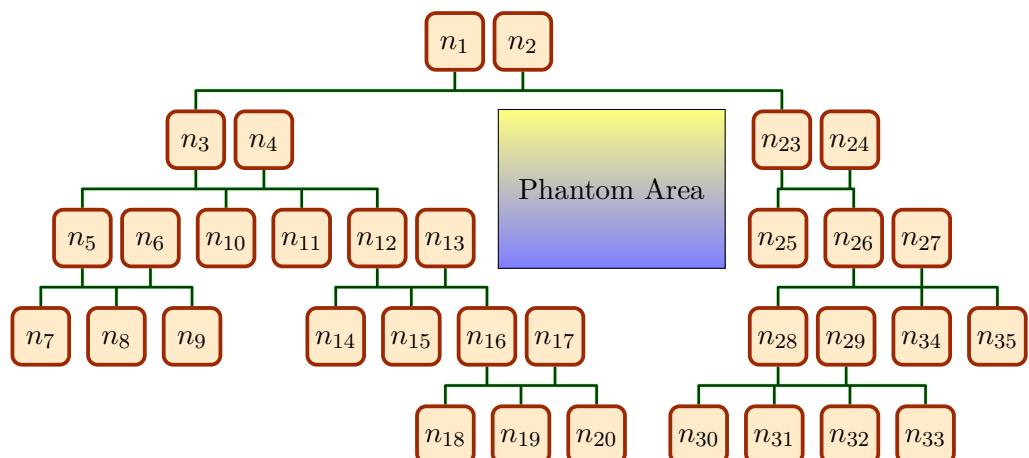
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,
  content interpreter content={\gtrifnodeid{\gtrnodeid}{n_{\gtrnodeid}}},
  insert after node={A}{ c[phantom]- },
  insert after node={B}{ c[phantom*]- },
]
{
  parent{
    g-c[id=A]-c[id=B]-
    p-p-
  }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



```

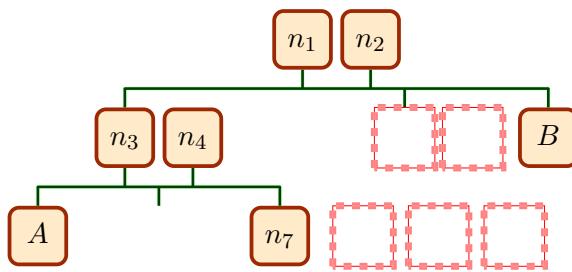
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,
  content interpreter content={\gtrifnodeid{\gtrnodeid}{n_{\gtrnodenumber}}},
]
{
  child{ g-p-
    child{ g-p-
      child{ g-p-c-c-c-}
      c-c-
      child{ g-p-c-c-
        child{ g-p-c-c-c-}
      }
    }
    child[phantom=3cm]{g[id=P1]-c[id=P2]-}
    child{ g-p-c-
      child{ g-p-
        child{ g-p-c-c-c-c-}
        c-c-
      }
    }
  }
}
\path[draw,top color=yellow!50,bottom color=blue!50]
(P2.south west) rectangle node {Phantom Area} (P1.north east);
\end{tikzpicture}

```



Identical to /gtr/phantom<sup>→ P. 125</sup>, but the phantom subtree is connected by an edge with its embedding family.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,
  content interpreter content={\gtrifnodeid{\gtrnodeid}{n_{\gtrnodenumber}}}{},
]
{
  child{ g-p-
    child{ g-p-
      c[id=A]-
      % invisible phantom
      c[phantom*=2cm]- 
      c-
    }
    % phantom; borders made visible
    child[phantom*,subtree box={show bounding box}]{ 
      g-p-c-c-c-
    }
    c[id=B]-
  }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



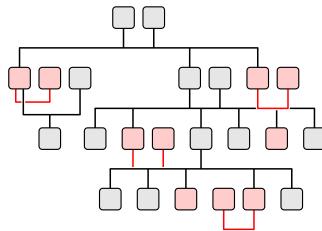
## 5.14 Childless Families

For childless families in a **child** or **sandclock** graph, there is in some situations the danger of overlapping edges, if the perpendicular edge drawing is used, also see Section 14.4 on page 354. In the following, a (partial) solution is described which automatically inserts phantom nodes (childs) to childless families using some options. For the impatient: try `/gtr/insert phantom for childless families`<sup>→ P. 130</sup> and read the details later.

```

\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=tiny boxes,
    childless/.style={family={box={colback=red!20},
        edges={foreground={red,line width=0.2mm}}}}]
{
    child{ g-p-
        child[childless,id=A]{ g-p- union{ p-c- } }
        child{ g-p-
            c-
            child[childless,id=C]{ g-p- }
            child{ g-c-c-
                child[childless,id=E]{ g- }
                child[childless,id=F]{ p-g- }
                c- }
            c-
            child[childless,id=D]{ g- }
            c-}
        child[childless,id=B]{ g-p- }
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}

```



In the example above, childless families are marked in red color. Not all cases are critical. For the six childless families from left to right and top to bottom:

- The upper left childless family (A) also contains a `union` construct with a child. The resulting patchwork family is therefore not considered childless and there is no edge overlapping problem besides the usual one described in Section 14.2.2 on page 350. `/gtr/insert for childless families`<sup>→ P. 129</sup> ignores this patchwork family.
  - The upper right childless family (B) has overlapping edges with the edges of the sibling. Without coloring, the impression of four parents is given. Inserting a phantom child node is a way to avoid the problem.
  - The same is true for the next family (middle left, C) where the nodes falsely appear like parents of the sibling family.
  - The middle right childless family (D) is a fake family. Here, `child{ g- }` was used instead of `c-`. Currently, this makes no difference, but `/gtr/insert for childless families`<sup>→ P. 129</sup> will insert a phantom child which changes the layout.
  - The lower left childless family (E) is the same kind of fake family. Inserting a phantom node will increase the graph by one (useless) level.

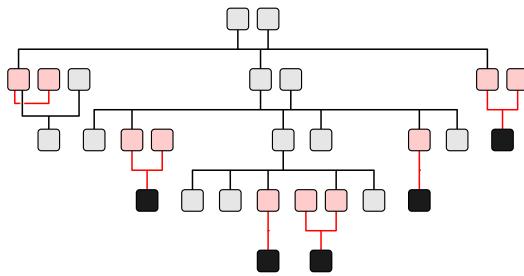
- The lower right childless family (F) will also get a phantom node increasing the graph by one level. Since this family is on the lowest layer, edge overlapping is not possible and a phantom child is not needed. Nevertheless, `/gtr/insert for childless families` will add a child, if not hindered by setting `/gtr/insert for childless families level limitP.131` to a suitable number.

N 2020-05-20

`/gtr/insert for childless families={⟨input data⟩}` (no default, initially empty)

Inserts `⟨input data⟩` into the graph data of *all child* families which are childless, after the content of the family is processed. Alternatively, a more fine granular control is possible by using `/gtr/insert at end familyP.124` for all needed cases. See the discussion above about childless families.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=tiny boxes,
  insert for childless families={c[box={colback=black!90}]{},childless/.style={family={box={colback=red!20},edges={foreground={red,line width=0.2mm}}}}]
{
  child{ g-p-
    child[childless,id=A]{ g-p- union{ p-c- } }
    child{ g-p-
      c-
      child[childless,id=C]{ g-p- }
      child{ g-c-c-
        child[childless,id=E]{ g- }
        child[childless,id=F]{ p-g- }
        c-
      }
      c-
      child[childless,id=D]{ g- }
      c-
    }
    child[childless,id=B]{ g-p- }
  }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



Note that the patchwork family (upper left) is not considered childless, does not need inserted input and does not get one.

Also note that the two single-person families without child do not need inserted input, but get one anyhow. Avoid this by using `c-` instead of `child{ g- }`.

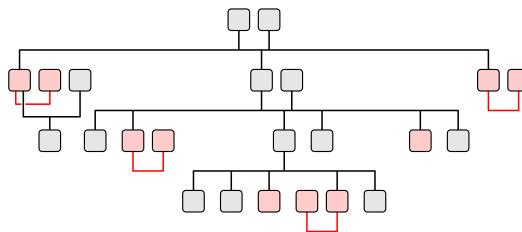
For the lowest level, the layout algorithm does not need inserted input at all, but get it. This can be avoided manually by setting `/gtr/insert for childless families level limitP.131` appropriately.

This is a shortcut for using

/gtr/insert for childless families<sup>→ P. 129</sup>={c[phantom]{}}

An invisible /gtr/phantom<sup>→ P. 125</sup> node is inserted for every childless family in a **child** (**sandclock**) graph to avoid overlapping edges with sibling families. Details see above.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=tiny boxes,
    insert phantom for childless families,
    childless/.style={family={box={colback=red!20},
        edges={foreground={red,line width=0.2mm}}}}]
{
    child{ g-p-
        child[childless,id=A]{ g-p- union{ p-c- } }
        child{ g-p-
            c-
            child[childless,id=C]{ g-p- }
            child{ g-c-c-
                child[childless,id=E]{ g- }
                child[childless,id=F]{ p-g- }
                c- }
            c-
            child[childless,id=D]{ g- }
            c-}
            child[childless,id=B]{ g-p- }
        }
    }
\end{tikzpicture}
```



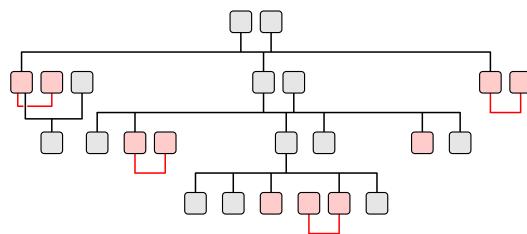
Note the superfluous vertical space below the graph. Here, the space for the phantom nodes of the lowest level row is reserved. This can be avoided manually by setting /gtr/insert for childless families level limit<sup>→ P. 131</sup> appropriately.

**/gtr/insert for childless families level limit=<level>** (no default,  
initially -2147483647)

/gtr/insert for childless families<sup>→ P. 129</sup> and /gtr/insert phantom for childless families<sup>→ P. 130</sup> are only respected, if the current /gtr/level<sup>→ P. 109</sup> is larger than /gtr/insert for childless families level limit.

Typically, /gtr/insert for childless families level limit is set to the lowest level number of the graph to avoid an inserted empty level. See /gtr/level<sup>→ P. 109</sup> for an example to display the level numbers.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=tiny boxes,
  insert phantom for childless families,
  insert for childless families level limit=-3,
  childless/.style={family={box={colback=red!20},
    edges={foreground={red,line width=0.2mm}}}}]
{
  child{ g-p-
    child[childless,id=A]{ g-p- union{ p-c- } }
    child{ g-p-
      c-
      child[childless,id=C]{ g-p- }
      child{ g-c-c-
        child[childless,id=E]{ g- }
        child[childless,id=F]{ p-g- }
        c-
      }
      c-
      child[childless,id=D]{ g- }
      c-
      child[childless,id=B]{ g-p- }
    }
  }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



## 5.15 Autofill Parent Graphs (Ancestors)

Missing nodes (ancestors) in a `parent` graph can be automatically added using the following options. All options in this section complement parents in a family to two parents. Note that the algorithm does not check and will fail, if a family contains three or more parent nodes.

The options are global for the graph and cannot be applied for subtrees. See `\gtrparent1→ P. 307`, `\gtrparent2→ P. 307`, etc. for local complementation.

<code>/gtr/autofill parents unspecific=&lt;level&gt;</code>	(default 5, initially unset)	<span style="color: green;">N 2020-06-05</span>
<code>/gtr/autofill parents unspecific*=&lt;level&gt;</code>	(default 5, initially unset)	<span style="color: red;">N 2020-06-05</span>

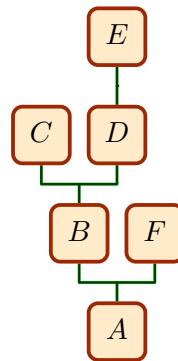
Complements all ancestors of `parent` families up to the given `<level>`.

All added nodes are customized by `/gtr/complemented→ P. 135`.

- For a `parent` family with zero parents, two parents are added.
- For a `parent` family with a single parent, one parent is added.
- For a `parent` family with two parents, nothing is added.

`/gtr/autofill parents unspecific` also sets `/gtr/ignore level→ P. 119` to `<level>+1`.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,
    autofill parents unspecific=3,
    complemented/.style={box={colframe=gray!50,colback=gray!10}},
]
{
    parent{
        g{A}
        parent{
            g{B}
            p{C}
            parent{
                g{D}
                p{E}
            }
            p{F}
        }
    }
\end{tikzpicture}
```



N 2020-06-05

/gtr/autofill parents male female=<level> (default 5, initially unset)  
/gtr/autofill parents male female\*<level> (default 5, initially unset)

This options needs /gtr/processing<sup>→ P. 138</sup>=database. See Chapter 7 on page 161 for the database processing concept.

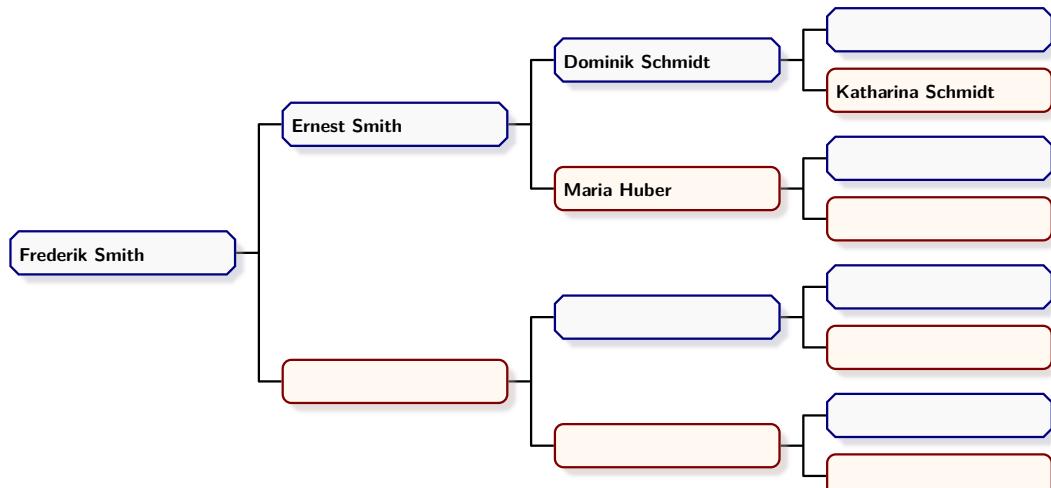
Complements all ancestors of parent families up to the given <level>.

All added nodes are customized by /gtr/complemented<sup>→ P. 135</sup>.

- For a parent family with zero parents, a /gtr/database/male<sup>→ P. 165</sup> and a /gtr/database/female<sup>→ P. 165</sup> parent node are added.
- For a parent family with a single /gtr/database/male<sup>→ P. 165</sup> parent, a /gtr/database/female<sup>→ P. 165</sup> parent node is added.
- For a parent family with a single /gtr/database/female<sup>→ P. 165</sup> parent, a /gtr/database/male<sup>→ P. 165</sup> parent node is prefixed.
- For a parent family with two parents which are /gtr/database/male<sup>→ P. 165</sup> and /gtr/database/female<sup>→ P. 165</sup>, nothing is changed.
- For a parent family with two parents which are /gtr/database/female<sup>→ P. 165</sup> and /gtr/database/male<sup>→ P. 165</sup>, the sorting order is reversed.

/gtr/autofill parents male female also sets /gtr/ignore level<sup>→ P. 119</sup> to <level>+1.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=database sideways,
  database format=name,empty name text={},
  level size=3cm,node size from=6mm to 50mm,
  box={valign=center},
  autofill parents male female=3,
]
{
  parent{
    g{male,name=\pref{Frederik} \surn{Smith}}
    parent{
      g{male,name=\pref{Ernest} \surn{Smith}}
      parent{
        g{male,name=\pref{Dominik} \surn{Schmidt}}
        p{female,name=\pref{Katharina} \surn{Schmidt}}
      }
      p{female,name=\pref{Maria} \surn{Huber}}
    }
  }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



/gtr/autofill parents female male=<level>  
/gtr/autofill parents female male\*>=<level>

(default 5, initially unset)  
(default 5, initially unset)

N 2020-06-05  
N 2020-06-05

This options needs /gtr/processing<sup>→ P. 138</sup>=database. See Chapter 7 on page 161 for the database processing concept.

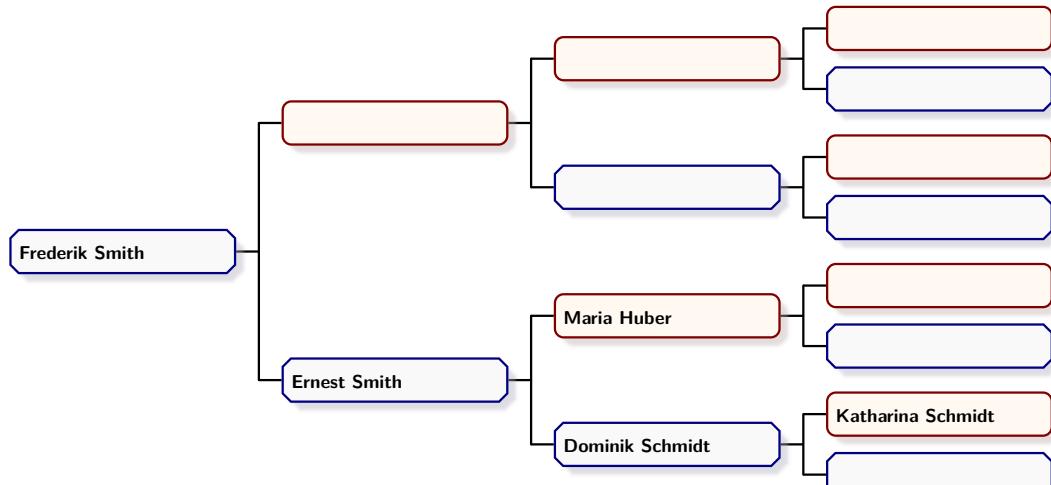
Complements all ancestors of parent families up to the given <level>.

All added nodes are customized by /gtr/complemented<sup>→ P. 135</sup>.

- For a parent family with zero parents, a /gtr/database/female<sup>→ P. 165</sup> and a /gtr/database/male<sup>→ P. 165</sup> parent node are added.
- For a parent family with a single /gtr/database/male<sup>→ P. 165</sup> parent, a /gtr/database/female<sup>→ P. 165</sup> parent node is prefixed.
- For a parent family with a single /gtr/database/female<sup>→ P. 165</sup> parent, a /gtr/database/male<sup>→ P. 165</sup> parent node is added.
- For a parent family with two parents which are /gtr/database/male<sup>→ P. 165</sup> and /gtr/database/female<sup>→ P. 165</sup>, the sorting order is reversed.
- For a parent family with two parents which are /gtr/database/female<sup>→ P. 165</sup> and /gtr/database/male<sup>→ P. 165</sup>, nothing is changed.

/gtr/autofill parents female male also sets /gtr/ignore level<sup>→ P. 119</sup> to <level>+1.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=database sideways,
  database format=name,empty name text={},
  level size=3cm,node size from=6mm to 50mm,
  box={valign=center},
  autofill parents female male=3,
]
{
  parent{
    g{male,name=\pref{Frederik} \surn{Smith}}
    parent{
      g{male,name=\pref{Ernest} \surn{Smith}}
      parent{
        g{male,name=\pref{Dominik} \surn{Schmidt}}
        p{female,name=\pref{Katharina} \surn{Schmidt}}
      }
      p{female,name=\pref{Maria} \surn{Huber}}
    }
  }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



/gtr/autofill parents none

(initially set)

N 2020-05-26

Switches the autofill algorithm off, i.e. this sets the normal case.

N 2020-05-26

## /gtr/complemented

(style, initially empty)

An initially empty style which is applied for every complemented parent node. This style can be redefined, see example for [/gtr/autofill parents unspecific](#)<sup>→ P. 132</sup>.

N 2021-09-28

## /gtr/complemented family

(style, initially empty)

An initially empty style which is applied for every complemented parent family. This style can be redefined, e.g. to set a dimmed edge drawing for complemented families. Note that this style does not apply to a family, where just one parent was autofilled.

```
\gtrset{  
    complemented family/.style={%  
        edges={rounded=3pt,  
            foreground={gray!50, line width=0.2mm},  
            background={white, line width=0.6mm}  
        },  
    }  
}
```

N 2020-06-03

## /gtr/complemented phantom

(style)

A style which sets `/gtr/complemented/.style={phantom}`. This sets all complemented nodes to be [/gtr/phantom](#)<sup>→ P. 125</sup> nodes (invisible).

## 5.16 Special and Auxiliary Options

`/gtr/reset`

(no value)

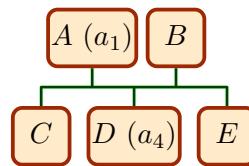
Resets all options to their default values.

`/gtr/code=<code>`

(no default)

The given `<code>` is executed immediately. This option is useful to place some arbitrary code into an option list.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,
  code={\newcommand{\mycom}{(a_{\gtrnodenumber})}},
]
{
  child{
    g{A~\mycom}
    p{B}
    c{C}  c{D~\mycom}  c{E}
  }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

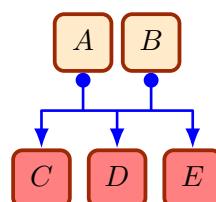


`/gtr/keysfrom=<macro>`

(no default)

The given `<macro>` (without parameters) is supposed to contain an option list. The keys from the list are applied.

```
\newcommand{\mylist}{%
  level distance=1cm,
  level -1/.style={node box={colback=red!50}},
  edges={no background,foreground={blue,Circle-Latex}},
}
%
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph, keysfrom=\mylist
]
{
  child{
    g{A}
    p{B}
    c{C}  c{D}  c{E}
  }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



# 6

## Node Data (Content) Processing

Every node in a `\genealogytree→ P. 55` graph is drawn inside a rectangular box. These boxes are arranged by the auto-layout algorithm to build the entire graph.

The interior of a node box is created by an element called `/gtr/node processor→ P. 138`. Several customizable node processors are predefined by the package to choose from. Further, an own node processor can be added easily.

The node data may be used *as-is* or changed in some way before the node processor displays it. This is done by an element called `/gtr/content interpreter→ P. 155`. Again, several content interpreters are predefined by the package to choose from and own interpreters can be added.

The combination of node interpreter and node processor is called *node data processing* in the following.

Two classes of node processings can be distinguished:

- Non-interpreting node processings take their content text *as-is* and just format it with colors, fonts, frames, etc; see Section 6.2 on page 139.
- Interpreting node data processings use some `/gtr/content interpreter→ P. 155` to possibly change the content.
  - The most prominent processing is database node processing where the node content is interpreted as organized data. Some representation of the data will form the visual output; see Chapter 7 on page 161.
  - Further interpreters are documented in Section 6.4 on page 155.

## 6.1 Setting a Node Data Processing and Processor

In this context, there is a small difference between *node data processing* and a *node data processors*. The *processing* is the combination of an *node data interpreter* and a *node data processors*. If the interpreter does not change the node data, the difference vanishes.

**/gtr/node processor**=*<macro>* (no default)

Sets a *<macro>* for processing the content of a node. This *<macro>* has to be defined without parameters. It should display the node content which is stored in `\gtrBoxContent`<sup>P.154</sup>.

```
\newcommand{\myprocessor}{%
  \tikz\node[outer sep=0pt]{\gtrBoxContent};%
}

\gtrset{node processor=\myprocessor}
```

This option is useful for authors who wish to implement some very specific node processing (drawing) which is not covered by the standard mechanisms. See **/gtr/processing** for the standard processors. Since the standard processors are highly customizable, there may be no need to create a specific processor for most use cases.

A predefined **/gtr/node processor** is set by using **/gtr/processing** which also sets a **/gtr/content interpreter**<sup>P.155</sup>.

**/gtr/processing**=*<processing>* (no default, initially **fit**)

Defines the base procedure for processing the content of a node. Feasible values for *<processing>* are

- **fit**: The content is set *as-is* inside a `\tcboxfit` macro from the `tcolorbox` package, see Section 6.2.1 on page 139.
- **tcolorbox**: The content is set *as-is* inside a `tcolorbox` environment from the `tcolorbox` package, see Section 6.2.2 on page 143.
- **tcbox**: The content is set *as-is* inside a `\tcbox` macro from the `tcolorbox` package, see Section 6.2.3 on page 146.
- **tcbox\***: As a variant to `tcbox`, the content is also set *as-is* inside a `\tcbox` macro from the `tcolorbox` package, see Section 6.2.4 on page 149.
- **tikznode**: The content is set *as-is* inside a `\node` macro from the `tikz` package, see Section 6.2.5 on page 152.
- **database**: The content is interpreted as database key-value pairs. The processed content is set inside a `\tcboxfit` macro from the `tcolorbox` package, see Chapter 7 on page 161.

Values given to **/gtr/box**<sup>P.98</sup> will be interpreted according to the definded *<processing>*. For `tcolorbox`, the values have to be `tcolorbox` settings; for `tikznode`, the values have to be `tikz` settings.

## 6.2 Predefined Non-Interpreting Processings

### 6.2.1 fit

```
/gtr/processing→ P. 138=fit
```

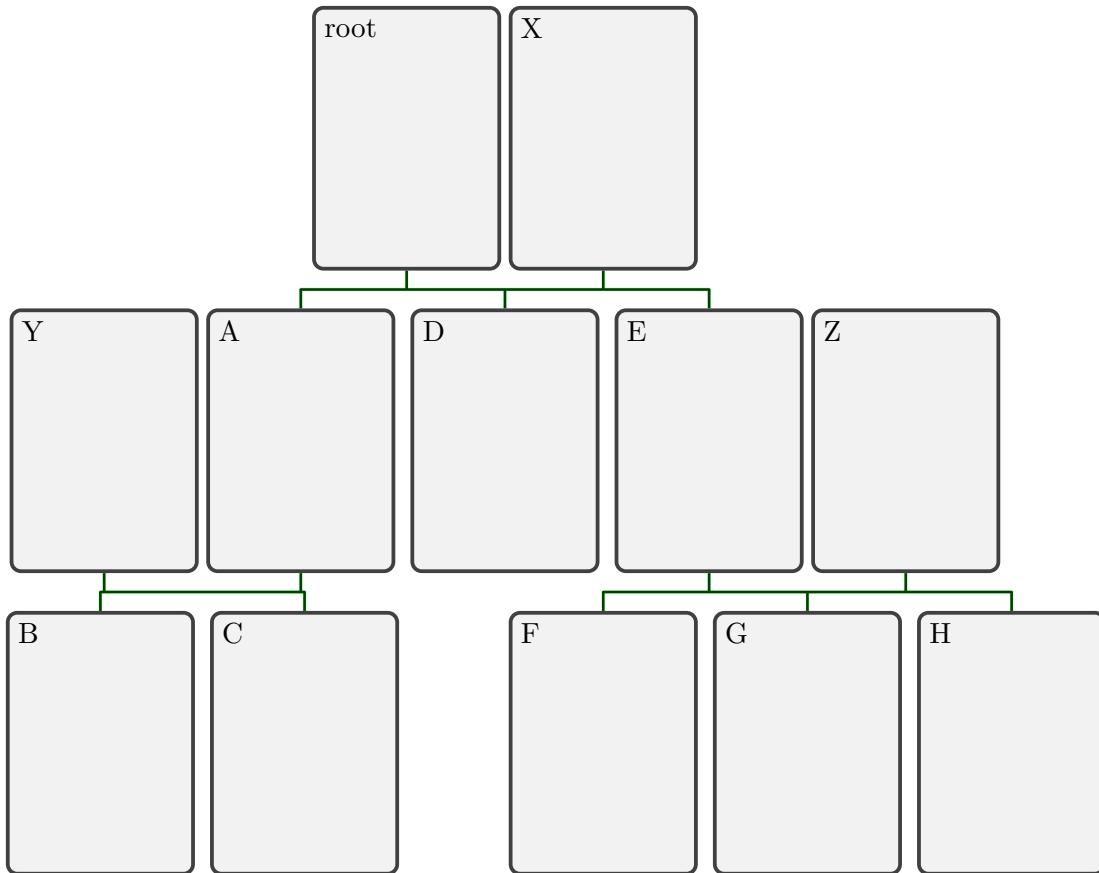
The preset processing is based on `\tcbxboxfit` of the `tcolorbox` package [4]. Options given to `/gtr/box→ P. 98` have to be `tcolorbox` options which are used by `\tcbxboxfit`.

The `/gtr/no content interpreter→ P. 157` is used. The main characteristics of the applied node data processor are:

- Full observance of `/gtr/level size→ P. 84`, `/gtr/node size→ P. 85`, and `/gtr/node size from→ P. 86`. These options can be used without restriction.
- The node content is set inside a `minipage`. The text size of the content and the margins are shrunk automatically, if needed. The used font should be freely scalable for this.
- Due to the fit algorithm, this node processing will consume more compilation time than other ones.
- To observe node and level settings as far as possible, the dimensions can be set by `/tcb/gtrNodeDimensions` or `/tcb/gtrNodeDimensionsLandscape`.  
`/tcb/gtrNodeDimensions` is initially set.

This processor is also used for database processing, see Chapter 7 on page 161.

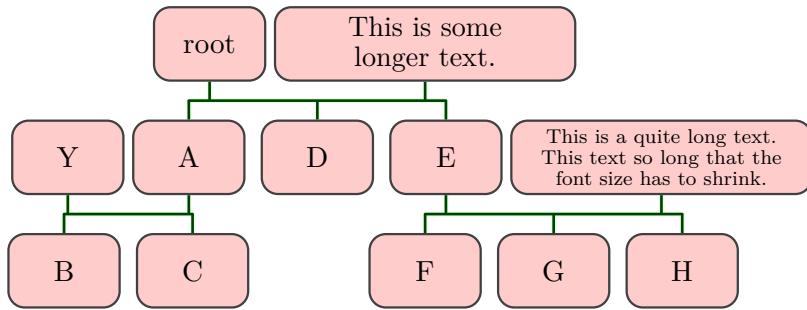
```
\begin{genealogypicture}[processing=fit]
child{ g[root] p{X}
      child{ p{Y} g{A} c{B} c{C} }
      c{D}
      child{ g{E} p{Z} c{F} c{G} c{H} }
    }
\end{genealogypicture}
```



```

\begin{genealogypicture}[processing=fit,
    level size=1cm,node size from=1.5cm to 4cm,
    box={halign=center,valign=center,size=small,arc=2mm,colback=red!20}]
child{ g{root} p{This is some longer text.}
    child{ p{Y} g{A} c{B} c{C} }
    c{D}
    child{ g{E}
        p{This is a quite long text. This text so long that
            the font size has to shrink.}
        c{F} c{G} c{H} }
    }
\end{genealogypicture}

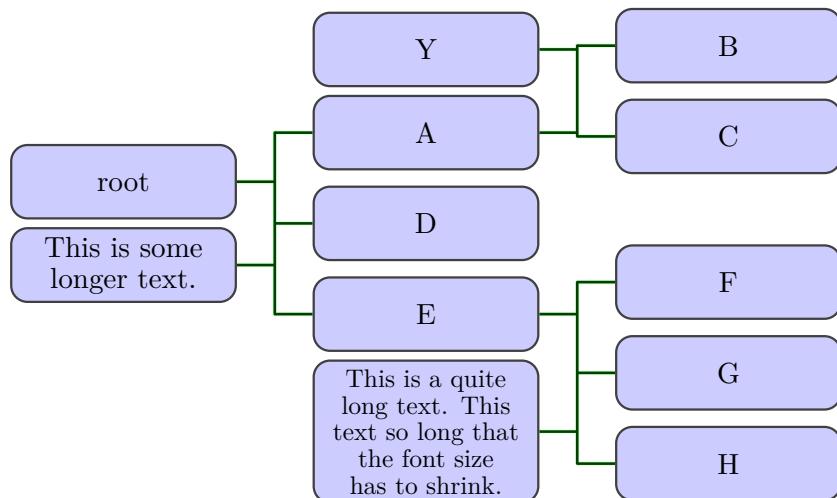
```



```

\begin{genealogypicture}[processing=fit,
    timeflow=right,
    level size=3cm,level distance=10mm,
    node size from=1cm to 2cm,
    box={halign=center,valign=center,size=small,arc=2mm,colback=blue!20}]
%
child{ g{root} p{This is some longer text.}
    child{ p{Y} g{A} c{B} c{C} }
    c{D}
    child{ g{E}
        p{This is a quite long text. This text so long that
            the font size has to shrink.}
        c{F} c{G} c{H} }
    }
\end{genealogypicture}

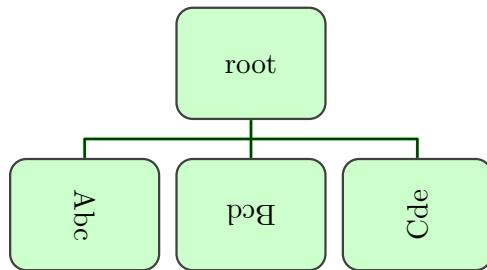
```



```

\begin{genealogypicture}[processing=fit,
    level size=1.5cm,level distance=5mm,node size=2cm,
    box={halign=center,valign=center,size=small,arc=2mm,colback=green!20}]
%
child{ g[root]
    c[turn=left]{Abc}
    c[turn=upsidedown]{Bcd}
    c[turn=right]{Cde}
}
\end{genealogypicture}

```



## 6.2.2 tcolorbox

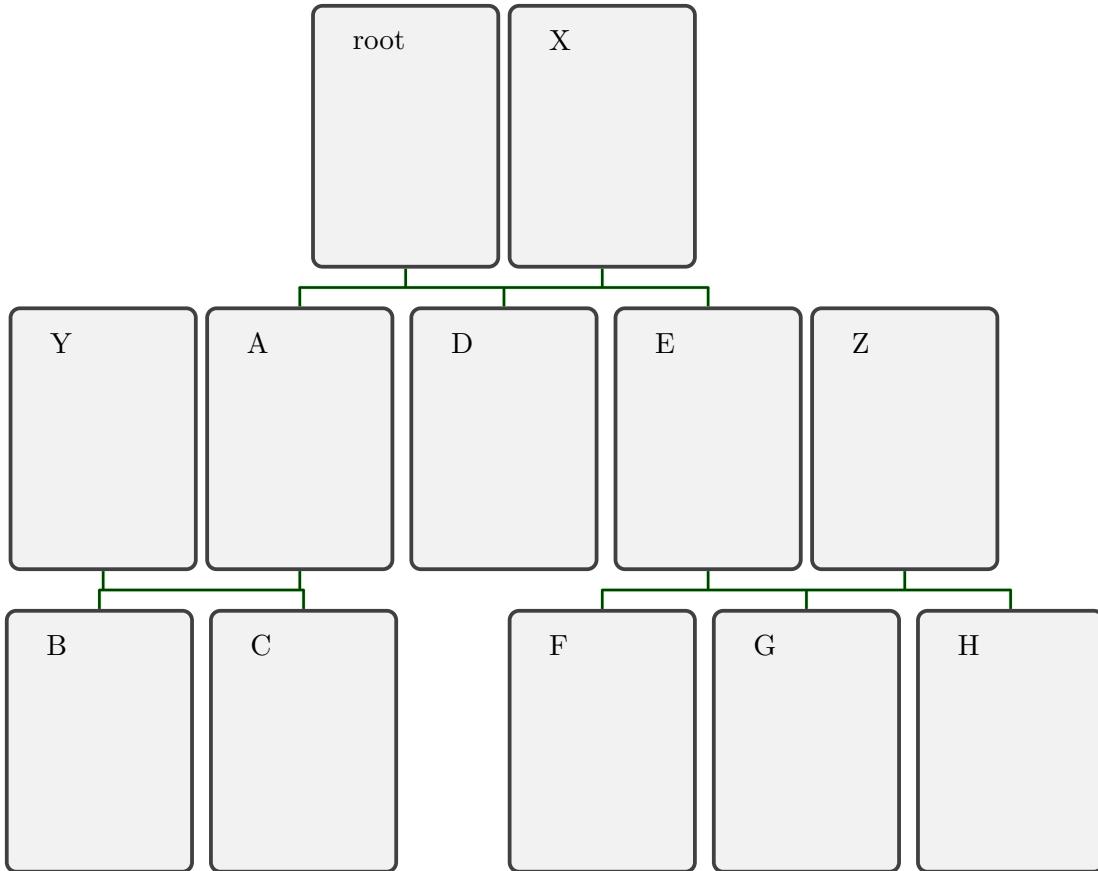
/gtr/processing<sup>→ P. 138</sup>=tcolorbox

This processing is based on the **tcolorbox** environment of the **tcolorbox** package [4]. Options given to */gtr/box*<sup>→ P. 98</sup> have to be **tcolorbox** options.

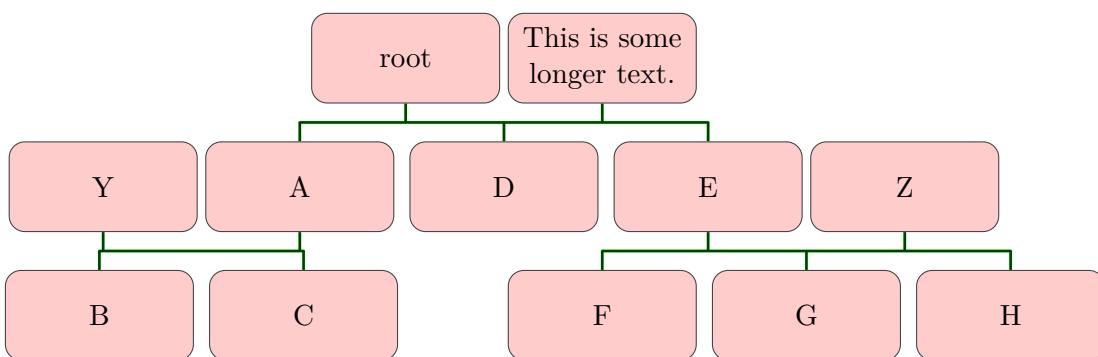
The */gtr/no content interpreter*<sup>→ P. 157</sup> is used. The main characteristics of the applied node data processor are:

- For */gtr/timeflow*<sup>→ P. 80</sup> settings **up** and **down**, full observance of */gtr/node size*<sup>→ P. 85</sup>, but no observance of */gtr/node size from*<sup>→ P. 86</sup>. The */gtr/level size*<sup>→ P. 84</sup> is observed, but content which is too large may overflow.
- For */gtr/timeflow*<sup>→ P. 80</sup> settings **left** and **right**, full observance of */gtr/level size*<sup>→ P. 84</sup>. */gtr/node size*<sup>→ P. 85</sup> and */gtr/node size from*<sup>→ P. 86</sup> are both observed, but content which is too large may overflow.
- Using the option **natural height**, the height of a node box can be freely adapted to its content. This may be especially useful for */gtr/timeflow*<sup>→ P. 80</sup> settings **left** and **right**, but with some limited use for */gtr/timeflow*<sup>→ P. 80</sup> settings **up** and **down**.
- Extremely customizable using options.
- To observe node and level settings as far as possible, the dimensions can be set by */tcb/gtrNodeDimensions* or */tcb/gtrNodeDimensionsLandscape*.  
*/tcb/gtrNodeDimensions* is initially set.

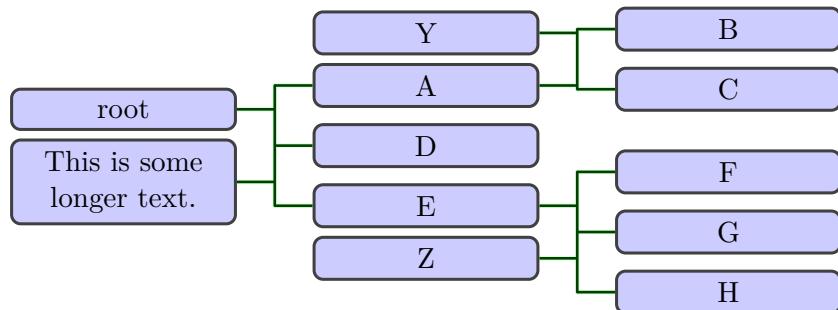
```
\begin{genealogypicture}[processing=tcolorbox]
  child{ g[root] p{X}
    child{ p{Y} g{A} c{B} c{C} }
    c{D}
    child{ g{E} p{Z} c{F} c{G} c{H} }
  }
\end{genealogypicture}
```



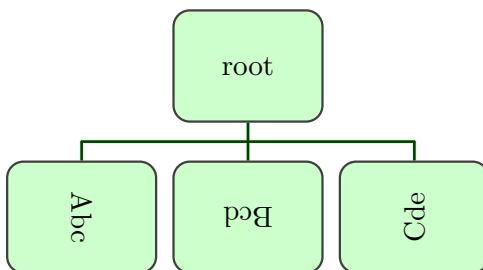
```
\begin{genealogypicture}[processing=tcolorbox,
  level size=1.2cm,node size=2.5cm,
  box={halign=center,valign=center,size=fbox,arc=2mm,colback=red!20} ]
  child{ g[root] p{This is some longer text.}
    child{ p{Y} g{A} c{B} c{C} }
    c{D}
    child{ g{E} p{Z} c{F} c{G} c{H} }
  }
\end{genealogypicture}
```



```
\begin{genealogypicture}[processing=tcolorbox,
    timeflow=right,
    level size=3cm,level distance=10mm,
    box={halign=center,natural height,size=title,arc=1mm,colback=blue!20} ]
child{ g[root] p{This is some longer text.}
    child{ p{Y} g{A} c{B} c{C} }
    c{D}
    child{ g{E} p{Z} c{F} c{G} c{H} }
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



```
\begin{genealogypicture}[processing=tcolorbox,
    level size=1.5cm,level distance=5mm,node size=2cm,
    box={halign=center,valign=center,size=small,arc=2mm,colback=green!20}]
%
child{ g[root]
    c[turn=left]{Abc}
    c[turn=upsidedown]{Bcd}
    c[turn=right]{Cde}
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



### 6.2.3 tcbx

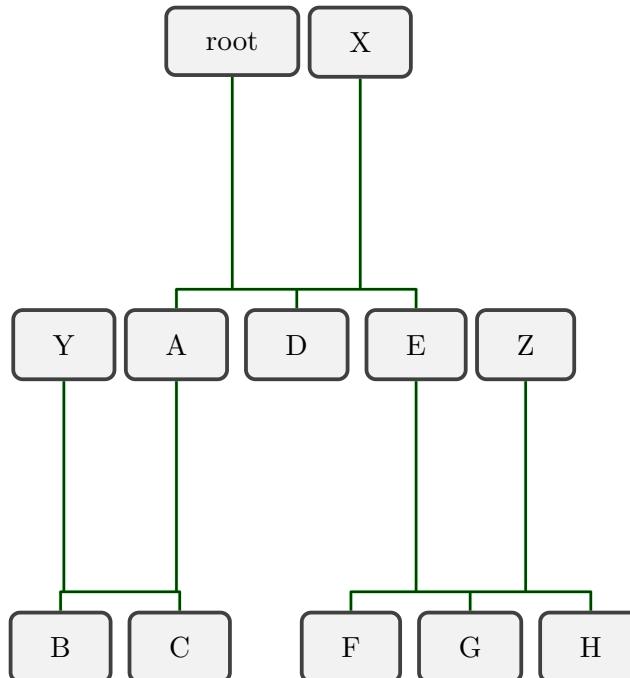
/gtr/processing<sup>→ P. 138</sup>=tcbx

This processing is based on `\tcbx` of the `tcolorbox` package [4]. Options given to `/gtr/box→ P. 98` have to be `tcolorbox` options which are used by `\tcbx`.

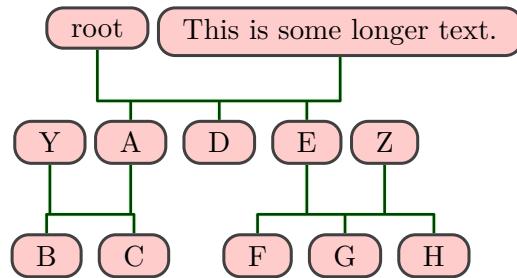
The `/gtr/no content interpreter→ P. 157` is used. The main characteristics of the applied node data processor are:

- For `/gtr/timeflow→ P. 80` settings up and down, no observance of `/gtr/node size→ P. 85` and `/gtr/node size from→ P. 86`, but full observance of `/gtr/level size→ P. 84`, if `/tcb/gtrNodeDimensions` is set.
- For `/gtr/timeflow→ P. 80` settings left and right, no observance of `/gtr/level size→ P. 84`. `/gtr/node size→ P. 85` and `/gtr/node size from→ P. 86` are both observed, if `/tcb/gtrNodeDimensions` is set.
- If not specified otherwise by options, the content is set as a single line and the box is sized according to its content.
- To observe node and level settings as far as possible, the dimensions can be set by `/tcb/gtrNodeDimensions` or `/tcb/gtrNodeDimensionsLandscape`. `/tcb/gtrNodeDimensions` is initially *not* set, but `/gtr/turn→ P. 100` will switch dimensions settings on.

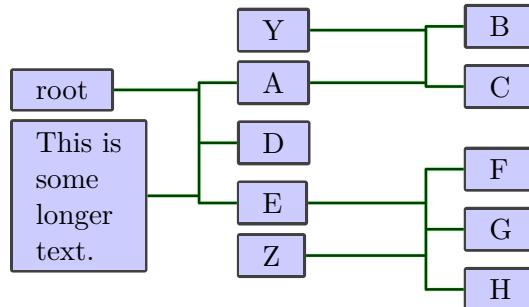
```
\begin{genealogypicture}[processing=tcbx]
child{ g[root] p{X}
      child{ p{Y} g{A} c{B} c{C} }
      c{D}
      child{ g{E} p{Z} c{F} c{G} c{H} }
    }
\end{genealogypicture}
```



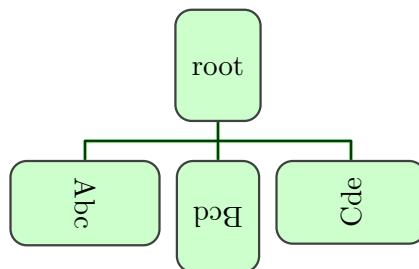
```
\begin{genealogypicture}[processing=tcbbox,
  level size=1cm,
  box={valign=center,size=title,arc=2mm,colback=red!20} ]
child{ g[root] p{This is some longer text.}
  child{ p{Y} g{A} c{B} c{C} }
  c{D}
  child{ g{E} p{Z} c{F} c{G} c{H} }
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



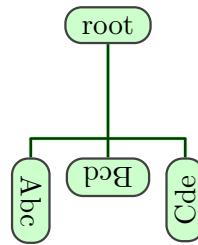
```
\begin{genealogypicture}[processing=tcbbox,
  timeflow=right,
  level size=2cm,level distance=10mm,
  box={size=title,natural height,arc=0mm,colback=blue!20} ]
child{ g[root] p[box={varwidth upper=\gtrNodeMaxWidth}]{This is some longer text.}
  child{ p{Y} g{A} c{B} c{C} }
  c{D}
  child{ g{E} p{Z} c{F} c{G} c{H} }
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



```
\begin{genealogypicture}[processing=tcbbox,
    level size=1.5cm,level distance=5mm,node size=2cm,
    box={halign=center,valign=center,size=small,arc=2mm,colback=green!20}]
%
\child{ g[turn=off]{root}
    c[turn=left]{Abc}
    c[turn=upsidedown]{Bcd}
    c[turn=right]{Cde}
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



```
\begin{genealogypicture}[processing=tcbbox,
    level size=1.5cm,level distance=5mm,node size=2cm,
    box={halign=center,valign=center,size=small,natural height,
        arc=2mm,colback=green!20}]
%
\child{ g[root]
    c[turn=left,box={natural height}]{Abc}
    c[turn=upsidedown,box={natural height}]{Bcd}
    c[turn=right,box={natural height}]{Cde}
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



## 6.2.4 tcbbox\*

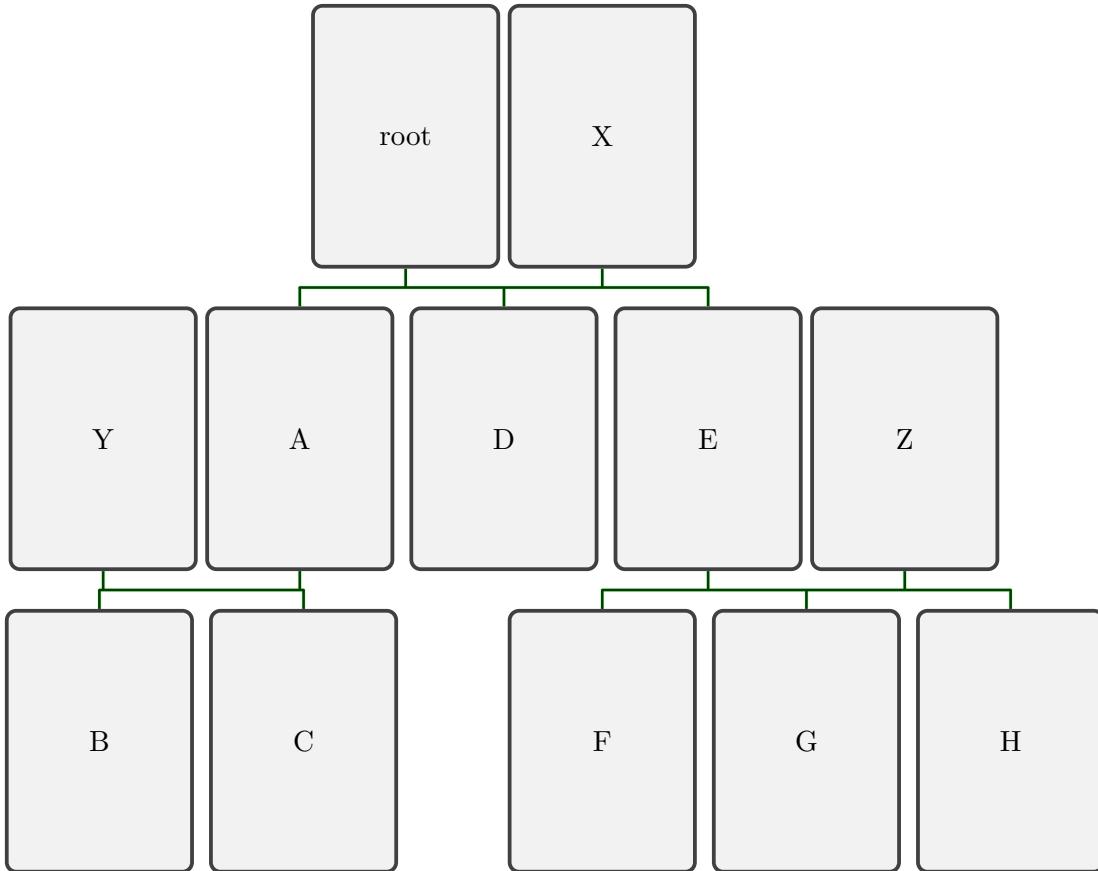
/gtr/processing<sup>→ P. 138</sup>=tcbbox\*

This processing is based on `\tcbbox` of the `tcolorbox` package [4]. Options given to `/gtr/box→ P. 98` have to be `tcolorbox` options which are used by `\tcbbox`. This is a variant of Section 6.2.3 on page 146.

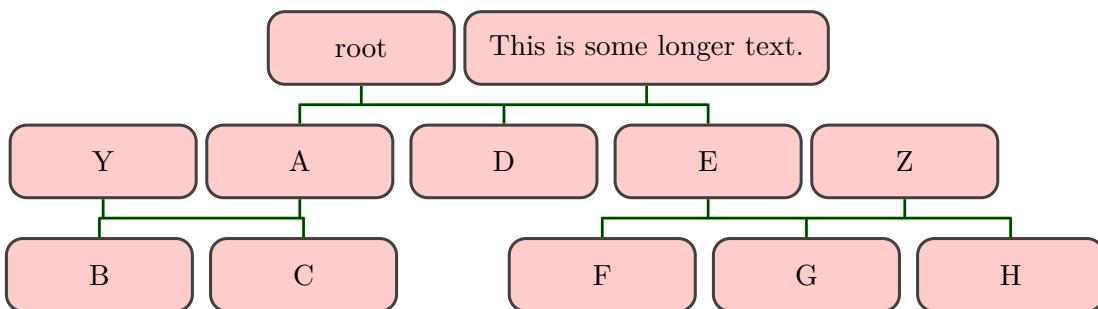
The `/gtr/no content interpreter→ P. 157` is used. The main characteristics of the applied node data processor are:

- For `/gtr/timeflow→ P. 80` settings `up` and `down`, observance of `/gtr/node size→ P. 85` (but width may grow beyond) and full observance of `/gtr/level size→ P. 84`, if `/tcb/gtrNodeDimensions` is set.
- For `/gtr/timeflow→ P. 80` settings `left` and `right`, some observance of `/gtr/level size→ P. 84` (but width may grow beyond). `/gtr/node size→ P. 85` and `/gtr/node size from→ P. 86` are both observed, if `/tcb/gtrNodeDimensions` is set.
- If not specified otherwise by options, the content is set horizontally and vertically centered as a single line.
- To observe node and level settings as far as possible, the dimensions can be set by `/tcb/gtrNodeDimensions` or `/tcb/gtrNodeDimensionsLandscape`.  
`/tcb/gtrNodeDimensions` is initially set.

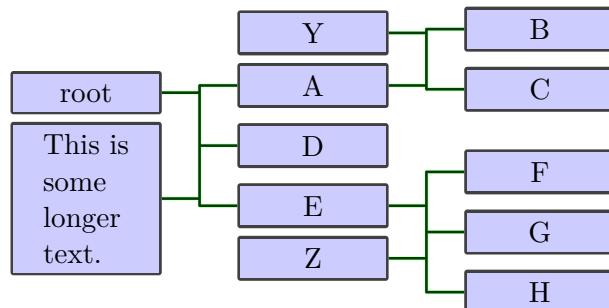
```
\begin{genealogypicture}[processing=tcbbox*]
  child{ g[root] p{X}
    child{ p{Y} g{A} c{B} c{C} }
    c{D}
    child{ g{E} p{Z} c{F} c{G} c{H} }
  }
\end{genealogypicture}
```



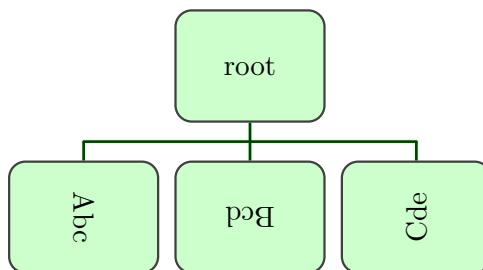
```
\begin{genealogypicture}[processing=tcbbox*,
  level size=1cm,
  box={valign=center,size=title,arc=2mm,colback=red!20} ]
  child{ g[root] p{This is some longer text.}
    child{ p{Y} g{A} c{B} c{C} }
    c{D}
    child{ g{E} p{Z} c{F} c{G} c{H} }
  }
\end{genealogypicture}
```



```
\begin{genealogypicture}[processing=tcbbox*,
    timeflow=right,
    level size=2cm,level distance=10mm,
    box={size=title,natural height,arc=0mm,colback=blue!20} ]
child{ g[root] p[box={varwidth upper=\gtrNodeMaxWidth}]{This is some longer text.}
    child{ p{Y} g{A} c{B} c{C} }
    c{D}
    child{ g{E} p{Z} c{F} c{G} c{H} }
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



```
\begin{genealogypicture}[processing=tcbbox*,
    level size=1.5cm,level distance=5mm,node size=2cm,
    box={halign=center,valign=center,size=small,arc=2mm,colback=green!20}]
%
child{ g[turn=off]{root}
    c[turn=left]{Abc}
    c[turn=upsidedown]{Bcd}
    c[turn=right]{Cde}
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



## 6.2.5 tikznode

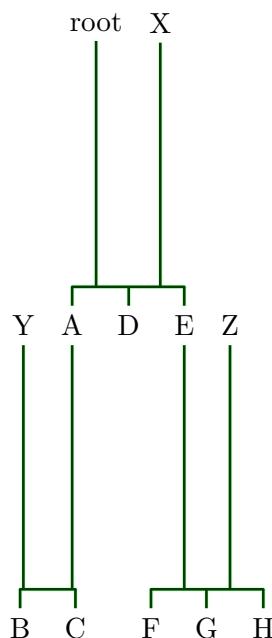
/gtr/processing<sup>→ P. 138</sup>=tikznode

This processing is based on `\node` of the `tikz` package [5]. Options given to `/gtr/box`<sup>→ P. 98</sup> have to be `tikz` options which are used by `\node`.

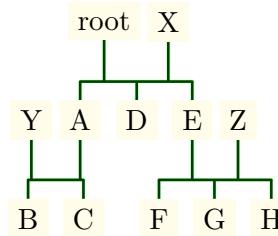
The `/gtr/no content interpreter`<sup>→ P. 157</sup> is used. The main characteristics of the applied node data processor are:

- No observance of `/gtr/level size`<sup>→ P. 84</sup>, `/gtr/node size`<sup>→ P. 85</sup>, and `/gtr/node size from`<sup>→ P. 86</sup>.
- Not as customizable as other processors, but full `tikz` options.
- This node processing will consume the smallest compilation time.
- To observe node and level settings as far as possible, the dimensions can be set by `/tikz/gtrNodeDimensions` or `/tikz/gtrNodeDimensionsLandscape`.  
`/tikz/gtrNodeDimensions` is initially *not* set, but `/gtr/turn`<sup>→ P. 100</sup> will switch dimensions settings on.

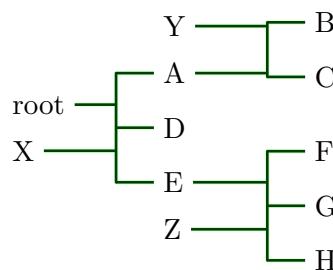
```
\begin{genealogypicture}[processing=tikznode]
  child{ g[root] p{X}
    child{ p{Y} g{A} c{B} c{C} }
    c{D}
    child{ g{E} p{Z} c{F} c{G} c{H} }
  }
\end{genealogypicture}
```



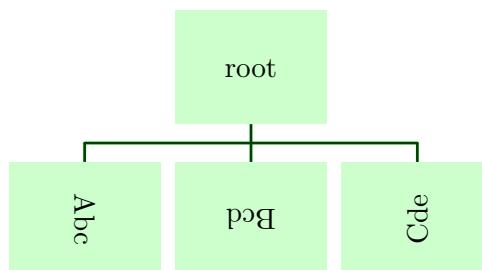
```
\begin{genealogypicture}[processing=tikznode,
    level size=8mm,box={fill=yellow!10}, ]
  child{ g[root] p{X}
    child{ p{Y} g{A} c{B} c{C} }
    c{D}
    child{ g{E} p{Z} c{F} c{G} c{H} }
  }
\end{genealogypicture}
```



```
\begin{genealogypicture}[processing=tikznode,
    timeflow=right,
    level size=1cm,level distance=10mm ]
  child{ g[root] p{X}
    child{ p{Y} g{A} c{B} c{C} }
    c{D}
    child{ g{E} p{Z} c{F} c{G} c{H} }
  }
\end{genealogypicture}
```



```
\begin{genealogypicture}[processing=tikznode,
    level size=1.5cm,level distance=5mm,node size=2cm,
    box={fill=green!20,gtrNodeDimensions}]
%
  child{ g[root]
    c[turn=left]{Abc}
    c[turn=upsidedown]{Bcd}
    c[turn=right]{Cde}
  }
\end{genealogypicture}
```



## 6.3 Creating a Customized Non-Interpreting Processor

For most applications, one of the predefined non-interpreting processings with their processors will suffice, see Section 6.2 on page 139.

But using `/gtr/node processor→ P. 138`, also a new node processor can be defined.

```
\gtrset{node processor=\myprocessor}
```

Here, `\myprocessor` is an own macro which has to be defined without parameters. Inside the macro definition, the following can be used.

**\gtrBoxContent**

Contains the (already interpreted or not interpreted) node content.

**\gtrNodeMinWidth**

Contains the current target minimum node width as defined by the various tree settings.

**\gtrNodeMaxWidth**

Contains the current target maximum node width as defined by the various tree settings.

**\gtrNodeMinHeight**

Contains the current target minimum node height as defined by the various tree settings.

**\gtrNodeMaxHeight**

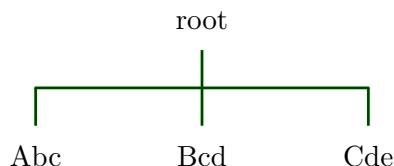
Contains the current target maximum node height as defined by the various tree settings.

**\gtrNodeBoxOptions**

Contains the option settings for the current node. These are the assembled `/gtr/box→ P. 98` settings as comma separated key-value list for the current node.

For demonstration, a simple processor based on the `minipage` environment is constructed:

```
\newcommand{\myprocessor}{%
  \begin{minipage}[c][\gtrNodeMinHeight]{\gtrNodeMinWidth}%
    \begin{center}\gtrBoxContent\end{center}\end{minipage}%
}%
%
\begin{genealogypicture}[node processor=\myprocessor,
  level size=8mm,level distance=10mm,node size=2cm]
%
\child{ g[root]
  c{Abc}
  c{Bcd}
  c{Cde}
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



## 6.4 Content Interpreters

The predefined non-interpreting processings from Section 6.2 on page 139 can easily adapted to become interpreting, if `/gtr/content interpreter` or `/gtr/content interpreter code→P.156` is set. The interpreter changes the node content somehow (see Chapter 7 on page 161 for the main example) and gives the changed content to the chosen `/gtr/node processor→P.138`.

`/gtr/content interpreter=⟨macro⟩` (no default)

Sets `⟨macro⟩` for interpreting the content of a node. This `⟨macro⟩` has to take one mandatory parameter (the original box content). It has to define a new parameterless macro `\gtrBoxContent→P.154` which should store the content which is given to the current `/gtr/node processor→P.138` for further compilation.

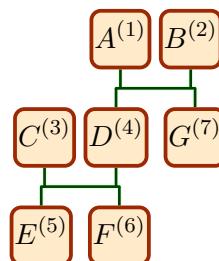
```
\gtrset{content interpreter=\myinterpreter}
```

The most important interpreter is realized by database processing, see Chapter 7 on page 161. This option may be used to implement an own kind of database processing which differs from the package implementation.

Another use case is to replace the node content completely by some automated content like numbering the nodes.

```
\newcommand{\myinterpreter}[1]{\def\gtrBoxContent{\#1^{\(\gtrnode{#1})}}}

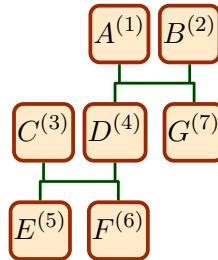
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[
    template=formal graph,
    content interpreter=\myinterpreter
]
{
    child{
        g{A} p{B}
        child{ p{C} g{D} c{E} c{F} }
        c{G}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



**/gtr/content interpreter code={⟨code⟩}** (no default)

Sets ⟨code⟩ for interpreting the content of a node. This ⟨code⟩ can use a parameter #1 (the original box content) and has to define a new parameterless macro  $\text{\gtrBoxContent}^{\rightarrow \text{P.154}}$  which should store the content which is given to the current **/gtr/node processor** $^{\rightarrow \text{P.138}}$  for further compilation.

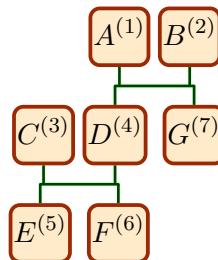
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[
    template=formal graph,
    content interpreter code={\def\gtrBoxContent{\#1^{(\gtrnode)}\relax}}
]
{
    child{
        g{A} p{B}
        child{ p{C} g{D} c{E} c{F} }
        c{G}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



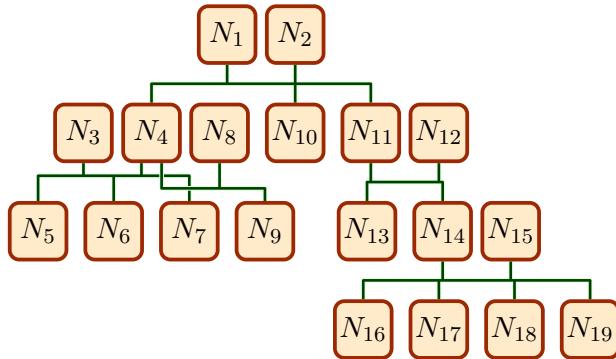
**/gtr/content interpreter content={⟨code⟩}** (no default)

Sets ⟨code⟩ for interpreting the content of a node. This ⟨code⟩ is the definition for  $\text{\gtrBoxContent}^{\rightarrow \text{P.154}}$ . The ⟨code⟩ can use a parameter #1 (the original box content).

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[
    template=formal graph,
    content interpreter content={\#1^{(\gtrnode)}\relax}
]
{
    child{
        g{A} p{B}
        child{ p{C} g{D} c{E} c{F} }
        c{G}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[
    template=formal graph,
    content interpreter content={N_{\gtrnodenumbers}} ]
{
    child{
        g- p-
        child{ p- g- c- c- c- union{ p- c- } }
        c-
        child{ g- p- c- child{ g- p- c- c- c- c- } }
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



`/gtr/no content interpreter`

(no value, initially set)

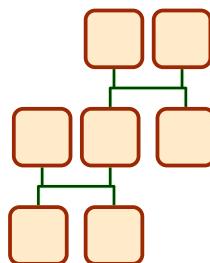
Virtually removes any content interpreter. The node content is given directly to the current `/gtr/processing`<sup>P.138</sup> for further compilation. Actually, this defines `\gtrBoxContent`<sup>P.154</sup> to contain the original box content.

`/gtr/deletion content interpreter`

(no value, initially set)

Deletes any box content. This leads to empty boxes.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[
    template=formal graph,
    deletion content interpreter ]
{
    child{
        g{A} p{B}
        child{ p{C} g{D} c{E} c{F} }
        c{G}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



**/gtr/database content interpreter**

(no value, initially set)

This is the content interpreter for database processing, see Chapter 7 on page 161.

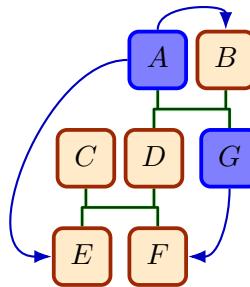
```
% ... make database processing dependend on tcbbox*
processing=tcbbox*,
database content interpreter,
%
```

**/gtr/id content interpreter**

(no value, initially set)

The box content is not only used *as-is* but is also set as [/gtr/id](#)<sup>P.92</sup> of the node. This implies that no macro code is used inside the nodes.

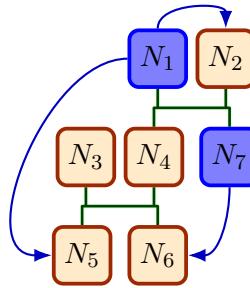
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[
    template=formal graph,
    id content interpreter,
    options for node={A,G}{box={colback=blue!50,colframe=blue}} ]
{
    child{
        g{A} p{B}
        child{ p{C} g{D} c{E} c{F} }
        c{G}
    }
}
\draw[-Latex,blue!75!black,thick]
(A) edge[out=180,in=180] (E)
     edge[out=90,in=90] (B)
(G) edge[out=270,in=0] (F);
\end{tikzpicture}
```



/gtr/content interpreter id and content={⟨id⟩}{⟨code⟩} (no default)

Sets ⟨code⟩ for interpreting the content of a node. This ⟨code⟩ is the definition for \gtrBoxContent<sup>→ P. 154</sup>. Also, the ⟨id⟩ for the node is set. The ⟨code⟩ and ⟨id⟩ can use a parameter #1 (the original box content). Note that ⟨id⟩ will be fully expanded.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[
    template=formal graph,
    content interpreter id and content={n\gtrnodeNumber}{N_{\gtrnodeNumber}},
    options for node={n1,n7}{box={colback=blue!50,colframe=blue}} ]
{
    child{
        g-p-
        child{ p-g-c-c- }
        c-
    }
}
\draw[-Latex,blue!75!black,thick]
(n1) edge[out=180,in=180] (n5)
      edge[out=90,in=90] (n2)
(n7) edge[out=270,in=0] (n6) ;
\end{tikzpicture}
```





# 7

## Database Processing

Database processing is a specialized node data processing, see Chapter 6 on page 137. The node content is interpreted as organized data and some representation of the data will form the visual output.

To switch to database processing, use

```
/gtr/processing→ P. 138=database
```

The box content is interpreted as key-value database list. The actual box construction is based on `\tcbboxfit` of the `tcolorbox` package [4]. Options given to `/gtr/box→ P. 98` have to be `tcolorbox` options which are used by `\tcbboxfit`.

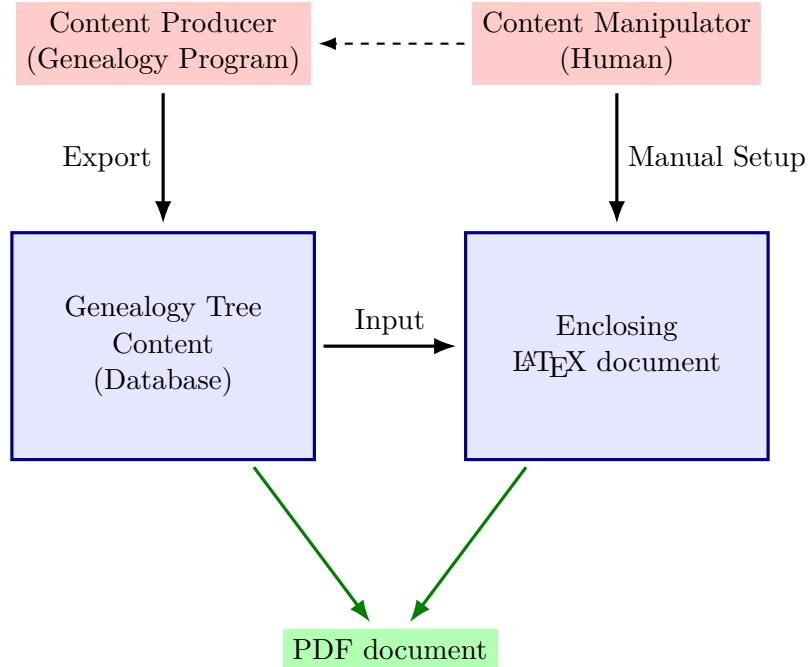
The `/gtr/database content interpreter→ P. 158` is used in combination with the node data processor described in Section 6.2.1 on page 139.

For a quick example-based overview, see the full samples in Section 7.5 on page 174 which use the data given in Section 7.2 on page 163.

## 7.1 Database Concept

The general idea of this *database* approach is to separate the data content of a node from the formatting. While this is also a common  $\text{\TeX}/\text{\LaTeX}$  idea, the following concept goes somewhat further.

The content producer could be a human person directly, but more presumably a machine like a genealogy program. The node content is written as a comma separated key-value list. This list is processed and its content formatted by a database processor. For a quick survey with an example, see Section 7.2 on page 163.



The content is exported by a program or hand written as key-value list. The format of this list is described in Section 7.3 on page 165. This list is processed by an enclosing  $\text{\LaTeX}$  document which is created and manipulated by a human. This enclosing document specifies how the content is displayed. This relieves the exporting program from caring about formatting issues and gives full visual control to a human author. The author is relieved from putting down data by hand which presumably is already data-processed with a genealogy program.

Also, the following methods allow to use the same database for different diagrams with possibly different goals and designs.

## 7.2 Example Settings

This example data is used in the following (also documented in Section 15.2 on page 358).

File «example.database.graph» for the following examples

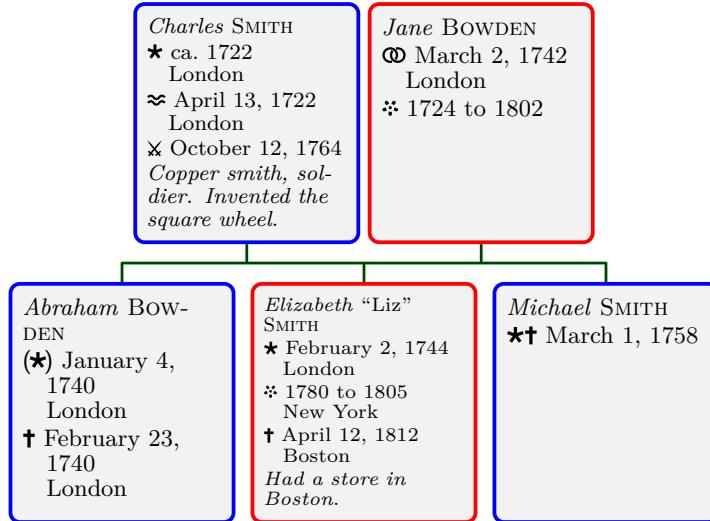
```
child[id=SmitBowd1742]{
  g[id=SmitChar1722]{
    male,
    name      = {\pref{Charles} \surn{Smith}},
    birth     = {(caAD)1722}{London},
    baptism   = {1722-04-13}{London},
    death+    = {1764-10-12}{}{killed},
    profession = {Copper smith, soldier},
    comment    = {Invented the square wheel},
  }
  p[id=BowdJane1724]{
    female,
    name      = {\pref{Jane} \surn{Bowden}},
    floruit- = {1724/1802},
    marriage  = {1742-03-02}{London},
  }
  c[id=BowdAbra1740]{
    male,
    name      = {\pref{Abraham} \surn{Bowden}},
    birth+   = {1740-01-04}{London}{out of wedlock},
    death    = {1740-02-23}{London}
  }
  c[id=SmitEliz1744]{
    female,
    name      = {\pref{Elizabeth} \nick{Liz} \surn{Smith}},
    birth    = {1744-02-02}{London},
    floruit = {1780/1805}{New York},
    death    = {1812-04-12}{Boston},
    comment  = {Had a store in Boston},
  }
  c[id=SmitMich1758]{
    male,
    name      = {\pref{Michael} \surn{Smith}},
    birth+   = {1758-03-01}{}{died},
  }
}
```

Note especially the `/gtr/id`<sup>P.92</sup> values. They are essential as handle to access a singular node from an importing document without changing the database.

```

\begin{genealogypicture}[
  processing=database, database format=full,
  node size=3cm, level size=3.2cm,
  list separators hang, place text={\newline}{},
  box={fit basedim=9pt,boxsep=2pt,segmentation style={solid}},
  halign=left, before upper=\parskip1pt,\gtrDBsex }
]
\input{example.database.graph}
\end{genealogypicture}

```



## 7.3 Data Keys

/gtr/database/name=<full name> (no default, initially empty)

This key holds the *<full name>* of a person presumably with markup. For customization, the markup should be done with  $\text{\pref}^{\rightarrow \text{P. 184}}$ ,  $\text{\surn}^{\rightarrow \text{P. 184}}$ ,  $\text{\nick}^{\rightarrow \text{P. 184}}$  instead of common L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X font settings.

```
%...  
name = {\pref{Elizabeth} \nick{Liz} \surn{Smith}},  
%...
```

- $\text{\pref}^{\rightarrow \text{P. 184}}$  marks a preferred given name.
- $\text{\nick}^{\rightarrow \text{P. 184}}$  marks a nickname.
- $\text{\surn}^{\rightarrow \text{P. 184}}$  marks a surname.

The saved data is accessible by `\gtrDBname`.

/gtr/database/shortname=<short name> (no default, initially empty)

This key holds an optional *<short name>* of a person presumably with markup. For customization, the markup should be done with  $\text{\pref}^{\rightarrow \text{P. 184}}$ ,  $\text{\surn}^{\rightarrow \text{P. 184}}$ ,  $\text{\nick}^{\rightarrow \text{P. 184}}$  instead of common L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X font settings.

```
%...  
shortname = {\nick{Liz} \surn{Smith}},  
%...
```

The saved data is accessible by `\gtrDBshortname`.

/gtr/database/sex=<sex> (no default, initially **neuter**)

This key holds the *<sex>* of a person. Feasible (but unchecked) values are **male** and **female**. **neuter** is an additional feasible default value, if the sex is unknown, e.g. for a stillborn child without further data. The saved data is accessible by `\gtrDBsex`. It is recommended to use the shortcuts below.

```
%...  
sex = female,  
%...
```

/gtr/database/female (style, no value)

Shortcut for /gtr/database/sex=**female**.

/gtr/database/male (style, no value)

Shortcut for /gtr/database/sex=**male**.

/gtr/database/neuter (style, no value)

Shortcut for /gtr/database/sex=**neuter**.

/gtr/database/comment=<text> (no default, initially empty)

This key holds some comment *<text>* about a person, e.g. occupation or a very concise life description. The saved data is accessible by `\gtrDBcomment`.

```
%...  
comment = {Had a store in Boston},  
%...
```

/gtr/database/profession=<text>

(no default, initially empty)

N 2017-01-27

This key holds some <text> about the profession a person. The saved data is accessible by \gtrDBprofession.

```
%...  
profession = {Copper smith, soldier},  
%...
```

/gtr/database/image=<file name>

(no default, initially empty)

N 2017-01-27

This key holds an image <file name> of a person's portrait. The saved data is accessible by \gtrDBimage.

```
%...  
image = Marry_Smith_1720.jpg,  
%...
```

/gtr/database/imageopt={<options>}

(no default, initially empty)

N 2018-04-16

This key holds some <options> to be applied for including an image with /gtr/database/image. These <options> should be valid for \includegraphics. The saved data is accessible by \gtrDBimageopt.

```
%...  
imageopt={viewport=30pt 50pt 150pt 180pt,clip},  
%...
```

/gtr/database/viewport=<a b c d>

(style, no default)

N 2018-04-16

This style is a shortcut for calling /gtr/database/imageopt with an \includegraphics viewport of <a b c d> plus clip option. The saved data is accessible by \gtrDBimageopt.

```
%...  
viewport=30pt 50pt 150pt 180pt,  
%...
```

/gtr/database/uuid=<text>

(no default, initially empty)

N 2018-04-16

This key holds an *universally unique identifier* (UUID) <text> of a person. In contrast to /gtr/id<sup>P.92</sup>, the UUID should be globally constant. It may be used for interlinking beyond the scope of a genealogy tree diagram. The saved data is accessible by \gtrDBuuid.

```
%...  
uuid = 1021aa0c-2508-488c-9760-f9f84b4df1dd,  
%...
```

**/gtr/database/kekule=***<number>* (no default, initially empty)

This key holds the Kekulé number of a person. The saved data is accessible by **\gtrDBkekule**.

```
%...  
kekule = 1024,  
%...
```

**N** 2020-06-03 **/gtr/database/relation=***<relation>* (no default, initially **unrelated**)

This key holds the *<relation>* of a person to a proband. This proband is *not* necessarily the root node of the tree. Feasible (but unchecked) values are

- **ancestor**: direct ancestor of the proband.
- **descendant**: direct descendant of the proband.
- **sibling**: sibling of the proband which is not an ancestor or descendant, i.e. uncle, aunt, nephew, niece of arbitrary degree.
- **unrelated**: nothing of the above.

Adoptions and relations by marriage are not embraced by this key. The saved data is accessible by **\gtrDBrelation**. It is recommended to use the shortcuts below.

```
%...  
relation = ancestor,  
%...
```

**N** 2020-06-03 **/gtr/database/ancestor** (style, no value)

Shortcut for **/gtr/database/relation=ancestor**.

**N** 2020-06-03 **/gtr/database/descendant** (style, no value)

Shortcut for **/gtr/database/relation=descendant**.

**N** 2020-06-03 **/gtr/database/sibling** (style, no value)

Shortcut for **/gtr/database/relation=sibling**.

**N** 2020-06-03 **/gtr/database/unrelated** (style, no value)

Shortcut for **/gtr/database/relation=unrelated**.

**/gtr/database/relationship=***<text>* (no default, initially empty)

This key holds a relationship *<text>* describing the person. **/gtr/database/relationship** may or may not be consistent with **/gtr/database/relation**. The saved data is accessible by **\gtrDBrelationship**.

```
%...  
relationship = Grandfather,  
%...
```

**N** 2020-05-28 **/gtr/database/age=***<number or text>* (no default, initially empty)

This key holds a *<number or text>* describing the age (at death) of a person. The saved data is accessible by **\gtrDBage**.

```
%...  
age = 87,  
%...  
age = {ca.\,70},  
%...
```

**/gtr/database unknown key=***<option>* (no default, initially **warn**)

The node data may contain more key-value pairs than needed for the current processing. This option controls how the package should react when detecting unknown keys. Feasible *<option>* values are

- **ignore**: ignore unknown keys,
- **warn**: warn about unknown keys,
- **error**: stop processing at unknown keys,
- **save**: store the value of an unknown key. If a key **dummy** is detected, its value is stored under **/gtr/database/save/dummy**.

The following data keys hold *events*. Every *event* consists of

- a *date*, see Section 7.4 on page 172,
- optionally a *place*
- and sometimes a *modifier*.

The three main events are

- Birth,
- Marriage,
- Death.

The other events may or may not be considered for data formatting.

The saved data for the events is accessible by `\gtrPrintEvent→ P. 191`, `\gtrPrintDate→ P. 186`, and `\gtrPrintPlace→ P. 190`. The existence of data can be checked by `\gtrIfDateDefined→ P. 186` and `\gtrIfPlaceDefined→ P. 190`.

**/gtr/database/birth={⟨date⟩}{⟨place⟩}** (no default)

This key holds a birth event with given *⟨date⟩* and *⟨place⟩*.

```
%...
birth = {1744-02-02}{London},
%...
```

**/gtr/database/birth+={⟨date⟩}{⟨place⟩}{⟨modifier⟩}** (no default)

This key holds a birth event with given *⟨date⟩*, *⟨place⟩*, and a *⟨modifier⟩* to describe the event further. Feasible values for the *⟨modifier⟩* are

- *empty* (normal),
- **out of wedlock**,
- **stillborn**,
- **died**.

```
%...
birth+ = {1740-01-04}{London}{out of wedlock},
%...
```

**/gtr/database/birth-={⟨date⟩}** (no default)

This key holds a birth event with given *⟨date⟩*.

```
%...
birth- = {1744-02-02},
%...
```

**/gtr/database/baptism={⟨date⟩}{⟨place⟩}** (no default)

This key holds a baptism event with given *⟨date⟩* and *⟨place⟩*.

**/gtr/database/baptism+={⟨date⟩}{⟨place⟩}{⟨modifier⟩}** (no default)

Identical to `/gtr/database/baptism` since there is no valid *⟨modifier⟩*.

**/gtr/database/baptism-={⟨date⟩}** (no default)

This key holds a baptism event with given *⟨date⟩*.

<code>/gtr/database/engagement={⟨date⟩}{⟨place⟩}</code>	(no default)
This key holds an engagement event with given <code>⟨date⟩</code> and <code>⟨place⟩</code> .	
<code>/gtr/database/engagement+={⟨date⟩}{⟨place⟩}{⟨modifier⟩}</code>	(no default)
Identical to <code>/gtr/database/engagement</code> since there is no valid <code>⟨modifier⟩</code> .	
<code>/gtr/database/engagement-=⟨date⟩</code>	(no default)
This key holds an engagement event with given <code>⟨date⟩</code> .	
<code>/gtr/database/marriage={⟨date⟩}{⟨place⟩}</code>	(no default)
This key holds a marriage event with given <code>⟨date⟩</code> and <code>⟨place⟩</code> .	
<code>/gtr/database/marriage+={⟨date⟩}{⟨place⟩}{⟨modifier⟩}</code>	(no default)
This key holds a marriage event with given <code>⟨date⟩</code> , <code>⟨place⟩</code> , and a <code>⟨modifier⟩</code> to describe the event further. Feasible values for the <code>⟨modifier⟩</code> are	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>empty</code> (normal),</li> <li>• <code>other</code>.</li> </ul>	
<code>/gtr/database/marriage-=⟨date⟩</code>	(no default)
This key holds a marriage event with given <code>⟨date⟩</code> .	
<code>/gtr/database/divorce={⟨date⟩}{⟨place⟩}</code>	(no default)
This key holds a divorce event with given <code>⟨date⟩</code> and <code>⟨place⟩</code> .	
<code>/gtr/database/divorce+={⟨date⟩}{⟨place⟩}{⟨modifier⟩}</code>	(no default)
Identical to <code>/gtr/database/divorce</code> since there is no valid <code>⟨modifier⟩</code> .	
<code>/gtr/database/divorce-=⟨date⟩</code>	(no default)
This key holds a divorce event with given <code>⟨date⟩</code> .	
<code>/gtr/database/floruit={⟨date⟩}{⟨place⟩}</code>	(no default) <span style="float: right;"><span style="color: green;">N</span> 2017-07-18</span>
This key holds a floruit event with given <code>⟨date⟩</code> and <code>⟨place⟩</code> .	
<code>/gtr/database/floruit+={⟨date⟩}{⟨place⟩}{⟨modifier⟩}</code>	(no default) <span style="float: right;"><span style="color: green;">N</span> 2017-07-18</span>
Identical to <code>/gtr/database/floruit</code> since there is no valid <code>⟨modifier⟩</code> .	
<code>/gtr/database/floruit-=⟨date⟩{⟨place⟩}</code>	(no default) <span style="float: right;"><span style="color: green;">N</span> 2017-07-18</span>
This key holds a floruit event with given <code>⟨date⟩</code> .	
<code>/gtr/database/death={⟨date⟩}{⟨place⟩}</code>	(no default)
This key holds a death event with given <code>⟨date⟩</code> and <code>⟨place⟩</code> .	
<code>/gtr/database/death+={⟨date⟩}{⟨place⟩}{⟨modifier⟩}</code>	(no default)
This key holds a death event with given <code>⟨date⟩</code> , <code>⟨place⟩</code> , and a <code>⟨modifier⟩</code> to describe the event further. Feasible values for the <code>⟨modifier⟩</code> are	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>empty</code> (normal),</li> <li>• <code>killed</code>.</li> </ul>	
<code>/gtr/database/death-=⟨date⟩</code>	(no default)
This key holds a death event with given <code>⟨date⟩</code> .	

**/gtr/database/burial={⟨date⟩}{⟨place⟩}** (no default)

This key holds a burial event with given ⟨date⟩ and ⟨place⟩.

**/gtr/database/burial+={⟨date⟩}{⟨place⟩}{⟨modifier⟩}** (no default)

This key holds a burial event with given ⟨date⟩, ⟨place⟩, and a ⟨modifier⟩ to describe the event further. Feasible values for the ⟨modifier⟩ are

- *empty* (normal),
- **cremated**.

**/gtr/database/burial-=(date)** (no default)

This key holds a burial event with given ⟨date⟩.

Every *event* contains a *date*. If a *date* is unknown for an event like e.g. a birth, a *date range* can be used, see next section. Otherwise, e.g. ‘?’ could be used for an unknown date, or more flexibly, something like an own macro \nodate which could be set differently for a specific application, e.g. \newcommand{\nodate}{?} or \newcommand{\nodate}{\unskip} ...

## 7.4 Input Format for Dates

A date can be given as a *single date* or as a *date range*. A *single date* is specified in the format

(c)yyyy-mm-dd

with calendar c, year yyyy, month mm, and day dd. The calendar c flag is optional and can be

- **AD**: Anno Domini; this is the default setting, if the calendar flag is omitted. Use this (or nothing) for every '*normal*' date.
- **BC**: Before Christ; obviously used for dates before Christ.
- **GR**: Gregorian calendar; use this in situations, where the difference between Julian and Gregorian calendar should be emphasized.
- **JU**: Julian calendar; use this in situations, where the difference between Julian and Gregorian calendar should be emphasized.
- **caAD**: circa, but AD; use this for insecure date settings.
- **caBC**: circa, but BC; use this for insecure date settings.
- **ca**: circa; do not use this directly. The language settings for this will be used automatically, if **caAD** is given and **/gtr/calendar print<sup>→P.188</sup>=all but AD** is set.
- *other*: other flags may be used without error. The flag is just noted.

The date format can be shortened to (c)yyyy-mm and (c)yyyy. Since the calendar flag is optional, yyyy-mm-dd, yyyy-mm, and yyyy are also possible.

A *date range* is specified in the format

(c)yyyy-mm-dd/(c)yyyy-mm-dd

Every partial date may be shortened as described above.

Also, /(c)yyyy-mm-dd and (c)yyyy-mm-dd/ are valid to denote open ranges.

### Date Examples

Formatted Dates			
Specification	d.M.yyyy	month d yyyy	dd/month/yyyy
1875-12-07	7.XII.1875	December 7, 1875	07/Dec/1875
(JU)1642-12-25	25.XII.1642 <sup>jul.</sup>	December 25, 1642 <sup>jul.</sup>	25/Dec/1642 <sup>jul.</sup>
(GR)1599-08	VIII.1599 <sup>greg.</sup>	August, 1599 <sup>greg.</sup>	Aug/1599 <sup>greg.</sup>
1475	1475	1475	1475
(BC)27-01-16	16.I.27 BC	January 16, 27 BC	16/Jan/27 BC
/1690-03	before III.1690	before March, 1690	before Mar/1690
1775-07-15/	after 15.VII.1775	after July 15, 1775	after 15/Jul/1775
1888-05/1889-06-07	V.1888 to 7.VI.1889	May, 1888 to June 7, 1889	May/1888 to 07/Jun/1889
(caAD)1955-02	ca. II.1955	ca. February, 1955	ca. Feb/1955

### \gtrParseDate{\name}{\date}

Dates are parsed as part of events automatically, see Section 7.3 on page 165. But with \gtrParseDate, a \date can be parsed directly. The parsed data is stored using the given \name as \gtrDB{\name}cal, \gtrDB{\name}day, \gtrDB{\name}month, \gtrDB{\name}year, \gtrDB{\name}endcal, \gtrDB{\name}endday, \gtrDB{\name}endmonth, \gtrDB{\name}endyear.

```
\gtrParseDate{xy}{1875-12-07}
The parsed date is
|\gtrDBxycal| (\gtrDBxycal),
|\gtrDBxyday| (\gtrDBxyday),
|\gtrDBxymonth| (\gtrDBxymonth),
|\gtrDBxyyear| (\gtrDBxyyear).
```

```
Formatted date: \gtrset[date format=d/M/yyyy]\gtrPrintDate{xy}
```

The parsed date is \gtrDBxycal (AD), \gtrDBxyday (07), \gtrDBxymonth (12), \gtrDBxyyear (1875).

Formatted date: 7/XII/1875

## 7.5 Formatting the Node Data

While the macros and options of the next sections describe how to format a single piece of data, the `/gtr/database format` integrates a collection of these pieces to format the total content of a node.

`/gtr/database format=<format>` (style, no default, initially `medium`)

U 2017-01-27

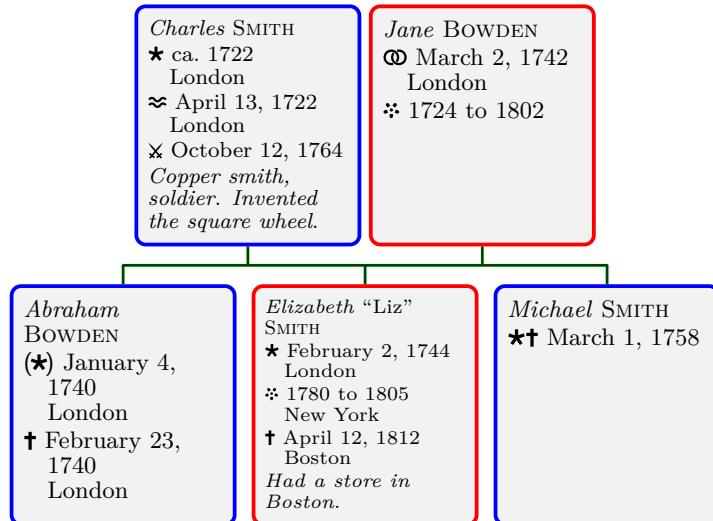
Selects a predefined `<format>` for selecting and arranging data values. The standard `<format>` designs use `gtrprintlist`<sup>→ P. 193</sup> to list events. New `<format>` designs can be added by `\gtrDeclareDatabaseFormat`<sup>→ P. 182</sup>. The following sections describe how to customize certain parts of the standard `<format>` designs, e.g. `/gtr/date format`<sup>→ P. 186</sup> for changing the date style.

Feasible (standard) `<format>` values are

- `full`: name, birth, baptism, engagement, marriage, divorce, floruit, death, burial, and informations as profession and comment.
- `full marriage above`: identical to `full`, but engagement, marriage, divorce is put above and separated by a `\tcbline`.
- `full marriage below`: identical to `full`, but engagement, marriage, divorce is put below and separated by a `\tcbline`.
- `full no marriage`: identical to `full`, but without engagement, marriage, and divorce.
- `medium`: name, birth (or baptism), marriage (or engagement or divorce), death (or burial), and informations as profession and comment. Floruit is displayed, if there is no birth, baptism, death, and burial.
- `medium marriage above`: identical to `medium`, but marriage (or engagement or divorce) is put above and separated by a `\tcbline`.
- `medium marriage below`: identical to `medium`, but marriage (or engagement or divorce) is put below and separated by a `\tcbline`.
- `medium no marriage`: identical to `medium`, but without engagement, marriage, and divorce.
- `short`: name, birth (or baptism), marriage (or engagement or divorce), and death (or burial). Floruit is displayed, if there is no birth, baptism, death, and burial.
- `short marriage above`: identical to `short`, but marriage (or engagement or divorce) is put above and separated by a `\tcbline`.
- `short marriage below`: identical to `short`, but marriage (or engagement or divorce) is put below and separated by a `\tcbline`.
- `short no marriage`: identical to `short`, but without engagement, marriage, and divorce.
- `name`: name only.
- `symbol`: symbol only.
- `empty`: nothing.
- `marriage`: only marriage (or engagement or divorce). This format is intended to be used not for nodes, but for edge labels, see `/gtr/label database options`<sup>→ P. 219</sup>.

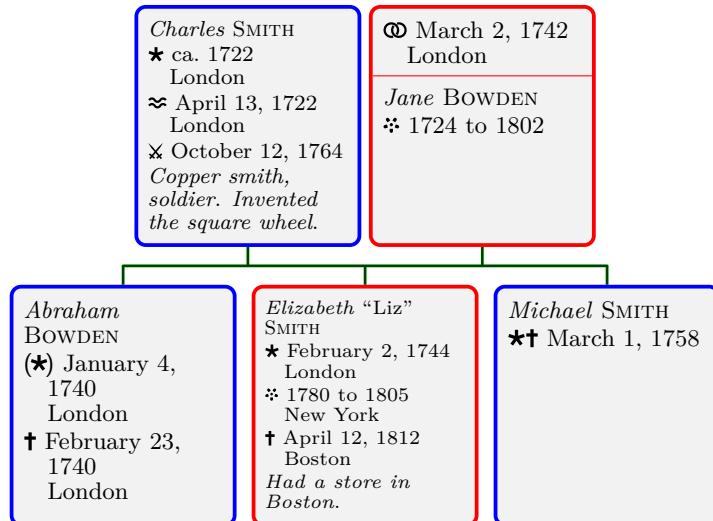
database format=full

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[  
processing=database, database format=full,  
node size=3cm, level size=3.2cm,  
list separators hang, place text={\newline}{}{},  
box={fit basedim=9pt, boxsep=2pt, segmentation style=solid,  
halign=flush left, before upper=\parskip1pt, \gtrDBsex } ]  
input{example.database.graph}  
\end{genealogypicture}
```



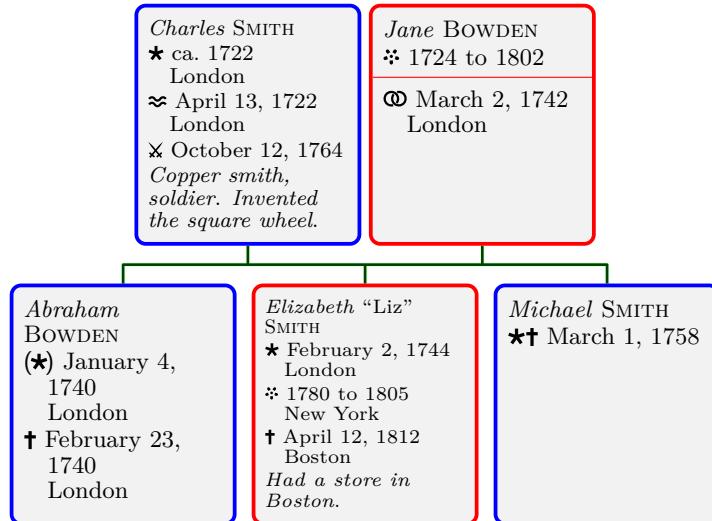
database format=full marriage above

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[  
processing=database, database format=full marriage above,  
node size=3cm, level size=3.2cm,  
list separators hang, place text={\newline}{}{},  
box={fit basedim=9pt, boxsep=2pt, segmentation style=solid,  
halign=flush left, before upper=\parskip1pt, \gtrDBsex } ]  
input{example.database.graph}  
\end{genealogypicture}
```



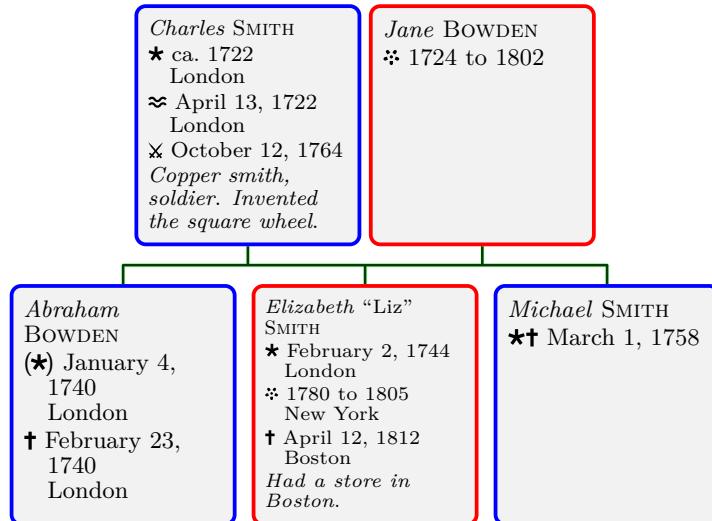
database format=full marriage below

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[  
    processing=database, database format=full marriage below,  
    node size=3cm, level size=3.2cm,  
    list separators hang, place text={\newline}{}{},  
    box={fit basedim=9pt, boxsep=2pt, segmentation style=solid,  
        halign=flush left, before upper=\parskip1pt, \gtrDBsex {} } ]  
    input{example.database.graph}  
\end{genealogypicture}
```



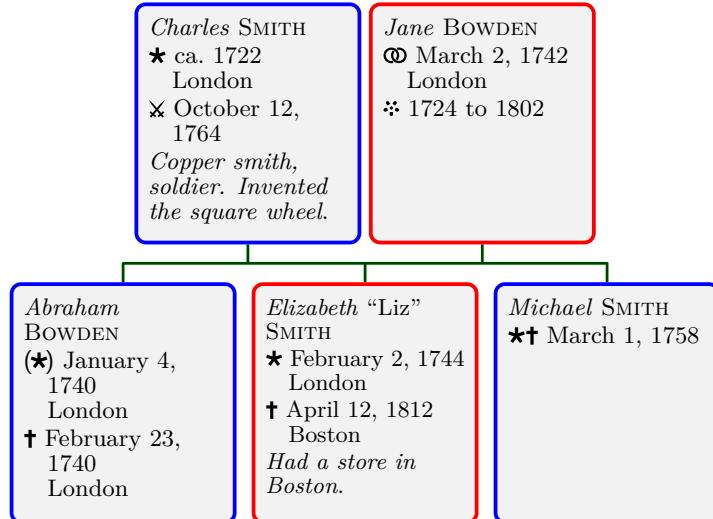
database format=full no marriage

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[  
    processing=database, database format=full no marriage,  
    node size=3cm, level size=3.2cm,  
    list separators hang, place text={\newline}{}{},  
    box={fit basedim=9pt, boxsep=2pt, segmentation style=solid,  
        halign=flush left, before upper=\parskip1pt, \gtrDBsex {} } ]  
    input{example.database.graph}  
\end{genealogypicture}
```



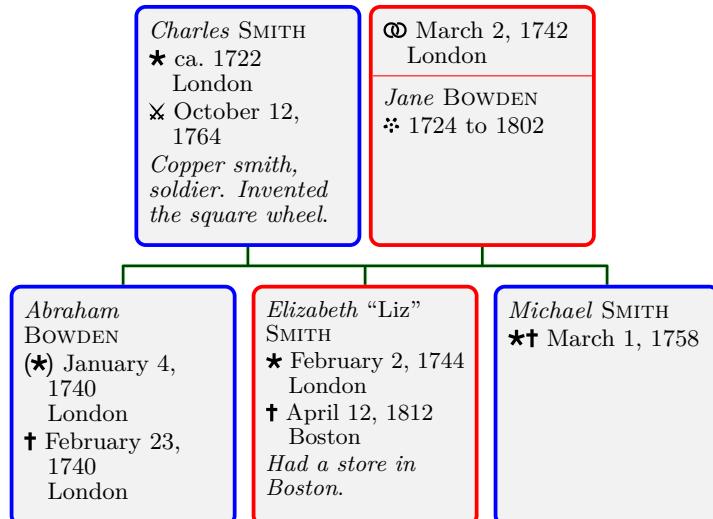
database format=medium

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[  
processing=database, database format=medium,  
node size=3cm, level size=3.2cm,  
list separators hang, place text={\newline}{}{},  
box={fit basedim=9pt, boxsep=2pt, segmentation style=solid,  
halign=flush left, before upper=\parskip1pt, \gtrDBsex } ]  
input{example.database.graph}  
\end{genealogypicture}
```



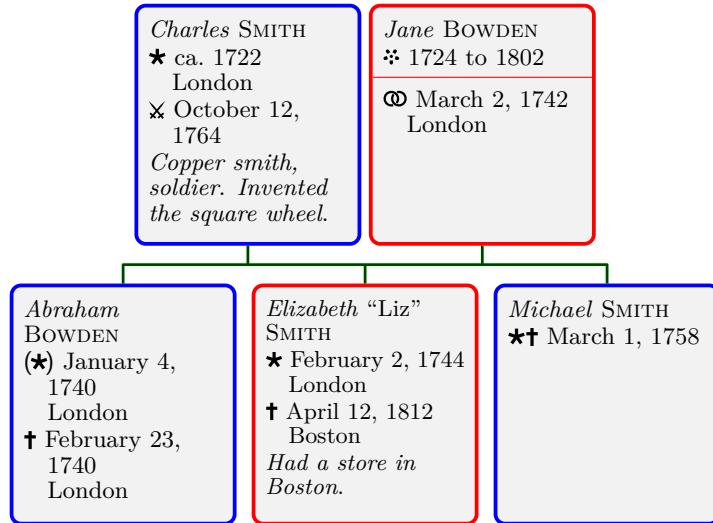
database format=medium marriage above

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[  
processing=database, database format=medium marriage above,  
node size=3cm, level size=3.2cm,  
list separators hang, place text={\newline}{}{},  
box={fit basedim=9pt, boxsep=2pt, segmentation style=solid,  
halign=flush left, before upper=\parskip1pt, \gtrDBsex } ]  
input{example.database.graph}  
\end{genealogypicture}
```



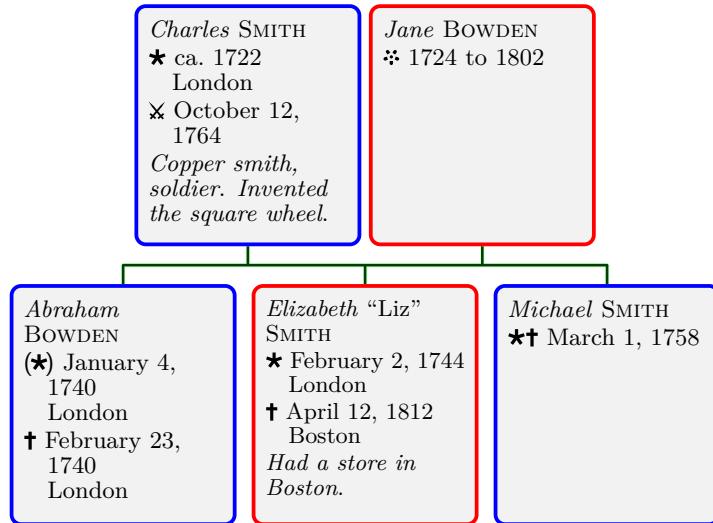
database format=medium marriage below

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[  
    processing=database, database format=medium marriage below,  
    node size=3cm, level size=3.2cm,  
    list separators hang, place text={\newline}{}{},  
    box={fit basedim=9pt, boxsep=2pt, segmentation style=solid,  
        halign=flush left, before upper=\parskip1pt, \gtrDBsex {} } ]  
    input{example.database.graph}  
\end{genealogypicture}
```



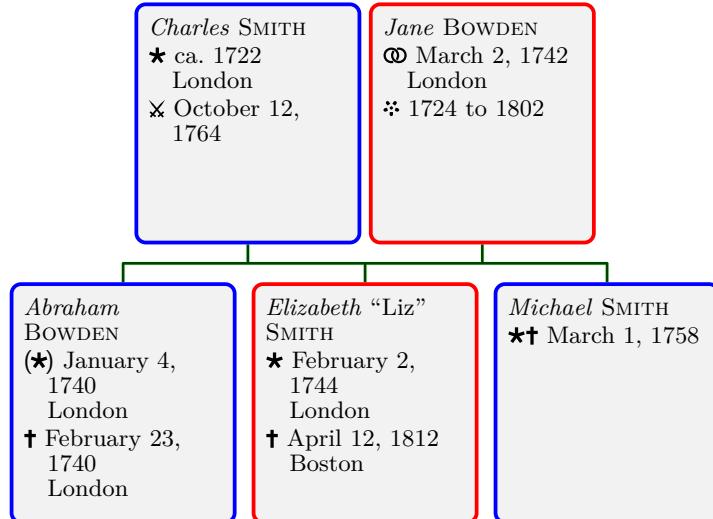
database format=medium no marriage

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[  
    processing=database, database format=medium no marriage,  
    node size=3cm, level size=3.2cm,  
    list separators hang, place text={\newline}{}{},  
    box={fit basedim=9pt, boxsep=2pt, segmentation style=solid,  
        halign=flush left, before upper=\parskip1pt, \gtrDBsex {} } ]  
    input{example.database.graph}  
\end{genealogypicture}
```



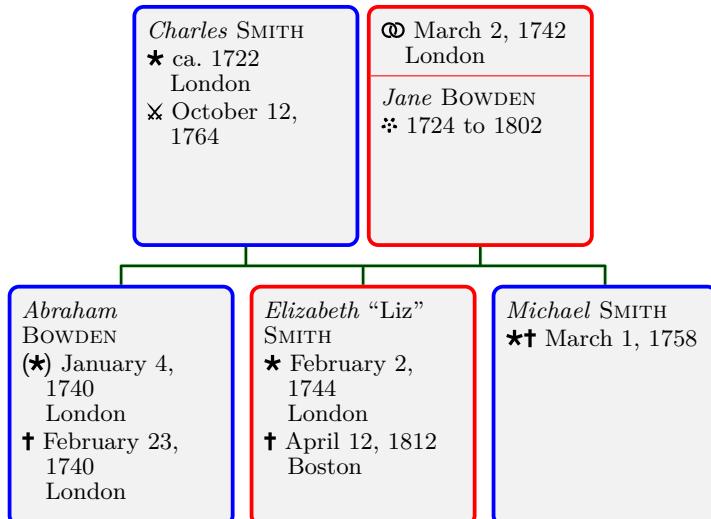
database format=short

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[  
    processing=database, database format=short,  
    node size=3cm, level size=3.2cm,  
    list separators hang, place text={\newline} {},  
    box={fit basedim=9pt, boxsep=2pt, segmentation style=solid,  
        halign=flush left, before upper=\parskip1pt, \gtrDBsex } ]  
    input{example.database.graph}  
\end{genealogypicture}
```



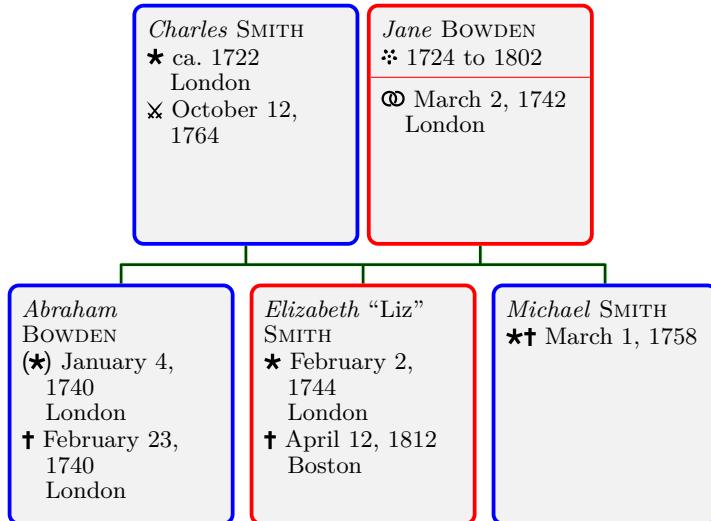
database format=short marriage above

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[  
    processing=database, database format=short marriage above,  
    node size=3cm, level size=3.2cm,  
    list separators hang, place text={\newline} {},  
    box={fit basedim=9pt, boxsep=2pt, segmentation style=solid,  
        halign=flush left, before upper=\parskip1pt, \gtrDBsex } ]  
    input{example.database.graph}  
\end{genealogypicture}
```



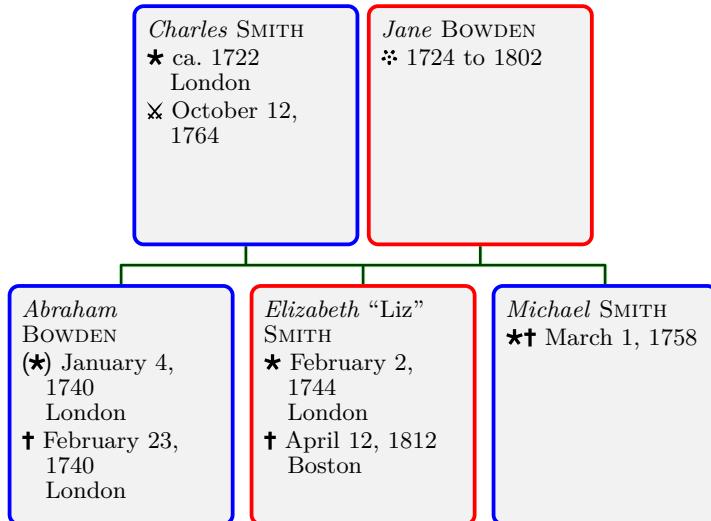
database format=short marriage below

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[  
processing=database, database format=short marriage below,  
node size=3cm, level size=3.2cm,  
list separators hang, place text={\newline}{}{},  
box={fit basedim=9pt, boxsep=2pt, segmentation style=solid,  
halign=flush left, before upper=\parskip1pt, \gtrDBsex } ]  
input{example.database.graph}  
\end{genealogypicture}
```



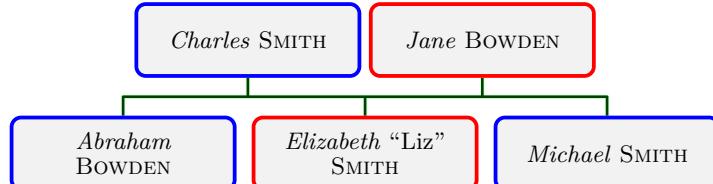
database format=short no marriage

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[  
processing=database, database format=short no marriage,  
node size=3cm, level size=3.2cm,  
list separators hang, place text={\newline}{}{},  
box={fit basedim=9pt, boxsep=2pt, segmentation style=solid,  
halign=flush left, before upper=\parskip1pt, \gtrDBsex } ]  
input{example.database.graph}  
\end{genealogypicture}
```



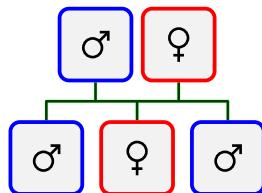
database format=name

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[
  processing=database, database format=name,
  node size=3cm, level size=1cm,
  box={fit basedim=9pt,boxsep=2pt,
    halign=flush center, valign=center, \gtrDBsex } ]
  input{example.database.graph}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



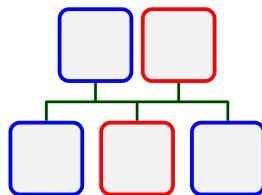
database format=symbol

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[
  processing=database, database format=symbol,
  node size=1cm, level size=1cm,
  box={fit basedim=16pt,boxsep=2pt,
    halign=flush center, valign=center, \gtrDBsex } ]
  input{example.database.graph}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



database format=empty

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[
  processing=database, database format=empty,
  node size=1cm, level size=1cm,
  box={fit basedim=16pt,boxsep=2pt,
    halign=flush center, valign=center, \gtrDBsex } ]
  input{example.database.graph}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



### \gtrDeclareDatabaseFormat{<format>}{<option code>}{<content code>}

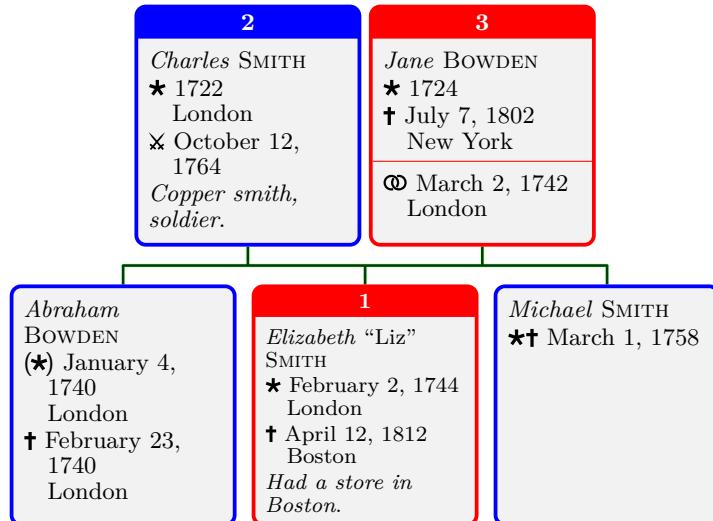
Declares a new <format> to be used as value for /gtr/database format<sup>→ P.174</sup>. The <option code> is used after the data is read and before the box is set. The <content code> is used to fill the box content. It is recommended to start a new <format> name with the letter 'x' to avoid collisions with future standard values.

```
\gtrDeclareDatabaseFormat{xkekule}{%
  \ifdefvoid{\gtrDBkekule}{}{\gtrset{box={title=\gtrDBkekule}}}}%
}%
\gtrPrintName%
\begin{gtreventlist}%
  \gtrifdatedefined{birth}{\gtrlistseparator\gtrPrintEvent{birth}}{%
    \gtrifdatedefined{baptism}{\gtrlistseparator\gtrPrintEvent{baptism}}{}%
  }%
  \gtrifdatedefined{death}{\gtrlistseparator\gtrPrintEvent{death}}{%
    \gtrifdatedefined{burial}{\gtrlistseparator\gtrPrintEvent{burial}}{}%
  }%
\end{gtreventlist}%
\begin{gtrinfolist}%
  \gtrifprofessiondefined{\gtrlistseparator\gtrPrintProfession}{}%
  \gtrifcommentdefined{\gtrlistseparator\gtrPrintComment}{}%
\end{gtrinfolist}%
\gtrifdatedefined{marriage}{\tcbline\begin{gtreventlist}%
  \gtrlistseparator\gtrPrintEvent{marriage}\end{gtreventlist}}{}%
}%
\begin{genealogypicture}[
  processing=database, database format=xkekule,
  node size=3cm, level size=3.2cm,
  list separators hang, place text={\newline}{}{},
  box={fit basedim=9pt, boxsep=2pt, segmentation style=solid,
    center title, fonttitle=\bfseries\normalsize,
    halign=flush left, before upper=\parskip1pt,\gtrDBsex } ]
child{
  g[id=SmitChar1722]{
    male,
    kekule      = 2,
    name       = {\pref{Charles} \surn{Smith}},
    birth       = {1722}{London},
    baptism     = {1722-04-13}{London},
    death+     = {1764-10-12}{}{killed},
    profession  = {Copper smith, soldier},
  }
  p[id=BowdJane1724]{
    female,
    kekule      = 3,
    name       = {\pref{Jane} \surn{Bowden}},
    birth-     = {1724},
    marriage   = {1742-03-02}{London},
    death      = {1802-07-07}{New York},
  }
  c[id=BowdAbra1740]{
    male,
    name      = {\pref{Abraham} \surn{Bowden}},
    birth+   = {1740-01-04}{London}{out of wedlock},
    death    = {1740-02-23}{London}
  }
  c[id=SmitEliz1744]{
    female,
    kekule    = 1,
    name     = {\pref{Elizabeth} \nick{Liz} \surn{Smith}},
    birth    = {1744-02-02}{London},
  }
}
```

```

death    = {1812-04-12}{Boston},
comment = {Had a store in Boston},
}
c[id=SmitMich1758]{
male,
name   = {\pref{Michael} \surn{Smith}},
birth+ = {1758-03-01}{}{died},
}
}
\end{genealogypicture}

```



N 2019-04-08

### \gtrPrintDatabase

Internally used to print the formatted data inside a node or an edge label. This command will not be needed by most users since it is applied automatically. The format of the output is defined by [\gtrDeclareDatabaseFormat](#)<sup>P. 182</sup>.

```

\gtrset{database/.cd,
name={\pref{Elizabeth} \nick{Liz} \surn{Smith}},
birth  = {1744-02-02}{London},
death  = {1812-04-12}{Boston},
comment = {Had a store in Boston},
}
%...
\gtrPrintDatabase

```

*Elizabeth “Liz” SMITH*  
**\* February 2, 1744** in London  
**† April 12, 1812** in Boston  
*Had a store in Boston.*

## 7.6 Formatting Names

### \gtrPrintName

Used to insert the formatted name. The output format of the name is controlled by `/gtr/name` and other following options.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,name={\pref{Elizabeth} \nick{Liz} \surn{Smith}}}  
%...  
\gtrPrintName
```

*Elizabeth “Liz” SMITH*

### \pref{⟨given name⟩}

Marks a preferred ⟨given name⟩. May be redefined directly or using `/gtr/pref code`.

### \surn{⟨surname⟩}

Marks a ⟨surname⟩. May be redefined directly or using `/gtr/surn code`.

### \nick{⟨nickname⟩}

Marks a ⟨nickname⟩. May be redefined directly or using `/gtr/nick code`.

### /gtr/pref code=⟨code⟩

(no default)

Redefines `\pref` using ⟨code⟩.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,name={\pref{Elizabeth} \nick{Liz} \surn{Smith}}}  
\gtrset{pref code={\textcolor{blue}{\bfseries #1}}}  
%...  
\gtrPrintName
```

*Elizabeth “Liz” SMITH*

### /gtr/surn code=⟨code⟩

(no default)

Redefines `\surn` using ⟨code⟩.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,name={\pref{Elizabeth} \nick{Liz} \surn{Smith}}}  
\gtrset{surn code={\textcolor{blue}{\bfseries #1}}}  
%...  
\gtrPrintName
```

*Elizabeth “Liz” Smith*

### /gtr/nick code=⟨code⟩

(no default)

Redefines `\nick` using ⟨code⟩.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,name={\pref{Elizabeth} \nick{Liz} \surn{Smith}}}  
\gtrset{nick code={\textcolor{blue}{\bfseries #1}}}  
%...  
\gtrPrintName
```

*Elizabeth Liz SMITH*

### /gtr/name=full|short

(no default, initially `full`)

Controls, if `\gtrPrintName` should preferably use the `full` version (`/gtr/database/name`<sup>→ P. 165</sup>) or the `short` version (`/gtr/database/shortname`<sup>→ P. 165</sup>) of a name. If the preferred version is not available, the other version is used.

**/gtr/name font={⟨code⟩}** (no default)

Sets the font (and/or color) for `\gtrPrintName`<sup>P. 184</sup>.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,name={\pref{Elizabeth} \nick{Liz} \surn{Smith}}}
\gtrset{name font=\fontfamily{ptm}\selectfont\color{green!50!black}}
%...
\gtrPrintName
```

*Elizabeth “Liz” SMITH*

**/gtr/empty name text={⟨text⟩}** (no default, initially ??)

Sets the text to be print by `\gtrPrintName`<sup>P. 184</sup>, if `/gtr/database/name`<sup>P. 165</sup> and `/gtr/database/shortname`<sup>P. 165</sup> were not set.

```
\gtrPrintName
\gtrset{empty name text={N.N.}}
\gtrPrintName
```

??  
N.N.

**/gtr/name code={⟨code⟩}** (no default)

Defines `⟨code⟩` to be executed by `\gtrPrintName`<sup>P. 184</sup>. Use this, if `/gtr/name`<sup>P. 184</sup> and `/gtr/name font` are not flexible enough.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,name={\pref{Elizabeth} \nick{Liz} \surn{Smith}},female}
\gtrset{name code={\gtrPrintSex~\gtrDBname}}
%...
\gtrPrintName
```

♀ *Elizabeth “Liz” SMITH*

## 7.7 Formatting Dates

### \gtrPrintDate{<name>}

Used to insert a formatted date referred by `<name>`. This `<name>` is an event name like `birth`, see Section 7.3 on page 165, or any other name used by `\gtrParseDate`<sup>→ P. 173</sup>. The output format of the date is controlled by `/gtr/date format` and other following options.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,birth={1354-02-09}{Rome}}
%...
The birth was \gtrPrintDate{birth}.
The death was \gtrPrintDate{death}.
```

The birth was February 9, 1354. The death was ??.

### \gtrIfDateDefined{<name>}{<true>}{<false>}

Expands to `<true>`, if a date with the given `<name>` is defined, and to `<false>` otherwise.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,birth={1354-02-09}{Rome}}
%...
\gtrIfDateDefined{birth}{The birth was \gtrPrintDate{birth}.}{}
\gtrIfDateDefined{death}{The death was \gtrPrintDate{death}.}{}
```

The birth was February 9, 1354.

### /gtr/date format={<format>}

(no default, initially `typical`)

U 2017-12-07

This option controls how day, month, and year of a date are formatted when using `\gtrPrintDate`. This setting is *not* `/gtr/language`<sup>→ P. 247</sup> dependent, but month names are. One exception to this rule is

- `typical`      A typical format for the language, here: February 9, 1354

Further feasible `<format>` values are

• <code>dd.mm.yyyy</code>	09.02.1354
• <code>d.m.yyyy</code>	9.2.1354
• <code>d.M.yyyy</code>	9.II.1354
• <code>d.month yyyy</code>	9. February 1354
• <code>dd.mon.yyyy</code>	09. Feb. 1354
• <code>d.mon.yyyy</code>	9. Feb. 1354
• <code>dd mon.yyyy</code>	09 Feb. 1354
• <code>d mon.yyyy</code>	9 Feb. 1354
• <code>dd/mm/yyyy</code>	09/02/1354
• <code>d/m/yyyy</code>	9/2/1354
• <code>d/m yyyy</code>	9/2 1354
• <code>d/M/yyyy</code>	9/II/1354
• <code>dd/month/yyyy</code>	09/February/1354
• <code>d/month/yyyy</code>	9/February/1354
• <code>dd/mon/yyyy</code>	09/Feb/1354
• <code>d/mon/yyyy</code>	9/Feb/1354
• <code>dd/mm yyyy</code>	09/02 1354
• <code>dd mm yyyy</code>	09 02 1354
• <code>d M yyyy</code>	9 II 1354
• <code>d month yyyy</code>	9 February 1354
• <code>dd mon yyyy</code>	09 Feb 1354
• <code>d mon yyyy</code>	9 Feb 1354
• <code>dd-mm-yyyy</code>	09-02-1354

- `d-m-yyyy` 9-2-1354
- `d-M-yyyy` 9-II-1354
- `dd-month-yyyy` 09-February-1354
- `d-month-yyyy` 9-February-1354
- `dd-mon-yyyy` 09-Feb-1354
- `d-mon-yyyy` 9-Feb-1354
- `ddmonyyyy` 09Feb1354
- `yyyy.mm.dd` 1354.02.09
- `yyyy.m.d` 1354.2.9
- `yyyy.m.d.` 1354. 2. 9.
- `yyyy.M.d.` 1354. II. 9.
- `yyyy.month d.` 1354. February 9.
- `yyyy.mon.d.` 1354. Feb. 9.
- `yyyy/mm/dd` 1354/02/09
- `yyyy/m/d` 1354/2/9
- `yyyy d/m` 1354 9/2
- `yyyy mm dd` 1354 02 09
- `yyyy month d` 1354 February 9
- `yyyy mon dd` 1354 Feb 09
- `yyyy-mm-dd` 1354-02-09
- `yyyy-mon-dd` 1354-Feb-09
- `yyyy-mon-d` 1354-Feb-9
- `yyyymondd` 1354Feb09
- `yyymmdd` 13540209
- `mm.dd.yyyy` 02.09.1354
- `m.d.yyyy` 2.9.1354
- `mm/dd/yyyy` 02/09/1354
- `m/d/yyyy` 2/9/1354
- `mm-dd-yyyy` 02-09-1354
- `m-d-yyyy` 2-9-1354
- `month d yyyy` February 9, 1354
- `mon.d yyyy` Feb. 9, 1354
- `mon d yyyy` Feb 9, 1354
- `yyyy` 1354

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,birth={1354-02-09}{Rome}}
\gtrset{date format=month d yyyy}
%...
The birth was \gtrPrintDate{birth}.
```

The birth was February 9, 1354.

**/gtr/date code={⟨code⟩}** (no default)

Defines ⟨code⟩ to be executed by `\gtrPrintDate`<sup>→ P. 186</sup>. Use this, if `/gtr/date format`<sup>→ P. 186</sup> is not flexible enough.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,birth={1354-02-09}{Rome}}
\gtrset{date code={%
  \ifcsdef{\#1month}{%
    \ifcsdef{\#1day}{\csuse{\#1day}}{}%
    (\csuse{\#1month})%
  }{}%
  \csuse{\#1year}%
}%
}%
%...
The birth was \gtrPrintDate{birth}.
```

The birth was 09(02)1354.

**/gtr/calendar text for={⟨calendar⟩} is {⟨prefix⟩}{⟨postfix⟩}** (no default)

Defines a ⟨prefix⟩ and a ⟨postfix⟩ text for a ⟨calendar⟩. This setting is `/gtr/language`<sup>→ P. 247</sup> dependent for known calendars. This option also allows to set up new ⟨calendar⟩ entries.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,birth={(AUC)2107-02-09}{Rome}}
\gtrset{calendar text for=AUC is {}{ a.u.c.}}
%...
The birth was \gtrPrintDate{birth}.
```

The birth was February 9, 2107 a.u.c..

**/gtr/calendar print={⟨option⟩}** (no default, initially all but AD)

Defines, if the calendar setting is used for formatting. Feasible ⟨option⟩ values are

- **all**: all calendar settings, including AD.
- **none**: no calendar settings.
- **all but AD**: all calendar settings, but excluding AD.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,birth={(BC)63-09-23}{Rome},death={(AD)14-08-19}{Nola}}
%...
Augustus was born \gtrPrintDate{birth} and died \gtrPrintDate{death}.
\par\gtrset{calendar print=none}
Augustus was born \gtrPrintDate{birth} and died \gtrPrintDate{death}.
\par\gtrset{calendar print=all}
Augustus was born \gtrPrintDate{birth} and died \gtrPrintDate{death}.
```

Augustus was born September 23, 63 BC and died August 19, 14.

Augustus was born September 23, 63 and died August 19, 14.

Augustus was born September 23, 63 BC and died AD August 19, 14.

**U** 2015-06-16 **/gtr/date range full={⟨pre⟩}{⟨mid⟩}{⟨app⟩}** (no default, initially {}{} to {}{})

If the date is a *date range* with a start date and an end date, the ⟨pre⟩, ⟨mid⟩, and ⟨app⟩ texts are placed appropriately. This setting is /gtr/language<sup>→ P. 247</sup> dependent.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,birth={1354-02-09/1355-07-20}{Rome}}
\gtrset{date range full={between }{ and }{}}
%...
The birth was \gtrPrintDate{birth}.
```

The birth was between February 9, 1354 and July 20, 1355.

**U** 2020-07-22 **/gtr/date range before={⟨pre⟩}{⟨app⟩}** (no default, initially {before }{})

If the date is a *date range* an end date, but without start date, the ⟨pre⟩ and ⟨app⟩ texts are placed around the end date. This setting is /gtr/language<sup>→ P. 247</sup> dependent.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,birth={/1355-07-20}{Rome}}
\gtrset{date range before={\textless\,}{\textgreater\,}{}}
%...
The birth was \gtrPrintDate{birth}.
```

The birth was < July 20, 1355.

**U** 2020-07-22 **/gtr/date range after={⟨pre⟩}{⟨app⟩}** (no default, initially {after }{})

If the date is a *date range* a start date, but without end date, the ⟨pre⟩ and ⟨app⟩ texts are placed around the start date. This setting is /gtr/language<sup>→ P. 247</sup> dependent.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,birth={1354-02-09/}{Rome}}
\gtrset{date range after={\textgreater\,}{\textless\,}{}}
%...
The birth was \gtrPrintDate{birth}.
```

The birth was > February 9, 1354.

**U** 2015-06-16 **/gtr/date range separator={⟨text⟩}** (style, default --, initially unset)

Sets the same separator *text* for /gtr/date range full, /gtr/date range before, /gtr/date range after. Use this for shortened range printing.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,birth={1354-02-09/}{Rome}}
\gtrset{date range separator={--}}
%...
The birth was \gtrPrintDate{birth}.
```

The birth was February 9, 1354--.

## 7.8 Formatting Places

### \gtrPrintPlace{<name>}

Used to insert a formatted place referred by *<name>*. This *<name>* is an event name like *birth*, see Section 7.3 on page 165. The output format of the place is controlled by */gtr/place text*.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,birth={1354-02-09}{Rome}}
%
The birth was \gtrPrintDate{birth} \gtrPrintPlace{birth}.
```

The birth was February 9, 1354 in Rome.

### \gtrIfPlaceDefined{<name>}{<true>}{<false>}

Expands to *<true>*, if a place with the given *<name>* is defined, and to *<false>* otherwise.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,birth={1354-02-09}{Rome}}
%
The birth was \gtrPrintDate{birth}%
\gtrIfPlaceDefined{birth}{ \gtrPrintPlace{birth}}{}.
```

The birth was February 9, 1354 in Rome.

### /gtr/place text={<pre>}{<app>}

(no default, initially {in }{})

U 2020-07-22

The *<pre>* and *<app>* texts are placed around the place text. This setting is */gtr/language* → P. 247 dependent.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,birth={1354-02-09}{Rome}}
\gtrset{place text={{}{}}}
%
The birth was \gtrPrintDate{birth}%
\gtrIfPlaceDefined{birth}{ \gtrPrintPlace{birth}}{}.
```

The birth was February 9, 1354 (Rome).

## 7.9 Formatting Events

### \gtrPrintEvent{<name>}

Used to insert a formatted event referred by *<name>*. This *<name>* is an event name like *birth*, see Section 7.3 on page 165. The output format of the event is controlled by */gtr/event text*<sup>→ P. 192</sup>, *\gtrPrintEventPrefix*, *\gtrPrintDate*<sup>→ P. 186</sup>, and *\gtrPrintPlace*<sup>→ P. 190</sup>.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,birth={1354-02-09}{Rome}}
%...
\gtrPrintEvent{birth}
```

★ February 9, 1354 in Rome

### \gtrifeventdefined{<name>}{<true>}{<false>}

Expands to *<true>*, if an event with the given *<name>* is defined, and to *<false>* otherwise. This is an alias for *\gtrifdatedefined*<sup>→ P. 186</sup>.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,birth={1354-02-09}{Rome}}
%...
\gtrifeventdefined{birth}{\gtrPrintEvent{birth}}{}
```

★ February 9, 1354 in Rome

### \gtrPrintEventPrefix{<name>}

Used to insert an event prefix like a symbol. The prefix depends upon the *<name>* of the event and upon an optional modifier. The output format of the prefix is controlled by the following options with the */gtr/event prefix* path.

```
Birth: \gtrPrintEventPrefix{birth}
\par\gtrset{/gtr/event prefix/birth=(b)}
Birth: \gtrPrintEventPrefix{birth}
```

Birth: ★

Birth: (b)

*/gtr/event prefix/birth=<text>* (no default, initially *\gtrsymborn*<sup>→ P. 239</sup>)

Prefix *<text>* for a normal birth.

*/gtr/event prefix/birth/out of wedlock=<text>* (no default, initially *\gtrsymbornoutofwedlock*<sup>→ P. 239</sup>)

Prefix *<text>* for a birth out of wedlock.

*/gtr/event prefix/birth/stillborn=<text>* (no default, initially *\gtrsymbstillborn*<sup>→ P. 239</sup>)

Prefix *<text>* for a birth of a stillborn child.

*/gtr/event prefix/birth/died=<text>* (no default, initially *\gtrsymbdiedonbirthday*<sup>→ P. 239</sup>)

Prefix *<text>* for a birth if a child who died on birthday.

*/gtr/event prefix/baptism=<text>* (no default, initially *\gtrsymbaptized*<sup>→ P. 239</sup>)

Prefix *<text>* for a baptism.

*/gtr/event prefix/engagement=<text>* (no default, initially *\gtrsymbengaged*<sup>→ P. 240</sup>)

Prefix *<text>* for a engagement.

*/gtr/event prefix/marriage=<text>* (no default, initially *\gtrsymbmarried*<sup>→ P. 240</sup>)

Prefix *<text>* for a normal marriage.

**/gtr/event prefix/marriage/other=***<text>* (no default, initially `\gtrs symPartnership`<sup>P. 240</sup>)

Prefix *<text>* for another partnership.

**/gtr/event prefix/divorce=***<text>* (no default, initially `\gtrs symDivorced`<sup>P. 240</sup>)

Prefix *<text>* for a divorce.

**/gtr/event prefix/floruit=***<text>* (no default, initially `\gtrs symFloruit`<sup>P. 241</sup>)

Prefix *<text>* for a floruit event.

**/gtr/event prefix/death=***<text>* (no default, initially `\gtrs symDied`<sup>P. 240</sup>)

Prefix *<text>* for a normal death.

**/gtr/event prefix/death/killed=***<text>* (no default, initially `\gtrs symKilled`<sup>P. 240</sup>)

Prefix *<text>* for a death in war.

**/gtr/event prefix/burial=***<text>* (no default, initially `\gtrs symBuried`<sup>P. 241</sup>)

Prefix *<text>* for a normal burial.

**/gtr/event prefix/burial/cremated=***<text>* (no default, initially `\gtrs symFuneralurn`<sup>P. 241</sup>)

Prefix *<text>* for a cremation.

**/gtr/event format={***<format>***}** (no default, initially `d.M.yyyy`)

This option controls how events are formatted when using `\gtrPrintEvent`<sup>P. 191</sup>.

Feasible *<format>* values are

- **prefix date place**    **\*** February 9, 1354 in Rome
- **prefix date**              **\*** February 9, 1354
- **date**                      February 9, 1354

**/gtr/event text={***<pre>***}**{*<sep date>*} {*<sep place>*} {*<app>*} (no default, initially `{ }{~}{ }{ }`)

The four text pieces are placed inside `\gtrPrintEvent`<sup>P. 191</sup> as follows:

*<pre>*prefix*<sep date>*date*<sep place>*place*<app>*

This setting is *not* `/gtr/language`<sup>P. 247</sup> dependent.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,birth={1354-02-09}{Rome}}
\gtrset{event text={[]{: }{ }{ }}}
...
\gtrPrintEvent{birth}
```

[**\***: February 9, 1354 in Rome]

**/gtr/event code={***<code>***}** (no default)

Defines *<code>* to be executed by `\gtrPrintEvent`<sup>P. 191</sup>. Use this, if `/gtr/event format` and `/gtr/event text` are not flexible enough.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,birth={1354-02-09}{Rome}}
\gtrset{event code=%
\gtrPrintEventPrefix{#1}
\gtrIfPlaceDefined{#1}{(\gtrPrintPlace{#1}) }{}%
\gtrPrintDate{#1}%
}
...
\gtrPrintEvent{birth}
```

**\*** (in Rome) February 9, 1354

## 7.10 Formatting Lists of Events

```
\begin{gtrprintlist}{\first}{\middle}{\last}{\empty}
  <environment content>
\end{gtrprintlist}
```

This environment is intended for automatically generated content. Inside this environment, a macro `\gtrlistseparator` is defined.

- `\gtrlistseparator` expands to `\first`, when it is called the first time.
- `\gtrlistseparator` expands to `\middle`, when it is called later.
- `\last` is used at the end of the environment, if `\gtrlistseparator` was called at least once.
- `\empty` is used at the end of the environment, if `\gtrlistseparator` was never called.

```
\begin{gtrprintlist}{\unskip}%
  {\unskip,\ }{\unskip.}{\unskip}
  \gtrlistseparator One
  \gtrlistseparator Two
  \gtrlistseparator Three
  \gtrlistseparator Four
\end{gtrprintlist}
```

One, Two, Three, Four.

```
\begin{gtrprintlist}%
  {\begin{itemize}\item}{\item}%
  {\end{itemize}}{\unskip}
  \gtrlistseparator One
  \gtrlistseparator Two
  \gtrlistseparator Three
  \gtrlistseparator Four
\end{gtrprintlist}
```

- One
- Two
- Three
- Four

```
\begin{gtreventlist}
  <environment content>
\end{gtreventlist}
```

This is a `gtrprintlist` environment with parameters specified by `/gtr/list separators`<sup>P. 194</sup>. This environment is used internally by most `/gtr/database format`<sup>P. 174</sup> settings to print event lists.

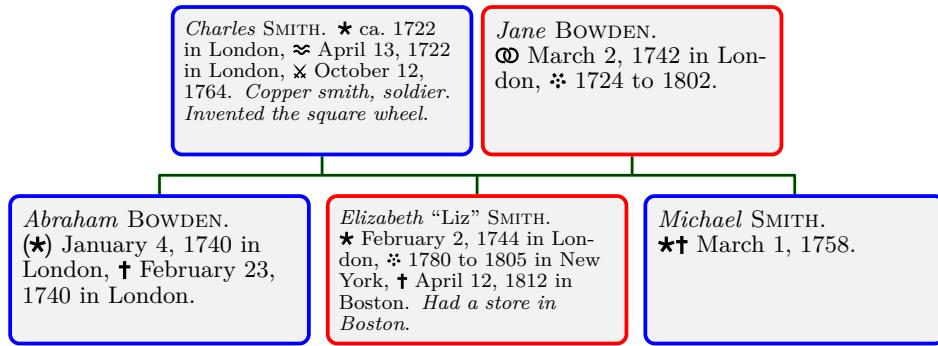
```
\gtrset{list separators=
  {\unskip}{\unskip,\ }%
  {\unskip.}{\unskip}}
\begin{gtreventlist}%
  \gtrlistseparator One
  \gtrlistseparator Two
  \gtrlistseparator Three
  \gtrlistseparator Four
\end{gtreventlist}
```

One, Two, Three, Four.

`/gtr/list separators={⟨first⟩}{⟨middle⟩}{⟨last⟩}{⟨empty⟩}` (no default, initially `\par\par\par\par`)

Defines `gtreventlist`<sup>→ P. 193</sup> as a `gtrprintlist`<sup>→ P. 193</sup> with the given parameters. This is used to list events.

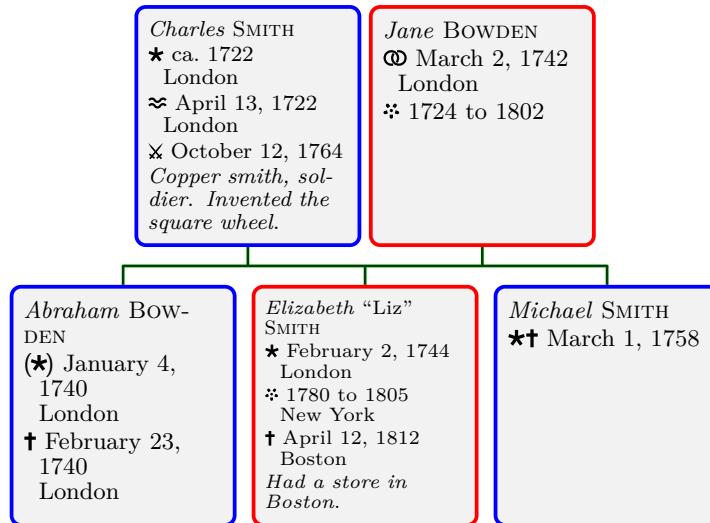
```
\begin{genealogypicture}[  
    processing=database,database format=full,  
    node size=4cm,level size=2cm,  
    name code={\gtrDBname.},  
    list separators={ }{ }{ }{},  
    info separators={ }{ }{ }{},  
    box={fit basedim=9pt,boxsep=2pt,segmentation style=solid,  
        halign=left,before upper=\parskip1pt,\gtrDBsex } ]  
    input{example.database.graph}  
\end{genealogypicture}
```



`/gtr/list separators hang=⟨length⟩` (style, default `\tcbfitdim`)

Defines `gtreventlist`<sup>→ P. 193</sup> as a `gtrprintlist`<sup>→ P. 193</sup> where the items hang with `⟨length⟩` after the first line.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[  
    processing=database,database format=full,  
    node size=3cm,level size=3.2cm,  
    list separators hang=2mm,place text={\newline}{}{},  
    box={fit basedim=9pt,boxsep=2pt,segmentation style=solid,  
        halign=left,before upper=\parskip1pt,\gtrDBsex } ]  
    input{example.database.graph}  
\end{genealogypicture}
```



## 7.11 Formatting Comments

### \gtrPrintComment

Used to insert the formatted comment. May be redefined directly or using `/gtr/comment code`.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,comment={Had a store in Boston}}
%...
\gtrPrintComment
```

*Had a store in Boston*

### \gtrIfCommentDefined{\langle true \rangle}{\langle false \rangle}

Expands to `\langle true \rangle`, if a comment is defined, and to `\langle false \rangle` otherwise.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,comment={Had a store in Boston}}
%...
\gtrIfCommentDefined{\gtrPrintComment}{}{}
```

*Had a store in Boston*

### /gtr/comment code=\{\langle code \rangle\}

(no default, initially `{\itshape\gtrDBcomment}`)

Redefines `\gtrPrintComment` using `\langle code \rangle`.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,comment={Had a store in Boston}}
\gtrset{comment code=\{\gtrDBcomment\}}
%...
\gtrPrintComment
```

*(Had a store in Boston)*

## 7.12 Formatting Professions

### \gtrPrintProfession

N 2017-01-27

Used to insert the formatted profession. May be redefined directly or using /gtr/profession code.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,profession={Copper smith, soldier}}
%...
\gtrPrintProfession
```

*Copper smith, soldier*

### \gtrIfProfessionDefined{\<true>}{\<false>}

N 2017-01-27

Expands to *<true>*, if a profession is defined, and to *<false>* otherwise.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,profession={Copper smith, soldier}}
%...
\gtrIfProfessionDefined{\gtrPrintProfession}{}{}
```

*Copper smith, soldier*

### /gtr/profession code={<code>}

(no default, initially {\itshape\gtrDBprofession})

N 2017-01-27

Redefines \gtrPrintProfession using *<code>*.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,profession={Copper smith, soldier}}
\gtrset{profession code={(\gtrDBprofession)}}
%...
\gtrPrintProfession
```

*(Copper smith, soldier)*

## 7.13 Formatting Lists of Information

N 2017-01-27

```
\begin{gtrinfolist}
  <environment content>
\end{gtrinfolist}
```

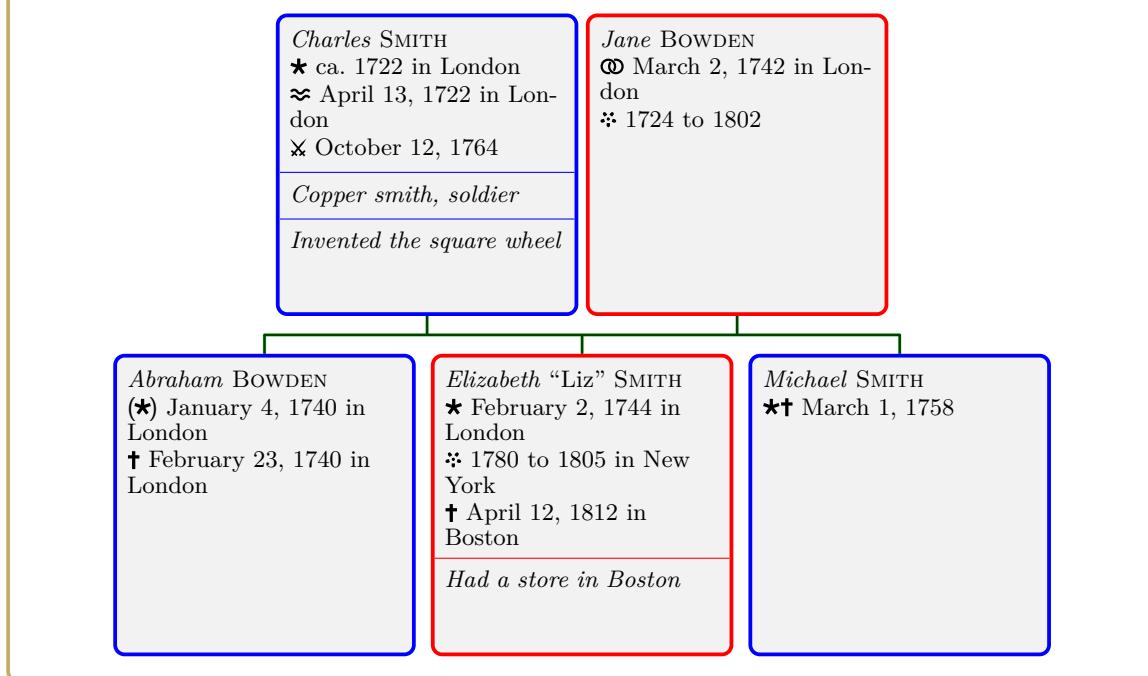
This is a `gtrprintlist`<sup>→ P. 193</sup> environment with parameters specified by `/gtr/info separators`. This environment is used internally by most `/gtr/database format`<sup>→ P. 174</sup> settings to print information lists consisting of `/gtr/database/profession`<sup>→ P. 166</sup> and `/gtr/database/comment`<sup>→ P. 165</sup> entries.

N 2017-01-27

```
/gtr/info separators={⟨first⟩}{⟨middle⟩}{⟨last⟩}{⟨empty⟩}          (no default,
                                                               initially {⟨par⟩{. }{. }{. }})
```

Defines `gtrinfolist` as a `gtrprintlist`<sup>→ P. 193</sup> with the given parameters. This is used to list informations.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[  
  processing=database, database format=full,  
  node size=4cm, level size=4cm,  
  info separators={⟨tcbline⟩}{⟨tcbline⟩}{⟨⟩}{⟨⟩},  
  box={fit basedim=9pt, boxsep=2pt, segmentation style=solid,  
    halign=left, before upper=⟨parskip1pt, \gtrDBsex ⟩ } ]  
  input{example.database.graph}  
\end{genealogypicture}
```



## 7.14 Formatting Sex

### \gtrPrintSex

Used to insert a symbolic sign for the sex.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,sex=female}  
%...  
\gtrPrintSex
```

♀

### \gtrIfFemale{\langle true\rangle}{\langle false\rangle}

Expands to  $\langle \text{true} \rangle$ , if `\gtrDBsex` holds `female`, and to  $\langle \text{false} \rangle$  otherwise.

### \gtrIfMale{\langle true\rangle}{\langle false\rangle}

Expands to  $\langle \text{true} \rangle$ , if `\gtrDBsex` holds `male`, and to  $\langle \text{false} \rangle$  otherwise.

Note that the content of the data key `/gtr/database/sex`<sup>P.165</sup> is accessible by `\gtrDBsex`. Since `/tcb/female`<sup>P.101</sup>, `/tcb/male`<sup>P.101</sup>, `/tcb/neuter`<sup>P.101</sup>, and `/gtr/female`<sup>P.101</sup>, `/gtr/male`<sup>P.101</sup>, `/gtr/neuter`<sup>P.101</sup> are defined, `\gtrDBsex` can be used directly as a formatting option, see Section 7.2 on page 163 and the examples in Section 7.5 on page 174.

## 7.15 Formatting Images

`\gtrifimagedefined{\langle true \rangle}{\langle false \rangle}`

Expands to  $\langle true \rangle$ , if an image is defined, and to  $\langle false \rangle$  otherwise.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,image=Carl_Friedrich_Gauss.jpg}
%
\gtrifimagedefined{\includegraphics[width=3cm]{\gtrDBimage}}{no image}
```



N 2018-04-16

`\gtrincludeDBimage{\langle options \rangle}`

Includes a database image with the given  $\langle options \rangle$ . These options are added to any options given by `/gtr/database/imageopt`<sup>P. 166</sup>.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,image=Carl_Friedrich_Gauss.jpg}
%
\gtrifimagedefined{\gtrincludeDBimage{width=3cm}}{no image}
```



U 2020-07-22

`/tcb/if image defined={\langle true \rangle}{\langle false \rangle}`

(style, no value)

Sets  $\langle true \rangle$  `tcolorbox` options, if an image is defined, and sets  $\langle false \rangle$  `tcolorbox` options otherwise. This key is intended to be used inside `/gtr/box`<sup>P. 98</sup> constructs.

```
\gtrset{
  options for node={mynode}{
    box={if image defined={watermark graphics=\gtrDBimage}{}}
  }
%
%
```

**/tcb/image prefix={⟨text⟩}**

(no default, initially empty)

Add a prefix ⟨text⟩ to every image file name.

```
\gtrset{image prefix=picturedir/}
\gtrset{database/.cd,image=mytest.jpg}
%...
Picture file: \texttt{\gtrDBimage}
```

Picture file: picturedir/mytest.jpg

**/tikz/fill zoom DBimage**

(no value, initially unset)

N 2018-04-16

Fills the current path with the current database image. The image is zoomed such that it fits inside the path area. Typically, some parts of the path area will stay unfilled.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,image=Carl_Friedrich_Gauss.jpg,viewport=30pt 50pt 150pt 180pt}
%...
\gtrifimagedefined{%
  \tikz\path[draw=red,fill zoom DBimage] (0,0) rectangle (2,3);
  \tikz\path[draw=red,fill zoom DBimage] (0,0) rectangle (3,3);
  \tikz\path[draw=red,fill zoom DBimage] (0,0) rectangle (3,2);
}{no image}
```



**/tikz/fill overzoom DBimage**

(no value, initially unset)

N 2018-04-16

Fills the current path with the current database image. The image is zoomed such that the path area fills the image.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,image=Carl_Friedrich_Gauss.jpg,viewport=30pt 50pt 150pt 180pt}
%...
\gtrifimagedefined{%
  \tikz\path[draw=red,fill overzoom DBimage] (0,0) rectangle (2,3);
  \tikz\path[draw=red,fill overzoom DBimage] (0,0) rectangle (3,3);
  \tikz\path[draw=red,fill overzoom DBimage] (0,0) rectangle (3,2);
}{no image}
```



## 7.16 Formatting Ages

N 2020-05-28

### \gtrPrintAge

Used to insert the formatted age. May be redefined directly or using `/gtr/age code`.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,age={87}}
%
\gtrPrintAge
```

[87]

N 2020-05-28

### \gtrIfAgeDefined{\langle true \rangle}{\langle false \rangle}

Expands to `\gtrPrintAge`, if an age is defined, and to `\langle false \rangle` otherwise.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,age={87}}
%
\gtrIfAgeDefined{\gtrPrintAge}{}{}
```

[87]

N 2020-05-28

### /gtr/age code=\{\langle code \rangle\}

(no default, initially `[\gtrDBage]`)

Redefines `\gtrPrintAge` using `\langle code \rangle`.

```
\gtrset{database/.cd,age={87}}
\gtrset{age code={died aged~\gtrDBage}}
%
\gtrPrintAge
```

died aged 87



# 8

## Edges

Edges are drawn between all nodes of a *family*. For the auto-layout algorithm, the edges are opaque. Space is reserved for the edges according to the various distance settings for nodes, but the edge dimensions themselves are not considered during layout. The following settings and options influence the visual appearance of the edges.

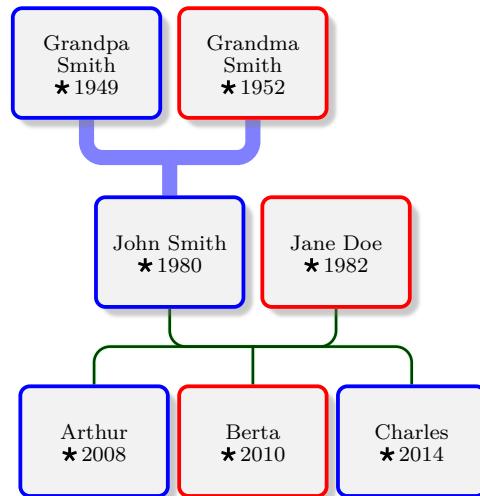
Edges are drawn in two steps: a `/gtr/edge/background`<sup>P.214</sup> followed by a `/gtr/edge/foreground`<sup>P.213</sup>. After all edges are drawn, the nodes are drawn (possibly over the edges).

## 8.1 Edge Settings

`/gtr.edges={⟨edge options⟩}` (style, no default, initially `perpendicular`)

Defines the `⟨edge options⟩` for drawing the edges between the nodes of a family. Normally, an edge is drawn with a `/gtr/edge/background`<sup>→ P. 214</sup> graph and a `/gtr/edge/foreground`<sup>→ P. 213</sup> graph to allow visual separation of superposed edges. This setting may be given globally, as option of `\genealogytree`<sup>→ P. 55</sup> or locally wrapped by `/gtr/family`<sup>→ P. 105</sup>. Also see Section 5.1.2 on page 79.

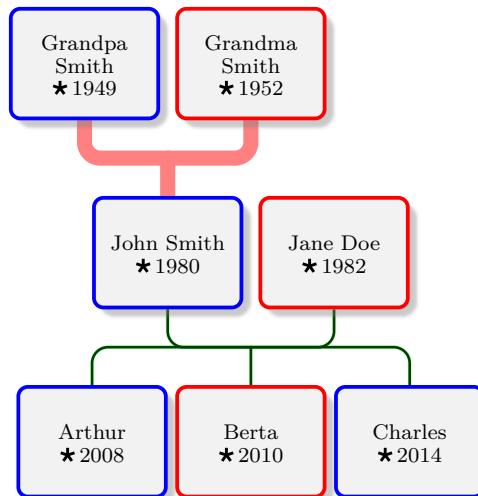
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,edges=rounded]
{
    parent[id=SmithDoe]{
        g[id=Arth2008,male]{Arthur\\\gtrsymBorn\,,2008}
        c[id=Bert2010,female]{Berta\\\gtrsymBorn\,,2010}
        c[id=Char2014,male]{Charles\\\gtrsymBorn\,,2014}
        parent[id=Smith,family={edges={foreground={blue!50,line width=2mm}}}]{
            g[id=John1980,male]{John Smith\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1980}
            p[id=GpSm1949,male]{Grandpa Smith\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1949}
            p[id=GmSm1952,female]{Grandma Smith\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1952}
        }
        p[id=Jane1982,female]{Jane Doe\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1982}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



/gtr/family edges={⟨edge options⟩} (style, no default)

This is a shortcut for embedding /gtr/edges<sup>→ P. 204</sup> into /gtr/family<sup>→ P. 105</sup>.

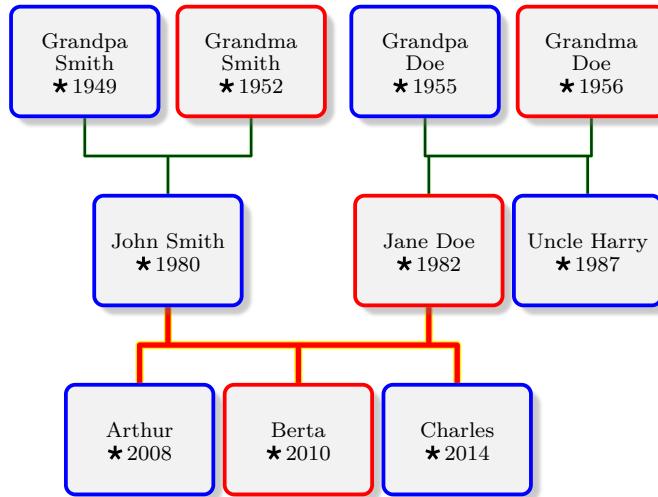
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,edges={rounded}]
{
    parent[id=SmithDoe]{
        g[id=Arth2008,male]{Arthur\\\gtrsymBorn\,,2008}
        c[id=Bert2010,female]{Berta\\\gtrsymBorn\,,2010}
        c[id=Char2014,male]{Charles\\\gtrsymBorn\,,2014}
        parent[id=Smith,family edges={foreground={red!50,line width=2mm}}]{
            g[id=John1980,male]{John Smith\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1980}
            p[id=GpSm1949,male]{Grandpa Smith\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1949}
            p[id=GmSm1952,female]{Grandma Smith\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1952}
        }
        p[id=Jane1982,female]{Jane Doe\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1982}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



`/gtr.edges for family={⟨family⟩}{⟨edge options⟩}` (style, no default)

This is a shortcut for embedding `/gtr.edges`<sup>→ P. 204</sup> into `/gtr/options for family`<sup>→ P. 104</sup>.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
edges for family={SmithDoe}{
foreground={red,line width=2pt},background={yellow,line width=3pt}},
]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



`/gtr/subtree edges={⟨edge options⟩}` (style, no default)

This is a shortcut for embedding `/gtr.edges`<sup>→ P. 204</sup> into `/gtr/subtree`<sup>→ P. 108</sup>.

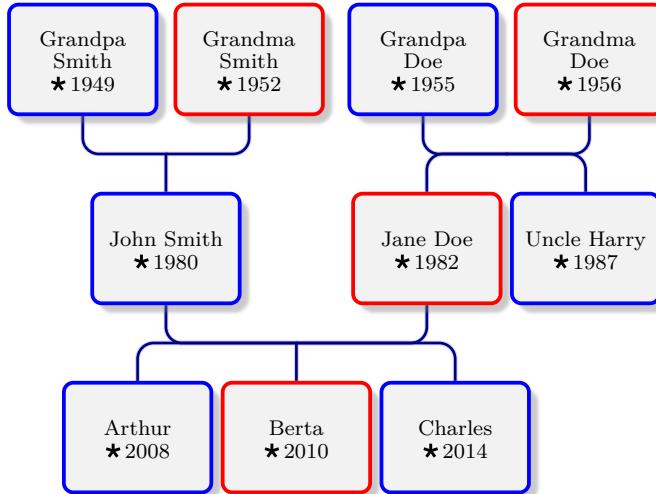
`/gtr.edges for subtree={⟨family⟩}{⟨edge options⟩}` (style, no default)

This is a shortcut for embedding `/gtr.edges`<sup>→ P. 204</sup> into `/gtr/options for subtree`<sup>→ P. 107</sup>.

### \gtredgeset{\langle options \rangle}

Sets  $\langle \text{options} \rangle$  for the /gtr/edge key subtree. Mainly, this macro is intended to easily set up styles for edges.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\gtredgeset{myedges/.style={rounded=6pt,
    foreground=[blue!50!black],background=[blue!20!white]}}
%...
\genealogytree[template=signpost,edges=myedges]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



### /tikz/genealogytree edges scope

(style, initially empty)

This style is used to scope the drawing of the edges. It may be redefined e.g. to draw edges on a certain layer.

```
% draw edges on the background layer
\usetikzlibrary{backgrounds}
\tikzset{genealogytree edges scope/.style={on background layer}}
```

Note that edges are drawn before nodes. Typically, the setting to draw on the background layer is not necessary. If two genealogy trees are merged, this additional setting may be useful.

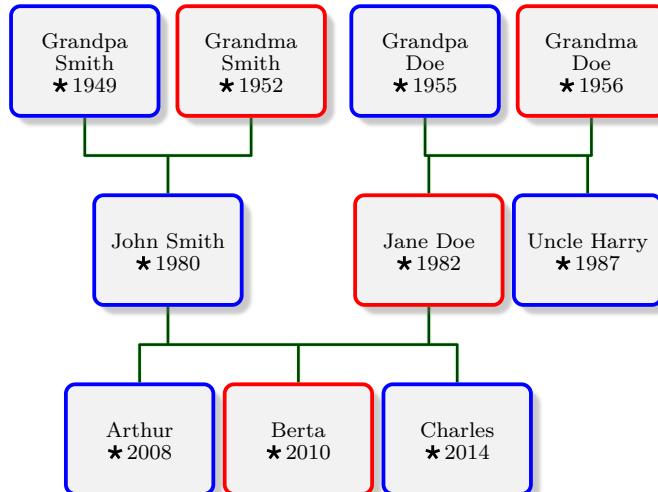
## 8.2 Edge Types

/gtr/edge/perpendicular

(no value, initially set)

The edges are drawn in a perpendicular style.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,edges={perpendicular}]
  {input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

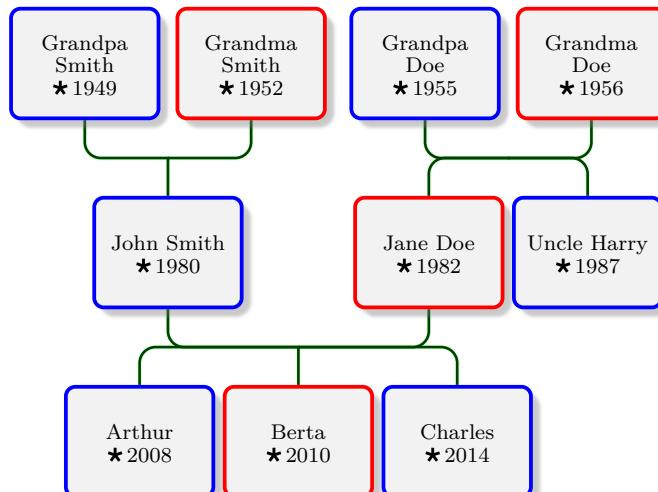


/gtr/edge/rounded=<length>

(default 6pt)

The edges are drawn in a perpendicular but rounded style. The <length> describes the size of the rounding.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,edges={rounded=6pt}]
  {input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

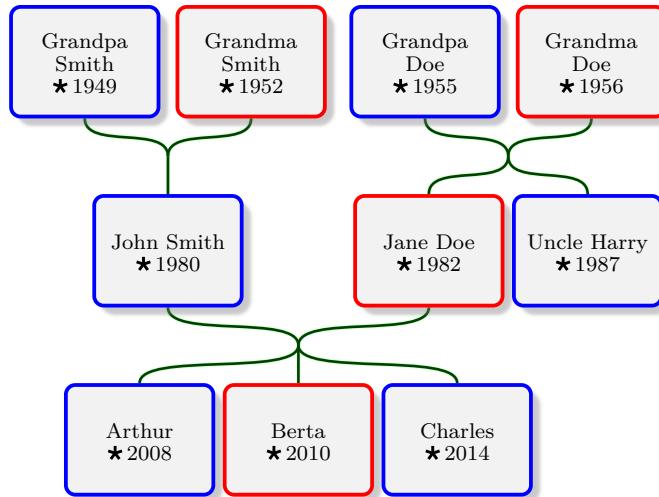


/gtr/edge/swing=*length*

(default 12pt)

The edges are drawn in a swinging style. The *length* describes the control parameter of the underlying curved path.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,edges={swing=12pt}]
  {input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



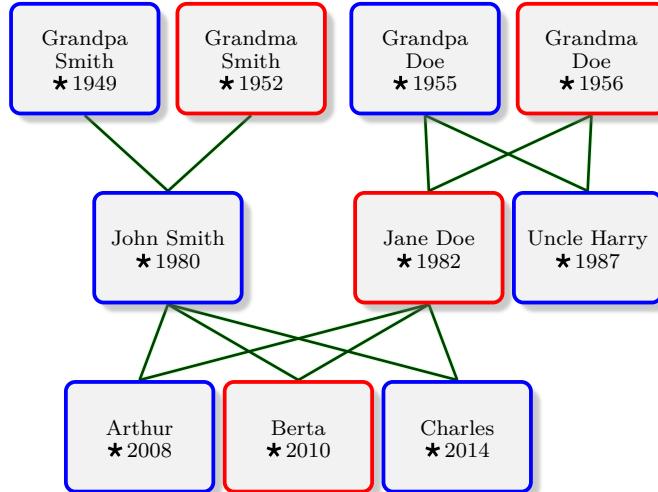
/gtr/edge/mesh={⟨options⟩}

(default empty)

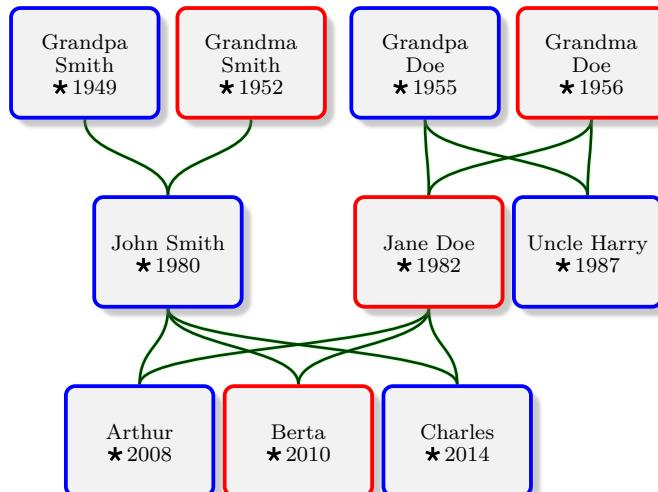
The edges are drawn meshed between parents and children. The ⟨options⟩ are TikZ to path options.

- For a family without children or without parents, no edge will be drawn.
- For a family with at least two parents and at least two children, a mesh is drawn. The intended use case is for families with just one parent or just one child, i.e. for ordinary trees.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,edges=mesh]
  {input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
  edges={mesh={%
    to path={.. controls +(270:0.5) and +(90:0.5) .. (\tikztotarget)}},
  }]{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



`/gtr/edge/custom={<down>}{<up>}{<left>}{<right>}` (no default)

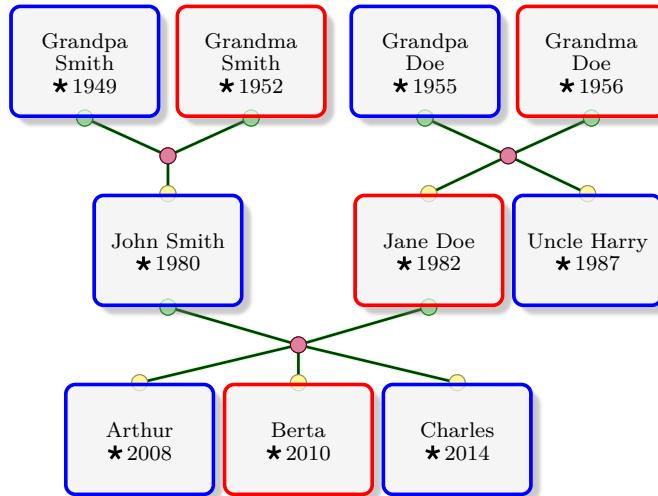
The edges are drawn in a custom style. This option takes four mandatory parameters `<down>`, `<up>`, `<left>`, and `<right>`, each of which is a macro. The `<down>` macro is used to draw edges for `/gtr/timeflow`<sup>P.80</sup>=`down`, etc.

Every macro has to take four mandatory parameters:

1. An etoolbox `<listmacro>` which contains the list of anchor positions for the parents.
2. An etoolbox `<listmacro>` which contains the list of anchor positions for the children.
3. A TikZ node name which denotes the family core (center).
4. A TikZ style which should be applied to draw the edges.

```
\newcommand{\myedgedraw}[4]{%
    % parents (#1):
    \renewcommand*{\do}[1]{
        \draw[#4] (#1)--(#3);
        \path[draw=green!50!black,fill=green!30] (#1) circle (3pt);}%
    \dolistloop{#1}%
    % children (#2):
    \renewcommand*{\do}[1]{
        \draw[#4] (#1)--(#3);
        \path[draw=yellow!50!black,fill=yellow!50] (#1) circle (3pt);}%
    \dolistloop{#2}%
    % family core (#3):
    \path[draw=purple!50!black,fill=purple!50] (#3) circle (3pt);
}

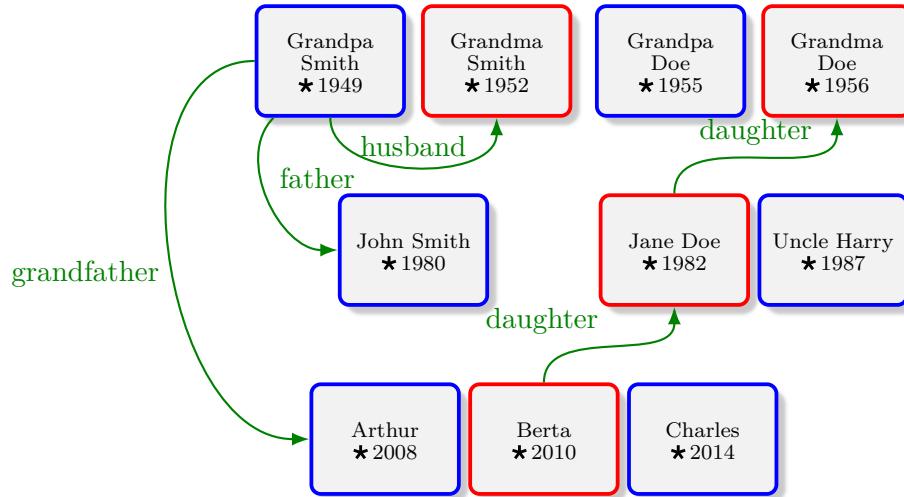
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
    box={enhanced jigsaw,opacityback=0.75},
    edges={%
        custom={\myedgedraw{\myedgedraw{\myedgedraw{\myedgedraw}}}{\myedgedraw{\myedgedraw{\myedgedraw{\myedgedraw}}}}{%
            \begin{array}{c} Grandpa \\ Smith \\ \star 1949 \end{array}}{%
            \begin{array}{c} Grandma \\ Smith \\ \star 1952 \end{array}}{%
            \begin{array}{c} Grandpa \\ Doe \\ \star 1955 \end{array}}{%
            \begin{array}{c} Grandma \\ Doe \\ \star 1956 \end{array}}{%
            \begin{array}{c} John Smith \\ \star 1980 \end{array}}{%
            \begin{array}{c} Jane Doe \\ \star 1982 \end{array}}{%
            \begin{array}{c} Uncle Harry \\ \star 1987 \end{array}}{%
            \begin{array}{c} Arthur \\ \star 2008 \end{array}}{%
            \begin{array}{c} Berta \\ \star 2010 \end{array}}{%
            \begin{array}{c} Charles \\ \star 2014 \end{array}}}}{%
        }]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



This is a special `/gtr/edge/custom`<sup>→ P. 211</sup> style which simply draws nothing. May be used for just this purpose or to replace automatic edge drawing by manual edge drawing.

```
\usetikzlibrary{quotes}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,edges=none]
{input{example.option.graph}}


\draw[-Latex,green!50!black,thick]
(GpSm1949) edge[out=270,in=270,"husband"] (GmSm1952)
edge[out=225,in=180,"father"] (John1980)
edge[out=180,in=180,"grandfather"] (Arth2008)
(Bert2010) edge[out=90,in=270,"daughter"] (Jane1982)
(Jane1982) edge[out=90,in=270,"daughter"] (GmDo1956);
\end{tikzpicture}
```



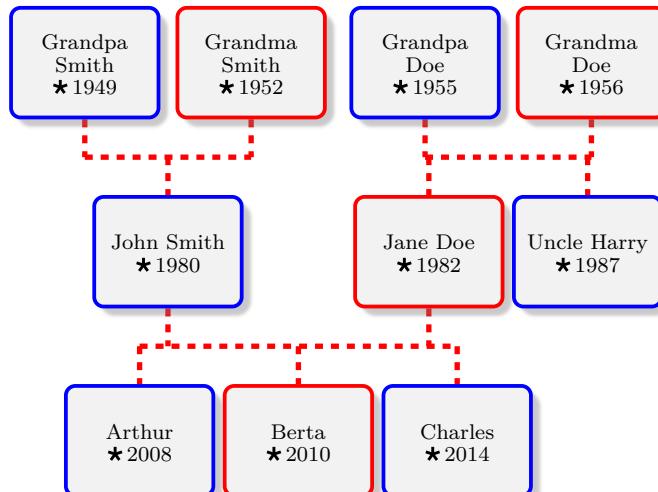
## 8.3 Edge Parameters

`/gtr/edge/foreground={⟨tikz options⟩}`

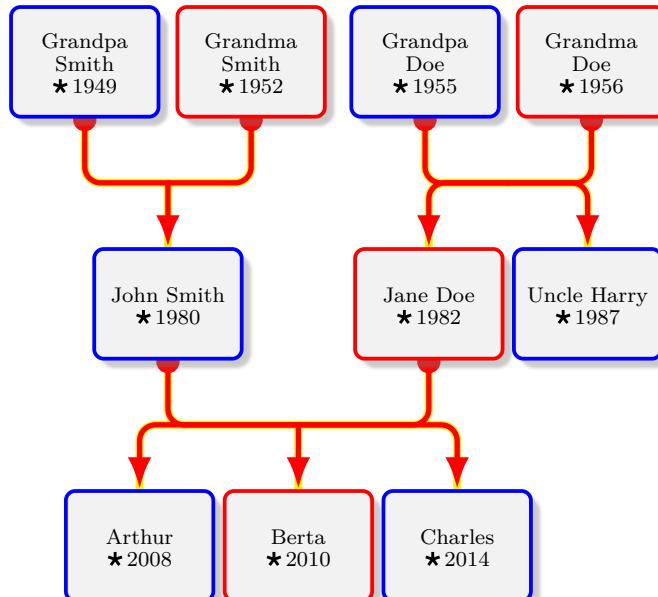
(style, no default)

Defines the foreground ⟨tikz options⟩ for drawing the edges between the nodes.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
edges={foreground={line width=2pt,red,dashed, line cap=butt},no background}]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,level distance=1.7cm,
edges={rounded,foreground={line width=2pt,red,Circle-LaTeX,shorten <=-4pt},
background={line width=3pt,yellow}}]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



`/gtr/edge/no foreground`

(style, no value)

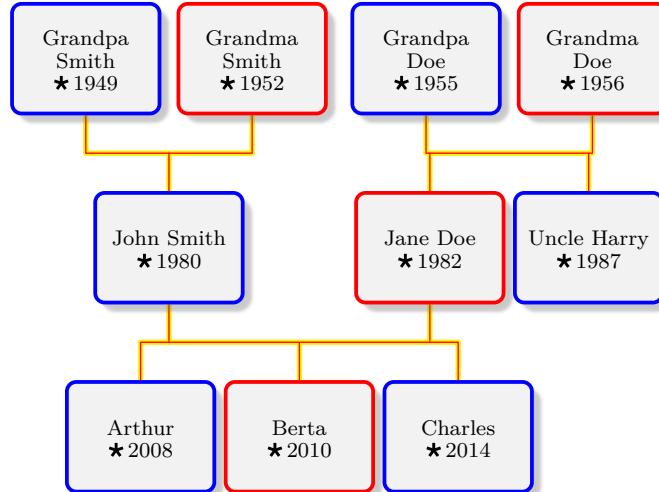
Removes the /gtr/edge/foreground edges.

/gtr/edge/background={⟨tikz options⟩}

(style, no default)

Defines the background ⟨tikz options⟩ for drawing the edges between the nodes.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
edges={foreground={line width=0.5pt,red},
background={line width=2pt,yellow}}]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



/gtr/edge/no background

(style, no value)

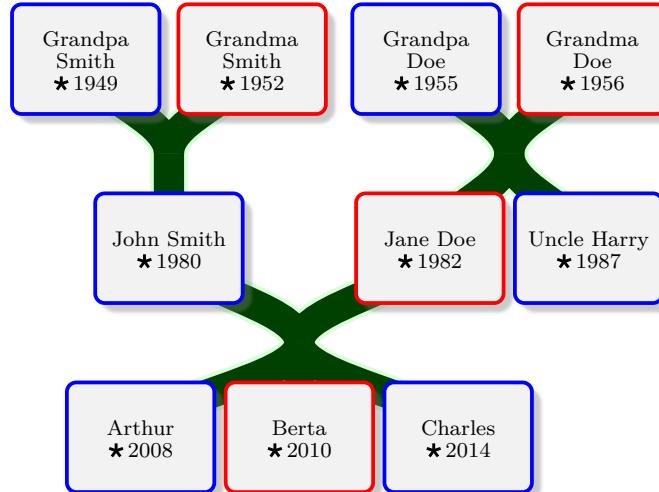
Removes the /gtr/edge/background edges.

/gtr/edge/anchoring=periphery|center

(no default, initially periphery)

Defines anchoring points for the edges. Feasible value are **periphery** and **center**.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
edges={swing=5mm,anchoring=center,
foreground={line width=4mm},background={line width=5mm}},
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



/gtr/edge/hide single leg=true|false

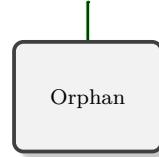
(default true, initially true)

If set to true, the orphan leg of a family with just one member is hidden.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
edges={hide single leg}]
{
  parent{ g[Orphan] }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
edges={hide single leg=false}]
{
  parent{ g[Orphan] }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

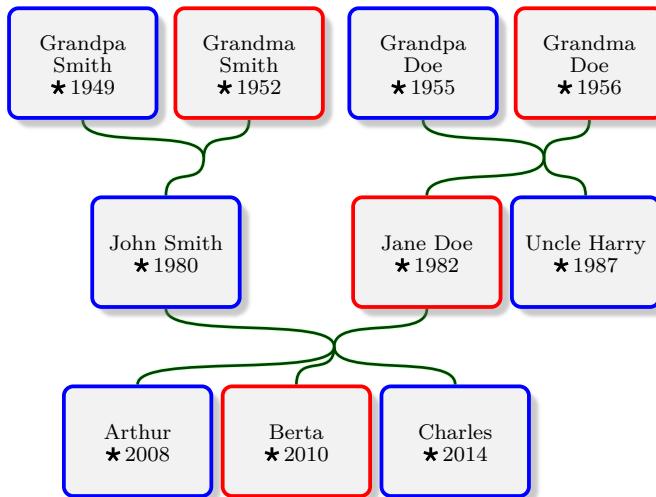


/gtr/edge/xshift=<length>

(no default, in initially 0pt)

Shifts the edge core position horizontally by <length>.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,edges={swing,xshift=5mm}]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

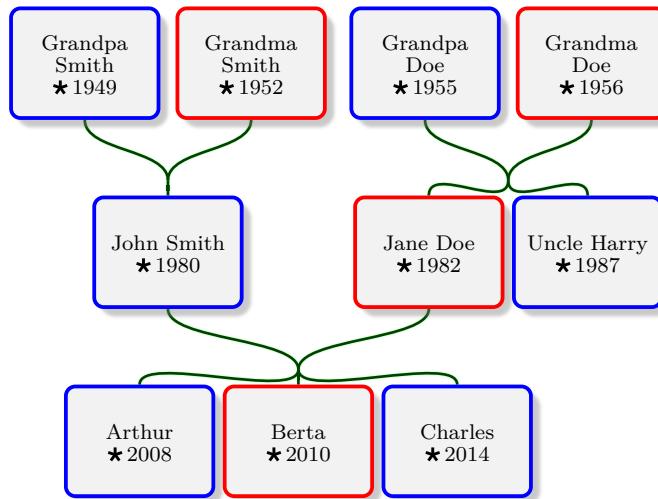


/gtr/edge/yshift=<length>

(no default, in initially 0pt)

Shifts the edge core position vertically by <length>.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,edges={swing,yshift=-3mm}]
  {input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

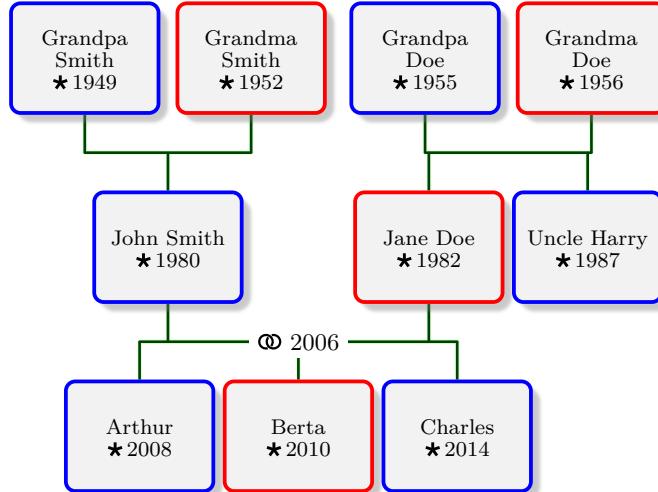


## 8.4 Edge Labels

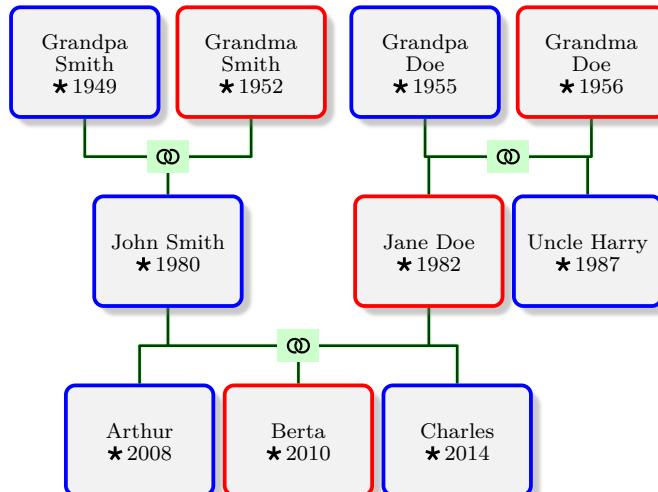
`/gtr/label={⟨text⟩}` (style, no default)

Adds a label  $\langle text \rangle$  to the current family. This is realized by a TikZ node with `/gtr/label` options. The current family is determined by a surrounding `/gtr/family`<sup>P.105</sup> or `/gtr/options for family`<sup>P.104</sup>.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=signpost,
    label options={fill=white,node font=\footnotesize},
    options for family={SmithDoe}{label={\gtrsymMarried~2006}}]
    input{example.option.graph}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=signpost,
    label options={fill=green!20,node font=\footnotesize},
    label={\gtrsymMarried}]
    input{example.option.graph}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



`/gtr/label options={⟨options⟩}` (style, no default)

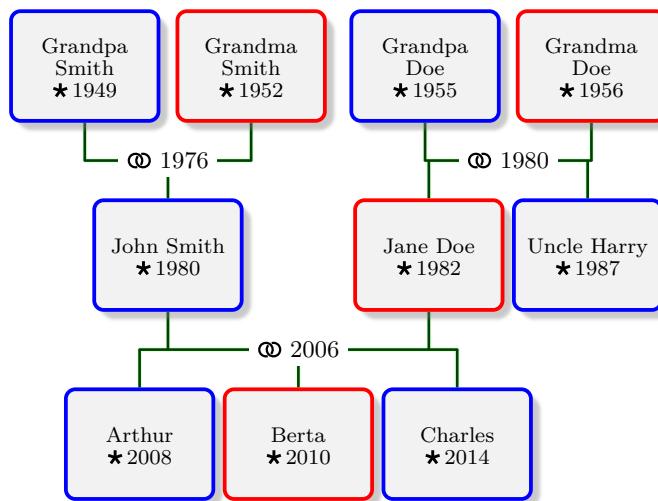
Sets TikZ node  $\langle options \rangle$  to be used for `/gtr/label`. See `/gtr/label` for an example.

/gtr/family label={<text>}

(style, no default)

Shortcut for using /gtr/label<sup>→ P. 217</sup> inside /gtr/family<sup>→ P. 105</sup>.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
  label options={fill=white,node font=\footnotesize},
  ]{
    parent[id=SmithDoe,family label={\gtrsymMarried~2006}]{%
      g[id=Arth2008,male]{Arthur\\\gtrsymBorn\\,2008}
      c[id=Bert2010,female]{Berta\\\gtrsymBorn\\,2010}
      c[id=Char2014,male]{Charles\\\gtrsymBorn\\,2014}
      parent[id=Smith,family label={\gtrsymMarried~1976}]{%
        g[id=John1980,male]{John Smith\\\gtrsymBorn\\,1980}
        p[id=GpSm1949,male]{Grandpa Smith\\\gtrsymBorn\\,1949}
        p[id=GmSm1952,female]{Grandma Smith\\\gtrsymBorn\\,1952}
      }
      parent[id=Doe,family label={\gtrsymMarried~1980}]{%
        g[id=Jane1982,female]{Jane Doe\\\gtrsymBorn\\,1982}
        c[id=Harr1987,male]{Uncle Harry\\\gtrsymBorn\\,1987}
        p[id=GpDo1955,male]{Grandpa Doe\\\gtrsymBorn\\,1955}
        p[id=GmDo1956,female]{Grandma Doe\\\gtrsymBorn\\,1956}
      }
    }
  }
\end{tikzpicture}
```



/gtr/subtree label={<text>}

(style, no default)

Shortcut for using /gtr/label<sup>→ P. 217</sup> inside /gtr/subtree<sup>→ P. 108</sup>.

## 8.5 Edge Labels Database

Analog to database processing for nodes, see Chapter 7 on page 161, the edge labels can be formatted by database style entries.

The database content for edge labels has to be given inside the option list for a **parent** or **child** using **/gtr/family database**.

**/gtr/family database={⟨data keys⟩}** (no default, initially empty)

Sets **⟨data keys⟩** for the edge labeling of the current family. For **⟨data keys⟩**, any setting from Section 7.3 on page 165 can be used, but only marriage information or similar may be reasonable.

```
%...
child[id=SmitBowd1742,family database={marriage={1742-03-02}{London}}]{%
%...
```

**/gtr/label database options={⟨options⟩}** (no default)

The **⟨options⟩** settings define how the **/gtr/family database** values are used to create label content. The default operations are **/gtr/use family database** and **/gtr/database format<sup>→ P. 174</sup>=marriage**. Note that setting **/gtr/database format<sup>→ P. 174</sup>** inside **/gtr/label database options** does only change the format for edge labels, but not for nodes.

```
%...
label database options={
    database format=marriage, % that is the default value
    place text={{}{}}           % changed only for labels
},
%...
```

**/gtr/ignore family database** (no value)

If set, then all **/gtr/family database** values are simply ignored. This has to be used inside **/gtr/label database options** to have an effect.

```
%...
label database options={ignore family database},
%...
```

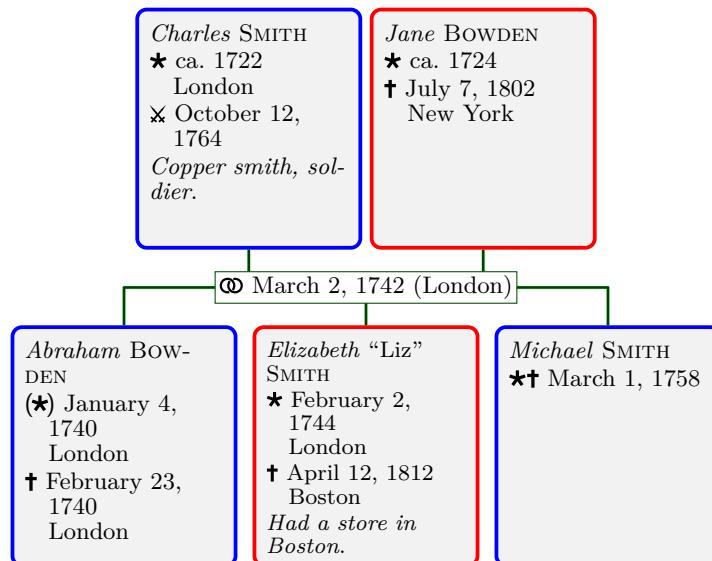
**/gtr/use family database** (no value)

If set, then all **/gtr/family database** values are processed to generate label content. This has to be used inside **/gtr/label database options** to have an effect.

```

\begin{genealogypicture}[
  processing=database, database format=medium no marriage,
  node size=3cm, level size=3.2cm, level distance=1cm,
  list separators hang, place text={\newline}{},
  box={fit basedim=9pt,boxsep=2pt,segmentation style=solid,
    halign=left,before upper=\parskip1pt,\gtrDBsex },
  label database options={place text={(.){}},},
  label options={fill=white,node font=\footnotesize,inner sep=0.5mm,draw=green!30!black},
]
child[id=SmitBowd1742,family database={marriage={1742-03-02}{London}}]{
  g[id=SmitChar1722]{
    male,
    name = {\pref{Charles} \surn{Smith}},
    birth = {(caAD)1722}{London},
    baptism = {1722-04-13}{London},
    death+ = {1764-10-12}{}{killed},
    comment = {Copper smith, soldier},
  }
  p[id=BowdJane1724]{
    female,
    name = {\pref{Jane} \surn{Bowden}},
    birth- = {(caAD)1724},
    death = {1802-07-07}{New York},
  }
  c[id=BowdAbra1740]{
    male,
    name = {\pref{Abraham} \surn{Bowden}},
    birth+ = {1740-01-04}{London}{out of wedlock},
    death = {1740-02-23}{London}
  }
  c[id=SmitEliz1744]{
    female,
    name = {\pref{Elizabeth} \nick{Liz} \surn{Smith}},
    birth = {1744-02-02}{London},
    death = {1812-04-12}{Boston},
    comment = {Had a store in Boston},
  }
  c[id=SmitMich1758]{
    male,
    name = {\pref{Michael} \surn{Smith}},
    birth+ = {1758-03-01}{}{died},
  }
}
\end{genealogypicture}

```



## 8.6 Adding and Removing Nodes from Edge Drawing

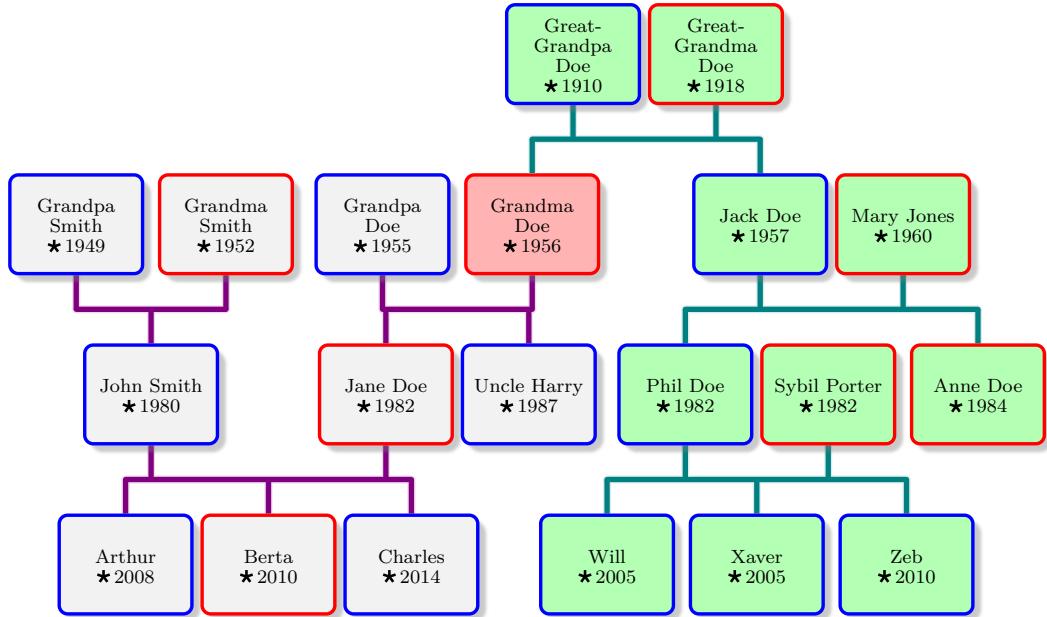
/gtr/add child=<child> to <family>

(style, no default)

Connect a node of an existing graph as <child> to a <family> of the current graph. The auto-layout algorithm is not aware of this addition.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=0.9,transform shape]
\gtrset{template=signpost}
\genealogytree[
    edges={foreground={red!50!blue},line width=2pt},
    background={red!50!blue!15!white},line width=3pt},
    options for node={GmDo1956}{box={colback=red!30!white}} ]
{input{example.option.graph}}


\genealogytree[
    edges={foreground={green!50!blue},line width=2pt},
    background={green!50!blue!15!white},line width=3pt},
    box={colback=green!30!white},
    adjust node=PhDo1982 right of Harr1987 distance 3mm,
    add child=GmDo1956 to GreatDoe      ]
{
    child[id=GreatDoe,pivot shift=1.7cm]{
        g[id=GgpDo1910,male]{Great-Grandpa Doe\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1910}
        p[id=GgmDo1918,female]{Great-Grandma Doe\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1918}
        child{
            g[id=JaDo1957,male]{Jack Doe\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1957}
            p[id=MaJo1960,female]{Mary Jones\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1960}
            child{
                g[id=PhDo1982,male]{Phil Doe\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1982}
                p[id=SyPo1982,female]{Sybil Porter\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1982}
                c[id=Will2005,male]{Will\\\gtrsymBorn\,,2005}
                c[id=Xave2005,male]{Xaver\\\gtrsymBorn\,,2005}
                c[id=Zeb2010,male]{Zeb\\\gtrsymBorn\,,2010}
            }
            c[id=AnDo1984,female]{Anne Doe\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1984}
        }
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



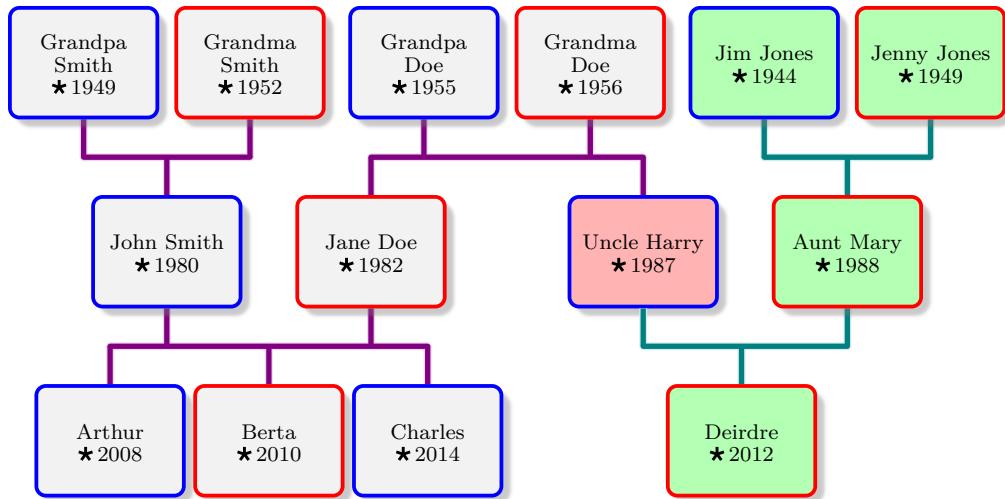
/gtr/add parent=<parent> to <family>

(style, no default)

Connect a node of an existing graph as <parent> to a <family> of the current graph. The auto-layout algorithm is not aware of this addition.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\gtrset{template=signpost}
\genealogytree[
    edges={foreground={red!50!blue},line width=2pt},
    background={red!50!blue!15!white},line width=3pt},
    options for node={Harr1987}{distance=1.6cm,box={colback=red!30!white}} ]
{\input{example.option.graph}}

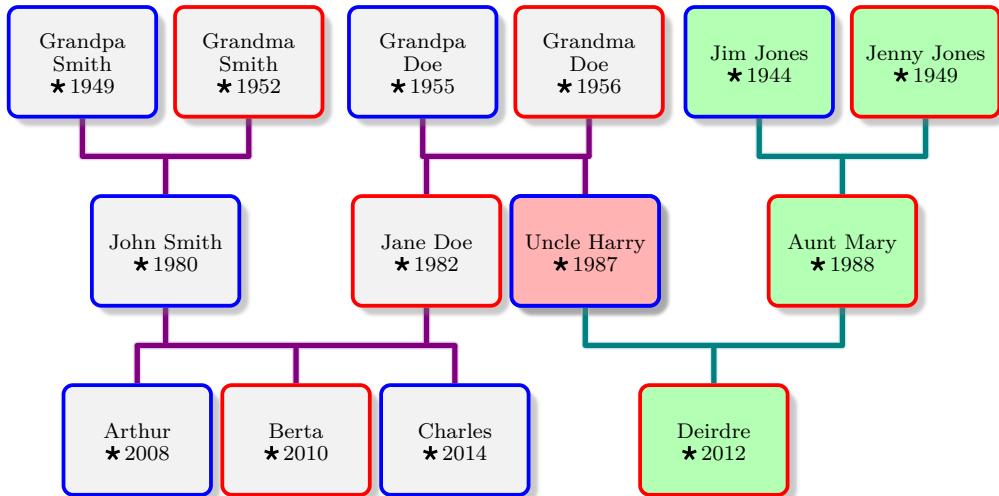

\genealogytree[
    edges={foreground={green!50!blue},line width=2pt},
    background={green!50!blue!15!white},line width=3pt},
    box={colback=green!30!white},
    adjust node=JimJ1944 right of GmDo1956 distance 3mm,
    add parent=Harr1987 to DoeJones ]
{
    parent[id=DoeJones,pivot shift=-1.4cm]{
        g[id=Deir2012,female]{Deirdre\\\gtrsymBorn\,,2012}
        parent[id=Jones]{
            g[id=Mary1988,female]{Aunt Mary\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1988}
            p[id=JimJ1944,male]{Jim Jones\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1944}
            p[id=Jenn1949,female]{Jenny Jones\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1949}
        }
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



An alternative approach to `/gtr/add childP.221` and `/gtr/add parentP.222` is to draw the interconnecting node twice (the first one could be drawn as `/gtr/phantom*`<sup>P.127</sup>). The second instance is drawn over the first instance using `/gtr/set positionP.111`. Both instances need to have different `/gtr/idP.92` values. Note that both parts of the graph can still be overlapping and may have to be adjusted manually, since the auto-layout algorithms handles each `\genealogytreeP.55` separately. The second tree gets an `/gtr/id prefixP.94` of 2: to address the second Uncle Harry by 2:Harr1987.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\gtrset{template=signpost}
\genealogytree[
    edges={foreground={red!50!blue},line width=2pt},
    background={red!50!blue!15!white},line width=3pt},
]
{input{example.option.graph}}


\genealogytree[id prefix=2:,
    edges={foreground={green!50!blue},line width=2pt},
    background={green!50!blue!15!white},line width=3pt},
    box={colback=green!30!white},
    set position=2:Harr1987 at Harr1987,
]
{
    parent[id=DoeJones]{
        g[id=Deir2012,female]{Deirdre\\\gtrsymBorn\,,2012}
        p[id=Harr1987,male,box={colback=red!30!white}]{Uncle Harry\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1987}
        parent[id=Jones]{
            g[id=Mary1988,female,distance=1.4cm]{Aunt Mary\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1988}
            p[id=JimJ1944,male]{Jim Jones\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1944}
            p[id=Jenn1949,female]{Jenny Jones\\\gtrsymBorn\,,1949}
        }
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

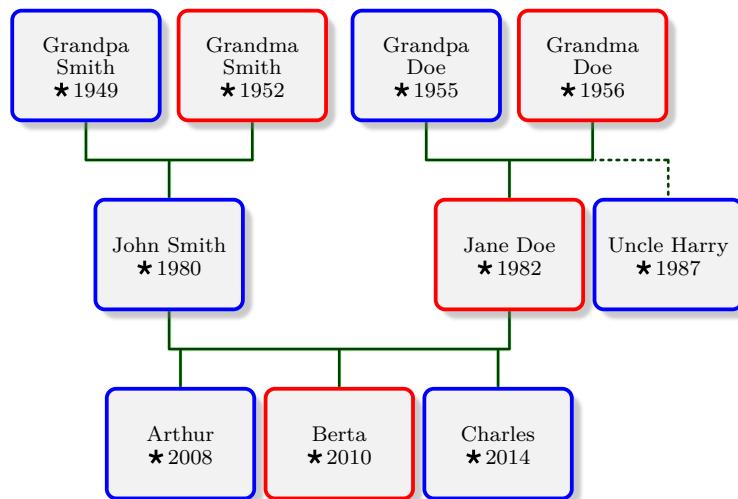


/gtr/remove child=<child> from <family>

(style, no default)

Removes a node as <child> from a <family> of the current graph. The auto-layout algorithm is not aware of this removal.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
options for node={Jane1982}{pivot=child},% make Jane the pivot child
remove child=Harr1987 from Doe,% remove Harry
extra edges prepend for family=% add Harry again with dots
{Doe}{GmDo1956}{Harr1987}{foreground={dotted, line cap=round},
no background}
]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

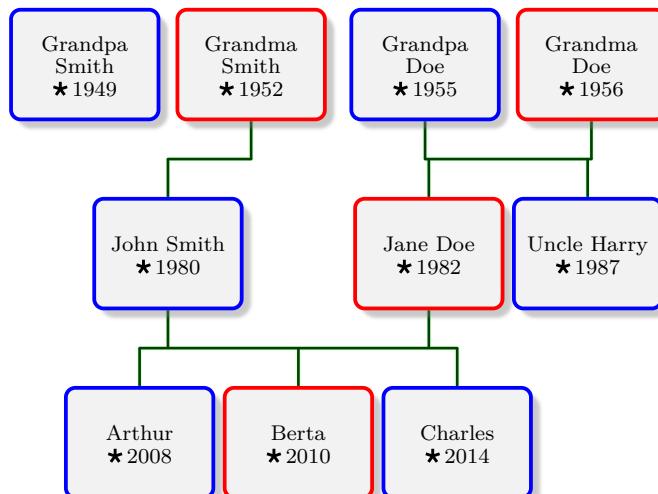


/gtr/remove parent=<parent> from <family>

(style, no default)

Removes a node as <parent> from a <family> of the current graph. The auto-layout algorithm is not aware of this removal.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
remove parent=GpSm1949 from Smith ]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



/gtr/disconnect=<value>

(default both, initially unset)

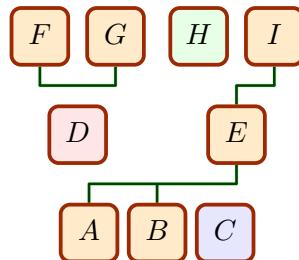
Using this option inside node options disconnects the current node from the edges of the current graph. Using this option elsewhere may cause unwanted side effects. The auto-layout algorithm is not aware of this removal. Depending of the given <value>, the node is disconnected as parent or child or both.

Feasible values are

- **child**: disconnect the node as child of a family.
- **parent**: disconnect the node as parent of a family. Note that a **g** node is only removed from its primary family, but not from connected **union** families.
- **both**: disconnect the node as child and as parent.

/gtr/remove child<sup>→ P. 224</sup> and /gtr/remove parent<sup>→ P. 224</sup> allow more precise control, but /gtr/disconnect needs no /gtr/id<sup>→ P. 92</sup> values.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph]
{
    parent{
        g{A}
        c{B}
        c[disconnect,box={colback=blue!10}]{C}
        parent{
            g[disconnect,box={colback=red!10}]{D}
            p{F}
            p{G}
        }
        parent{
            g{E}
            p[disconnect,box={colback=green!10}]{H}
            p{I}
        }
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

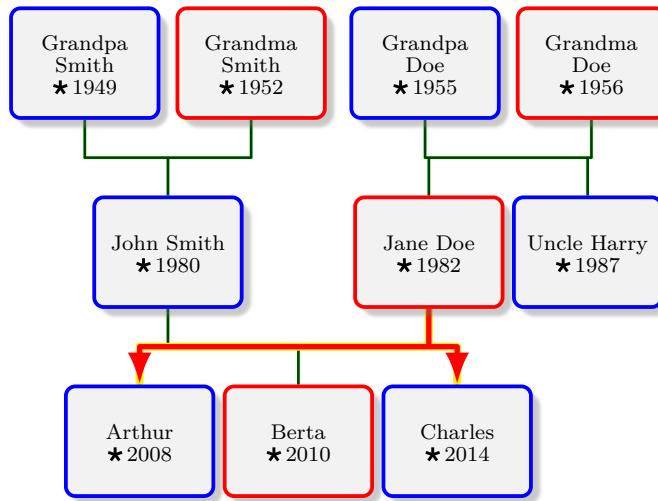


## 8.7 Extra Edges

`/gtr/extra edges={<parents>}{<children>}{<edge options>}` (style, no default)

Appends an extra set of edges to the current family. The edges are drawn between the given `<parents>` list and the given `<children>` list using the `<edge options>`. Note that parents and children are defined by their `/gtr/id`<sup>P.92</sup> values. They do not necessarily have to be *real* members of the current family. The current family is given by a surrounding `/gtr/family`<sup>P.105</sup> or `/gtr/options for family`<sup>P.104</sup>.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
options for family={SmithDoe}{extra edges={Jane1982}{Arth2008,Char2014}[
foreground={red,line width=2pt,-Latex},background={yellow,line width=3pt}}},
]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



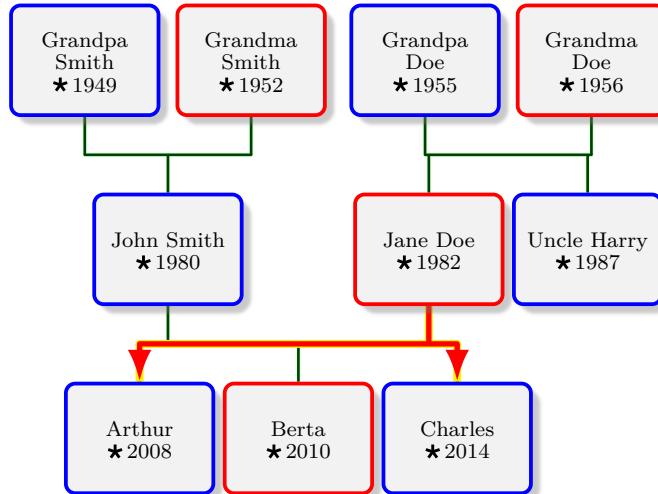
`/gtr/family extra edges={<parents>}{<children>}{<edge options>}` (style, no default)

This is a shortcut for embedding `/gtr/extra edges` into `/gtr/family`<sup>P.105</sup>.

```
/gtr/extra edges for family={⟨family⟩}{⟨parents⟩}{⟨childs⟩}{⟨edge options⟩} (style, no default)
```

This is a shortcut for embedding [/gtr/extra edges](#)<sup>→ P. 226</sup> into [/gtr/options for family](#)<sup>→ P. 104</sup>.

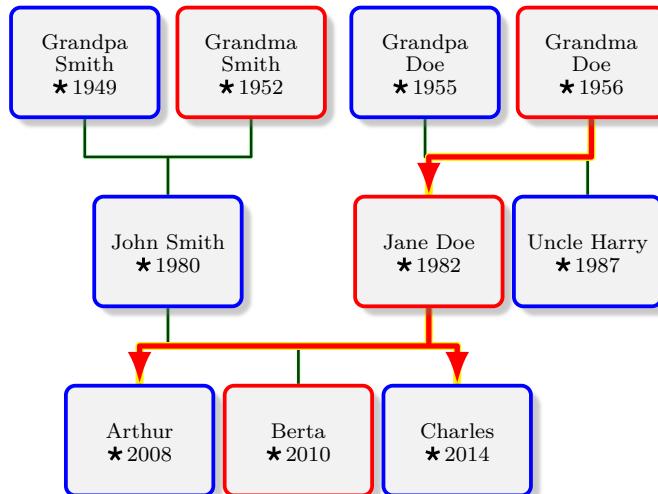
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
extra edges for family={SmithDoe}{Jane1982}{Arth2008,Char2014}){
foreground={red,line width=2pt,-Latex},background={yellow,line width=3pt}},
]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



```
/gtr/extra edges for families={⟨family list⟩}{⟨edge options⟩} (style, no default)
```

This allows to set [/gtr/extra edges for family](#) for multiple families. Therefore, the [⟨family list⟩](#) is a comma separated list of entries of type  $x=\{⟨family⟩\}{⟨parents⟩}\{⟨children⟩\}$

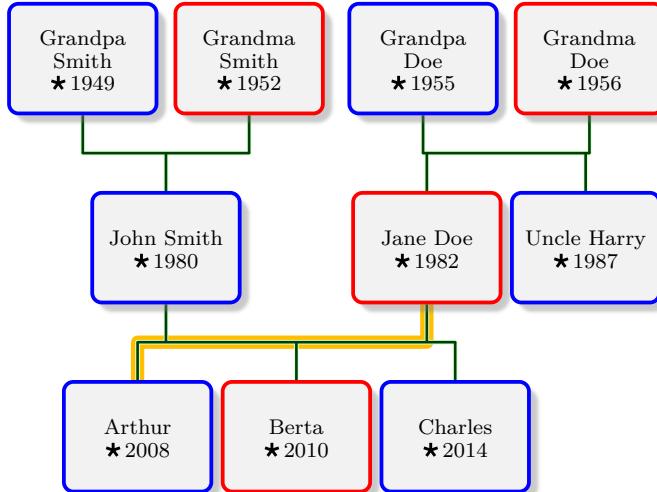
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
extra edges for families={x={Doe}{GmDo1956}{Jane1982},
x={SmithDoe}{Jane1982}{Arth2008,Char2014}}{
foreground={red,line width=2pt,-Latex},background={yellow,line width=3pt}},
]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



`/gtr/extra edges prepend={⟨parents⟩}{⟨children⟩}{⟨edge options⟩}` (style, no default)

Appends an extra set of edges to the current family. The edges are drawn between the given ⟨parents⟩ list and the given ⟨children⟩ list using the ⟨edge options⟩. This is identical to `/gtr/extra edges`<sup>→ P. 226</sup>, but the drawing lies under the normal edges.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
  options for family={SmithDoe}{extra edges prepend={Jane1982}{Arth2008}[
    foreground={red!25!yellow, line width=5pt}, no background]},
]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



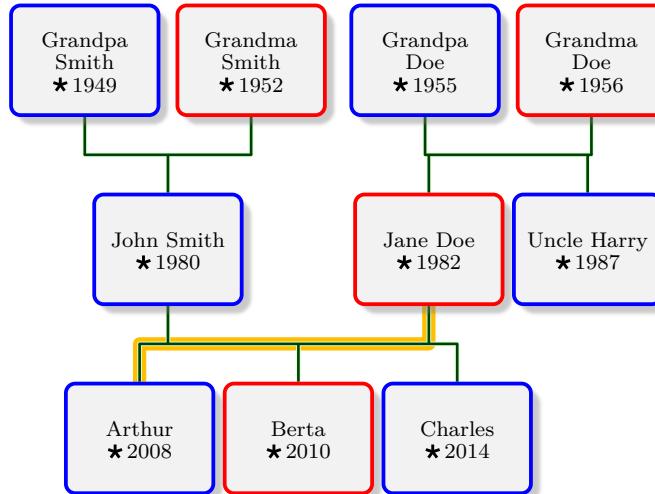
`/gtr/family extra edges prepend={⟨parents⟩}{⟨children⟩}{⟨edge options⟩}` (style, no default)

This is a shortcut for embedding `/gtr/extra edges prepend` into `/gtr/family`<sup>→ P. 105</sup>.

```
/gtr/extra edges prepend for family={⟨family⟩}{⟨parents⟩}{⟨children⟩}{⟨edge options⟩} (style, no default)
```

This is a shortcut for embedding `/gtr/extra edges prepend→ P. 228` into `/gtr/options for family→ P. 104`.

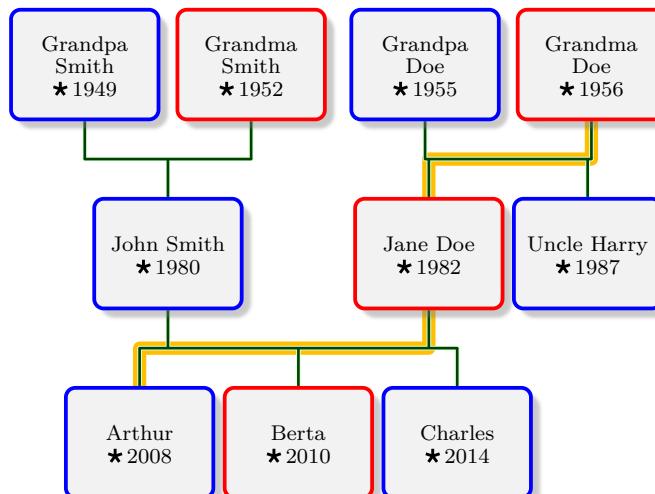
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
extra edges prepend for family={SmithDoe}{Jane1982}{Arth2008}={
foreground={red!25!yellow},line width=5pt},no background],
]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



```
/gtr/extra edges prepend for families={⟨family list⟩}{⟨edge options⟩} (style, no default)
```

This allows to set `/gtr/extra edges prepend for family` for multiple families. Therefore, the `⟨family list⟩` is a comma separated list of entries of type `x={⟨family⟩}{⟨parents⟩}{⟨children⟩}`

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,
extra edges prepend for families={x={Doe}{GmDo1956}{Jane1982},
x={SmithDoe}{Jane1982}{Arth2008}}{
foreground={red!25!yellow},line width=5pt},no background]
]
{input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



This style is used to scope the drawing of extra edges. It may be redefined e.g. to draw edges on a certain layer. This scope is embedded into the general scope of [/tikz/genealogytree edges scope](#)<sup>→ P. 207</sup>.

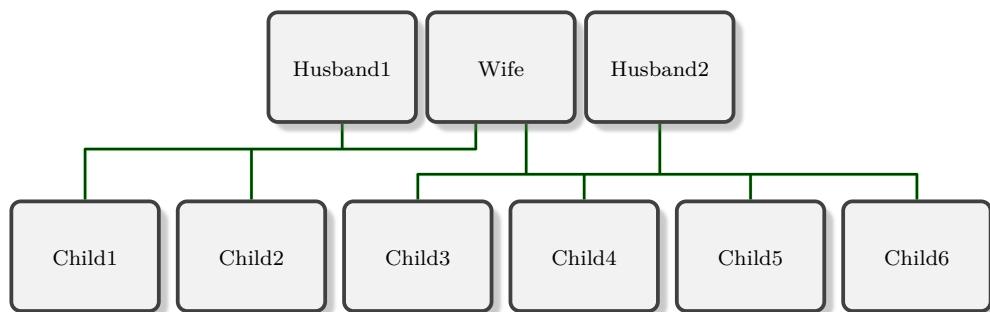
```
% draw extra edges on the background layer
\usetikzlibrary{backgrounds}
\tikzset{genealogytree extra edges scope/.style={on background layer}}
```

Note that changing the drawing layer for extra edges applies to all extra edges, but does not change the drawing layer for *normal* edges. Therefore, *all* extra edges would be drawn behind *normal* edges, if the example above is used.

## 8.8 Edge Shifting

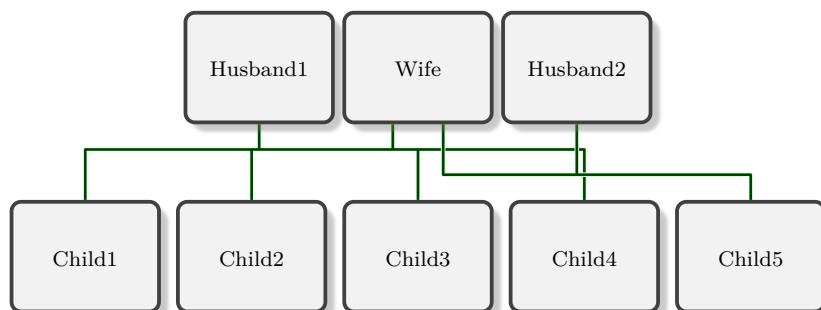
Typically, the edge core position of a family is located on half the way between the parents and the children. But, this is true only, if no **union** constructs are used, where a man or woman has two or more relationships with or without children. For e.g. two relationships, the edge core positions are located on one-third and on two-thirds of the way between the parents and the children. This edge shift is computed automatically.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=signpost]
child{
  p{Husband1}
  g{Wife} c{Child1} c{Child2}
  union{ p{Husband2} c{Child3} c{Child4} c{Child5} c{Child6} }
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



Depending on the situation, the edges may cross or not.

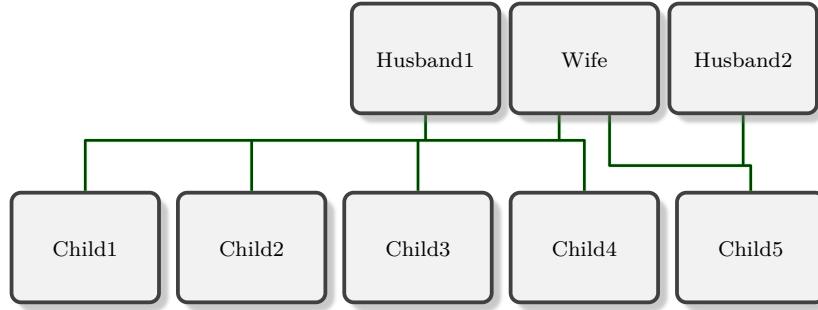
```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=signpost]
child{
  p{Husband1}
  g{Wife} c{Child1} c{Child2} c{Child3} c{Child4}
  union{ p{Husband2} c{Child5} }
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



The automatic shift does not prevent edge crossing, but ensures to a certain degree that one edge does not hide another edge.

Nodes could be shifted inside their level (here horizontally) to influence the edge drawing, see `/gtr/pivot`<sup>→ P. 97</sup>, `/gtr/pivot shift`<sup>→ P. 106</sup>, `/gtr/distance`<sup>→ P. 96</sup>, etc.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=signpost]
child{
  p{Husband1}
  g{Wife} c{Child1} c{Child2} c{Child3} c[pivot]{Child4}
  union{ p{Husband2} c{Child5} }
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```

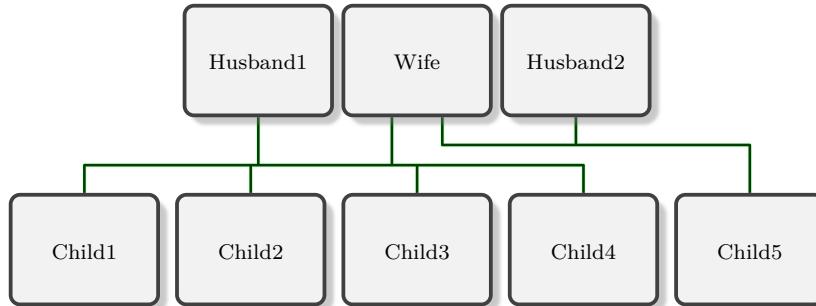


In the following, options for manual edge shifting to avoid edge crossings are described.

`/gtr/edges shift=<length>` (style, no default) N 2017-12-08

Shifts the edge core position by `<length>` towards the parents. In contrast to `/gtr/edge/xshift`<sup>→ P. 215</sup> and `/gtr/edge/yshift`<sup>→ P. 216</sup>, the `/gtr/timeflow`<sup>→ P. 80</sup> is automatically respected. Also note that this is a `/gtr/family edges`<sup>→ P. 205</sup> option, i.e. it can be applied directly inside the option list of a family.

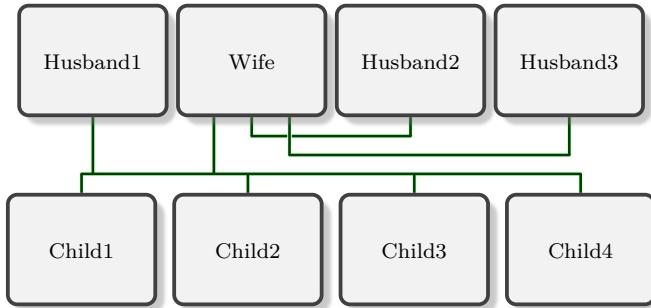
```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=signpost]
child[edges shift=-3mm]{
  p{Husband1}
  g{Wife} c{Child1} c{Child2} c{Child3} c{Child4}
  union[edges shift=3mm]{ p{Husband2} c{Child5} }
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



N 2017-12-08 **/gtr/edges up by=<number> of <parts>** (style, no default)

Shifts the edge core position by fraction  $\langle number \rangle / \langle parts \rangle$  of the **/gtr/level distance**<sup>→ P.83</sup> towards the parents. This is a style which uses **/gtr/edges shift**<sup>→ P.232</sup>.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=signpost]
child[edges down by=2 of 4]{
  p{Husband1}
  g{Wife} c{Child1} c{Child2} c{Child3} c{Child4}
  union[edges up by=1 of 4]{ p{Husband2} }
  union[edges up by=1 of 4]{ p{Husband3} }
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



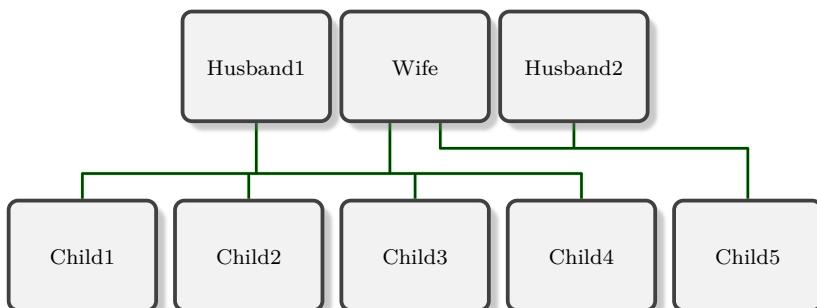
N 2017-12-08 **/gtr/edges down by=<number> of <parts>** (style, no default)

Shifts the edge core position by fraction  $\langle number \rangle / \langle parts \rangle$  of the **/gtr/level distance**<sup>→ P.83</sup> towards the children. This is a style which uses **/gtr/edges shift**<sup>→ P.232</sup>.

N 2017-12-08 **/gtr/edges up** (no value)

Shifts the edge core position by one third of the **/gtr/level distance**<sup>→ P.83</sup> towards the parents. This is a special case of **/gtr/edges up by** usable for two relationships.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=signpost]
child[edges down]{
  p{Husband1}
  g{Wife} c{Child1} c{Child2} c{Child3} c{Child4}
  union[edges up]{ p{Husband2} c{Child5} }
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



N 2017-12-08 **/gtr/edges down** (no value)

Shifts the edge core position by one third of the **/gtr/level distance**<sup>→ P.83</sup> towards the children. This is a special case of **/gtr/edges up by** usable for two relationships.

The following options can only be applied globally for a graph or the whole document. They cannot be applied locally to influence just one family.

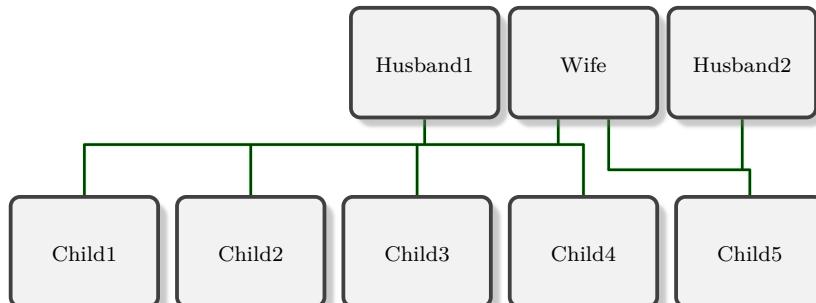
### /gtr/reset edge level shift

(no value, initially set)

N 2017-12-08

This sets the default algorithm for the automatic level shift. The first relationship is closest to the parents while the last relationship is closest to the children.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=signpost,reset edge level shift]
child{
  p{Husband1}
  g{Wife} c{Child1} c{Child2} c{Child3} c[pivot]{Child4}
  union{ p{Husband2} c{Child5} }
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



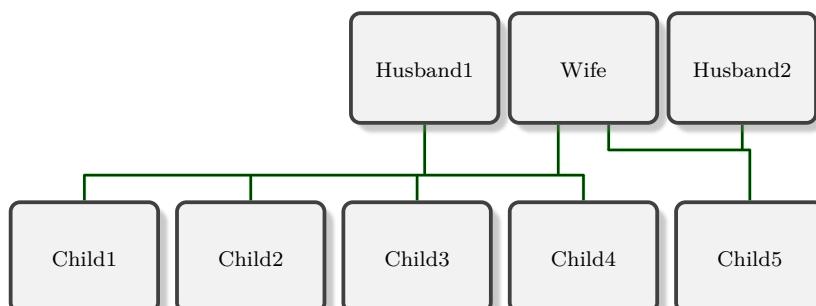
### /gtr/switch edge level shift

(no value, initially set)

N 2017-12-08

This switches the algorithm for the automatic level shift. The first relationship is closest to the children while the last relationship is closest to the parents.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=signpost,switch edge level shift]
child{
  p{Husband1}
  g{Wife} c{Child1} c{Child2} c{Child3} c[pivot]{Child4}
  union{ p{Husband2} c{Child5} }
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



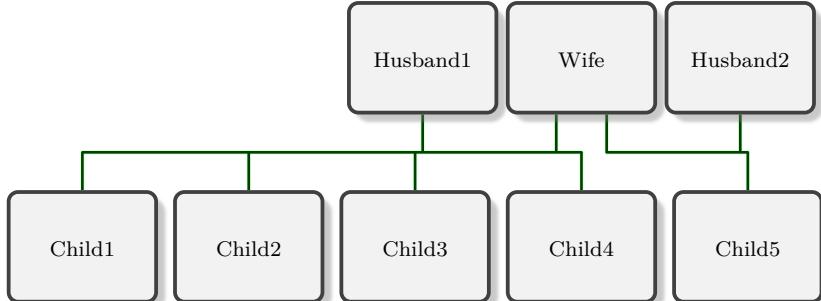
N 2017-12-08

/gtr/nullify edge level shift

(no value, initially set)

Sets all egde core positions to be on half the way between the parents and the children. Note that edge overlapping has to be prevented *manually* for all families. Use this option only, if you are really sure about that.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=signpost,nullify edge level shift]
child{
  p{Husband1}
  g{Wife} c{Child1} c{Child2} c{Child3} c[pivot]{Child4}
  union{ p{Husband2} c{Child5} }
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```





# 9

## Genealogy Symbols

### 9.1 Symbol Color Settings

If the genealogy symbols are only needed in black color, there is nothing special to consider. Currently, the symbols are drawn as pictures and saved in boxes for efficiency. If different colors are needed, the symbols have to be redrawn. The named color `gtrsymb1` holds the (current) symbol color.

#### 9.1.1 Global Color Settings

In the preamble, the color of all genealogy symbols can be set by redefining the color `gtrsymb1`. For example, if all symbols should be created in blue, one can use:

```
% ...
\colorlet{gtrsymb1}{blue}
% ...
\begin{document}
%
\end{document}
```

Note that this setting has to be given inside the preamble *after* the package is loaded and *before* `\begin{document}`.

## 9.1.2 Local Color Settings

If symbols with a color different from the global symbol color should be used inside the document, one of the following commands can be used.

### \gtrSymbolsSetCreate{<color>}

Recreates all symbols for the current TeX group with the given *<color>*. The named color **gtrsymbol** will also be set to *<color>*. Use this macro, if it is expected that many symbols of this color will be used inside the current TeX group.

```
\gtrsymBorn\,14.XI.1475
{
  \gtrSymbolsSetCreate{red}
  \gtrsymMarried\,22.II.1502,
  \gtrsymDied\,8.X.1553,
}
\gtrsymBuried\,10.X.1553
```

★ 14.XI.1475 ☺ 22.II.1502, † 8.X.1553, ♀ 10.X.1553

### \gtrSymbolsSetCreateSelected{<color>}{<list>}

U 2020-07-27

Recreates all symbols from the given comma separated *<list>* for the current TeX group with the given *<color>*. The named color **gtrsymbol** will also be set to *<color>*. The *<list>* contains the base names of the selected symbols, e.g. Born for \gtrsymBorn<sup>→ P. 239</sup>. Symbols which are not present in this list, will keep their old color. Use this macro, if it is expected that many symbols of this color will be used inside the current TeX group.

```
\gtrSymbolsSetCreateSelected{blue}{Male}
\gtrSymbolsSetCreateSelected{red}{Female}
\gtrSymbolsSetCreateSelected{yellow!50!black}{Born,Died}
```

\gtrsymBorn, \gtrsymMale, \gtrsymFemale, \gtrsymNeuter, \gtrsymDied.

★, ♂, ♀, ♁, †.

### \gtrSymbolsSetDraw{<color>}

Inside the current TeX group, every symbol is drawn with the given *<color>* when it is used. It is drawn again, if it is used again. The named color **gtrsymbol** will also be set to *<color>*. Use this macro, if it is expected that only few symbols of this color will be used inside the current TeX group or if colors constantly change.

```
\gtrsymBorn\,14.XI.1475
{
  \gtrSymbolsSetDraw{red}
  \gtrsymMarried\,22.II.1502,
  \gtrSymbolsSetDraw{blue}
  \gtrsymDied\,8.X.1553,
}
\gtrsymBuried\,10.X.1553
```

★ 14.XI.1475 ☺ 22.II.1502, † 8.X.1553, ♀ 10.X.1553

## 9.2 List of Symbols

\gtrsymborn \*

Birth / born (Unicode U+2A).



Johann Maier \gtrsymborn\, 14.XI.1475

Johann Maier \* 14.XI.1475

\gtrsymbornoutofwedlock (★)

Born out of wedlock / illegitimate.



Johann Maier \gtrsymbornoutofwedlock\, 14.XI.1475

Johann Maier (★) 14.XI.1475

\gtrsymstillborn †\*

Stillborn.



\textit{Anonymous} Maier \gtrsymstillborn\, 14.XI.1475

Anonymous Maier †\* 14.XI.1475

\gtrsymdiedonbirthday \*†

Died on the birthday.

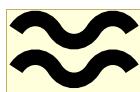


Johann Maier \gtrsymdiedonbirthday\, 14.XI.1475

Johann Maier \*† 14.XI.1475

\gtrsymbaptized ≈

Baptism / baptized (Unicode U+2248).



Johann Maier \gtrsymbaptized\, 14.XI.1475

Johann Maier ≈ 14.XI.1475

## \gtrs symEngaged O

Engagement / engaged (Unicode U+26AC).



Johann Maier \gtrs symEngaged\, 14.XI.1475

Johann Maier O 14.XI.1475

## \gtrs symMarried OO

Marriage / married (Unicode U+26AD).



Johann Maier \gtrs symMarried\, 14.XI.1475

Johann Maier OO 14.XI.1475

## \gtrs symDivorced OIO

Divorce / divorced (Unicode U+26AE).



Johann Maier \gtrs symDivorced\, 14.XI.1475

Johann Maier OIO 14.XI.1475

## \gtrs symPartnership OO-

Partnership / unmarried (Unicode U+26AF).



Johann Maier \gtrs symPartnership\, 14.XI.1475

Johann Maier OO- 14.XI.1475

## \gtrs symDied †

Death / died (Unicode U+2020, U+271D).



Johann Maier \gtrs symDied\, 14.XI.1475

Johann Maier † 14.XI.1475

## \gtrs symKilled ✕

Killed in action / fallen (Unicode U+2694).

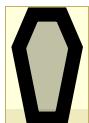


Johann Maier \gtrs sym Killed\, 14.XI.1475

Johann Maier ✕ 14.XI.1475

\gtrs sym Buried ⚰

Burial / buried (Unicode U+26B0).



Johann Maier \gtrs sym Buried\, 14.XI.1475

Johann Maier ⚰ 14.XI.1475

\gtrs sym Funeralurn ⚰

Funeral urn / cremated (Unicode U+26B1).



Johann Maier \gtrs sym Funeralurn\, 14.XI.1475

Johann Maier ⚰ 14.XI.1475

N 2017-07-18

\gtrs sym Floruit ♀

Floruit / flourished.



Johann Maier \gtrs sym Floruit\, 1475--1503

Johann Maier ♀ 1475–1503

\gtrs sym Female ♀

Female (Unicode U+2640).



Maria Maier \gtrs sym Female

Maria Maier ♀

\gtrs sym Male ♂

Male (Unicode U+2642).



Johann Maier \gtrs sym Male

Johann Maier ♂

\gtrsymNeuter ♀

Neuter / Unknown sex (Unicode U+26B2).



\textit{Anonymous} Maier \gtrsymNeuter

*Anonymous* Maier ♀

## 9.3 Legend to Symbols

The further macros and options allow to create a legend to symbols. This legend contains either all symbols or only the currently used symbols. Also, the description texts can be adapted to different languages or individual settings.

### 9.3.1 Printing a Legend

#### \gtrSymbolsRecordReset

The occurrence of a symbol inside the document text is recorded. \gtrSymbolsLegend<sup>→ P. 244</sup> prints all recorded symbols. To clear the current recording (locally), \gtrSymbolsRecordReset can be used. Note that records are taken globally, but resets are local to the current TeX group.

```
\gtrSymbolsRecordReset
Use symbol: \gtrsymBorn\par
{
  \gtrSymbolsRecordReset
  Use symbol inside group: \gtrsymMarried\par
  {
    Use symbol further inside: \gtrsymDied\par
  }
  Local legend inside group: \gtrSymbolsLegend\par
}
Global legend: \gtrSymbolsLegend
```

Use symbol:  $\star$   
Use symbol inside group:  $\textcircled{O}$   
Use symbol further inside:  $\dagger$   
Local legend inside group:  $\textcircled{O}$ =married,  $\dagger$ =died.  
Global legend:  $\star$ =born,  $\textcircled{O}$ =married,  $\dagger$ =died.

#### /gtr/symbols record reset (no value)

Identical to \gtrSymbolsRecordReset. This option is useful for application inside \genealogytree<sup>→ P. 55</sup> or genealogypicture<sup>→ P. 57</sup>. See \gtrSymbolsLegend<sup>→ P. 244</sup> for an example.

U 2017-07-18

#### \gtrSymbolsFullLegend[⟨language⟩]

Prints a full unabridged legend to symbols according to /gtr/language<sup>→ P. 247</sup> or optionally according to ⟨language⟩.

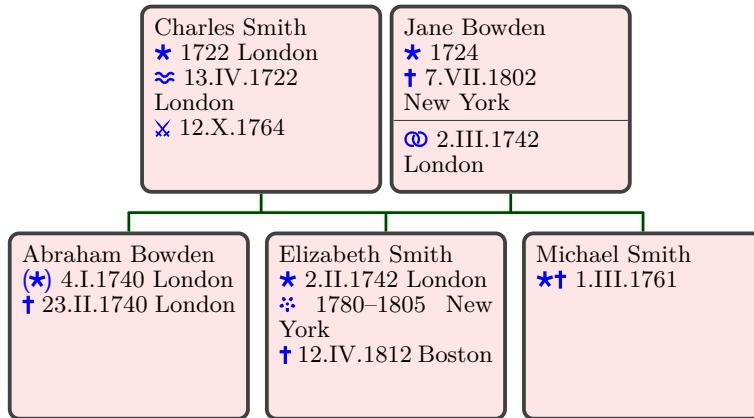
```
\textsl{\gtrSymbolsFullLegend[english]}
```

$\star$ =born,  $(\star)$ =born out of wedlock,  $\dagger\star$ =stillborn,  $\star\dagger$ =died on the birthday,  
 $\approx$ =baptized,  $\textcircled{O}$ =engaged,  $\textcircled{O}\textcircled{O}$ =married,  $\textcircled{O}\textcircled{O}$ =divorced,  $\textcircled{O}\textcircled{O}$ =unmarried partnership,  
 $\diamond$ =floruit,  $\dagger$ =died,  $\times$ =killed in action,  $\textcircled{Q}$ =buried,  $\textcircled{Q}$ =cremated,  $\textcircled{F}$ =female,  $\textcircled{M}$ =male,  
 $\textcircled{N}$ =neuter.

### \gtrSymbolsLegend[⟨language⟩]

Prints a legend to symbols according to `/gtr/language`<sup>→ P. 247</sup> or optionally according to `⟨language⟩`. The legend only contains these symbols which were actually used inside the document so far or since the last call to `\gtrSymbolsRecordReset`<sup>→ P. 243</sup> or `/gtr/symbols record reset`<sup>→ P. 243</sup>.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[node size=3.2cm,level size=2.5cm,
  box={fit basedim=9pt,boxsep=2pt,colback=red!10,segmentation style={solid}},
  symbols record reset,code={\gtrSymbolsSetCreate{blue}},
  after tree={\node[font=\scriptsize\itshape,text width=3cm,above right,
    fill=blue!5] at ([xshift=1cm]Michael.south east) {\gtrSymbolsLegend};},
]
  child{
    g[id=Charles]{Charles Smith\par\gtrsymBorn~1722 London\par
      \gtrsymBaptized~13.IV.1722\ London\par
      \gtrsymKilled~12.X.1764}
    p[Jane Bowden\par\gtrsymBorn~1724\par
      \gtrsymDied~7.VII.1802\ New York
      \tcbline
      \gtrsymMarried~2.III.1742\ London
    ]
    c[Abraham Bowden\par
      \gtrsymBornoutofwedlock~4.I.1740 London\par
      \gtrsymDied~23.II.1740 London}
    c[Elizabeth Smith\par
      \gtrsymBorn~2.II.1742 London\par
      \gtrsymFloruit~1780--1805 New York\par
      \gtrsymDied~12.IV.1812 Boston}
    c[id=Michael]{Michael Smith\par\gtrsymDiedonbirthday~1.III.1761}
  }
\end{genealogypicture}
```



`★`=born, `(*)`=born out of wedlock,  
`★†`=died on the birthday,  
`≈`=baptized,  
`○`=engaged,  
`○○`=married,  
`○○`=divorced,  
`○○`=unmarried partnership,  
`≈`=floruit,  
`†`=died,  
`✖`=killed in action,  
`□`=buried,  
`□`=cremated,  
`♀`=female,  
`♂`=male,  
`⚥`=neuter.

### 9.3.2 Description Texts and Language Settings

The following options of the key family `/gtr/symlang/` are language dependent and can be set globally by `/gtr/language`<sup>→ P. 247</sup>.

#### english

```
\gtrset{language=english}
% ...
\gtrSymbolsFullLegend
```

`★`=born, `(*)`=born out of wedlock, `★†`=stillborn, `★†`=died on the birthday, `≈`=baptized, `○`=engaged, `○○`=married, `○○`=divorced, `○○`=unmarried partnership, `≈`=floruit, `†`=died, `✖`=killed in action, `□`=buried, `□`=cremated, `♀`=female, `♂`=male, `⚥`=neuter.

### german

```
\gtrset{language=german}
%
\gtrSymbolsFullLegend
```

**★**=geboren, **(★)**=außerehelich geboren, **†★**=tot geboren,  
**★†**=am Tag der Geburt gestorben, **≈**=getauft, **○**=verlobt,  
**○○**=verheiratet, **○○**=geschieden, **○○**=außerehelich ver-  
bunden, **✿**=blühte, **†**=gestorben, **✗**=gefallen, **¶**=begraben,  
**◊**=eingeäschert, **♀**=weiblich, **♂**=männlich, **⚲**=Geschlecht  
unbekannt.

/gtr/symlang/Born=<text>	(no default, initially born)
Legend <text> used for ★.	
/gtr/symlang/Bornoutofwedlock=<text>	(no default, initially born out of wedlock)
Legend <text> used for (★).	
/gtr/symlang/Stillborn=<text>	(no default, initially stillborn)
Legend <text> used for †★.	
/gtr/symlang/Diedonbirthday=<text>	(no default, initially died on the birthday)
Legend <text> used for ††.	
/gtr/symlang/Baptized=<text>	(no default, initially baptised)
Legend <text> used for ≈.	
/gtr/symlang/Engaged=<text>	(no default, initially engaged)
Legend <text> used for ○.	
/gtr/symlang/Married=<text>	(no default, initially married)
Legend <text> used for ○○.	
/gtr/symlang/Divorced=<text>	(no default, initially divorced)
Legend <text> used for ○○.	
/gtr/symlang/Partnership=<text>	(no default, initially unmarried partnership)
Legend <text> used for ○○○.	
/gtr/symlang/Floruit=<text>	(no default, initially floruit)
Legend <text> used for ✿.	
/gtr/symlang/Died=<text>	(no default, initially died)
Legend <text> used for †.	
/gtr/symlang/Killed=<text>	(no default, initially killed in action)
Legend <text> used for ✗.	
/gtr/symlang/Buried=<text>	(no default, initially buried)
Legend <text> used for ¶.	
/gtr/symlang/Funeralurn=<text>	(no default, initially cremated)
Legend <text> used for ¶.	
/gtr/symlang/Female=<text>	(no default, initially female)
Legend <text> used for ♀.	
/gtr/symlang/Male=<text>	(no default, initially male)
Legend <text> used for ♂.	
/gtr/symlang/Neuter=<text>	(no default, initially neuter)
Legend <text> used for ♀.	



# 10

## Language and Text Settings

The document `genealogytree-languages.pdf` displays the effects of language specific settings.

### 10.1 Preamble Settings

**U 2020-08-23** `/gtr/language=<language>` (no default, initially `english`)

Sets the `<language>` for the description texts of the package. Typically, this option should be used inside the preamble, but it may also be used inside the document to switch between languages.

- If this option is used inside the preamble, the corresponding language library is loaded automatically.
- If this option is used inside the document, the corresponding language library has to be loaded separately inside the preamble by `\gtrloadlanguage`<sup>→ P. 248</sup>.
- If this option is not used at all, the `english` language is set.

Feasible values for `<language>` are:

- `danish` (Translation provided by Mikkel Eide Eriksen)
- `dutch` (Translation provided by Dirk Bosmans)
- `english`
- `french` (Translation provided by Denis Bitouzé)
- `german` with variants:
  - `german-german`
  - `german-austrian`
- `italian` (Translation provided by Andrea Vaccari)
- `portuguese` (Translation provided by Natan de Almeida Laverde)
- `spanish` (Translation provided by Francisco G. Pérez Sánchez)
- `swedish` (Translation provided by Per Starbäck)

```
\documentclass{...}
%
\gtrset{language=german-austrian}
%
\begin{document}
%
\end{document}
```

The current language name is stored inside `\gtrlangname`.

The current language is '\gtrlanguage'.

The current language is 'english'.

The `/gtr/language`<sup>→ P. 247</sup> option sets various keys for description texts. These texts can be customized selectively, if needed.

```
\gtrset{language=german}
\gtrSymbolsRecordReset
\gtrsymBorn\ 1775, \gtrsymDied\ 1832.
\hfill(\gtrSymbolsLegend)

\gtrset{symlang/Born=geb.}
\gtrSymbolsRecordReset
\gtrsymBorn\ 1775, \gtrsymDied\ 1832.
\hfill(\gtrSymbolsLegend)

\gtrset{language=english}
\gtrSymbolsRecordReset
\gtrsymBorn\ 1775, \gtrsymDied\ 1832.
\hfill(\gtrSymbolsLegend)
```

\* 1775, † 1832.  
\* 1775, † 1832.  
\* 1775, † 1832.

(\*=geboren, †=gestorben.)  
(\*=geb., †=gestorben.)  
(\*=born, †=died.)

### \gtrloadlanguage{⟨list of languages⟩}

U 2020-07-27

Loads a comma separated ⟨list of languages⟩. This has to be given inside the preamble, if more than one language should be used in the document. Every loaded language can be used by `/gtr/language`<sup>→ P. 247</sup> inside the document. For a list of feasible language names, see `/gtr/language`<sup>→ P. 247</sup>.

```
\documentclass{...}
%...
\gtrloadlanguage{english,german}
%...
\begin{document}
%...
\end{document}
```

## 10.2 Document Settings

Switching between languages inside the document is done by setting `/gtr/language`<sup>→ P. 247</sup>. Note that every language to be used has to be loaded inside the preamble by `\gtrloadlanguage`.

# 11

## Debugging: Library debug

The library is loaded by a package option or inside the preamble by:

```
\gtruselibrary{debug}
```

This also loads the packages `array` and `tabularx` and the `breakable` library of `tcolorbox`.

### 11.1 Parser Debugging

The debugger for the parser can be used to check a manually or automatically generated tree source code to be well-formed. In this context, well-formedness means correct (L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X) grouping and correct nesting with subgraph elements following the given graph grammar, see Chapter 4. It is not checked, if all mandatory graph elements are present or if too many elements are given.

Also, the debugger gives a formal structured view of the given data which is useful to search for input errors if the graphical representation fails.

## \gtrparserdebug[*options*]{*graph content*}

Parses the given *graph content*. If the content is well-formed, a structured list of the given data is produced. The families are automatically colored in the list. Any *options* are checked by setting them and they are logged in the produced list.

```
\gtrparserdebug{  
    parent{  
        c[id=pB]{B\\(child)}%  
        g[id=pA]{A\\(proband)}%  
        c[id=pC]{C\\(child)}%  
        c[id=pD]{D\\(child)}%  
        p[id=pE]{E\\(parent)}%  
        p[id=pF]{F\\(parent)}%  
    }  
}
```

### Genealogytree Parser Debugger

Start: Parent Family 1, Level 1

Child: Individual 1, Family 1, Level 0

c

Options: id=pB

Content: B\\(child)

Child: Individual 2, Family 1, Level 0

g

Options: id=pA

Content: A\\(proband)

Child: Individual 3, Family 1, Level 0

c

Options: id=pC

Content: C\\(child)

Child: Individual 4, Family 1, Level 0

c

Options: id=pD

Content: D\\(child)

Parent: Individual 5, Family 1, Level 1

p

Options: id=pE

Content: E\\(parent)

Parent: Individual 6, Family 1, Level 1

p

Options: id=pF

Content: F\\(parent)

End: Parent Family 1, Level 1

End of Genealogytree Parser Debugger



## \gtrparserdebuginput[*<options>*]{*<file name>*}

Loads the file denoted by *<file name>* and parses its content. If the content is well-formed, a structured list of the given data is produced. The families are automatically colored in the list. Any *<options>* are checked by setting them and they are logged in the list.

The following example uses the graph from Section 15.1 on page 357.

```
\gtrparserdebuginput{example.option.graph}
```

Genealogytree Parser Debugger	
	Start: Parent Family 1, Level 1
	Options: id=SmithDoe
[g]	Child: Individual 1, Family 1, Level 0
	Options: id=Arth2008, male
	Content: Arthur\\gtrsymborn \,2008
[c]	Child: Individual 2, Family 1, Level 0
	Options: id=Bert2010, female
	Content: Berta\\gtrsymborn \,2010
[c]	Child: Individual 3, Family 1, Level 0
	Options: id=Char2014, male
	Content: Charles\\gtrsymborn \,2014
	Start: Parent Family 2, Level 2
	Options: id=Smith
[g]	Child: Individual 4, Family 2, Level 1
	Options: id=John1980, male
	Content: John Smith\\gtrsymborn \,1980
[p]	Parent: Individual 5, Family 2, Level 2
	Options: id=GpSm1949, male
	Content: Grandpa Smith\\gtrsymborn \,1949
[p]	Parent: Individual 6, Family 2, Level 2
	Options: id=GmSm1952, female
	Content: Grandma Smith\\gtrsymborn \,1952
	End: Parent Family 2, Level 2
	Start: Parent Family 3, Level 2
	Options: id=Doe
[g]	Child: Individual 7, Family 3, Level 1
	Options: id=Jane1982, female
	Content: Jane Doe\\gtrsymborn \,1982
[c]	Child: Individual 8, Family 3, Level 1
	Options: id=Harr1987, male
	Content: Uncle Harry\\gtrsymborn \,1987
[p]	Parent: Individual 9, Family 3, Level 2
	Options: id=GpDo1955, male
	Content: Grandpa Doe\\gtrsymborn \,1955
[p]	Parent: Individual 10, Family 3, Level 2
	Options: id=GmDo1956, female
	Content: Grandma Doe\\gtrsymborn \,1956
	End: Parent Family 3, Level 2
	End: Parent Family 1, Level 1
	End of Genealogytree Parser Debugger

## 11.2 Processor Debugging

```
\gtrprocessordebug[⟨options⟩]{⟨graph content⟩}
```

Processes the given ⟨graph content⟩. If the content can be processed without error, a structured list of the processed data is produced. The families are automatically colored in the list. Any ⟨options⟩ are set for processing.

```
\gtrprocessordebug{
    parent{%
        c[id=pB]{B\\(child)}%
        g[id=pA]{A\\(proband)}%
        c[id=pC]{C\\(child)}%
        c[id=pD]{D\\(child)}%
        p[id=pE]{E\\(parent)}%
        p[id=pF]{F\\(parent)}%
    }
}
```

### Genealogytree Processor Debugger

#### Family 1

type: par	<i>type of family</i>
id: ⟨none⟩	<i>identifier</i>
fam: ⟨none⟩	<i>enclosing family</i>
offset: 0.0pt	<i>x (or y) offset relative to enclosing family</i>
pos: 7.11319pt	<i>y (or x) absolute position</i>
cwest@anchor: 1	<i>west contour starting node</i>
ceast@anchor: 4	<i>east contour starting node</i>
g: 2	<i>g-node of the family</i>
par: 5, 6	<i>parent nodes</i>
chi: 1, 2, 3, 4	<i>child nodes</i>
patpar: 5, 6	<i>patchwork parent nodes</i>
patchi: 1, 2, 3, 4	<i>patchwork child nodes</i>
union: ⟨none⟩	<i>further partner families</i>
ps: 0pt	<i>pivot shift length (parents vs childs)</i>
x: 0.0pt	<i>x anchor</i>
y: ⟨none⟩	<i>y anchor</i>
frac: 0.5	<i>line positioning fraction</i>
opt@family: ⟨none⟩	<i>options for the family</i>
opt@subtree: ⟨none⟩	<i>options for the subtree</i>

#### Parents of Family 1

**Person 5**

id: pE	<i>identifier (also node alias)</i>
fam: 1	<i>enclosing family</i>
chiof: <none>	<i>child of family</i>
parof: 1	<i>parent of family</i>
x: 0.0pt	<i>x anchor</i>
y: 113.811pt	<i>y anchor</i>
dim: 71.13188pt	<i>width (or height)</i>
cwest@val: 0.0pt	<i>west contour value</i>
cwest@next: <none>	<i>west contour successor</i>
cwest@thread: <none>	<i>west contour thread</i>
cwest@tgap: <none>	<i>west contour thread gap</i>
ceast@val: 71.13188pt	<i>east contour value</i>
ceast@next: <none>	<i>east contour successor</i>
ceast@thread: <none>	<i>east contour thread</i>
ceast@tgap: <none>	<i>east contour thread gap</i>

E  
(parent)

**Person 6**

id: pF	<i>identifier (also node alias)</i>
fam: 1	<i>enclosing family</i>
chiof: <none>	<i>child of family</i>
parof: 1	<i>parent of family</i>
x: 76.82242pt	<i>x anchor</i>
y: 113.811pt	<i>y anchor</i>
dim: 71.13188pt	<i>width (or height)</i>
cwest@val: 76.82242pt	<i>west contour value</i>
cwest@next: <none>	<i>west contour successor</i>
cwest@thread: <none>	<i>west contour thread</i>
cwest@tgap: <none>	<i>west contour thread gap</i>
ceast@val: 147.9543pt	<i>east contour value</i>
ceast@next: <none>	<i>east contour successor</i>
ceast@thread: <none>	<i>east contour thread</i>
ceast@tgap: <none>	<i>east contour thread gap</i>

F  
(parent)

**Childs of Family 1****Person 1**

id: pB	<i>identifier (also node alias)</i>
fam: 1	<i>enclosing family</i>
chiof: 1	<i>child of family</i>
parof: <none>	<i>parent of family</i>
x: -72.5545pt	<i>x anchor</i>
y: 0.0pt	<i>y anchor</i>
dim: 71.13188pt	<i>width (or height)</i>
cwest@val: -72.5545pt	<i>west contour value</i>
cwest@next: 5	<i>west contour successor</i>
cwest@thread: <none>	<i>west contour thread</i>
cwest@tgap: <none>	<i>west contour thread gap</i>
ceast@val: -1.42262pt	<i>east contour value</i>
ceast@next: 6	<i>east contour successor</i>
ceast@thread: <none>	<i>east contour thread</i>
ceast@tgap: <none>	<i>east contour thread gap</i>

B  
(child)

**Person 2**

id: pA	<i>identifier (also node alias)</i>
fam: 1	<i>enclosing family</i>
chiof: 1	<i>child of family</i>
parof: <none>	<i>parent of family</i>
x: 1.42264pt	<i>x anchor</i>
y: 0.0pt	<i>y anchor</i>
dim: 71.13188pt	<i>width (or height)</i>
cwest@val: 1.42264pt	<i>west contour value</i>
cwest@next: <none>	<i>west contour successor</i>
cwest@thread: <none>	<i>west contour thread</i>
cwest@tgap: <none>	<i>west contour thread gap</i>
ceast@val: 72.55452pt	<i>east contour value</i>
ceast@next: 6	<i>east contour successor</i>
ceast@thread: <none>	<i>east contour thread</i>
ceast@tgap: <none>	<i>east contour thread gap</i>

A  
(proband)

**Person 3**

id: pC	<i>identifier (also node alias)</i>
fam: 1	<i>enclosing family</i>
chiof: 1	<i>child of family</i>
parof: <none>	<i>parent of family</i>
x: 75.39978pt	<i>x anchor</i>
y: 0.0pt	<i>y anchor</i>
dim: 71.13188pt	<i>width (or height)</i>
cwest@val: 75.39978pt	<i>west contour value</i>
cwest@next: <none>	<i>west contour successor</i>
cwest@thread: <none>	<i>west contour thread</i>
cwest@tgap: <none>	<i>west contour thread gap</i>
ceast@val: 146.53166pt	<i>east contour value</i>
ceast@next: 6	<i>east contour successor</i>
ceast@thread: <none>	<i>east contour thread</i>
ceast@tgap: <none>	<i>east contour thread gap</i>

C  
(child)

**Person 4**

id: pD	<i>identifier (also node alias)</i>
fam: 1	<i>enclosing family</i>
chiof: 1	<i>child of family</i>
parof: <none>	<i>parent of family</i>
x: 149.37692pt	<i>x anchor</i>
y: 0.0pt	<i>y anchor</i>
dim: 71.13188pt	<i>width (or height)</i>
cwest@val: 149.37692pt	<i>west contour value</i>
cwest@next: <none>	<i>west contour successor</i>
cwest@thread: <none>	<i>west contour thread</i>
cwest@tgap: <none>	<i>west contour thread gap</i>
ceast@val: 220.5088pt	<i>east contour value</i>
ceast@next: 6	<i>east contour successor</i>
ceast@thread: <none>	<i>east contour thread</i>
ceast@tgap: <none>	<i>east contour thread gap</i>

D  
(child)

End of Genealogytree Processor Debugger

```
\gtrprocessordebuginput[⟨options⟩]{⟨file name⟩}
```

Loads the file denoted by ⟨file name⟩ and processes its content. If the content can be processed without error, a structured list of the processed data is produced. The families are automatically colored in the list. Any ⟨options⟩ are set for processing.

The following example uses the graph from Section 15.1 on page 357.

```
\gtrprocessordebuginput{example.option.graph}
```

## Genealogytree Processor Debugger

### Family 1

type: par	<i>type of family</i>
id: SmithDoe	<i>identifier</i>
fam: ⟨none⟩	<i>enclosing family</i>
offset: 0.0pt	<i>x (or y) offset relative to enclosing family</i>
pos: 7.11319pt	<i>y (or x) absolute position</i>
cwest@anchor: 1	<i>west contour starting node</i>
ceast@anchor: 3	<i>east contour starting node</i>
g: 1	<i>g-node of the family</i>
par: 4, 7	<i>parent nodes</i>
chi: 1, 2, 3	<i>child nodes</i>
patpar: 4, 7	<i>patchwork parent nodes</i>
patchi: 1, 2, 3	<i>patchwork child nodes</i>
union: ⟨none⟩	<i>further partner families</i>
ps: 0pt	<i>pivot shift length (parents vs childs)</i>
x: 0.0pt	<i>x anchor</i>
y: ⟨none⟩	<i>y anchor</i>
frac: 0.5	<i>line positioning fraction</i>
opt@family: ⟨none⟩	<i>options for the family</i>
opt@subtree: ⟨none⟩	<i>options for the subtree</i>

### Parents of Family 1

#### Person 4

id: John1980	<i>identifier (also node alias)</i>
fam: 2	<i>enclosing family</i>
chiof: 2	<i>child of family</i>
parof: 1	<i>parent of family</i>
x: 38.41121pt	<i>x anchor</i>
y: 113.811pt	<i>y anchor</i>
dim: 71.13188pt	<i>width (or height)</i>
cwest@val: 38.41121pt	<i>west contour value</i>
cwest@next: 5	<i>west contour successor</i>
cwest@thread: ⟨none⟩	<i>west contour thread</i>
cwest@tgap: ⟨none⟩	<i>west contour thread gap</i>
ceast@val: 109.54309pt	<i>east contour value</i>
ceast@next: 6	<i>east contour successor</i>
ceast@thread: ⟨none⟩	<i>east contour thread</i>
ceast@tgap: ⟨none⟩	<i>east contour thread gap</i>

John Smith  
★ 1980

## Person 7

id: Jane1982	<i>identifier (also node alias)</i>
fam: 3	<i>enclosing family</i>
chiof: 3	<i>child of family</i>
parof: 1	<i>parent of family</i>
x: 157.91275pt	<i>x anchor</i>
y: 113.811pt	<i>y anchor</i>
dim: 71.13188pt	<i>width (or height)</i>
cwest@val: 1.42264pt	<i>west contour value</i>
cwest@next: 9	<i>west contour successor</i>
cwest@thread: <none>	<i>west contour thread</i>
cwest@tgap: <none>	<i>west contour thread gap</i>
ceast@val: 72.55452pt	<i>east contour value</i>
ceast@next: 10	<i>east contour successor</i>
ceast@thread: <none>	<i>east contour thread</i>
ceast@tgap: <none>	<i>east contour thread gap</i>

Jane Doe  
★ 1982

## Childs of Family 1

### Person 1

id: Arth2008	<i>identifier (also node alias)</i>
fam: 1	<i>enclosing family</i>
chiof: 1	<i>child of family</i>
parof: <none>	<i>parent of family</i>
x: 24.18484pt	<i>x anchor</i>
y: 0.0pt	<i>y anchor</i>
dim: 71.13188pt	<i>width (or height)</i>
cwest@val: 24.18484pt	<i>west contour value</i>
cwest@next: 4	<i>west contour successor</i>
cwest@thread: <none>	<i>west contour thread</i>
cwest@tgap: <none>	<i>west contour thread gap</i>
ceast@val: 95.31673pt	<i>east contour value</i>
ceast@next: 8	<i>east contour successor</i>
ceast@thread: <none>	<i>east contour thread</i>
ceast@tgap: <none>	<i>east contour thread gap</i>

Arthur  
★ 2008

### Person 2

id: Bert2010	<i>identifier (also node alias)</i>
fam: 1	<i>enclosing family</i>
chiof: 1	<i>child of family</i>
parof: <none>	<i>parent of family</i>
x: 98.16199pt	<i>x anchor</i>
y: 0.0pt	<i>y anchor</i>
dim: 71.13188pt	<i>width (or height)</i>
cwest@val: 98.16199pt	<i>west contour value</i>
cwest@next: <none>	<i>west contour successor</i>
cwest@thread: <none>	<i>west contour thread</i>
cwest@tgap: <none>	<i>west contour thread gap</i>
ceast@val: 169.29387pt	<i>east contour value</i>
ceast@next: 8	<i>east contour successor</i>
ceast@thread: <none>	<i>east contour thread</i>
ceast@tgap: <none>	<i>east contour thread gap</i>

Berta  
★ 2010

### Person 3

id: Char2014	<i>identifier (also node alias)</i>
fam: 1	<i>enclosing family</i>
chiof: 1	<i>child of family</i>
parof: <none>	<i>parent of family</i>
x: 172.13913pt	<i>x anchor</i>
y: 0.0pt	<i>y anchor</i>
dim: 71.13188pt	<i>width (or height)</i>
cwest@val: 172.13913pt	<i>west contour value</i>
cwest@next: <none>	<i>west contour successor</i>
cwest@thread: <none>	<i>west contour thread</i>
cwest@tgap: <none>	<i>west contour thread gap</i>
ceast@val: 243.27101pt	<i>east contour value</i>
ceast@next: 8	<i>east contour successor</i>
ceast@thread: <none>	<i>east contour thread</i>
ceast@tgap: <none>	<i>east contour thread gap</i>

Charles  
★ 2014

### Family 2

type: par	<i>type of family</i>
id: Smith	<i>identifier</i>
fam: 1	<i>enclosing family</i>
offset: 0pt	<i>x (or y) offset relative to enclosing family</i>
pos: 120.9242pt	<i>y (or x) absolute position</i>
cwest@anchor: 4	<i>west contour starting node</i>
ceast@anchor: 4	<i>east contour starting node</i>
g: 4	<i>g-node of the family</i>
par: 5, 6	<i>parent nodes</i>
chi: 4	<i>child nodes</i>
patpar: 5, 6	<i>patchwork parent nodes</i>
patchi: 4	<i>patchwork child nodes</i>
union: <none>	<i>further partner families</i>
ps: 0pt	<i>pivot shift length (parents vs childs)</i>
x: 0.0pt	<i>x anchor</i>
y: <none>	<i>y anchor</i>
frac: 0.5	<i>line positioning fraction</i>
opt@family: <none>	<i>options for the family</i>
opt@subtree: <none>	<i>options for the subtree</i>

### Parents of Family 2

### Person 5

id: GpSm1949	<i>identifier (also node alias)</i>
fam: 2	<i>enclosing family</i>
chiof: <none>	<i>child of family</i>
parof: 2	<i>parent of family</i>
x: 0.0pt	<i>x anchor</i>
y: 227.62201pt	<i>y anchor</i>
dim: 71.13188pt	<i>width (or height)</i>
cwest@val: 0.0pt	<i>west contour value</i>
cwest@next: <none>	<i>west contour successor</i>
cwest@thread: <none>	<i>west contour thread</i>
cwest@tgap: <none>	<i>west contour thread gap</i>
ceast@val: 71.13188pt	<i>east contour value</i>
ceast@next: <none>	<i>east contour successor</i>
ceast@thread: <none>	<i>east contour thread</i>
ceast@tgap: <none>	<i>east contour thread gap</i>

Grandpa  
Smith  
★ 1949

### Person 6

id: GmSm1952	<i>identifier (also node alias)</i>
fam: 2	<i>enclosing family</i>
chiof: <none>	<i>child of family</i>
parof: 2	<i>parent of family</i>
x: 76.82242pt	<i>x anchor</i>
y: 227.62201pt	<i>y anchor</i>
dim: 71.13188pt	<i>width (or height)</i>
cwest@val: 76.82242pt	<i>west contour value</i>
cwest@next: <none>	<i>west contour successor</i>
cwest@thread: <none>	<i>west contour thread</i>
cwest@tgap: <none>	<i>west contour thread gap</i>
ceast@val: 147.9543pt	<i>east contour value</i>
ceast@next: <none>	<i>east contour successor</i>
ceast@thread: <none>	<i>east contour thread</i>
ceast@tgap: <none>	<i>east contour thread gap</i>

Grandma  
Smith  
★ 1952

### Childs of Family 2

#### Person 4

id: John1980	<i>identifier (also node alias)</i>
fam: 2	<i>enclosing family</i>
chiof: 2	<i>child of family</i>
parof: 1	<i>parent of family</i>
x: 38.41121pt	<i>x anchor</i>
y: 113.811pt	<i>y anchor</i>
dim: 71.13188pt	<i>width (or height)</i>
cwest@val: 38.41121pt	<i>west contour value</i>
cwest@next: 5	<i>west contour successor</i>
cwest@thread: <none>	<i>west contour thread</i>
cwest@tgap: <none>	<i>west contour thread gap</i>
ceast@val: 109.54309pt	<i>east contour value</i>
ceast@next: 6	<i>east contour successor</i>
ceast@thread: <none>	<i>east contour thread</i>
ceast@tgap: <none>	<i>east contour thread gap</i>

John Smith  
★ 1980

## Family 3

<code>type: par</code>	<i>type of family</i>
<code>id: Doe</code>	<i>identifier</i>
<code>fam: 1</code>	<i>enclosing family</i>
<code>offset: 156.49011pt</code>	<i>x (or y) offset relative to enclosing family</i>
<code>pos: 120.9242pt</code>	<i>y (or x) absolute position</i>
<code>cwest@anchor: 7</code>	<i>west contour starting node</i>
<code>ceast@anchor: 8</code>	<i>east contour starting node</i>
<code>g: 7</code>	<i>g-node of the family</i>
<code>par: 9, 10</code>	<i>parent nodes</i>
<code>chi: 7, 8</code>	<i>child nodes</i>
<code>patpar: 9, 10</code>	<i>patchwork parent nodes</i>
<code>patchi: 7, 8</code>	<i>patchwork child nodes</i>
<code>union: &lt;none&gt;</code>	<i>further partner families</i>
<code>ps: 0pt</code>	<i>pivot shift length (parents vs childs)</i>
<code>x: 156.49011pt</code>	<i>x anchor</i>
<code>y: &lt;none&gt;</code>	<i>y anchor</i>
<code>frac: 0.5</code>	<i>line positioning fraction</i>
<code>opt@family: &lt;none&gt;</code>	<i>options for the family</i>
<code>opt@subtree: &lt;none&gt;</code>	<i>options for the subtree</i>

## Parents of Family 3

### Person 9

<code>id: GpDo1955</code>	<i>identifier (also node alias)</i>
<code>fam: 3</code>	<i>enclosing family</i>
<code>chiof: &lt;none&gt;</code>	<i>child of family</i>
<code>parof: 3</code>	<i>parent of family</i>
<code>x: 156.49011pt</code>	<i>x anchor</i>
<code>y: 227.62201pt</code>	<i>y anchor</i>
<code>dim: 71.13188pt</code>	<i>width (or height)</i>
<code>cwest@val: 0.0pt</code>	<i>west contour value</i>
<code>cwest@next: &lt;none&gt;</code>	<i>west contour successor</i>
<code>cwest@thread: &lt;none&gt;</code>	<i>west contour thread</i>
<code>cwest@tgap: &lt;none&gt;</code>	<i>west contour thread gap</i>
<code>ceast@val: 71.13188pt</code>	<i>east contour value</i>
<code>ceast@next: &lt;none&gt;</code>	<i>east contour successor</i>
<code>ceast@thread: &lt;none&gt;</code>	<i>east contour thread</i>
<code>ceast@tgap: &lt;none&gt;</code>	<i>east contour thread gap</i>

Grandpa  
Doe  
★ 1955

### Person 10

<code>id: GmDo1956</code>	<i>identifier (also node alias)</i>
<code>fam: 3</code>	<i>enclosing family</i>
<code>chiof: &lt;none&gt;</code>	<i>child of family</i>
<code>parof: 3</code>	<i>parent of family</i>
<code>x: 233.31253pt</code>	<i>x anchor</i>
<code>y: 227.62201pt</code>	<i>y anchor</i>
<code>dim: 71.13188pt</code>	<i>width (or height)</i>
<code>cwest@val: 76.82242pt</code>	<i>west contour value</i>
<code>cwest@next: &lt;none&gt;</code>	<i>west contour successor</i>
<code>cwest@thread: &lt;none&gt;</code>	<i>west contour thread</i>
<code>cwest@tgap: &lt;none&gt;</code>	<i>west contour thread gap</i>
<code>ceast@val: 147.9543pt</code>	<i>east contour value</i>
<code>ceast@next: &lt;none&gt;</code>	<i>east contour successor</i>
<code>ceast@thread: &lt;none&gt;</code>	<i>east contour thread</i>
<code>ceast@tgap: &lt;none&gt;</code>	<i>east contour thread gap</i>

Grandma  
Doe  
★ 1956

## Childs of Family 3

### Person 7

id: Jane1982	<i>identifier (also node alias)</i>
fam: 3	<i>enclosing family</i>
chiof: 3	<i>child of family</i>
parof: 1	<i>parent of family</i>
x: 157.91275pt	<i>x anchor</i>
y: 113.811pt	<i>y anchor</i>
dim: 71.13188pt	<i>width (or height)</i>
cwest@val: 1.42264pt	<i>west contour value</i>
cwest@next: 9	<i>west contour successor</i>
cwest@thread: <none>	<i>west contour thread</i>
cwest@tgap: <none>	<i>west contour thread gap</i>
ceast@val: 72.55452pt	<i>east contour value</i>
ceast@next: 10	<i>east contour successor</i>
ceast@thread: <none>	<i>east contour thread</i>
ceast@tgap: <none>	<i>east contour thread gap</i>

Jane Doe  
★ 1982

### Person 8

id: Harr1987	<i>identifier (also node alias)</i>
fam: 3	<i>enclosing family</i>
chiof: 3	<i>child of family</i>
parof: <none>	<i>parent of family</i>
x: 231.8899pt	<i>x anchor</i>
y: 113.811pt	<i>y anchor</i>
dim: 71.13188pt	<i>width (or height)</i>
cwest@val: 75.39978pt	<i>west contour value</i>
cwest@next: <none>	<i>west contour successor</i>
cwest@thread: <none>	<i>west contour thread</i>
cwest@tgap: <none>	<i>west contour thread gap</i>
ceast@val: 146.53166pt	<i>east contour value</i>
ceast@next: 10	<i>east contour successor</i>
ceast@thread: <none>	<i>east contour thread</i>
ceast@tgap: <none>	<i>east contour thread gap</i>

Uncle Harry  
★ 1987

End of Genealogytree Processor Debugger

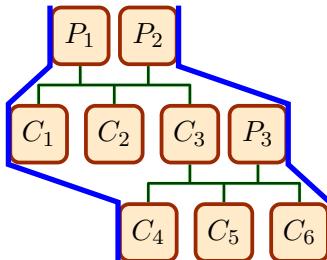
## 11.3 Graphical Debugging

```
\gtrdebugdrawcontour{\langle options\rangle}{\langle path options\rangle}
```

After a `\genealogytree`<sup>P.55</sup> is drawn inside a `tikzpicture` environment, the auto-layout contour lines of a family can be displayed with this macro. For `\langle options\rangle`, the keys `/gtr/debug/family number`<sup>P.262</sup>, `/gtr/debug/family id`<sup>P.262</sup>, `/gtr/debug/contour`<sup>P.263</sup> may be used to specify the family and the contour lines to draw. The `\langle path options\rangle` are used to draw a TikZ path.

- Contour lines for the root family should always be displayed correctly.
- Contour lines for embedded families may be displayed prolonged, because these are used to build the contour lines of their embedding families. Note that `\gtrdebugdrawcontour` shows the remains of the building process, but not the dynamics of the process.
- Contour lines for `union` families are not displayed, since they are melted to their embedding `child` family.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph]
{
    child{
        g{P_1} p{P_2} c{C_1} c{C_2}
        child{
            g{C_3} p{P_3} c{C_4} c{C_5} c{C_6}
        }
    }
}
\gtrdebugdrawcontour{}{draw=blue,line width=2pt}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

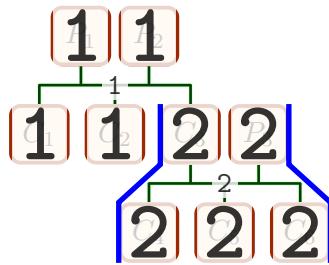


/gtr/debug/family number=<number>

(no default, initially 1)

Selects a family by <number> inside the option list of \gtrdebugdrawcontour<sup>→ P. 261</sup>.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,show family]
{
    child{
        g{P_1} p{P_2} c{C_1} c{C_2}
        child{
            g{C_3} p{P_3} c{C_4} c{C_5} c{C_6}
        }
    }
}
\gtrdebugdrawcontour{family number=2}{draw=blue,line width=2pt}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

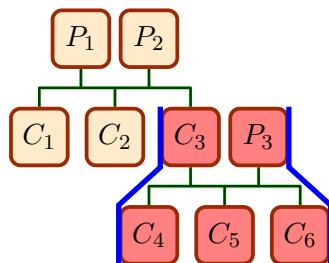


/gtr/debug/family id=<id>

(no default, initially unset)

Selects a family by <id> inside the option list of \gtrdebugdrawcontour<sup>→ P. 261</sup>.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,
    options for family={fam_a}{box=[colback=red!50]}]
{
    child{
        g{P_1} p{P_2} c{C_1} c{C_2}
        child[id=fam_a]{
            g{C_3} p{P_3} c{C_4} c{C_5} c{C_6}
        }
    }
}
\gtrdebugdrawcontour{family id=fam_a}{draw=blue,line width=2pt}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

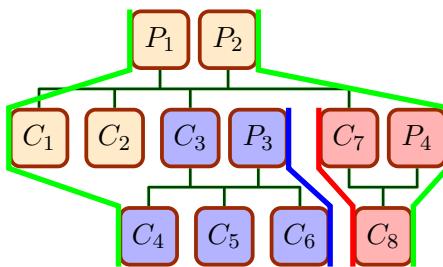


/gtr/debug/contour=west|east|both|none

(no default, initially both)

The two contour lines are always referred to as `west` and `east` contour lines independent of the `/gtr/timeflow→ P.80` setting. With this option, a partial contour drawing can be used.

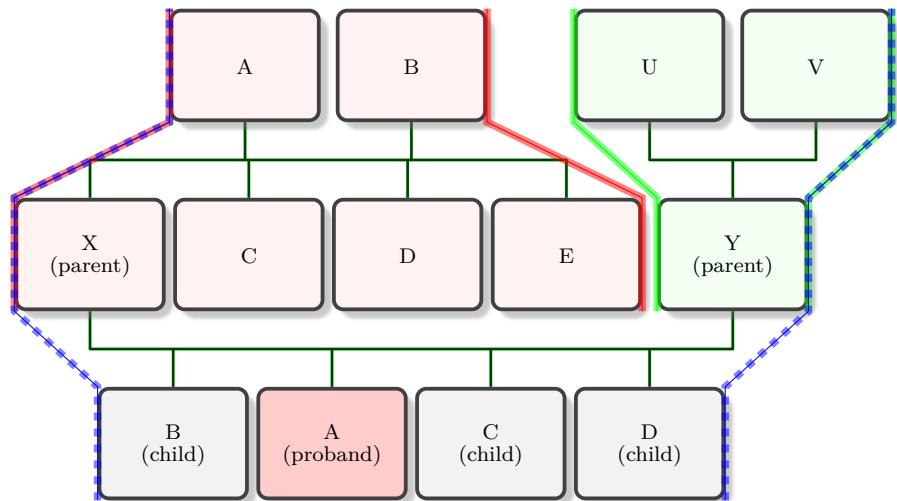
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph,
  options for family={fam_a}{box={colback=blue!30}},
  options for family={fam_b}{box={colback=red!30}},
]
{
  child{
    g{P_1} p{P_2} c{C_1} c{C_2}
    child[id=fam_a]{
      g{C_3} p{P_3} c{C_4} c{C_5} c{C_6}
    }
    child[id=fam_b]{
      g{C_7} p{P_4} c{C_8}
    }
  }
}
\gtrdebugdrawcontour{}{draw=green,line width=2pt}
\gtrdebugdrawcontour{contour=east,family id=fam_a}{draw=blue,line width=2pt}
\gtrdebugdrawcontour{contour=west,family id=fam_b}{draw=red,line width=2pt}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



```

\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost]{
    parent [id=myid]{
        c[id=pB]{B\\(child)}
        g[id=pA,box={colback=red!20!white}]{A\\(proband)}
        c[id=pC]{C\\(child)}
        c[id=pD]{D\\(child)}
        parent [id=partial,family={box={colback=red!5}}]{
            g[id=pX]{X\\(parent)}
            p{A} p{B} c{C} c{D} c{E}
        }
        parent [id=partial2,family={box={colback=green!5}}]{
            g[id=pY]{Y\\(parent)}
            p{U} p{V}
        }
    }
}
\gtrdebugdrawcontour{family id=partial}
\preamaction={draw=red, line width=1mm, opacity=.5}, draw=red, line width=0.4pt
\gtrdebugdrawcontour{family id=partial2}
\preamaction={draw=green, line width=1mm, opacity=.5}, draw=green, line width=0.4pt
\gtrdebugdrawcontour{family id=myid}
\preamaction={draw=blue, line width=1mm, opacity=.5, dashed}, draw=blue, line width=0.4pt
\end{tikzpicture}

```



## 11.4 Show Information

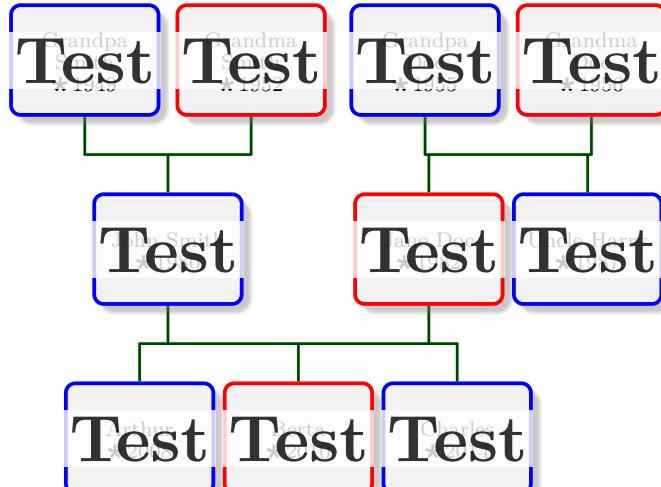
Note that most options in this section only work, if a `/gtr/processing`<sup>→ P. 138</sup> based on a box from the `tcolorbox` package is chosen (this is the default setting).

`/gtr/show=<text>`

(style, no default)

Shows a `<text>` overlay for each node of the tree.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,show={Test}]
  {input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

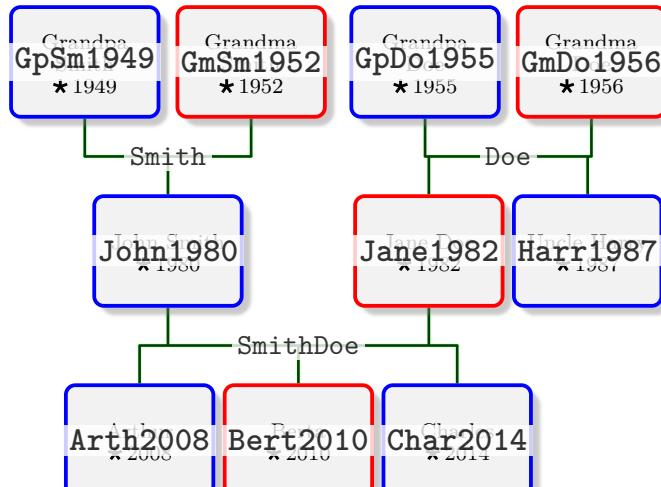


`/gtr/show id`

(style, no value)

Shows the `/gtr/id`<sup>→ P. 92</sup> values of every node and every family. This can be very valuable not only for debugging, but also for visual identification of nodes to manipulate.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,show id]
  {input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

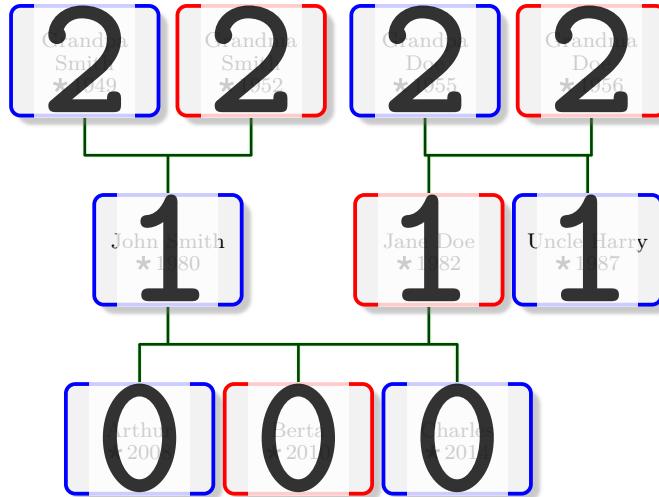


**/gtr/show level**

(style, no value)

Shows the level numbers of every node. This information can be used for setting `/gtr/levelP.109` and `/gtr/level nP.110`.

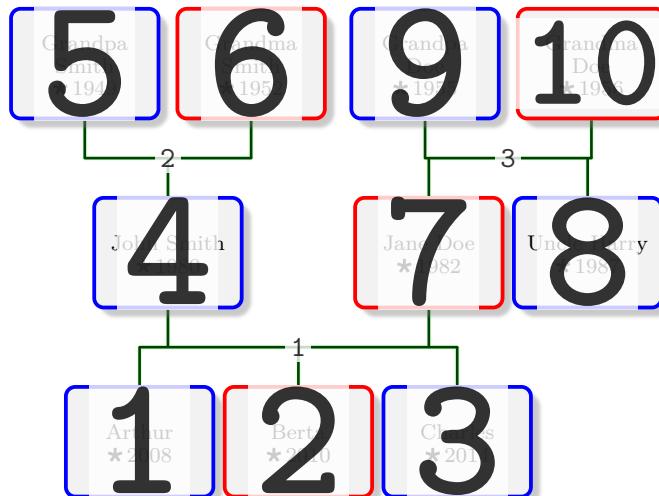
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,show level]
  {input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

**/gtr/show number**

(style, no value)

Shows the internal numbers of every node and every family. It is strongly recommended to reference a node by a chosen `/gtr/idP.92` and not by its internal number, because numbers may easily change when editing the tree.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,show number]
  {input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

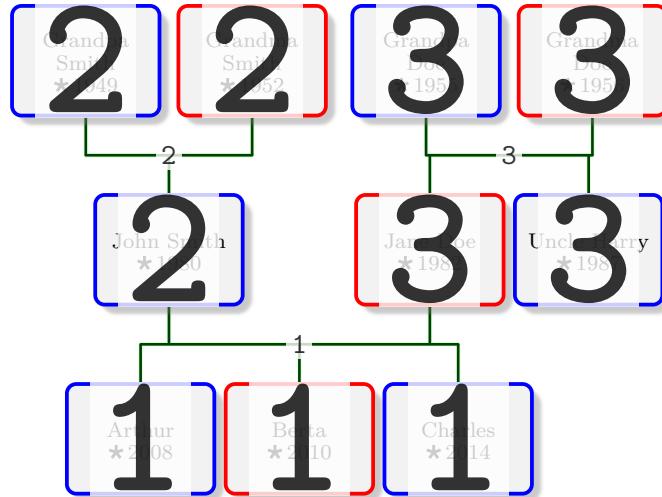


### /gtr/show family

(style, no value)

Shows the internal family numbers each node belongs to. A **g** node can be part of many families, but only one family is the *enclosing* family. For a **union** family, the family number is displayed, but the *enclosing* family is the family of the **g** node.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,show family]
  {input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

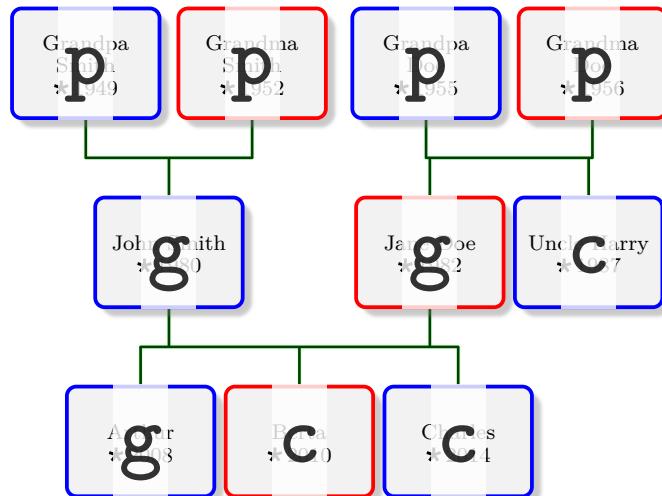


### /gtr/show type

(style, no value)

Show the node type for every node.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost,show type]
  {input{example.option.graph}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```





# 12

## Templates: Library templates

The library is loaded by a package option or inside the preamble by:

```
\gtruselibrary{templates}
```

### 12.1 Using Templates

`/gtr/template=<name>` (style, no default)

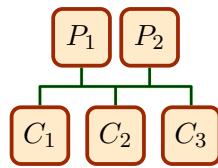
Sets a predefined style `<name>` for a genealogytree graph. A template does not provide new functionality, but combines various options for specific trees, e.g., used inside this documentation. It serves as a shortcut. If a template is used, it is recommended to apply it as very first option.

### 12.2 Template 'formal graph'

```
template=formal graph
```

This style is based on `/gtr/processing→ P. 138=tcbbox*`. The box content is set as formula in mathematical mode. For further examples, see Section 5.3 on page 83.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=formal graph]{
    child{
        g{P_1}
        p{P_2}
        c{C_1}
        c{C_2}
        c{C_3}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

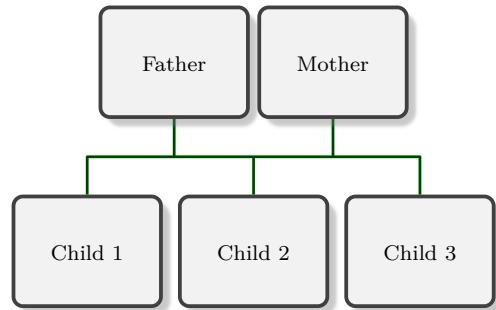


## 12.3 Template 'signpost'

```
template=signpost
```

This style is based on `/gtr/processing→ P. 138=fit`. For further examples, see Section 5.2 on page 80 and many more.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=signpost]{
    child{
        g{Father}
        p{Mother}
        c{Child 1}
        c{Child 2}
        c{Child 3}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

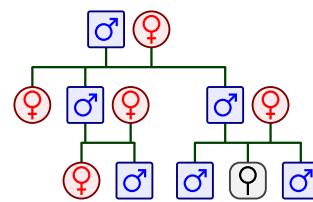


## 12.4 Template 'symbol nodes'

```
template=symbol nodes
```

This style is based on `/gtr/processing→ P. 138=tcbox*`. For the content, a single token `m` selects a male node (also `male`), a single token `f` selects a female node (also `female`), and every other token selects a neuter node. The symbol coloring with `\gtrSymbolsSetCreateSelected→ P. 238` has to be done *before* entering a `tikzpicture` environment.

```
\gtrSymbolsSetCreateSelected{blue}{Male}
\gtrSymbolsSetCreateSelected{red}{Female}
\gtrSymbolsSetCreateSelected{black}{Neuter}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=symbol nodes]{
    child{
        gm pf cf
        child{gm pf cf cm}
        child{gm pf cm c- cm}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

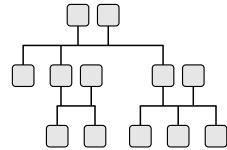


## 12.5 Template 'tiny boxes'

```
template=tiny boxes
```

This style is based on `/gtr/processing→ P. 138=tcbbox*`. The content of all boxes is removed. Therefore, a single token like '-' is enough to declare the content. For further examples, see Chapter 14 on page 347.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=tiny boxes]{
    child{
        g-p-c-
        child{g-p-c-c-}
        child{g-p-c-c-c-}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

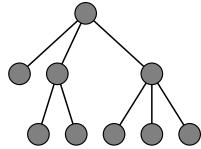


## 12.6 Template 'tiny circles'

```
template=tiny circles
```

This style is based on `/gtr/processing→ P. 138=tcbbox*`. The content of all boxes is removed. Therefore, a single token like '-' is enough to declare the content. All distances are set equally and edges are drawn meshed. For further examples, see Chapter 14 on page 347.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytree[template=tiny circles]{
    child{
        g-c-
        child{g-c-c-}
        child{g-c-c-c-}
    }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

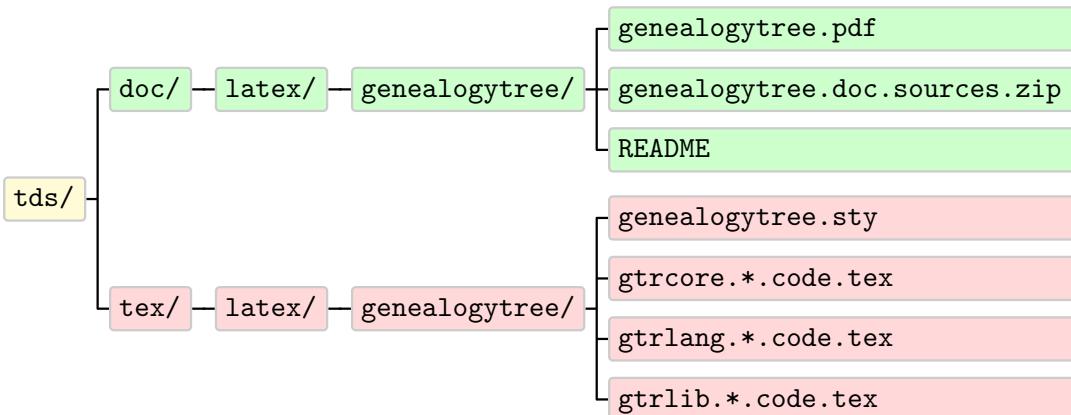


## 12.7 Template 'directory'

```
template=directory
```

This style is based on `/gtr/processing`<sup>→ P. 138</sup>=`tcbox*` and sets `/gtr/timeflow`<sup>→ P. 80</sup>=`right`. Note that optimal level sizes have to be set manually.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=directory,
  level 0/.style={level size=11mm},
  level -1/.style={level size=11mm},
  level -2/.style={level size=15mm},
  level -3/.style={level size=31mm},
  level -4/.style={level size=62mm},
]
child{ g{tds}
  child[subtree box={colback=green!20}]{ g{doc}
    child{ g{latex}
      child{ g{genealogytree}
        c{genealogytree.pdf}
        c{genealogytree.doc.sources.zip}
        c{README}
      }
    }
  }
  child[subtree box={colback=red!15}]{ g{tex}
    child{ g{latex}
      child{ g{genealogytree}
        c{genealogytree.sty}
        c{gtrcore.*.code.tex}
        c{gtrlang.*.code.tex}
        c{gtrlib.*.code.tex}
      }
    }
  }
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



## 12.8 Template 'database pole'

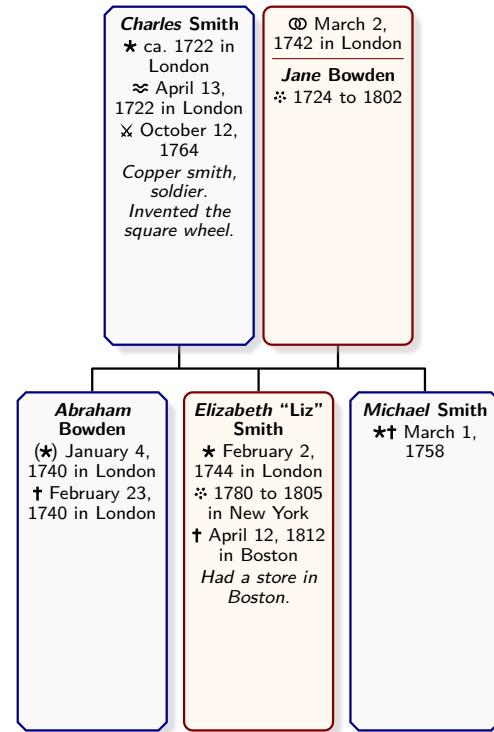
```
template=database pole
```

This style is based on `/gtr/processing`<sup>P. 138</sup>=**database** and sets `/gtr/database format`<sup>P. 174</sup>=**full marriage above**.

The boxes are quite small for placing many nodes horizontally. Also, many settings are adapted for this style.

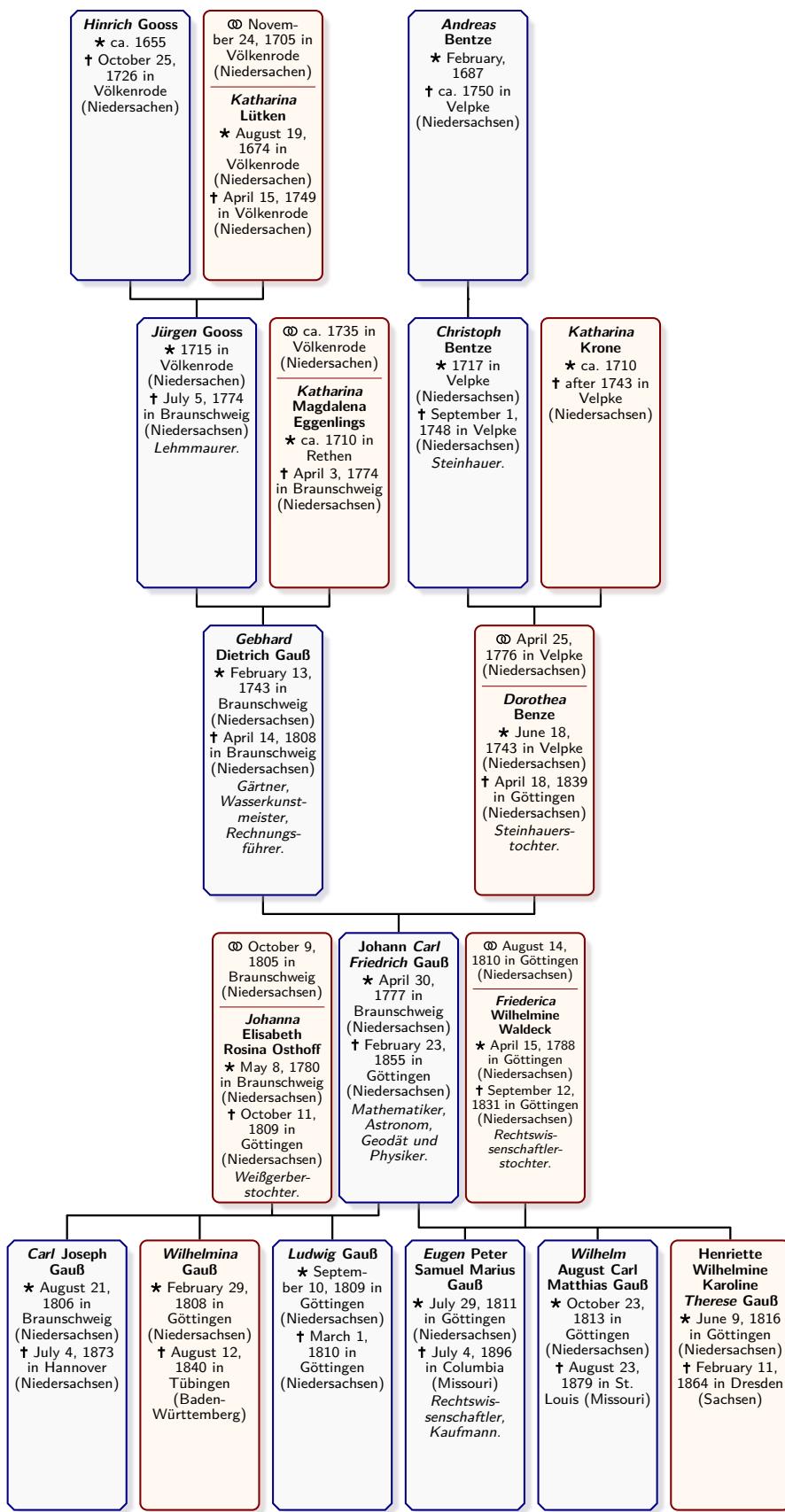
The following example uses a file documented in Section 15.2 on page 358.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}
[template=database pole]
input{example.database.graph}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



The next example uses the graph data from Section 2.3.5 on page 39.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=database pole,tikzpicture={scale=0.9,transform shape}]
  input{example.gauss.graph}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



## 12.9 Template 'database pole reduced'

N 2017-09-15

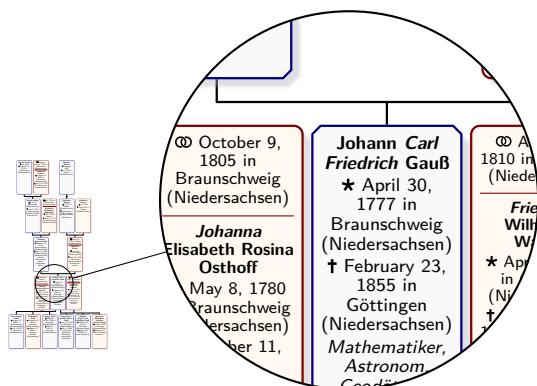
`template=database pole reduced`

This style is identical to `database pole` (Section 12.8 on page 273), but every size property is scaled by factor  $\frac{1}{10}$ . Therefore, the resulting graphs are only 10 percent of width and height of corresponding graphs made with `database pole`.

- TeX/LaTeX length values are limited by about 575cm. Due to internal calculations, the maximum width and height of a graph may even be smaller. Using this *reduced* layout size, this limit is avoided to a certain degree.
- For virtual PDF 'paper' on a computer screen, the tiny layout irrelevant, since this vector format can be zoomed without loss.
- For printing, the PDF also can be zoomed or cut into several pages which can be zoomed.
- Note that a freely scalable text font is needed for the *reduced* layout size! The standard LaTeX font is not scalable.
- Examples with more than 1500 nodes compiled successfully. Note that the compiler memory settings may have to be set to increased values for graphs with many nodes.

The following example uses the graph data from Section 2.3.5 on page 39.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}[
    spy using outlines={circle, magnification=10, size=5cm, connect spies}]
\genealogytree[template=database pole reduced]{example gauss graph}
\spy on (0.6,-0.1) in node [left] at (7,1);
\end{tikzpicture}
```



## 12.10 Template 'database poleportrait'

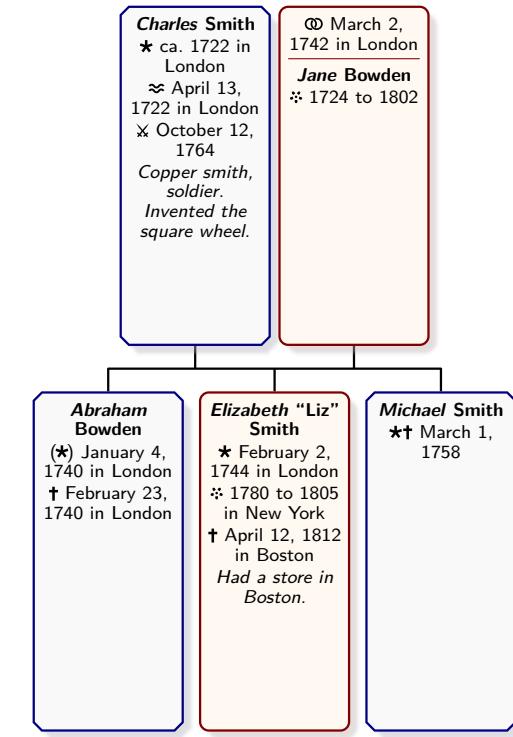
```
template=database poleportrait
```

N 2017-09-15

This style is based on `/gtr/processing`<sup>→ P. 138</sup>=**database** and sets  
`/gtr/database` format<sup>→ P. 174</sup>=**full marriage above**.

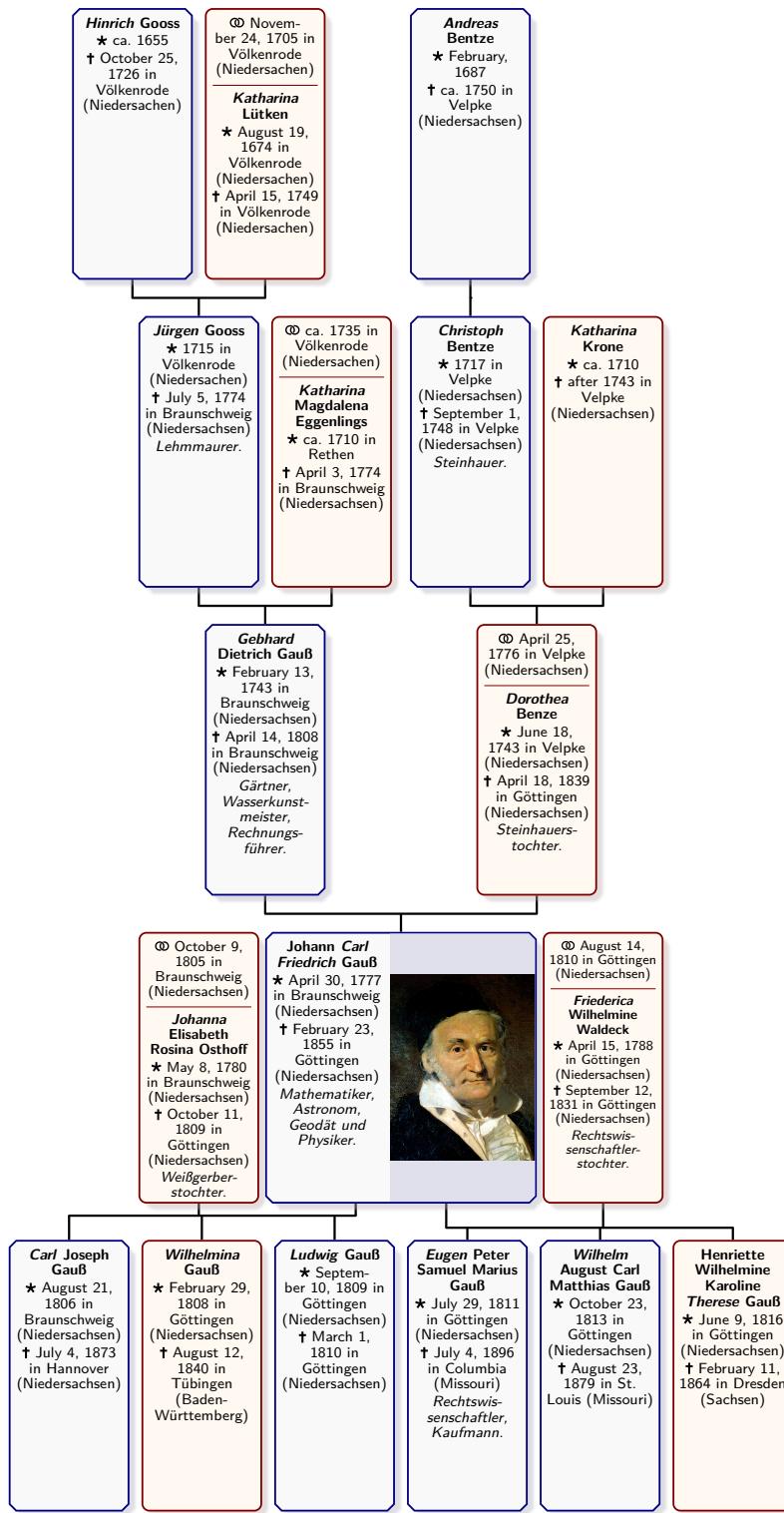
In contrast to **database pole** (Section 12.8 on page 273), portraits are drawn, if present.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}
[template=database poleportrait]
input{example.database.graph}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



The next example uses the graph data from Section 2.3.5 on page 39.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=database poleportrait,
tikzpicture={scale=0.8,transform shape}]
input{example.gauss.graph}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



## 12.11 Template 'database poleportrait reduced'

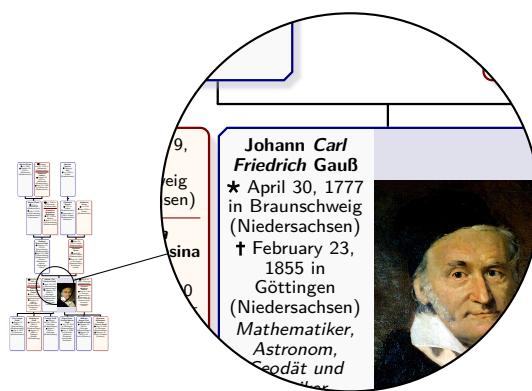
```
template=database poleportrait reduced
```

N 2017-09-15

This style is identical to `database poleportrait` (Section 12.10 on page 276), but every size property is scaled by factor  $\frac{1}{10}$ . See Section 12.9 on page 275 for more explanations.

The following example uses the graph data from Section 2.3.5 on page 39.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}[
    spy using outlines={circle, magnification=10, size=5cm, connect spies}]
\genealogytreeinput[template=database poleportrait reduced]{example.gauss.graph}
\spy on (0.6,-0.1) in node [left] at (7,1);
\end{tikzpicture}
```



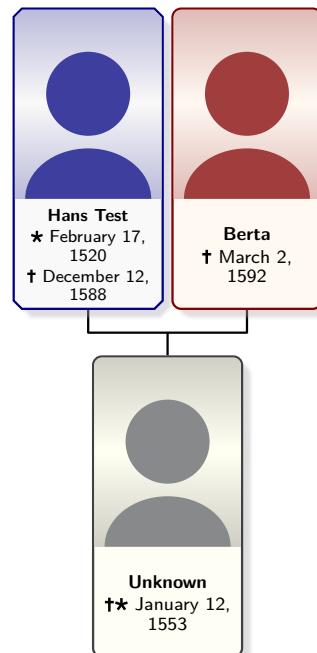
## 12.12 Template 'database portrait'

```
template=database portrait
```

This style is based on `/gtr/processing→ P. 138=database` and sets `/gtr/database format→ P. 174=short no marriage`.

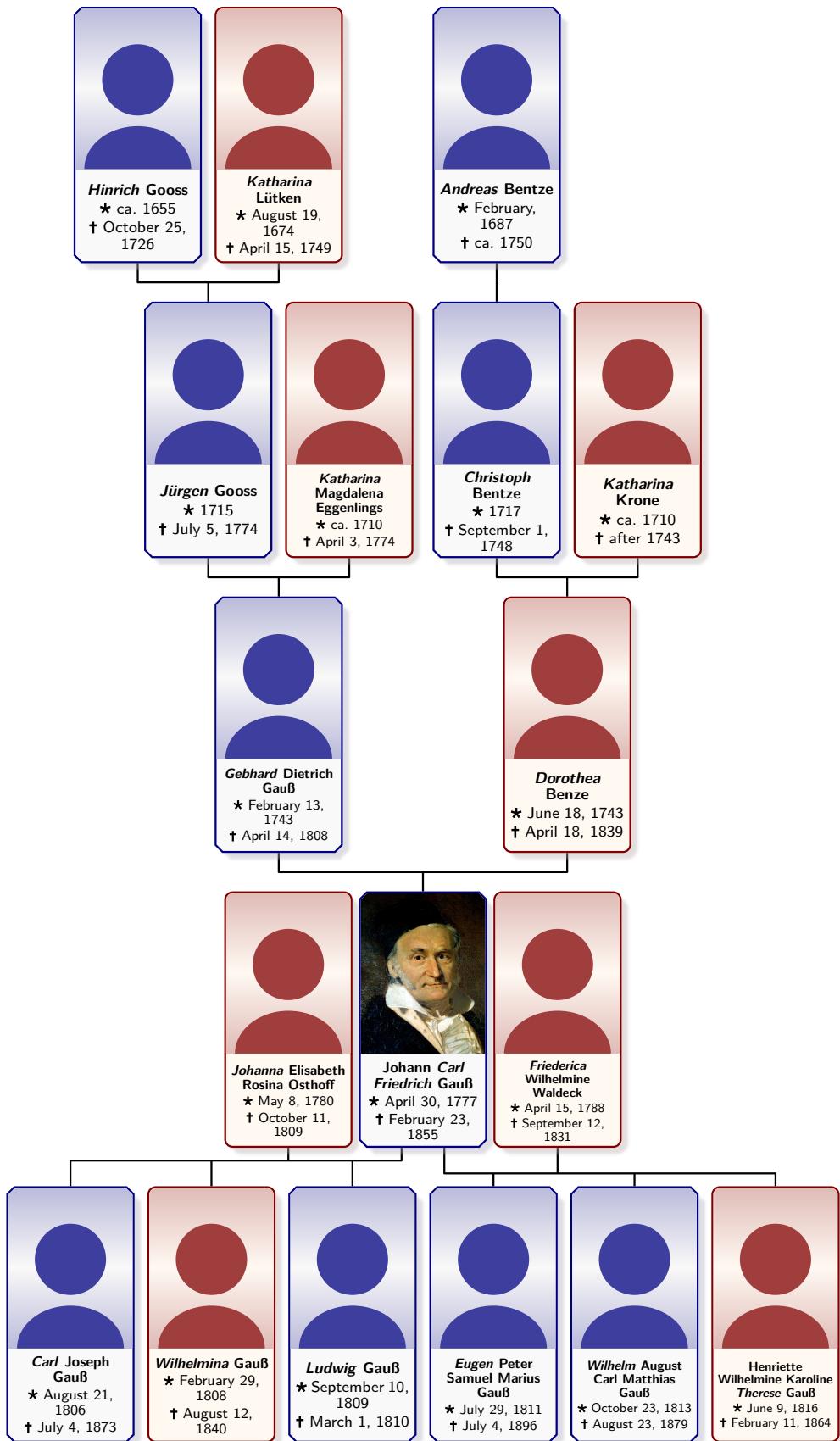
The boxes are quite small for placing many nodes horizontally. Also, many settings are adapted for this style. If `/gtr/database/image→ P. 166` is present, the corresponding image is inserted. Otherwise, a symbolic portrait is drawn.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}
[template=database portrait]
child{
  g{male,name=Hans Test,
    birth={1520-02-17}{Footown},
    death={1588-12-12}{Footown}}
  p{female,name=Berta,
    death={1592-03-02}{Footown}}
  c{name=Unknown,
    birth+={1553-01-12}{Footown}
    {stillborn}}
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



The next example uses the graph data from Section 2.3.5 on page 39.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=database portrait]
  input{example.gauss.graph}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



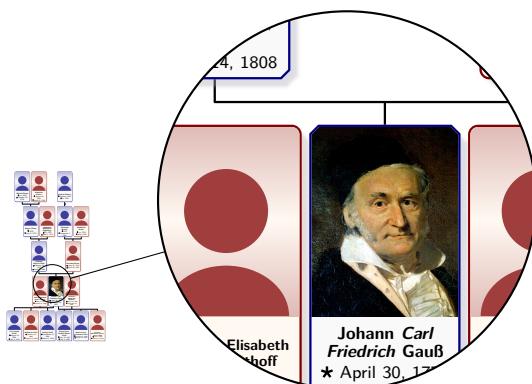
## 12.13 Template 'database portrait reduced'

N 2017-09-15 template=database portrait reduced

This style is identical to `database portrait` (Section 12.12 on page 279), but every size property is scaled by factor  $\frac{1}{10}$ . See Section 12.9 on page 275 for more explanations.

The following example uses the graph data from Section 2.3.5 on page 39.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}[
    spy using outlines={circle, magnification=10, size=5cm, connect spies}]
\genealogytree[template=database portrait reduced]{example.gauss.graph}
\spy on (0.6,-0.1) in node [left] at (7,1);
\end{tikzpicture}
```



## 12.14 Template 'database traditional'

```
template=database traditional
```

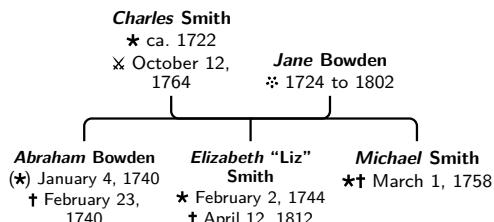
This style is based on `/gtr/processing`<sup>P. 138</sup>=**database**, sets `/gtr/database format`<sup>P. 174</sup>=**short no marriage** and `/gtr/timeflow`<sup>P. 80</sup>=**down**.

Using this template, a sober black-and-white drawing with only short information is created. The box content is not framed.

- For **p** nodes, the content is bottom aligned.
- For **c** nodes, the content is top aligned.
- For **g** nodes, the content is center aligned. While this is usually reasonable, **g** nodes in families without children or parents may have to be adapted manually. The root node is treated automatically.

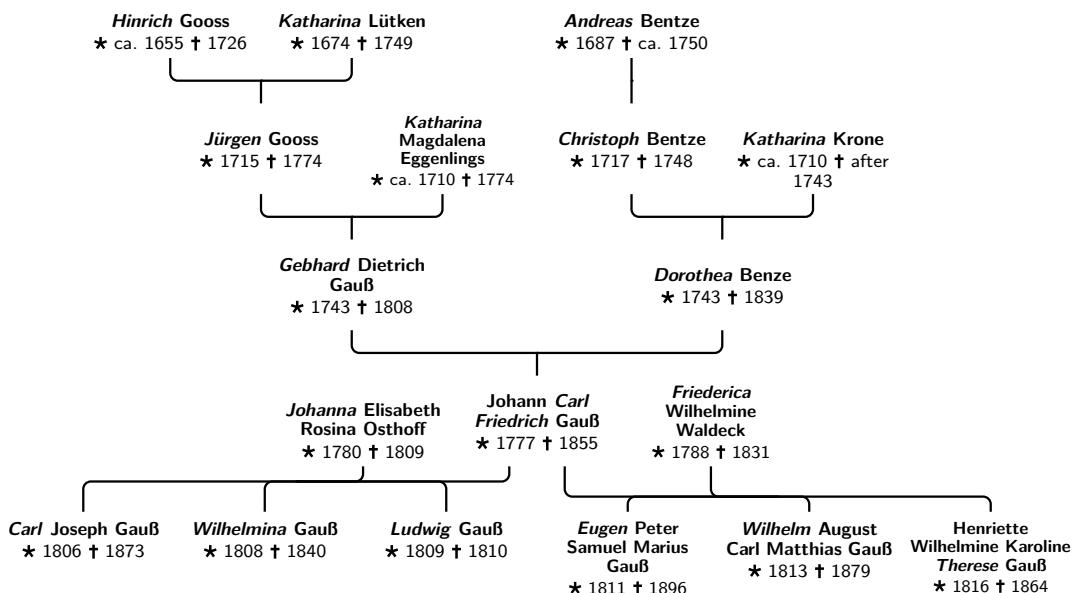
The following example uses a file documented in Section 15.2 on page 358.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[  
    template=database traditional,  
    level size=1.3cm ]  
    input{example.database.graph}  
\end{genealogypicture}
```



The next example uses the graph data from Section 2.3.5 on page 39.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=database traditional,  
    level size=1.2cm, node size=2.2cm, date format=yyyy, list separators={\par}{ }{}{}]  
    input{example.gauss.graph}  
\end{genealogypicture}
```



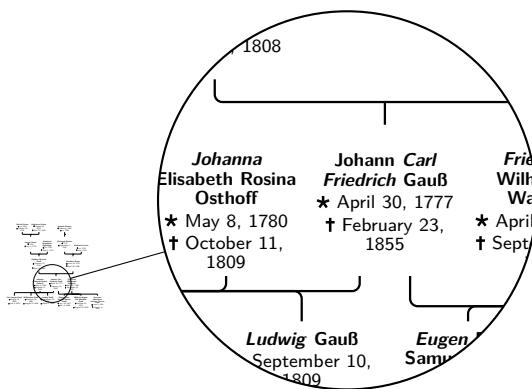
## 12.15 Template 'database traditional reduced'

N 2017-09-15 template=database traditional reduced

This style is identical to `database traditional` (Section 12.14 on page 282), but every size property is scaled by factor  $\frac{1}{10}$ . See Section 12.9 on page 275 for more explanations.

The following example uses the graph data from Section 2.3.5 on page 39.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}[
    spy using outlines={circle, magnification=10, size=5cm, connect spies}]
\genealogytree[template=database traditional reduced]{example gauss graph}
\spy on (0.6,-0.1) in node [left] at (7,1);
\end{tikzpicture}
```



## 12.16 Template 'database sideways'

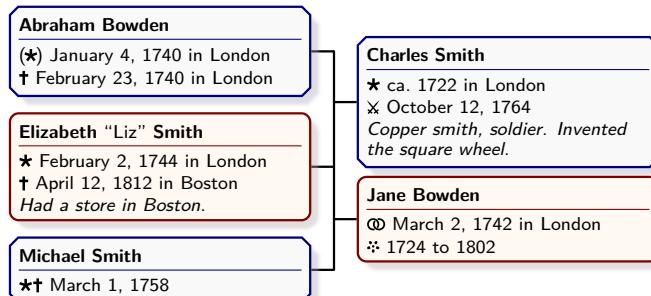
```
template=database sideways
```

This style is based on `/gtr/processing`<sup>→ P. 138</sup>=`database`, sets `/gtr/database format`<sup>→ P. 174</sup>=`medium` and `/gtr/timeflow`<sup>→ P. 80</sup>=`left`.

Here, the boxes are positioned sideways and have a large variety of height. Therefore, the content will seldom be resized.

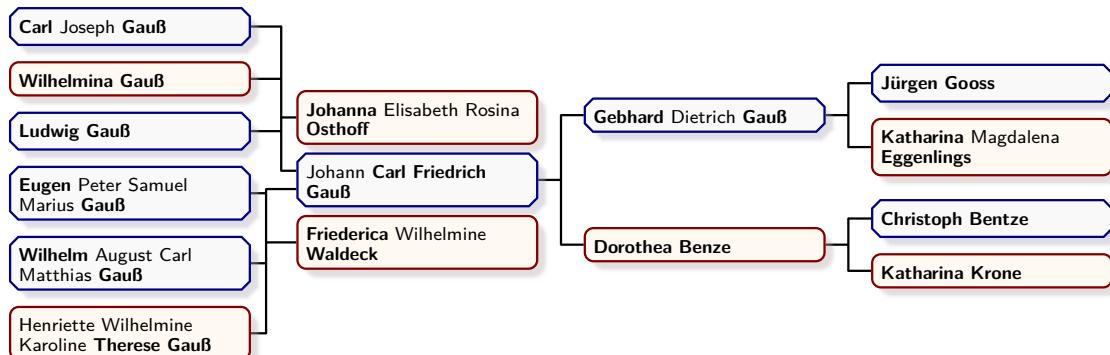
The following example uses a file documented in Section 15.2 on page 358.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=database sideways]
  input{example.database.graph}
\end{genealogypicture}
```

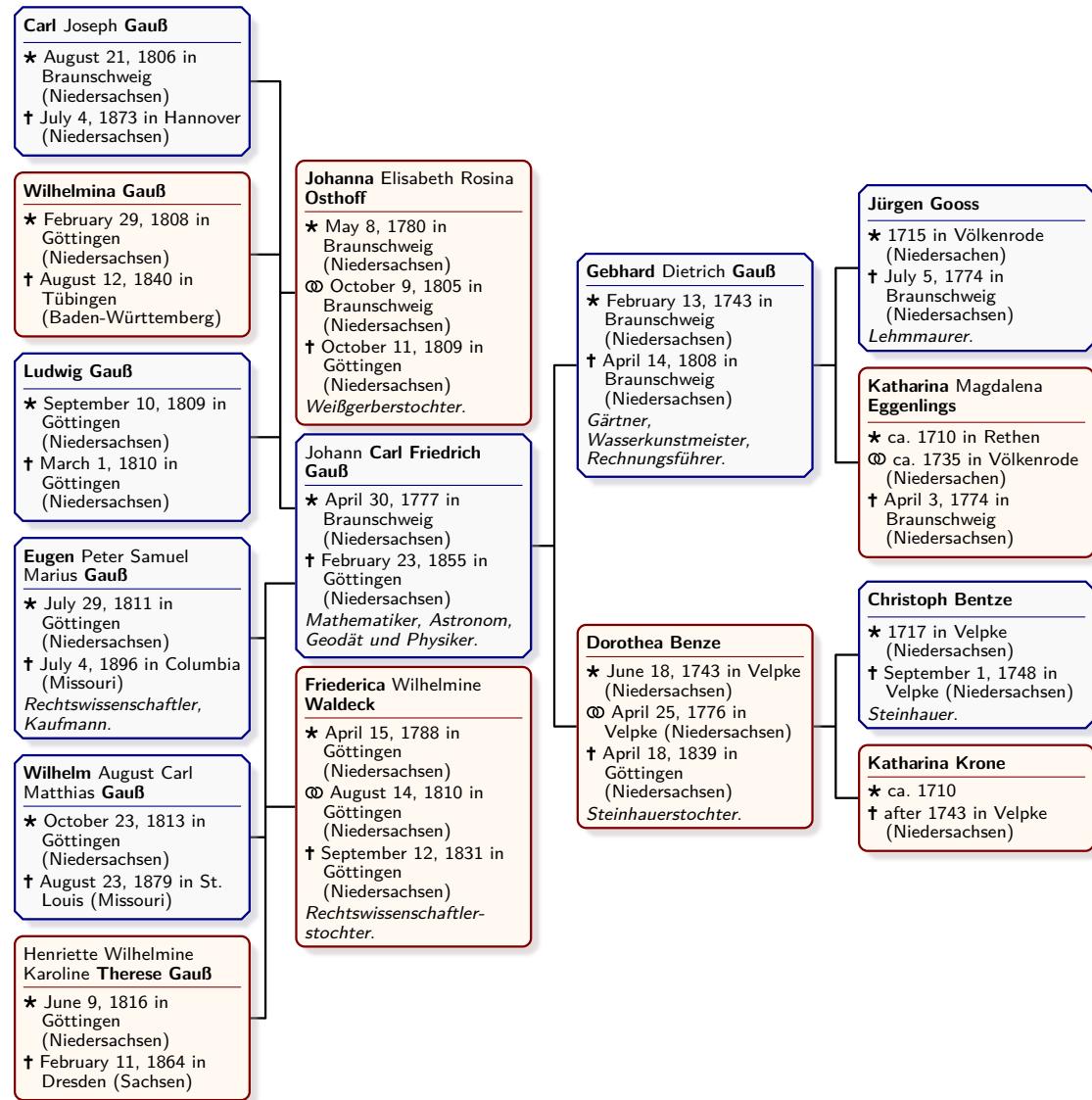


The next example uses the graph data from Section 2.3.5 on page 39.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=database sideways,
  level size=3.2cm, ignore level=3, database format=name]
  input{example.gauss.graph}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=database sideways,
  level size=3.2cm, ignore level=3]
  input{example.gauss.graph}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



## 12.17 Template 'database sideways reduced'

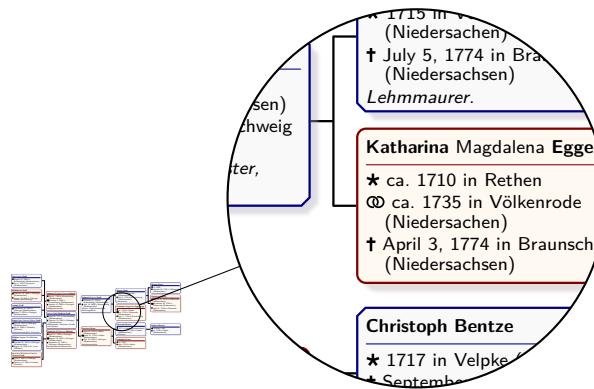
```
template=database sideways reduced
```

N 2017-09-15

This style is identical to `database sideways` (Section 12.16 on page 284), but every size property is scaled by factor  $\frac{1}{10}$ . See Section 12.9 on page 275 for more explanations.

The following example uses the graph data from Section 2.3.5 on page 39.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}[
    spy using outlines={circle, magnification=10, size=5cm, connect spies}]
\genealogytree[template=database sideways reduced]{example.gauss.graph}
\spy on (0.6,-0.5) in node [left] at (7,1);
\end{tikzpicture}
```



## 12.18 Template 'database sidewaysportrait'

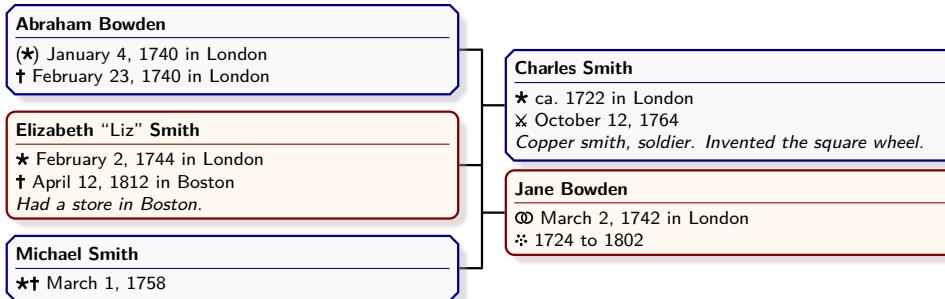
N 2017-09-15

`template=database sidewaysportrait`

This style is based on `/gtr/processing`<sup>P. 138</sup>=`database`, sets `/gtr/database` format<sup>P. 174</sup>=`medium` and `/gtr/timeflow`<sup>P. 80</sup>=`left`.

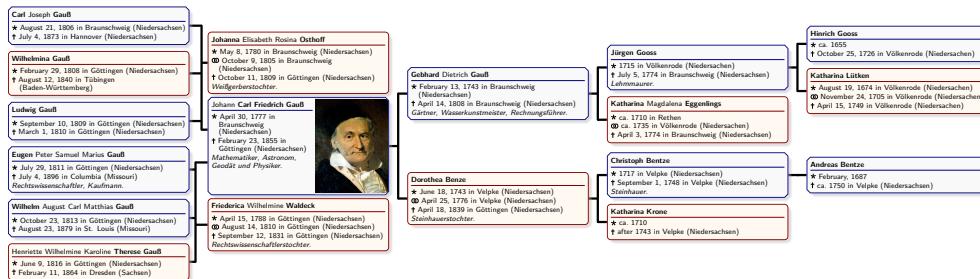
In contrast to `database sideways` (Section 12.16 on page 284), portraits are drawn, if present.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}
[template=database sidewaysportrait]
input{example.database.graph}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



The next example uses the graph data from Section 2.3.5 on page 39.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=database sidewaysportrait,
tikzpicture={scale=0.4,transform shape}]
input{example.gauss.graph}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



## 12.19 Template 'database sidewaysportrait reduced'

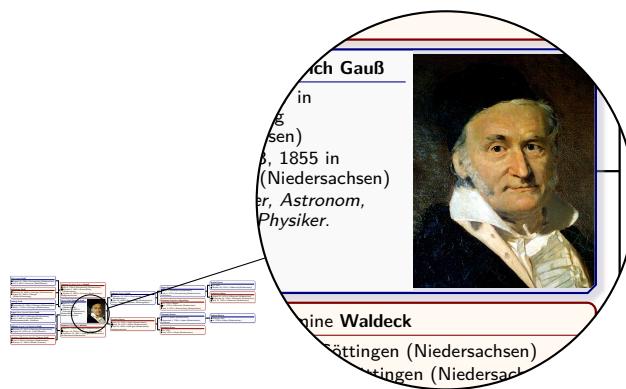
```
template=database sidewaysportrait reduced
```

N 2017-09-15

This style is identical to `database sidewaysportrait` (Section 12.18 on page 287), but every size property is scaled by factor  $\frac{1}{10}$ . See Section 12.9 on page 275 for more explanations.

The following example uses the graph data from Section 2.3.5 on page 39.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}[
    spy using outlines={circle, magnification=10, size=5cm, connect spies}]
\genealogytree[template=database sidewaysportrait reduced]{example.gauss.graph}
\spy on (-0.2,-0.5) in node [left] at (7,1);
\end{tikzpicture}
```



## 12.20 Template 'database relationship'

`template=database relationship`

This style is based on `/gtr/processing→ P. 138=database`, sets `/gtr/database format→ P. 174=medium no marriage` and `/gtr/timeflow→ P. 80=down`.

This template is intended to be used for diagrams which show the relationship of a person X to a person Y with common ancestors. If `/gtr/database/image→ P. 166` is present, the corresponding image is inserted.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[ template=database relationship, node size=7cm ]
child{
  g{male,
    name={Johann \pref{Carl Friedrich} \surn{Gau\ss{}}},
    birth={1777-04-30}{Braunschweig (Niedersachsen)},
    death={1855-02-23}{G\"ottingen (Niedersachsen)},
    profession={Mathematiker, Astronom, Geod\"at und Physiker},
    image={Carl_Friedrich_Gauss.jpg},
  }
  p{female,
    name={\pref{Johanna} Elisabeth Rosina \surn{Osthoff}},
    birth={1780-05-08}{Braunschweig (Niedersachsen)},
    marriage={1805-10-09}{Braunschweig (Niedersachsen)},
    death={1809-10-11}{G\"ottingen (Niedersachsen)},
    comment={Wei\ss{}gerberstochter},
  }
  child{
    g{male,
      name={\pref{Carl} Joseph \surn{Gau\ss{}}},
      birth={1806-08-21}{Braunschweig (Niedersachsen)},
      death={1873-07-04}{Hannover (Niedersachsen)},
    }
    c{ female, name={Person X} }
  }
  c{ female, name={Person Y} }
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



**Johann Carl Friedrich Gauß**  
 \* 30. Apr. 1777 in Braunschweig (Niedersachsen)  
 † 23. Feb. 1855 in Göttingen (Niedersachsen)  
*Mathematiker, Astronom, Geodät und Physiker.*

**Johanna Elisabeth Rosina Osthoff**  
 \* 8. May 1780 in Braunschweig (Niedersachsen)  
 † 11. Oct. 1809 in Göttingen (Niedersachsen)  
*Weißgerberstochter.*

**Carl Joseph Gauß**

\* 21. Aug. 1806 in Braunschweig (Niedersachsen)  
 † 4. Jul. 1873 in Hannover (Niedersachsen)

**Person Y**

**Person X**

## 12.21 Template 'ahnentafel 3'

```
template=ahnentafel 3
```

This style is based on `/gtr/processing→ P. 138=database` and sets `/gtr/timeflow→ P. 80=left`.

Note that this style is very restrictive and its sole intended use is to easily set up predefined ancestor tables with three generations of ancestors. One should apply only `parent`, `p`, and `g` constructs which gives a binary tree.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=ahnentafel 3,empty name text={},  
  autofocus parents male female=3,  
  date format=d mon yyyy  
]  
  parent{  
    g{male,name=\pref{Frederik} \surn{Smith},  
      birth={1900-01-01}{New York},death={1970-01-01}{New York},  
      marriage={1929-01-01}{New York},comment={Used Cars Salesman}}  
    parent{  
      g{male,name=\pref{Ernest} \surn{Smith},  
        birth={1870-02-02}{London},death={1940-02-02}{London},  
        marriage={1899-02-02}{London},comment={Milkman}}  
      parent{  
        g{male,name=\pref{Dominik} \surn{Schmidt},  
          birth={1840-03-03}{Berlin},death={1910-03-03}{London},  
          marriage={1869-03-03}{Berlin},comment={Baker}}  
        p{male,name=\pref{Christian} \surn{Schmied},  
          birth={1810-04-04}{Vienna},death={1870-04-04}{Vienna},  
          marriage={1839-04-04}{Vienna},comment={Blacksmith}}  
      }  
    }  
  }  
\\end{genealogypicture}
```

*Frederik SMITH*  
★ 1 Jan 1900 in New York  
Ѡ 1 Jan 1929 in New York  
† 1 Jan 1970 in New York  
*Used Cars Salesman.*

*Ernest SMITH*  
★ 2 Feb 1870 in London  
Ѡ 2 Feb 1899 in London  
† 2 Feb 1940 in London  
*Milkman.*

*Dominik SCHMIDT*  
★ 3 Mar 1840 in Berlin  
Ѡ 3 Mar 1869 in Berlin  
† 3 Mar 1910 in London  
*Baker.*

*Christian SCHMIED*  
★ 4 Apr 1810 in Vienna  
Ѡ 4 Apr 1839 in Vienna  
† 4 Apr 1870 in Vienna  
*Blacksmith.*

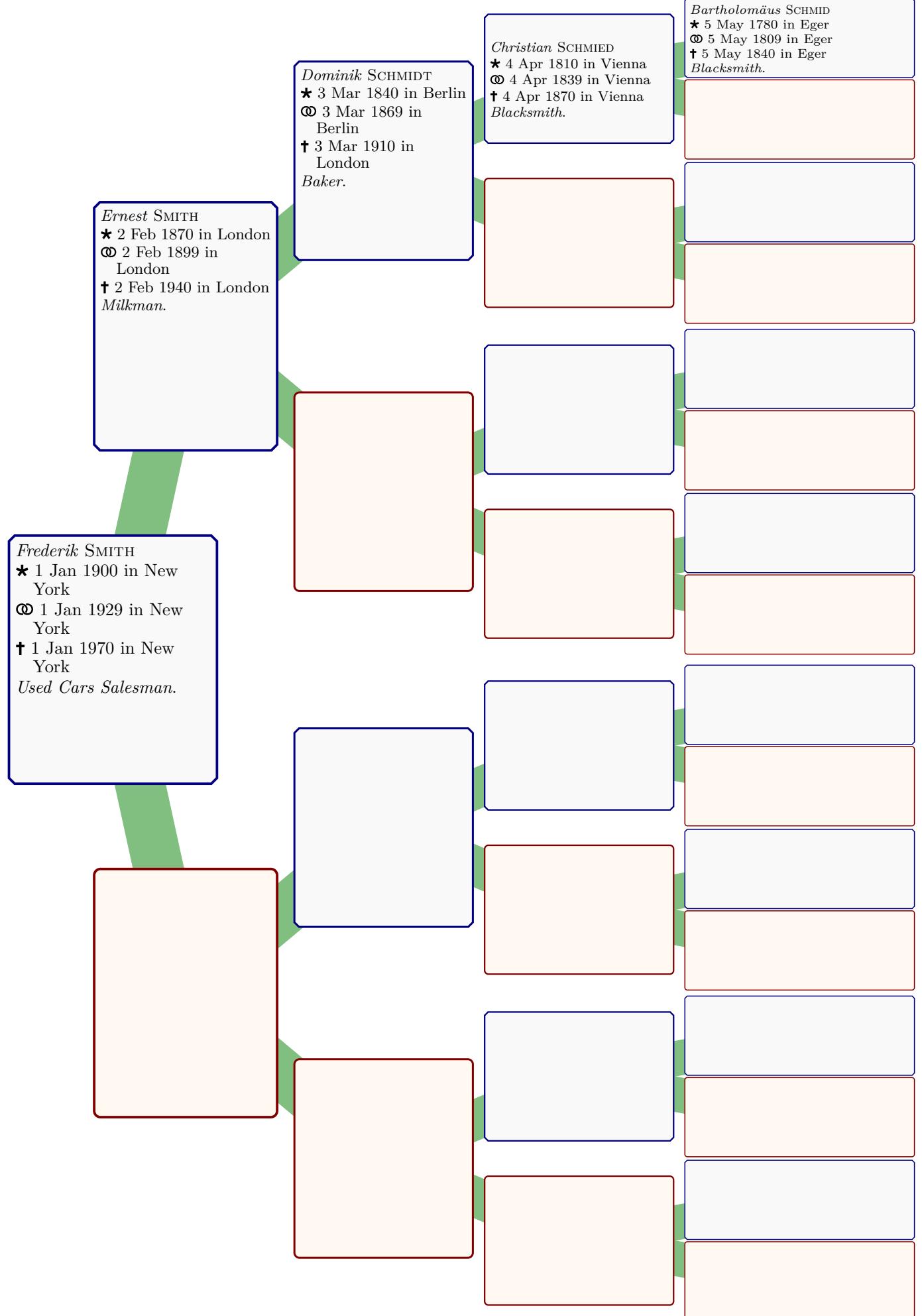
## 12.22 Template 'ahnentafel 4'

```
template=ahnentafel 4
```

This style is based on `/gtr/processing→ P. 138=database` and sets `/gtr/timeflow→ P. 80=left`.

Note that this style is very restrictive and its sole intended use is to easily set up predefined ancestor tables with four generations of ancestors. One should apply only `parent`, `p`, and `g` constructs which gives a binary tree. Since the first parent generation is shifted, the diagram should always contain mother and father of the proband to avoid overlapping.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=ahnentafel 4,empty name text={},  
autofill parents male female=4,  
date format=d mon yyyy  
]  
parent{  
g{male,name=\pref{Frederik} \surn{Smith},  
birth={1900-01-01}{New York},death={1970-01-01}{New York},  
marriage={1929-01-01}{New York},comment={Used Cars Salesman}}  
parent{  
g{male,name=\pref{Ernest} \surn{Smith},  
birth={1870-02-02}{London},death={1940-02-02}{London},  
marriage={1899-02-02}{London},comment={Milkman}}  
parent{  
g{male,name=\pref{Dominik} \surn{Schmidt},  
birth={1840-03-03}{Berlin},death={1910-03-03}{London},  
marriage={1869-03-03}{Berlin},comment={Baker}}  
parent{  
g{male,name=\pref{Christian} \surn{Schmied},  
birth={1810-04-04}{Vienna},death={1870-04-04}{Vienna},  
marriage={1839-04-04}{Vienna},comment={Blacksmith}}  
p{male,name=\pref{Bartholom\"aus} \surn{Schmid},  
birth={1780-05-05}{Eger},death={1840-05-05}{Eger},  
marriage={1809-05-05}{Eger},comment={Blacksmith}}  
}  
}  
}  
}  
}\end{genealogypicture}
```



## 12.23 Template 'ahnentafel 5'

```
template=ahnentafel 5
```

This style is based on `/gtr/processing→ P. 138=database` and sets `/gtr/timeflow→ P. 80=left`.

Note that this style is very restrictive and its sole intended use is to easily set up predefined ancestor tables with five generations of ancestors. One should apply only `parent`, `p`, and `g` constructs which gives a binary tree. Since the first parent generation is shifted, the diagram should always contain mother and father of the proband to avoid overlapping.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}[template=ahnentafel 5,empty name text={},  
autofill parents male female=5,  
date format=d mon yyyy  
]  
parent{  
g{male,name=\pref{Frederik} \surn{Smith},  
birth={1900-01-01}{New York},death={1970-01-01}{New York},  
marriage={1929-01-01}{New York},comment={Used Cars Salesman}}  
parent{  
g{male,name=\pref{Ernest} \surn{Smith},  
birth={1870-02-02}{London},death={1940-02-02}{London},  
marriage={1899-02-02}{London},comment={Milkman}}  
parent{  
g{male,name=\pref{Dominik} \surn{Schmidt},  
birth={1840-03-03}{Berlin},death={1910-03-03}{London},  
marriage={1869-03-03}{Berlin},comment={Baker}}  
parent{  
g{male,name=\pref{Christian} \surn{Schmied},  
birth={1810-04-04}{Vienna},death={1870-04-04}{Vienna},  
marriage={1839-04-04}{Vienna},comment={Blacksmith}}  
parent{  
g{male,name=\pref{Bartholom\''aus} \surn{Schmid},  
birth={1780-05-05}{Eger},death={1840-05-05}{Eger},  
marriage={1809-05-05}{Eger},comment={Blacksmith}}  
p{male,name=\pref{Abraham} \surn{Schmid},  
birth={1750-06-06}{St. Joachimsthal},death={1810-06-06}{Eger},  
marriage={1779-06-06}{Eger},comment={Miner}}  
}  
}  
}  
}  
}  
}\end{genealogypicture}
```

*Ernest SMITH*  
★ 2 Feb 1870 in London  
⊗ 2 Feb 1899 in London  
† 2 Feb 1940 in London  
*Milkman.*

*Frederik SMITH*  
★ 1 Jan 1900 in New York  
⊗ 1 Jan 1929 in New York  
† 1 Jan 1970 in New York  
*Used Cars Salesman.*

*Dominik SCHMIDT*  
★ 3 Mar 1840 in Berlin  
⊗ 3 Mar 1869 in Berlin  
† 3 Mar 1910 in London  
*Baker.*

*Christian SCHMIED*  
★ 4 Apr 1810 in Vienna  
⊗ 4 Apr 1839 in Vienna  
† 4 Apr 1870 in Vienna  
*Blacksmith.*

*Bartholomäus SCHMID*  
★ 5 May 1780 in Eger,  
⊗ 5 May 1809 in Eger,  
† 5 May 1840 in Eger.  
*Blacksmith.*

*Abraham SCHMID*, ★ 6 Jun 1750 in St. Joachimsthal, ⊗ 6 Jun 1779 in Eger, † 6 Jun 1810 in Eger.

## 12.24 Template 'a4paper 3'

N 2022-03-16

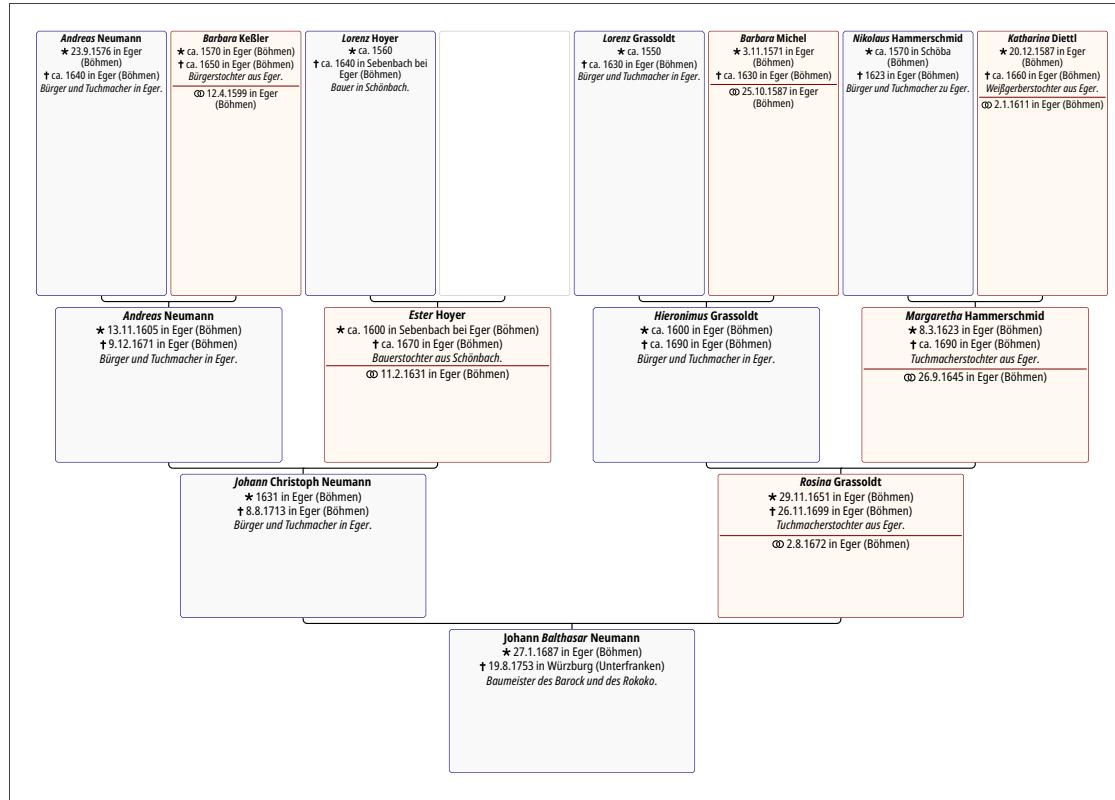
template=a4paper 3

This style is based on `/gtr/processing→ P. 138=database` and sets `/gtr/database format→ P. 174=full marriage below.`

Note that this style is very restrictive and its sole intended use is to easily set up predefined ancestor tables with three generations of ancestors to be printed on landscape A4 paper. One should apply only `parent`, `p`, and `g` constructs which gives a binary tree.

The graph is automatically filled to three generations by `/gtr/autofill parents male female*`<sup>→ P. 133</sup> and also pruned to three generations. The total size is 283 mm : 196 mm with intended use to be centered on a 297 mm : 210 mm paper (border adaption see Section 12.35 on page 304). Typically, the content should be readable when printed on A4 sized paper.

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{notocondensed}
\usepackage[ngerman]{babel}
\usepackage[a4paper,landscape]{geometry}
\usepackage[all]{genealogytree}
\gtrset{language=german,date format=d.m.yyyy}
\pagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
\begin{tcolorbox}[blanker,spread,halign=center,valign=center]
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytreeinput[template=a4paper 3]{example.neumann.graph}
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{tcolorbox}
\end{document}
```



## 12.25 Template 'a4paper 4'

N 2022-03-16

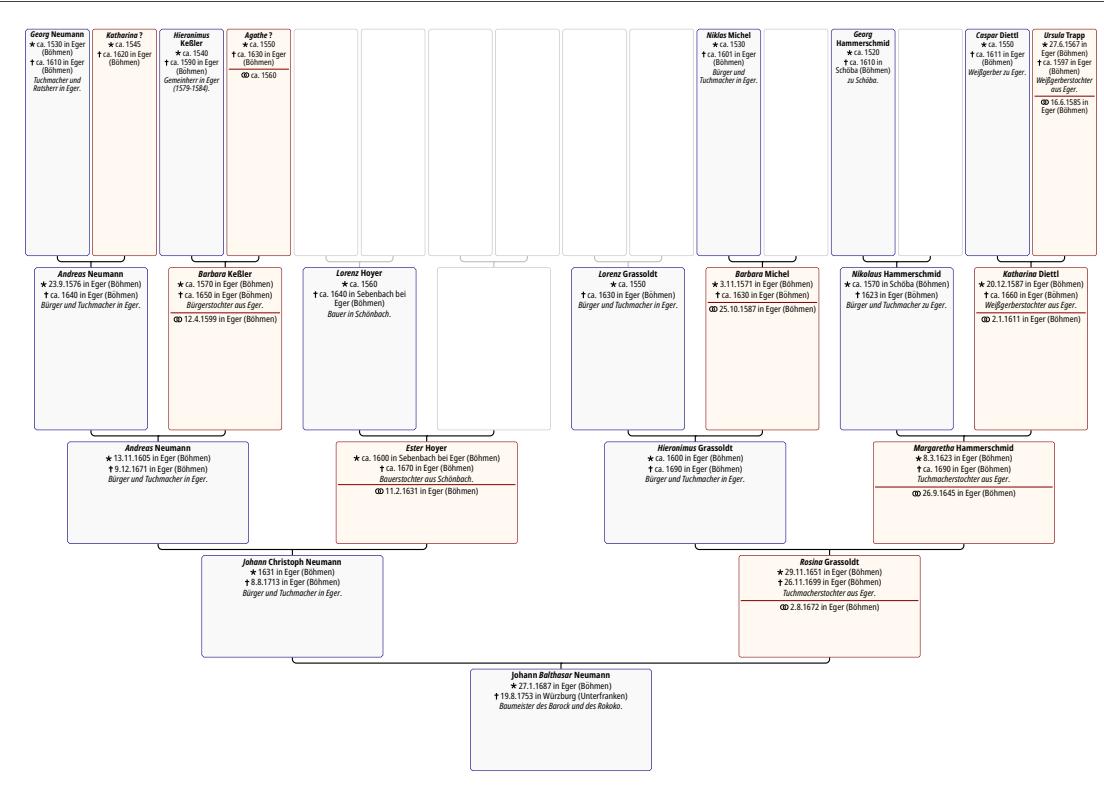
template=a4paper 4

This style is based on `/gtr/processing`<sup>P. 138</sup>=**database** and sets `/gtr/database` format<sup>P. 174</sup>=**full marriage below**.

Note that this style is very restrictive and its sole intended use is to easily set up predefined ancestor tables with four generations of ancestors to be printed on landscape A4 paper. One should apply only **parent**, **p**, and **g** constructs which gives a binary tree.

The graph is automatically filled to four generations by `/gtr/autofill parents male female*`<sup>P. 133</sup> and also pruned to four generations. The total size is 283 mm:196 mm with intended use to be centered on a 297 mm:210 mm paper (border adaption see Section 12.35 on page 304). Typically, the content should be readable when printed on A4 sized paper.

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{notocondensed}
\usepackage[ngerman]{babel}
\usepackage[a4paper,landscape]{geometry}
\usepackage[all]{genealogytree}
\gtrset{language=german,date format=d.m.yyyy}
\pagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
\begin{tcolorbox}[blanker,spread,halign=center,valign=center]
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytreeinput[template=a4paper 4]{example.neumann.graph}
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{tcolorbox}
\end{document}
```



## 12.26 Template 'a3paper 5'

N 2022-03-16

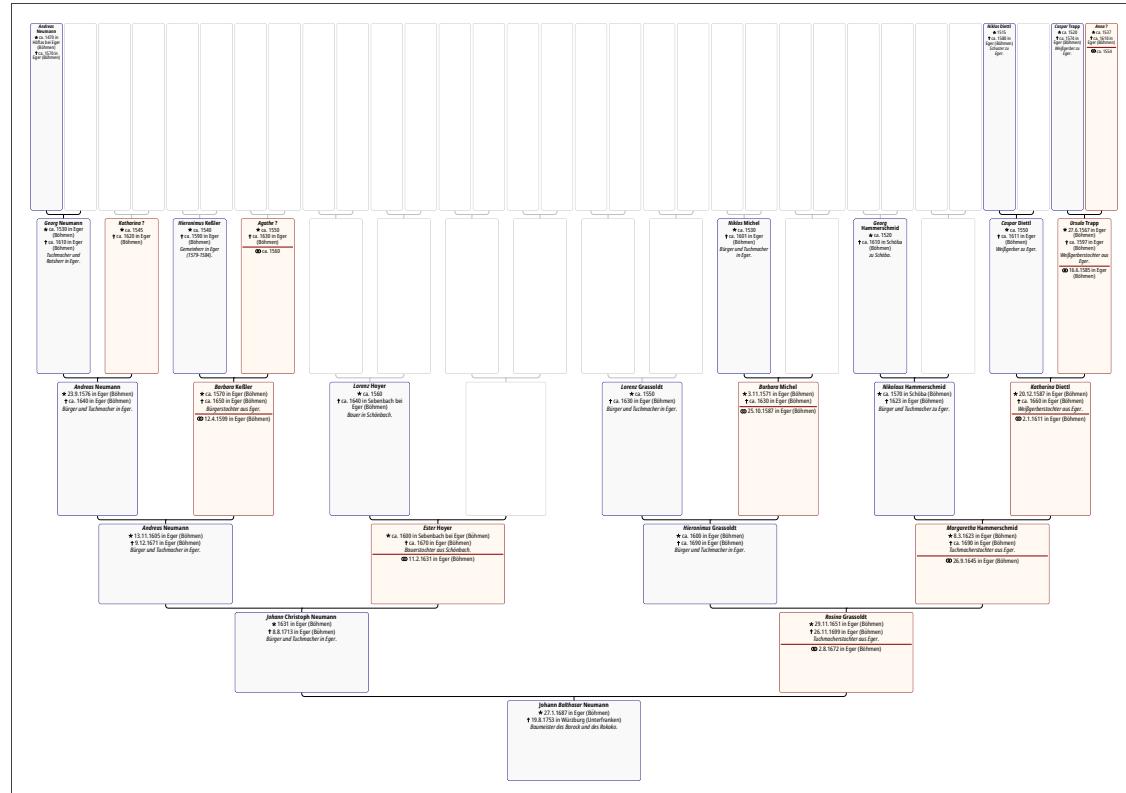
template=a3paper 5

This style is based on `/gtr/processing→ P. 138=database` and sets `/gtr/database format→ P. 174=full marriage below.`

Note that this style is very restrictive and its sole intended use is to easily set up predefined ancestor tables with five generations of ancestors to be printed on landscape A3 paper. One should apply only `parent`, `p`, and `g` constructs which gives a binary tree.

The graph is automatically filled to five generations by `/gtr/autofill parents male female*`<sup>→ P. 133</sup> and also pruned to five generations. The total size is 406 mm:283 mm with intended use to be centered on a 420 mm:297 mm paper (border adaption see Section 12.35 on page 304). Typically, the content should be readable when printed on A3 sized paper.

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{notocondensed}
\usepackage[ngerman]{babel}
\usepackage[a3paper,landscape]{geometry}
\usepackage[all]{genealogytree}
\gtrset{language=german,date format=d.m.yyyy}
\pagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
\begin{tcolorbox}[blanker,spread,halign=center,valign=center]
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytreeinput[template=a3paper 5]{example.neumann.graph}
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{tcolorbox}
\end{document}
```



## 12.27 Template 'letterpaper 3'

N 2022-03-16

```
template=letterpaper 3
```

This style is based on `/gtr/processing→ P.138=database` and sets `/gtr/database format→ P.174=full marriage below.`

Note that this style is very restrictive and its sole intended use is to easily set up predefined ancestor tables with three generations of ancestors to be printed on landscape letter paper. One should apply only `parent`, `p`, and `g` constructs which gives a binary tree.

The graph is automatically filled to three generations by `/gtr/autofill parents male female*`<sup>→ P.133</sup> and also pruned to three generations. The total size is 10.5 in : 8 in with intended use to be centered on a 11 in : 8.5 in paper (border adaption see Section 12.35 on page 304). Typically, the content should be readable when printed on letter sized paper.

## 12.28 Template 'letterpaper 4'

N 2022-03-16

```
template=letterpaper 4
```

This style is based on `/gtr/processing→ P.138=database` and sets `/gtr/database format→ P.174=full marriage below.`

Note that this style is very restrictive and its sole intended use is to easily set up predefined ancestor tables with four generations of ancestors to be printed on landscape A4 paper. One should apply only `parent`, `p`, and `g` constructs which gives a binary tree.

The graph is automatically filled to four generations by `/gtr/autofill parents male female*`<sup>→ P.133</sup> and also pruned to four generations. The total size is 10.5 in : 8 in with intended use to be centered on a 11 in : 8.5 in paper (border adaption see Section 12.35 on page 304). Typically, the content should be readable when printed on letter sized paper.

## 12.29 Template 'display 16:9 3'

N 2022-03-16

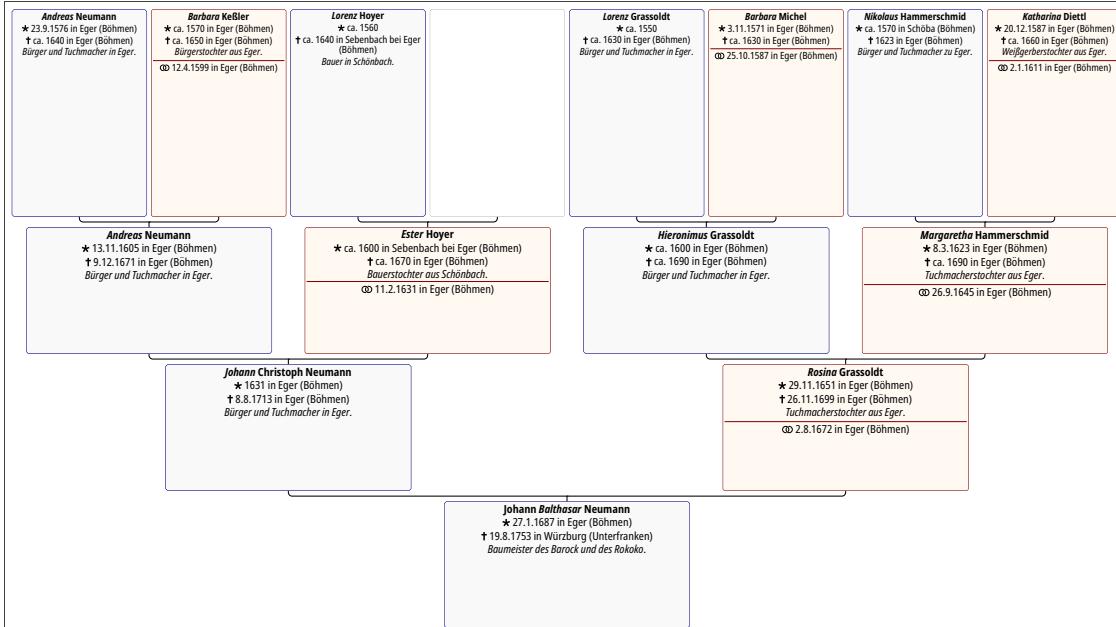
template=display 16:9 3

This style is based on `/gtr/processing`<sup>→ P. 138</sup>=`database` and sets `/gtr/database` format<sup>→ P. 174</sup>=**full marriage below**.

Note that this style is very restrictive and its sole intended use is to easily set up predefined ancestor tables with three generations of ancestors to be shown on a 16:9 display. One should apply only **parent**, **p**, and **g** constructs which gives a binary tree.

The graph is automatically filled to three generations by `/gtr/autofill parents male female*`<sup>→ P. 133</sup> and also pruned to three generations. The total size is 316 mm : 176 mm with intended use to be centered on a 320 mm : 180 mm paper (border adaption see Section 12.35 on page 304). Typically, the content should be readable on a Full HD screen with 1920×1080 pixels.

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{notocondensed}
\usepackage[ngerman]{babel}
\usepackage[paperwidth=320mm,paperheight=180mm]{geometry}
\usepackage[all]{genealogytree}
\gtrset{language=german,date format=d.m.yyyy}
\pagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
\begin{tcolorbox}[blanker,spread,halign=center,valign=center]
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytreeinput[template=display 16:9 3]{example.neumann.graph}
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{tcolorbox}
\end{document}
```



## 12.30 Template 'display 16:9 4'

N 2022-03-16

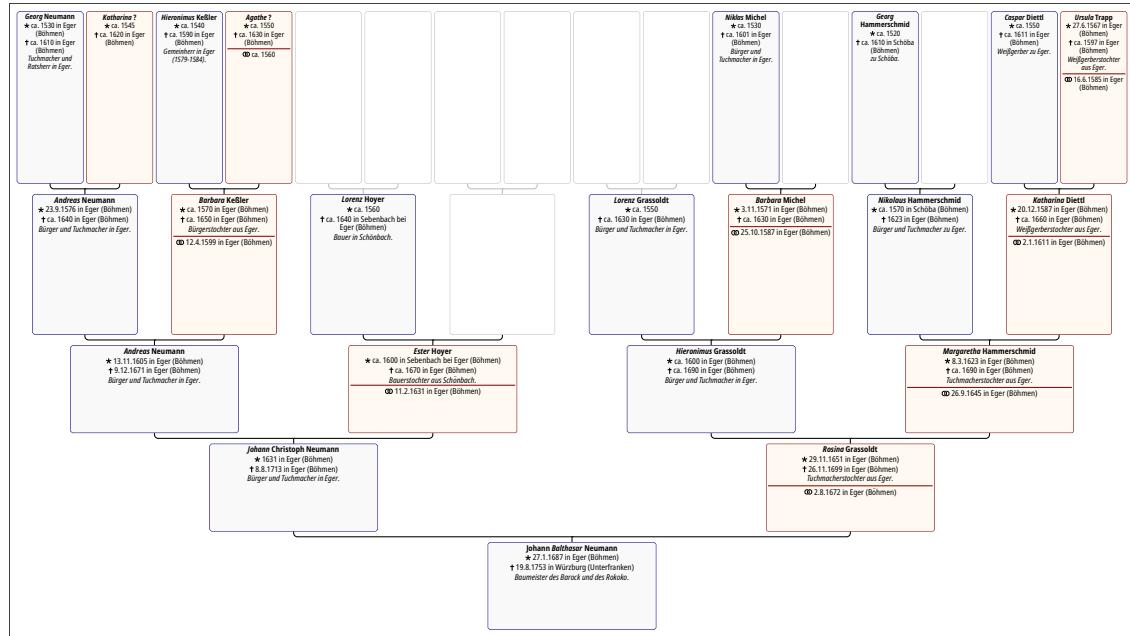
template=display 16:9 4

This style is based on `/gtr/processing`<sup>→ P. 138</sup>=**database** and sets `/gtr/database` format<sup>→ P. 174</sup>=**full marriage below**.

Note that this style is very restrictive and its sole intended use is to easily set up predefined ancestor tables with four generations of ancestors to be shown on a 16:9 display. One should apply only **parent**, **p**, and **g** constructs which gives a binary tree.

The graph is automatically filled to four generations by `/gtr/autofill parents male female*`<sup>→ P. 133</sup> and also pruned to four generations. The total size is 316 mm:176 mm with intended use to be centered on a 320 mm:180 mm paper (border adaption see Section 12.35 on page 304). Typically, the content should be readable on a Full HD screen with 1920×1080 pixels.

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{notocondensed}
\usepackage[ngerman]{babel}
\usepackage[paperwidth=320mm,paperheight=180mm]{geometry}
\usepackage[all]{genealogytree}
\gtrset{language=german,date format=d.m.yyyy}
\pagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
\begin{tcolorbox}[blanker,spread,halign=center,valign=center]
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytreeinput[template=display 16:9 4]{example.neumann.graph}
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{tcolorbox}
\end{document}
```



## 12.31 Template 'display 16:9 5'

N 2022-03-16

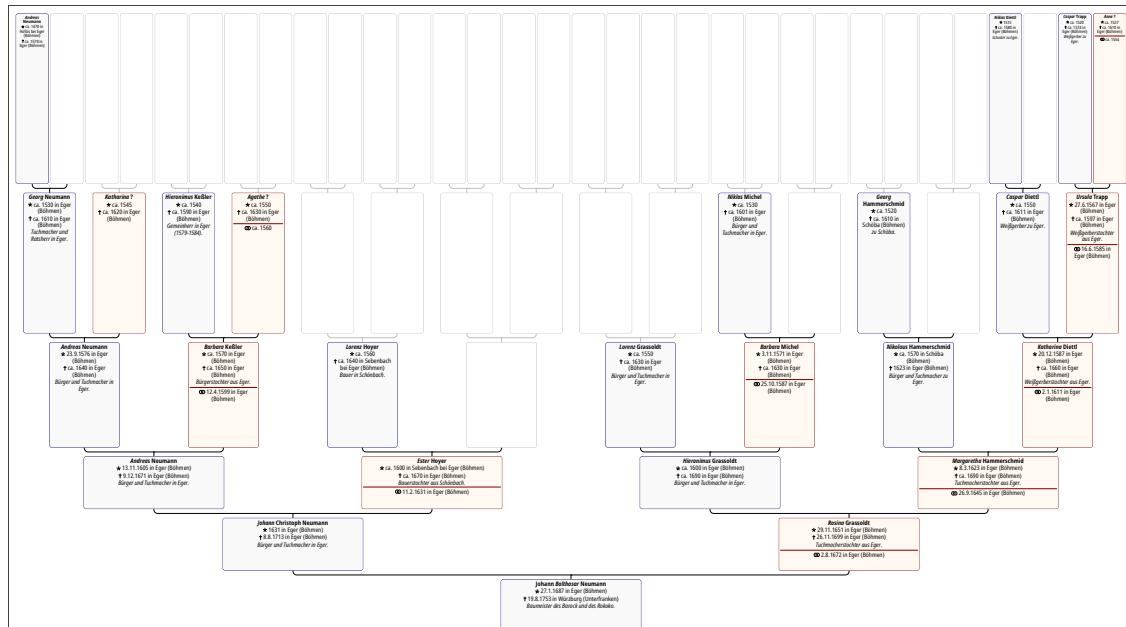
template=display 16:9 5

This style is based on `/gtr/processing`<sup>→ P. 138</sup>=**database** and sets `/gtr/database` format<sup>→ P. 174</sup>=**full marriage below**.

Note that this style is very restrictive and its sole intended use is to easily set up predefined ancestor tables with five generations of ancestors to be shown on a 16:9 display. One should apply only **parent**, **p**, and **g** constructs which gives a binary tree.

The graph is automatically filled to five generations by `/gtr/autofill parents male female*`<sup>→ P. 133</sup> and also pruned to five generations. The total size is 316 mm:176 mm with intended use to be centered on a 320 mm:180 mm paper (border adaption see Section 12.35 on page 304). Typically, the content should be readable on a UHD screen with 3840×2180 pixels (4K).

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{notocondensed}
\usepackage[ngerman]{babel}
\usepackage[paperwidth=320mm,paperheight=180mm]{geometry}
\usepackage[all]{genealogytree}
\gtrset{language=german,date format=d.m.yyyy}
\pagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
\begin{tcolorbox}[blanker,spread,halign=center,valign=center]
\begin{tikzpicture}
\genealogytreeinput[template=display 16:9 5]{example.neumann.graph}
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{tcolorbox}
\end{document}
```



## 12.32 Template 'display 16:10 3'

N 2022-03-16

```
template=display 16:10 3
```

This style is based on `/gtr/processing→ P.138=database` and sets `/gtr/database format→ P.174=full marriage below`.

Note that this style is very restrictive and its sole intended use is to easily set up predefined ancestor tables with three generations of ancestors to be shown on a 16:10 display. One should apply only **parent**, **p**, and **g** constructs which gives a binary tree.

The graph is automatically filled to three generations by `/gtr/autofill parents male female*`<sup>→ P.133</sup> and also pruned to three generations. The total size is 316 mm : 196 mm with intended use to be centered on a 320 mm : 200 mm paper (border adaption see Section 12.35 on page 304). Typically, the content should be readable on a WUXGA screen with  $1920 \times 1200$  pixels.

## 12.33 Template 'display 16:10 4'

N 2022-03-16

```
template=display 16:10 4
```

This style is based on `/gtr/processing→ P.138=database` and sets `/gtr/database format→ P.174=full marriage below`.

Note that this style is very restrictive and its sole intended use is to easily set up predefined ancestor tables with four generations of ancestors to be shown on a 16:9 display. One should apply only **parent**, **p**, and **g** constructs which gives a binary tree.

The graph is automatically filled to four generations by `/gtr/autofill parents male female*`<sup>→ P.133</sup> and also pruned to four generations. The total size is 316 mm : 196 mm with intended use to be centered on a 320 mm : 200 mm paper (border adaption see Section 12.35 on page 304). Typically, the content should be readable on a WUXGA screen with  $1920 \times 1200$  pixels.

## 12.34 Template 'display 16:10 5'

N 2022-03-16

```
template=display 16:10 5
```

This style is based on `/gtr/processing→ P.138=database` and sets `/gtr/database format→ P.174=full marriage below`.

Note that this style is very restrictive and its sole intended use is to easily set up predefined ancestor tables with five generations of ancestors to be shown on a 16:10 display. One should apply only **parent**, **p**, and **g** constructs which gives a binary tree.

The graph is automatically filled to five generations by `/gtr/autofill parents male female*`<sup>→ P.133</sup> and also pruned to five generations. The total size is 316 mm : 196 mm with intended use to be centered on a 320 mm : 200 mm paper (border adaption see Section 12.35 on page 304). Typically, the content should be readable on a QWUXGA screen with  $3840 \times 2400$  pixels.

## 12.35 Border Size Options

The following border size options can be used to adapt the templates which are listed below. Setting `/gtr/template horizontal border` and `/gtr/template vertical border` to 0 mm means that, e.g. `a4paper 4` fills the complete area of an A4 sized paper. The options also accept negative lengths which leads to a magnification.

`/gtr/template horizontal border=<length>`

(template specific)

N 2022-03-16

For the preceding templates which target a fixed size on paper or screen, the horizontal border `<length>` can be changed *after* the template is selected. Applicable templates with their default values are:

<code>a4paper 3</code>	7 mm
<code>a4paper 4</code>	7 mm
<code>a3paper 5</code>	7 mm
<code>letterpaper 3</code>	0.25 in
<code>letterpaper 4</code>	0.25 in
<code>display 16:9 3</code>	2 mm
<code>display 16:9 4</code>	2 mm
<code>display 16:9 5</code>	2 mm
<code>display 16:10 3</code>	2 mm
<code>display 16:10 4</code>	2 mm
<code>display 16:10 5</code>	2 mm

`/gtr/template vertical border=<length>`

(template specific)

N 2022-03-16

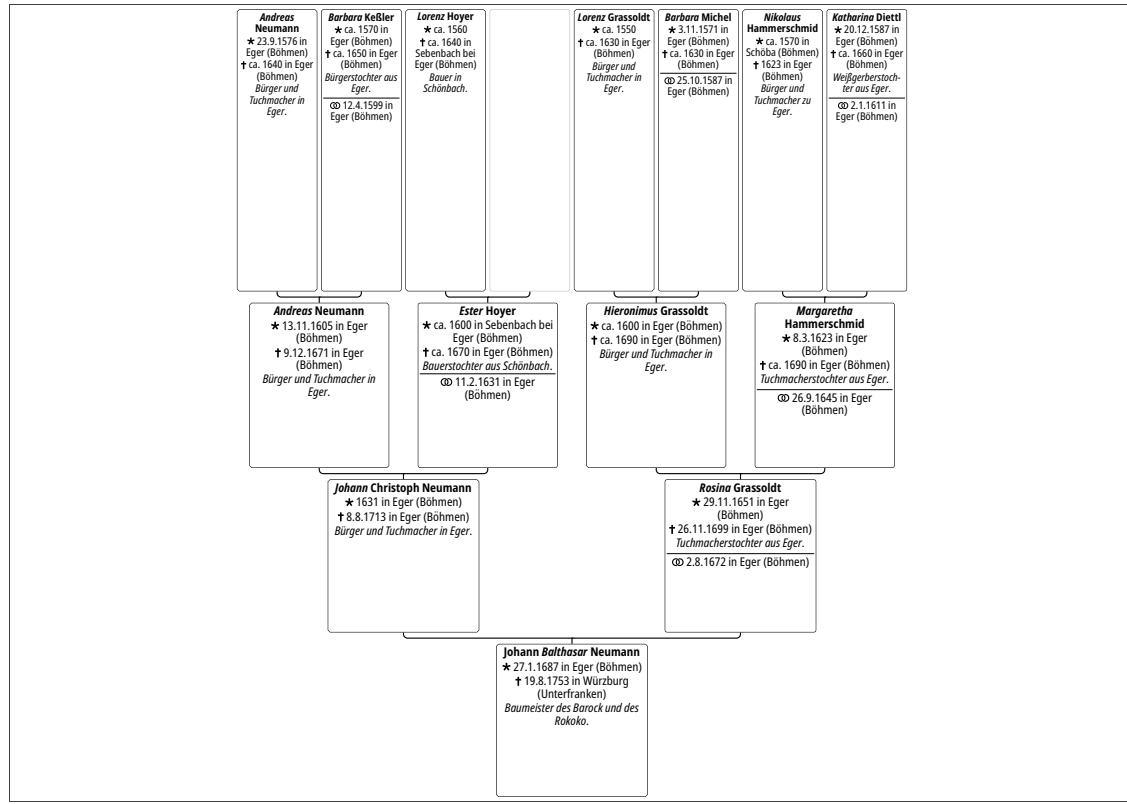
For the preceding templates which target a fixed size on paper or screen, the vertical border `<length>` can be changed *after* the template is selected. Applicable templates with their default values are:

<code>a4paper 3</code>	7 mm
<code>a4paper 4</code>	7 mm
<code>a3paper 5</code>	7 mm
<code>letterpaper 3</code>	0.25 in
<code>letterpaper 4</code>	0.25 in
<code>display 16:9 3</code>	2 mm
<code>display 16:9 4</code>	2 mm
<code>display 16:9 5</code>	2 mm
<code>display 16:10 3</code>	2 mm
<code>display 16:10 4</code>	2 mm
<code>display 16:10 5</code>	2 mm

```

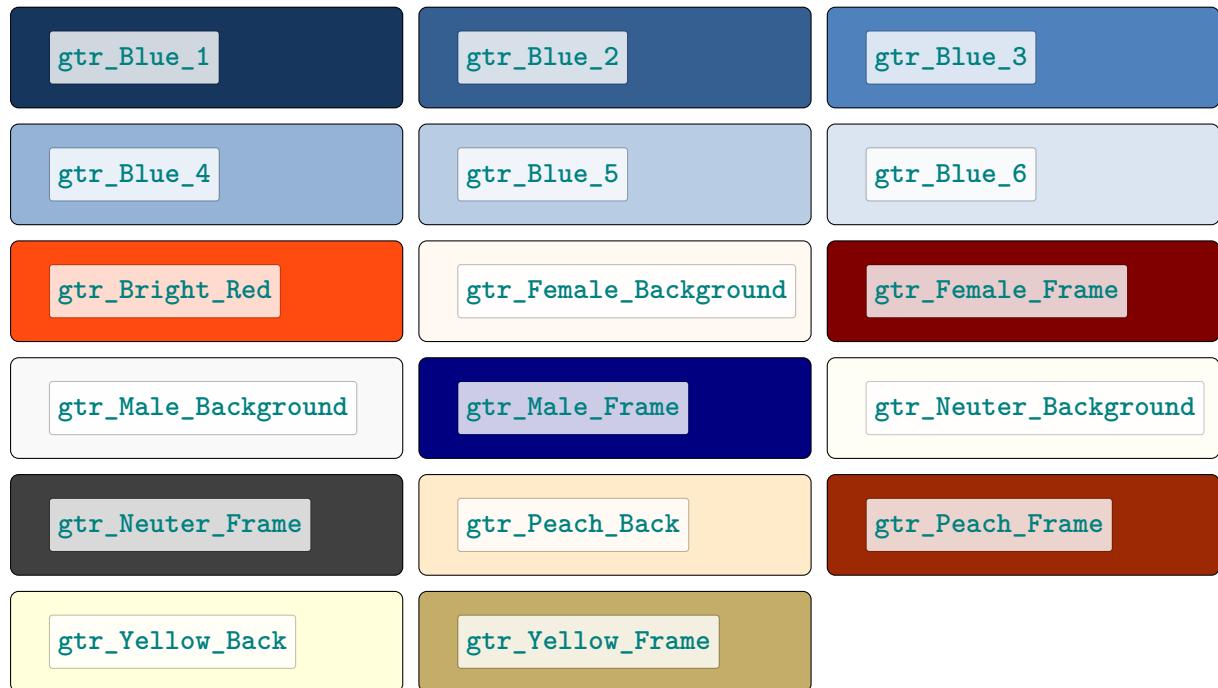
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{notocondensed}
\usepackage[ngerman]{babel}
\usepackage[a4paper,landscape]{geometry}
\usepackage[all]{genealogytree}
\gtrset{language=german,date format=d.m.yyyy}
\pagestyle{empty}
\begin{document}
\begin{tcolorbox}[blancker,spread,halign=center,valign=center]
\begin{tikzpicture}
\colorlet{gtr_Male_Frame}{black}
\colorlet{gtr_Male_Background}{white}
\colorlet{gtr_Female_Frame}{black}
\colorlet{gtr_Female_Background}{white}
\genealogytreeinput[
    template = a4paper 3,
    template horizontal border = 60mm,
    template vertical border = 1mm
]{example.neumann.graph}
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{tcolorbox}
\end{document}

```



## 12.36 Predefined Colors of the Library

The following colors are predefined. They are used as default colors in some templates.



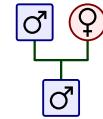
## 12.37 Auxiliary Control Sequences

Also see Section 5.15 on page 132 for adding ancestors automatically.

\gtrparent{1}

This control sequence inserts a pair of parents with content `male` and `female`.

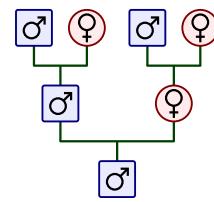
```
\begin{genealogypicture}
  [template=symbol nodes]
  parent{
    g{male}
    insert{gtrparent1}
  }
\end{genealogypicture}
```



\gtrparent2

This control sequence inserts two generations of parents with content male and female.

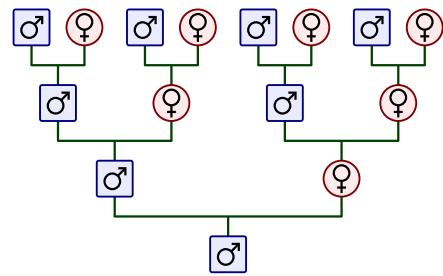
```
\begin{genealogypicture}
  [template=symbol nodes]
  parent{
    g[male]
    insert{gtrparent2}
  }
\end{genealogypicture}
```



\gtrparent{3}

This control sequence inserts three generations of parents with content male and female.

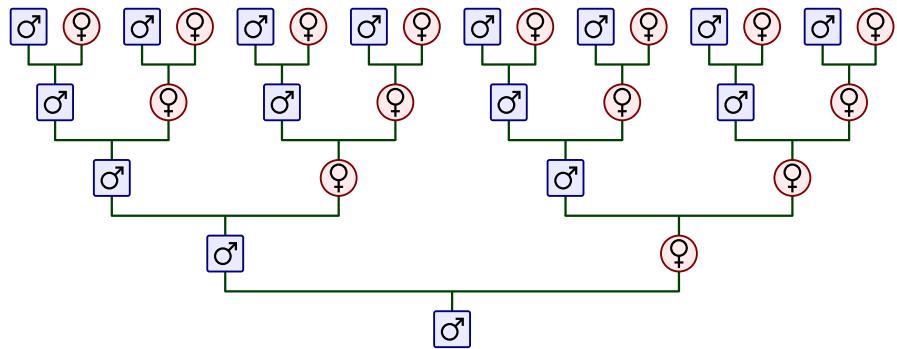
```
\begin{genealogypicture}
  [template=symbol nodes]
  parent{
    g{male}
    insert{gtrparent3}
  }
\end{genealogypicture}
```



### \gtrparent4

This control sequence inserts four generations of parents with content `male` and `female`.

```
\begin{genealogypicture}
[template=symbol nodes]
parent{
  g{male}
  insert{\gtrparent4}
}
\end{genealogypicture}
```



### \gtrparent5

This control sequence inserts five generations of parents with content `male` and `female`.

### \gtrparent6

This control sequence inserts six generations of parents with content `male` and `female`.

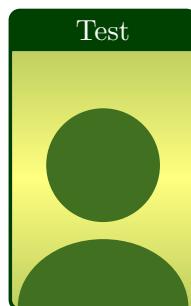
### \gtrparent7

This control sequence inserts seven generations of parents with content `male` and `female`.

### \gtrDrawSymbolicPortrait

Inserts TikZ code to draw a symbolic portrait. The colors are frame and back color of a `tcolorbox`. Therefore, the intended application is inside a `tcolorbox`.

```
\begin{tcolorbox}[enhanced, width=2.5cm, height=4cm,
  title=Test, halign title=center,
  colframe=green!25!black, colback=yellow!50,
  underlay={\begin{tcbclipinterior}%
    \path[fill overzoom picture=\gtrDrawSymbolicPortrait]
      (interior.south west) rectangle (interior.north east);
  \end{tcbclipinterior}}]
\end{tcolorbox}
```



# 13

## Fancharts: Library

The library is loaded by a package option or inside the preamble by:

```
\gtruselibrary{fanchart}
```

### 13.1 Fan Chart Diagrams

A *fan chart* is a specialized diagram which differs in many ways from all other graphs of the package. Especially, the the autolayout algorithm is replaced by another fixed layout algorithm. Thus, most geometry related options are also replaced by special ones for the fan chart.

- Only **parent** trees without children can be used as  $\langle tree\ contents \rangle$  for a fan chart. Nevertheless, children (**c**) may be present inside the graph, but are not displayed.
- The nodes are displayed as segments of a circle, but the node text still is set inside a rectangular (invisible) box which is fitted to a segment of circle. The box dimensions are computed automatically to inscribe the box with maximum area. See Section 13.2 on page 312 for segment dimensions.
- Node data processing is limited to database processing, see Chapter 7 on page 161. Other processings are not supported.
- All customization options for database nodes are feasible. Only the node background settings are ignored and are replaced by segment coloring, see Section 13.4 on page 320.
- Templates from the  library are not applicable for obvious reasons, but there are some fan chart templates instead, see Section 13.5 on page 333.

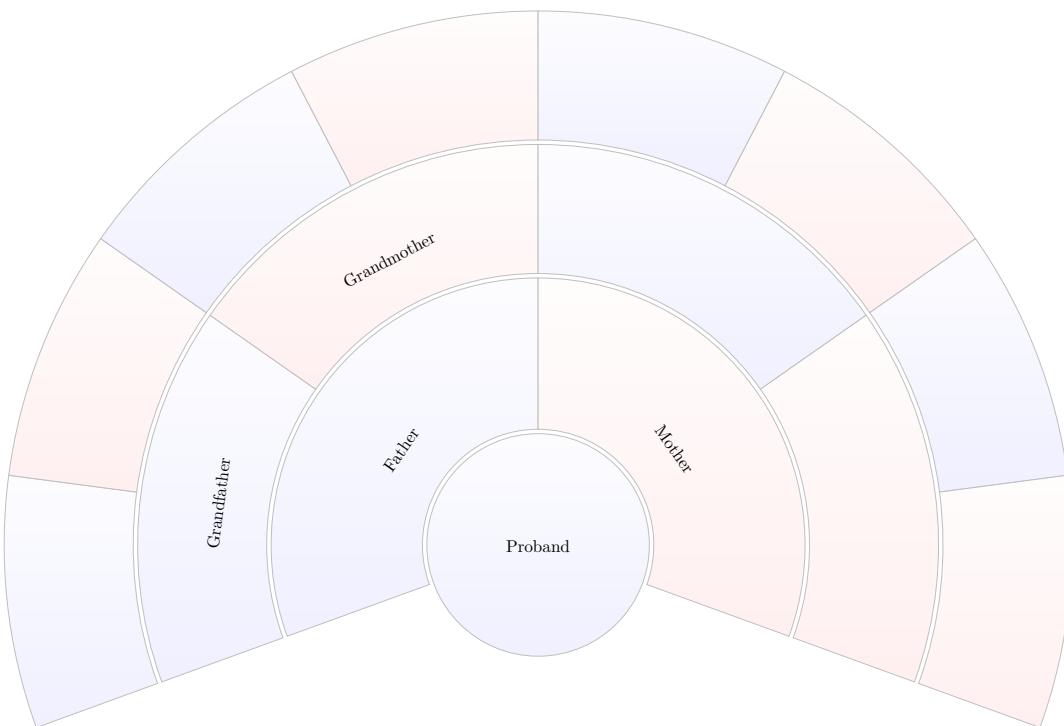
## \gtrfanchart [*options*] {*tree contents*}

Draws a fan chart diagram according to the given *tree contents* controlled by the given *options*.

Note that *tree contents* has to be a **parent** tree (without children). **\gtrfanchart** corresponds to **\genealogytree**<sup>→ P. 55</sup> and has to be placed into a **tikzpicture** environment or a derived environment like **autosizetikzpicture**<sup>→ P. 61</sup>.

Database processing for the nodes is present.

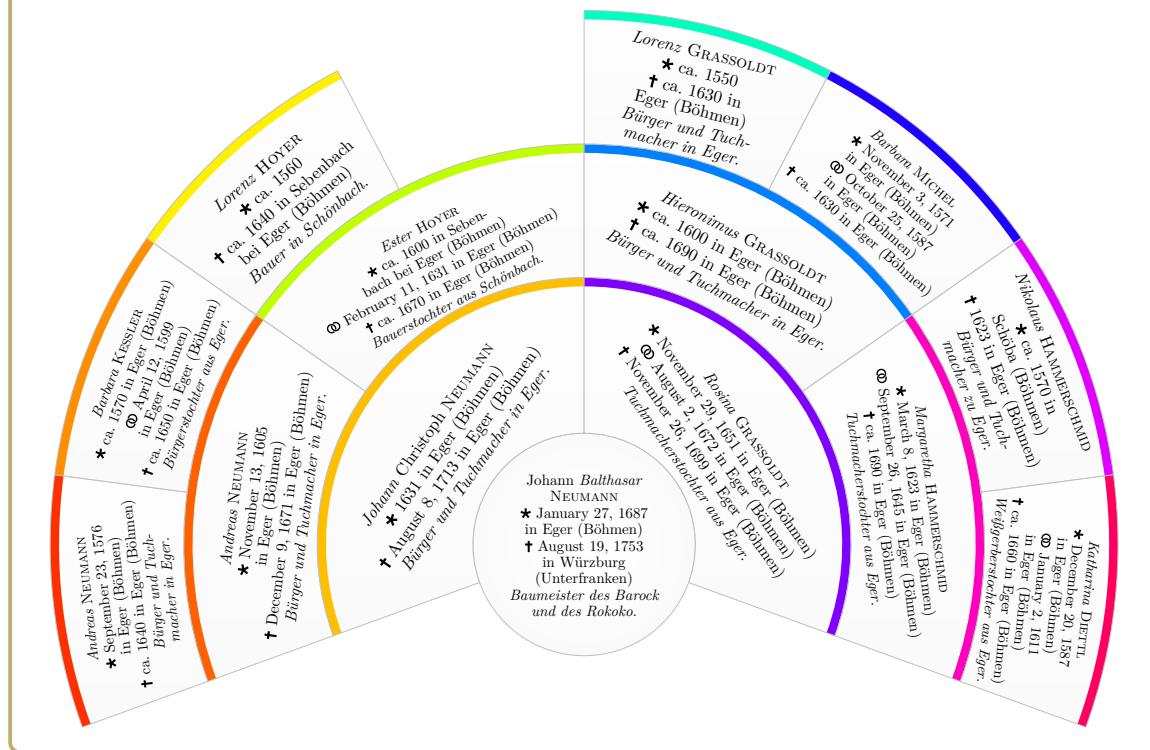
```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}[\linewidth]{}
\gtrfanchart[
    autofill parents male female=3,
    fanchart template=malefemale sober,
]
{
    parent{
        g{male,name=Proband}
        parent{
            g{male,name=Father}
            p{male,name=Grandfather}
            p{female,name=Grandmother}
        }
        p{female,name=Mother}
    }
}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



\gtrfanchartinput [*options*] {*file name*}

Uses the content of the file denoted by *file name* to create a \gtrfanchart<sup>→ P. 310</sup> with the given *options*. See Section 15.4 on page 360 for the file of the following example.

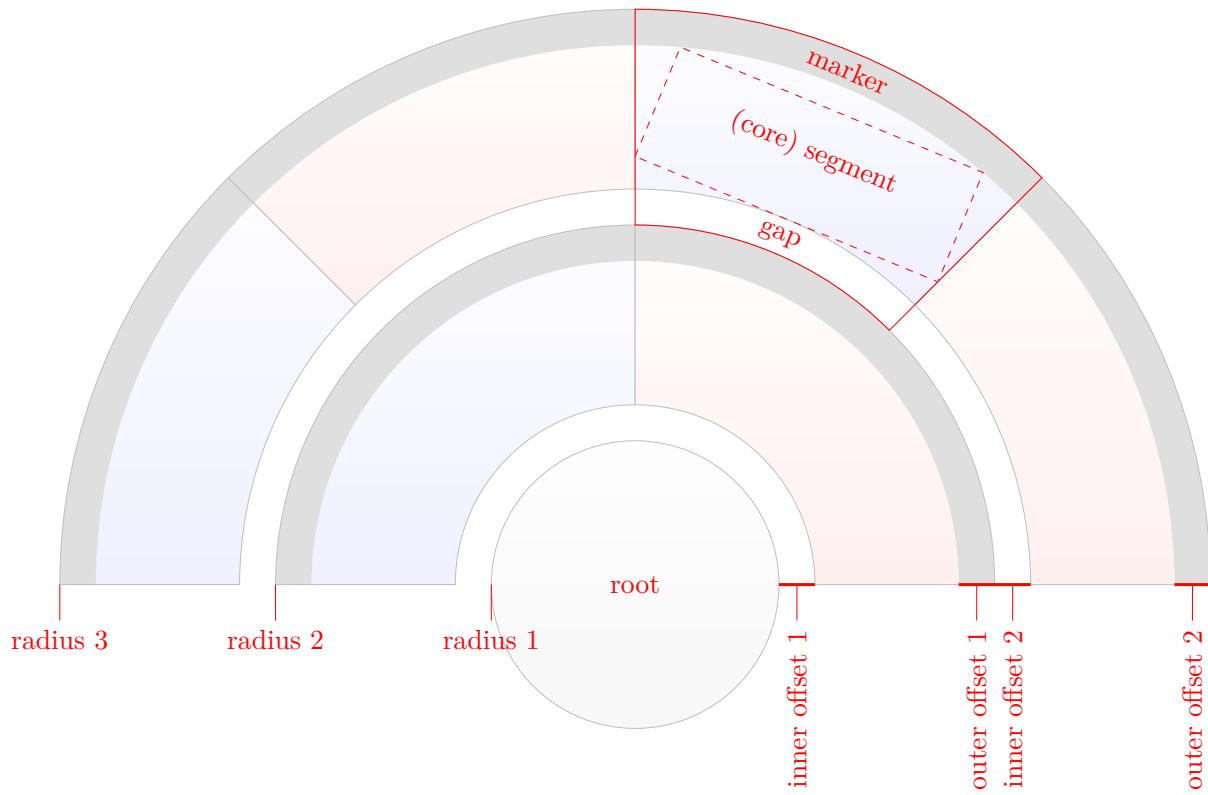
```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{}
\gtrfanchartinput[
  autofill parents male female=3,
  fanchart template=colorwheel serious,
  fanchart text portrait=inwards,
  complemented phantom,
]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



## Steps for setting up a fan chart:

- Decide on the number  $n$  of displayed generations (levels). In theory, the library supports up to 24 generations which means 16777216 segments on the outermost ring. In reality, TeX memory limitations will force a distinct smaller number  $n$ .
- Always use `/gtr/autofill parents male female→ P. 133=n` or `/gtr/autofill parents female male→ P. 134=n` to auto fill and restrict the number of generations to the desired level  $n$ , if your graph is not without gap. Expect deviations in placing male/female nodes otherwise. If visible gaps are preferred, an added `/gtr/complemented phantom→ P. 135` does the trick.
- If a `/gtr/fanchart template→ P. 333` is to be used, it should be applied before other customization options, because a template sets a lot of options itself.
- Adapt the geometry of the fan chart to your liking, see Section 13.2 on page 312. This also determines the size for the node text.
- Possibly adapt the `/gtr/database format→ P. 174` in dependency of the `/gtr/level→ P. 109`, if outer nodes should contain more concise information than inner nodes.

## 13.2 Geometry Options



A (full) segment is shown inside a red frame above. It decomposes into a *core segment*, an optional *marker* area and an optional *gap*. The actual node box containing the node text is inscribed into the (core) segment.

**/gtr/fanchart radii={<radius1>,<radius2>,...}** (initially 2.5cm,3.5cm,3cm) N 2020-06-05

Defines the radii of the fan chart rings as comma separated list of length values  $\langle radius1 \rangle$ ,  $\langle radius2 \rangle$ , ... The last value of this list is taken for all following radii.

**/gtr/fanchart inner offset={<offset1>,<offset2>,...}** (no default, initially 0mm) N 2020-06-05

Defines the inner offset values as comma separated list of length values  $\langle offset1 \rangle$ ,  $\langle offset2 \rangle$ , ... The last value of this list is taken for all following inner offsets. For standard fan charts, the inner offset describes the *gap* between two rings.

**/gtr/fanchart outer offset={<offset1>,<offset2>,...}** (no default, initially 0mm) N 2020-06-05

Defines the outer offset values as comma separated list of length values  $\langle offset1 \rangle$ ,  $\langle offset2 \rangle$ , ... The last value of this list is taken for all following outer offsets. For standard fan charts, the outer offset describes the *marker* area of a segment.

**/gtr/fanchart minor angle=<angle>** (no default, initially -20) N 2020-06-05

Defines the minor  $\langle angle \rangle$  of a fan chart. **/gtr/fanchart minor angle** has to be smaller than **/gtr/fanchart major angle**.

**/gtr/fanchart major angle=<angle>** (no default, initially 200) N 2020-06-05

Defines the major  $\langle angle \rangle$  of a fan chart. **/gtr/fanchart major angle** has to be greater than **/gtr/fanchart minor angle**.

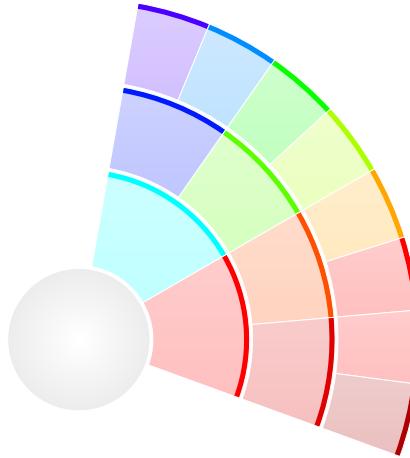
N 2020-06-05

/gtr/fanchart angles=<minor angle>:<major angle>

(style, no default)

Style to set /gtr/fanchart minor angle<sup>→ P. 312</sup>=<minor angle> and /gtr/fanchart major angle<sup>→ P. 312</sup>=<major angle>.

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[
    fanchart angles=-20:80,
    autofill parents male female=3,
    fanchart template=wave opulent,
]
{ parent{ g{} } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



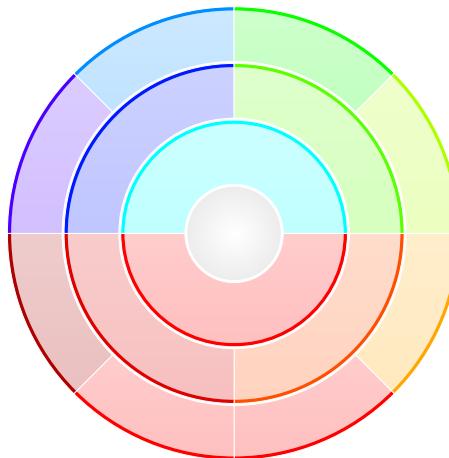
N 2020-06-05

/gtr/fanchart open full

(style)

Style to set /gtr/fanchart minor angle<sup>→ P. 312</sup>=-180 and /gtr/fanchart major angle<sup>→ P. 312</sup>=180 (full circle).

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[
    fanchart open full,
    autofill parents male female=3,
    fanchart template=wave opulent,
]
{ parent{ g{} } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



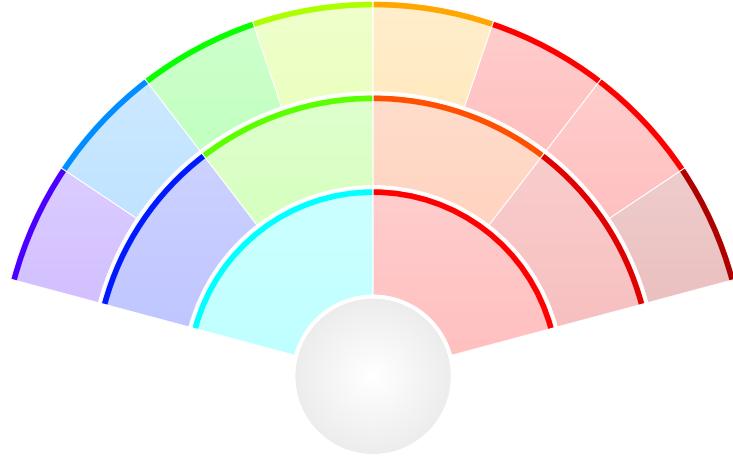
/gtr/fanchart open up=<angle>

(style, default 220)

N 2020-06-05

Style to set /gtr/fanchart minor angle<sup>→ P.312</sup> and /gtr/fanchart major angle<sup>→ P.312</sup> such that the fan chart opens direction up with the given opening <angle>.

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[
    fanchart open up=150,
    autofill parents male female=3,
    fanchart template=wave opulent,
]
{ parent{ g{} } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



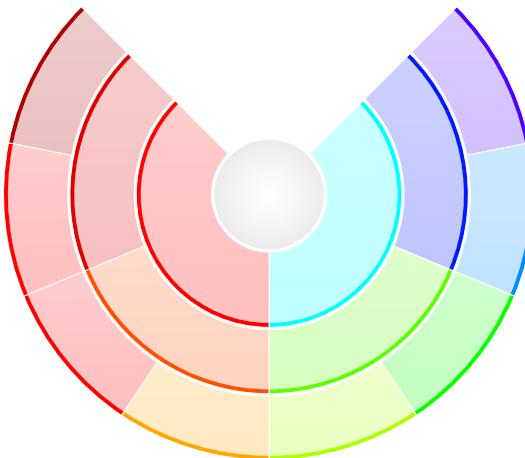
/gtr/fanchart open down=<angle>

(style, default 220)

N 2020-06-05

Style to set /gtr/fanchart minor angle<sup>→ P.312</sup> and /gtr/fanchart major angle<sup>→ P.312</sup> such that the fan chart opens direction down with the given opening <angle>.

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[
    fanchart open down=270,
    autofill parents male female=3,
    fanchart template=wave opulent,
]
{ parent{ g{} } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



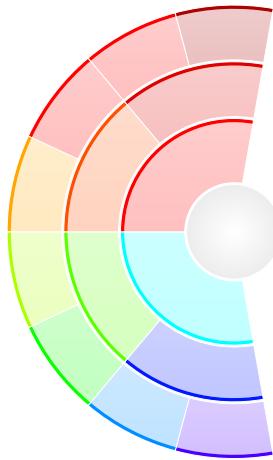
N 2020-06-05

### /gtr/fanchart open left=<angle>

(style, default 160)

Style to set /gtr/fanchart minor angle<sup>→ P.312</sup> and /gtr/fanchart major angle<sup>→ P.312</sup> such that the fan chart opens direction left with the given opening <angle>.

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[
    fanchart open left=200,
    autofill parents male female=3,
    fanchart template=wave opulent,
]
{ parent{ g{} } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



N 2020-06-05

### /gtr/fanchart open right=<angle>

(style, default 160)

Style to set /gtr/fanchart minor angle<sup>→ P.312</sup> and /gtr/fanchart major angle<sup>→ P.312</sup> such that the fan chart opens direction right with the given opening <angle>.

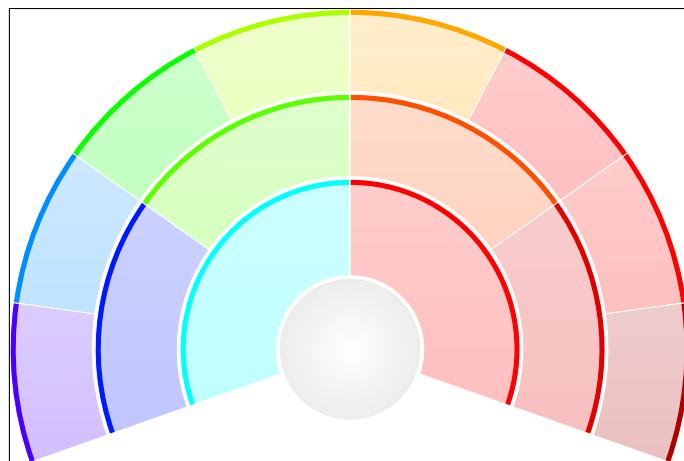
```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[
    fanchart open right=120,
    autofill parents male female=3,
    fanchart template=wave opulent,
]
{ parent{ g{} } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



Style to set `/gtr/fanchart minor angle`<sup>→ P. 312</sup> and `/gtr/fanchart major angle`<sup>→ P. 312</sup> such that the width and height of the fan chart diagram has the same ratio as the given `<width>` and `<height>`. The result is either `/gtr/fanchart open up`<sup>→ P. 314</sup> or `/gtr/fanchart open right`<sup>→ P. 315</sup>. Also, `/gtr/fanchart text portrait`<sup>→ P. 319</sup> or `/gtr/fanchart text landscape`<sup>→ P. 319</sup> are adapted automatically.

- The graph is not resized, but the ratio is adapted.
- The root circle is *not* considered, but the outermost arc only.

```
\fboxsep0pt\fbox{\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{9cm}{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[
    fanchart open for=9 x 6,
    autofill parents male female=3,
    fanchart template=wave opulent,
]
{ parent{ g{} } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}}
```



```
\fboxsep0pt\fbox{\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{4cm}{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[
    fanchart open for=4 x 6,
    autofill parents male female=3,
    fanchart template=wave opulent,
]
{ parent{ g{} } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}}
```



When TikZ calculates the bounding box for an arc, it takes the start, end and control points of the Bezier curves into account. Since the control points usually lie outside the arc, the resulting bounding box may be too large for some situations. To avoid the problem, `/gtr/fanchart reset bounds` removes the summarized TikZ bounding box after drawing the fan chart and computes a new bounding box.

This removes the mentioned problem but introduces new caveats:

- The computed bounding box presumes a full outermost arc of the fan chart. If some parts are missing, their space is taken into account however. You may call this a drawback or you may call this a feature.
- The draw line width of the outermost arc is not considered. But the resulting bounding box is extended in all directions by `/gtr/fanchart bounds border` to cope with the missing half line width.
- Every bounding box share of any TikZ path element *before* `\gtrfanchart`<sup>P. 310</sup> is also removed.
- TikZ path elements *after* `\gtrfanchart`<sup>P. 310</sup> are added as usually to the TikZ bounding box.

```
Note the white space left and right.\par
\fboxsep0pt\fbox{\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{9cm}{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[
    fanchart open for=9 x 6,
    autofill parents male female=3,
    fanchart template=wave opulent,
    fanchart reset bounds=false,
]
{ parent{ g{} } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}}
```

Note the white space left and right.



If `/gtr/fanchart reset bounds` is true, the resulting bounding box is extended in all directions by  $\langle \text{length} \rangle$ .

### 13.3 Segment Text Options

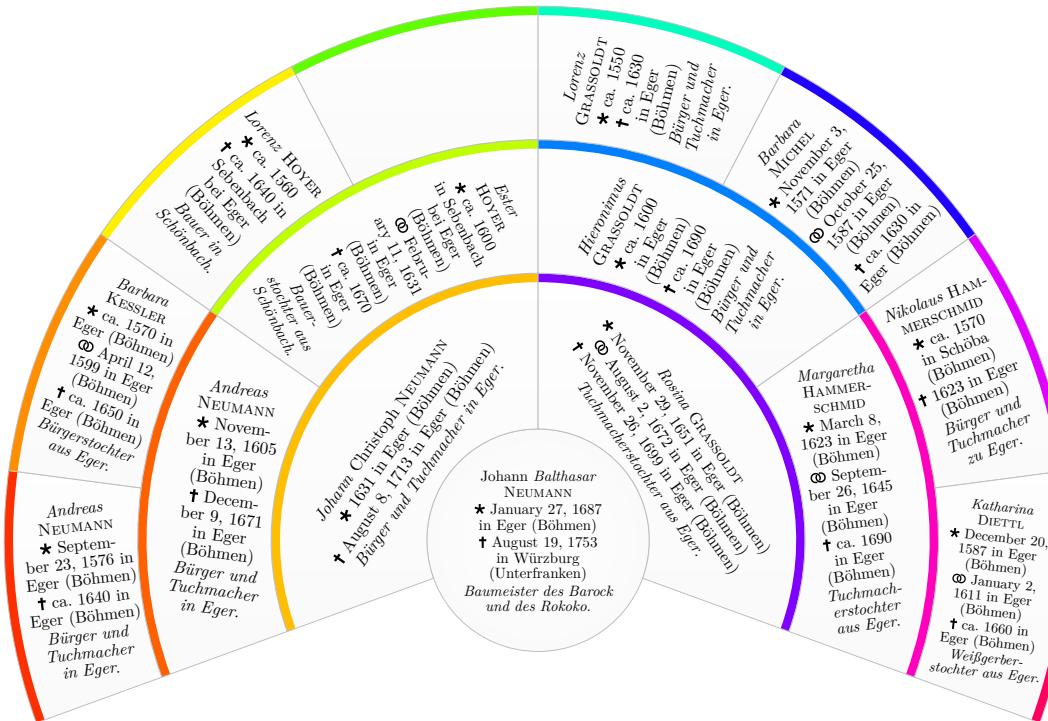
/gtr/fanchart landscape from level=<number>

(no default, initially 5)

N 2020-06-05

The node text boxes are fitted into the (core) segments in portrait orientation (seen from the center) for inner rings (lower levels) and in landscape orientation for outer rings (higher levels). The given <number> denotes the first level for landscape orientation.

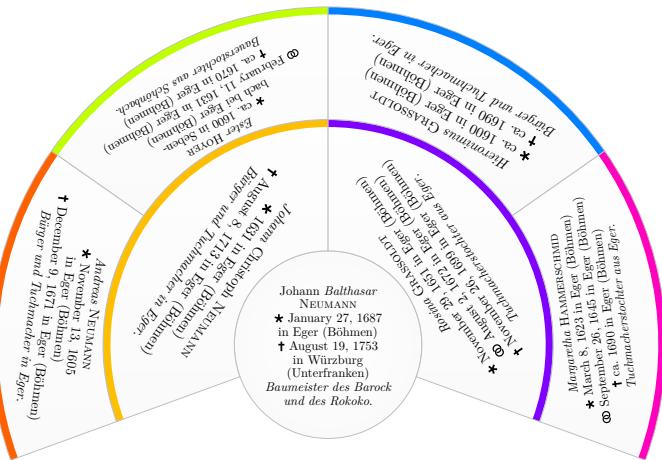
```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{}
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=3,
fanchart template=colorwheel serious,
fanchart text portrait=inwards,
fanchart landscape from level=2
]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



Feasible values for <selection> are

- **inwards**: Textflow for portrait in direction of the center.
- **outwards**: Textflow for portrait in direction of the rim.
- **auto**: Upper half **inwards**, lower half **outwards**.

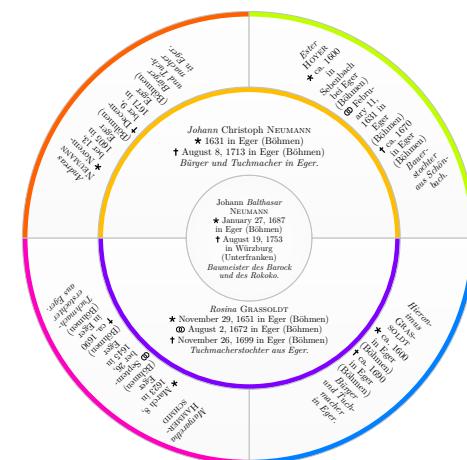
```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchartinput[
    autofill parents male female=2,
    fanchart template=colorwheel serious,
    fanchart text portrait=outwards,
]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



Feasible values for <selection> are

- **clockwise**: Textflow for landscape clockwise.
- **counterclockwise**: Textflow for landscape counterclockwise.
- **auto**: Left half **counterclockwise**, right half **clockwise**.

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=2,
    fanchart template=colorwheel serious,
    fanchart open full,
    fanchart landscape from level=2,
    fanchart text landscape=clockwise,
]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



## 13.4 Color and Style Options

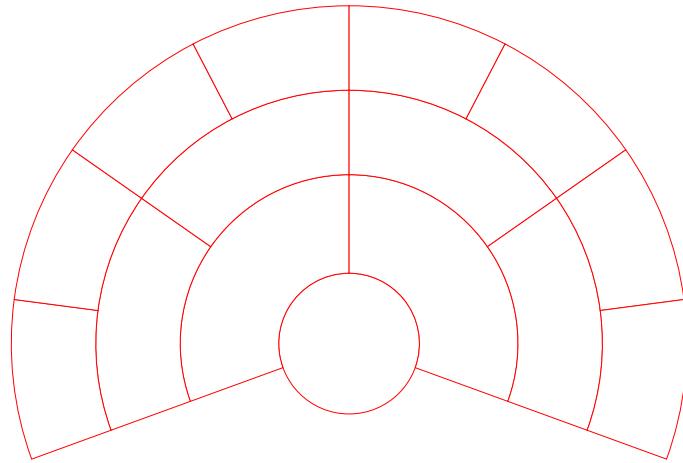
/gtr/fanchart boundary color=<color>

(no default, initially gray!50)

N 2020-06-05

All fan chart segments are framed with a line in the given <color>. This color is also available with the name **gtrfanchartboundary**.

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[ autofill parents male female=3,
    fanchart template = spartan,
    fanchart boundary color = red,
]
{ parent{ g{} } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



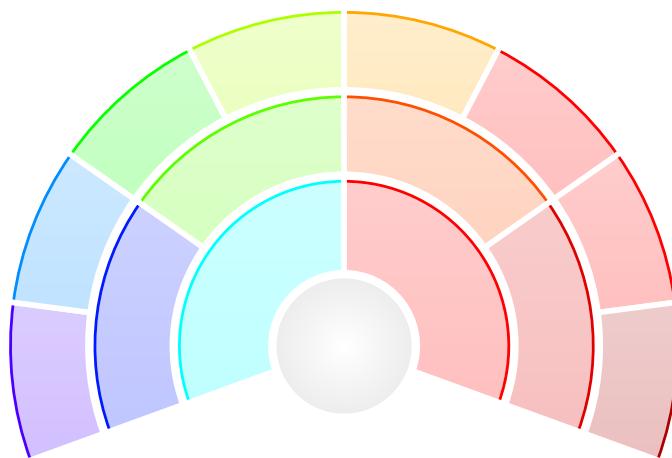
/gtr/fanchart boundary width=<length>

(no default, initially 0.4pt)

N 2020-06-16

Sets the (base) line width for the boundary line of each segment. This line width is reduced by some heuristic algorithm for very small outer segments.

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[ autofill parents male female=3,
    fanchart template = wave opulent,
    fanchart boundary width = 2mm,
]
{ parent{ g{} } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



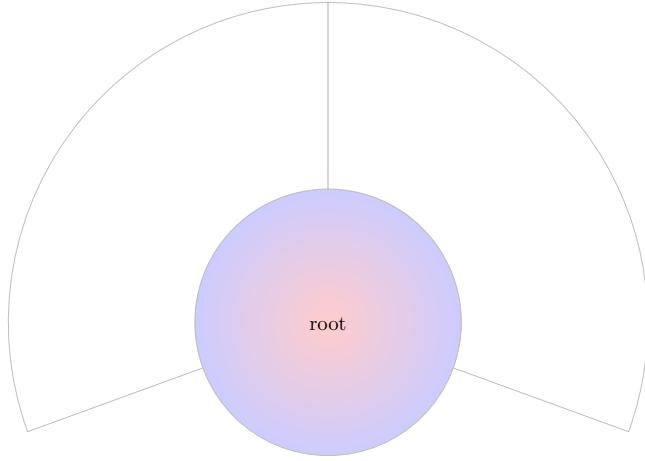
N 2020-06-05

/gtr/fanchart root style={⟨options⟩}

(no default)

Sets TikZ ⟨options⟩ for the root circle path.

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[ autofill parents male female=1,
  fanchart template = spartan,
  fanchart root style = {inner color=red!20,outer color=blue!20},
]
{ parent{ g{name=root} } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



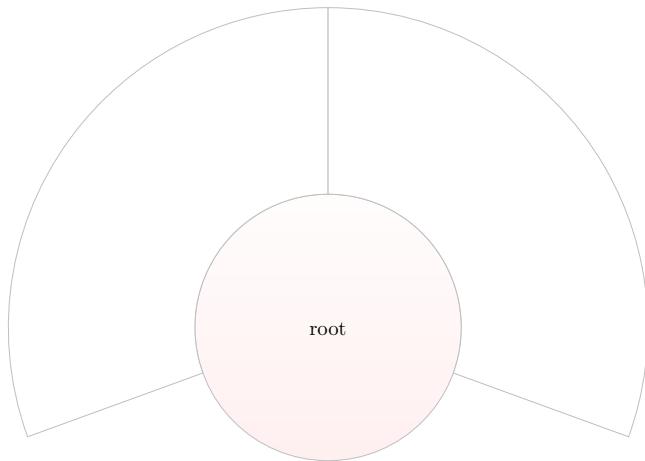
N 2020-06-05

/gtr/fanchart root malefemale

(style, initially set)

Sets root to display a male or female style according to /gtr/fanchart male style<sup>→ P.332</sup>, etc.

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[ autofill parents male female=1,
  fanchart template = spartan,
  fanchart root malefemale,
]
{ parent{ g{female,name=root} } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



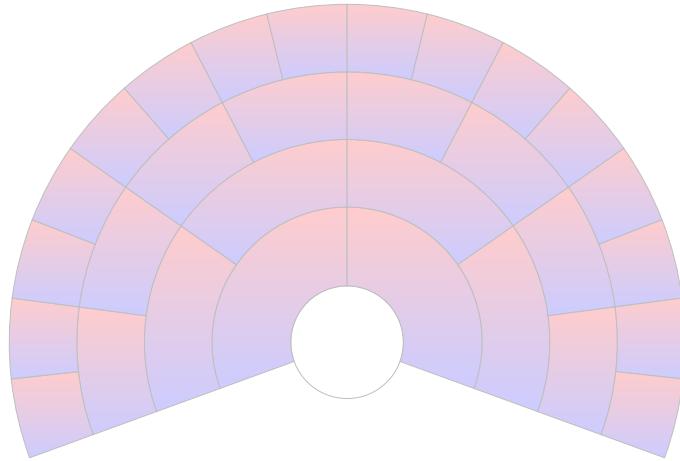
/gtr/fanchart segment style={⟨options⟩}

(no default)

N 2020-06-05

Sets TikZ ⟨options⟩ for a (core) segment path.

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[ autofill parents male female=4,
  fanchart template      = spartan,
  fanchart segment style = {top color=red!20,bottom color=blue!20},
]
{ parent{ g{} } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



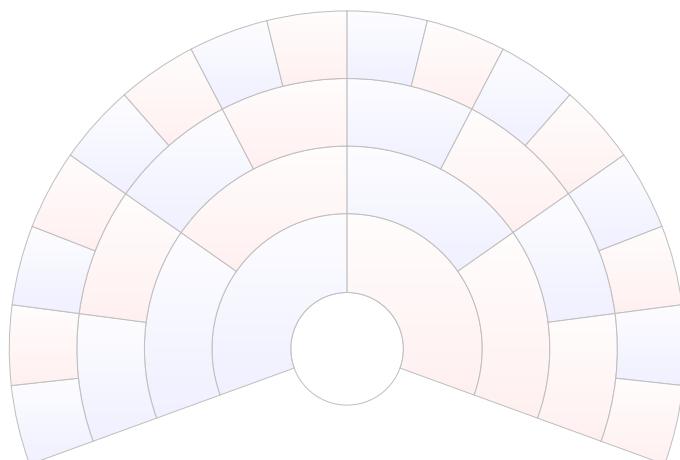
/gtr/fanchart segment malefemale

(style, initially set)

N 2020-06-05

Sets segment to display a male or female style according to /gtr/fanchart male style<sup>→P.332</sup>, etc.

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[ autofill parents male female=4,
  fanchart template      = spartan,
  fanchart segment malefemale,
]
{ parent{ g{} } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



N 2020-06-05

## /gtr/fanchart segment relation

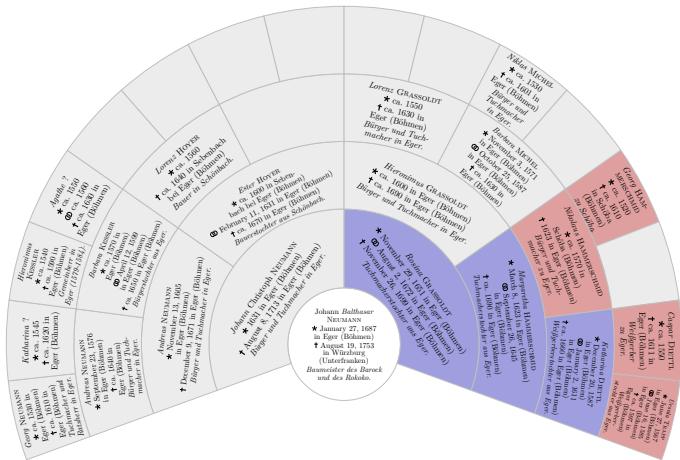
(style, initially set)

Sets segment to display a color depending on the relation status of a person set by `/gtr/database/relation`<sup>P.167</sup>. The colors are defined by `/gtr/fanchart ancestor style`<sup>P.332</sup>, etc.

```

\begin{autosetikzpicture}[\linewidth]{6cm}
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=4,
    fanchart template      = spartan,
    fanchart text portrait = inwards,
    fanchart segment relation,
]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosetikzpicture}

```



N 2020-06-05

/gtr/fanchart segment wave

(style)

Sets segment to display a brightened wave spectrum color depending on the angle of the segment. See [2] for the wave color model.

```

\begin{autosizetikzpicture}[\linewidth]{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[ autofill parents male female=4,
    fanchart template = spartan,
    fanchart segment wave,
]
{ parent{ g{} } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}

```

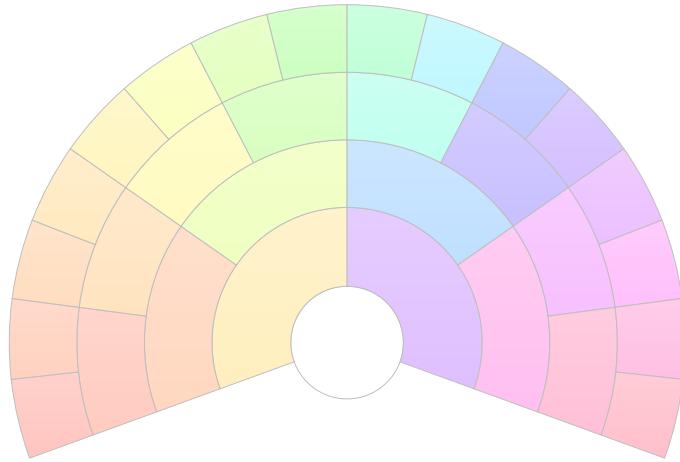
### /gtr/fanchart segment colorwheel

(style)

N 2020-06-05

Sets segment to display a brightened color wheel color depending on the angle of the segment. See [2] for the `tHsb` color model and its customization by changing `\rangeHsb`.

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[ autofill parents male female=4,
  fanchart template = spartan,
  fanchart segment colorwheel,
]
{ parent{ g{} } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



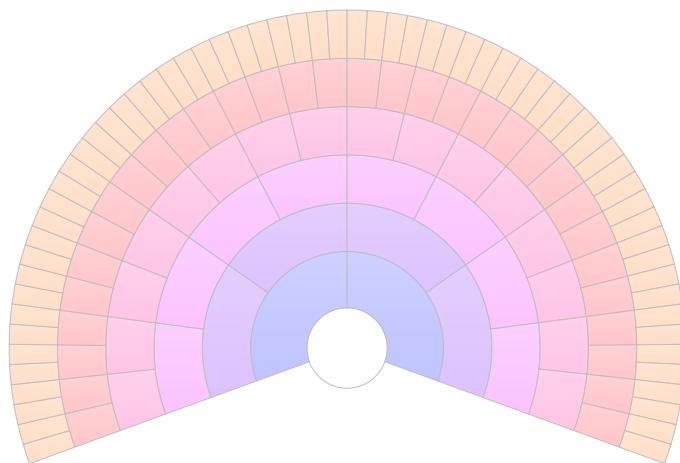
### /gtr/fanchart segment radial

(style)

N 2020-06-18

Sets segment to display a brightened color series color depending on the level of the current segment. The color is taken from a predefined color series `fanchart` which can be redefined. See [2] for defining color series.

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[ autofill parents male female=6,
  fanchart template = spartan,
  fanchart segment radial,
]
{ parent{ g{} } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```

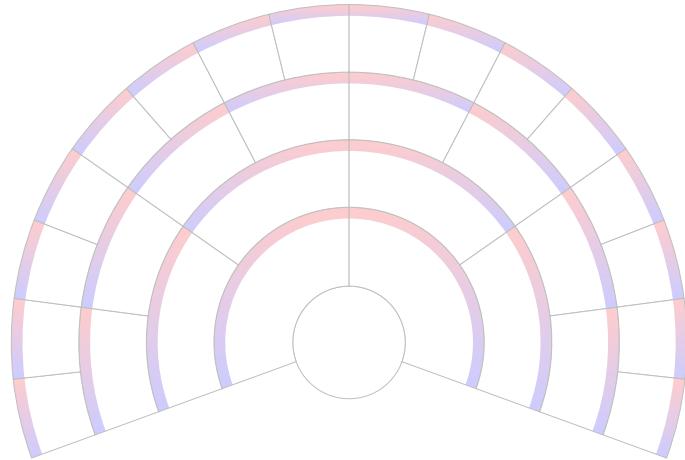


N 2020-06-05

**/gtr/fanchart marker style={⟨options⟩}** (no default,  
initially `fill=gtrfanchartboundary!50!white`)

Sets TikZ `⟨options⟩` for a marker path.

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[ autofill parents male female=4,
    fanchart template = spartan,
    fanchart outer offset = {5mm},
    fanchart marker style = {top color=red!20,bottom color=blue!20},
]
{ parent{ g{} } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```

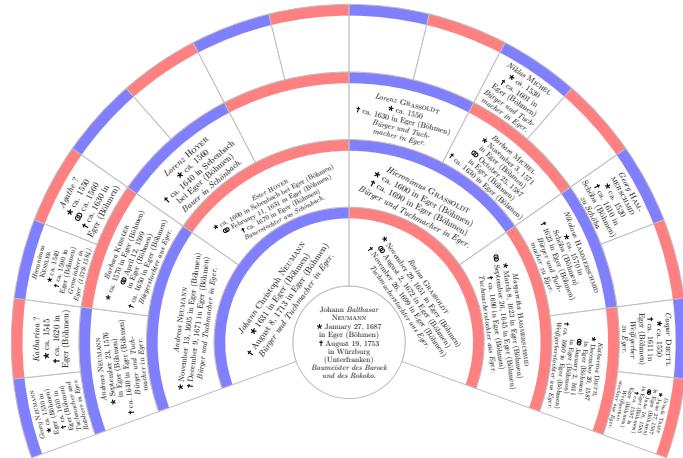


N 2020-06-18

**/gtr/fanchart marker malefemale** (style)

Sets marker to display a male or female style according to [/gtr/fanchart male style](#)<sup>→ P.332</sup>, etc.

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=4,
    fanchart template = spartan,
    fanchart outer offset = {5mm}, fanchart text portrait=inwards,
    fanchart male style={fill=blue!50}, fanchart female style={fill=red!50},
    fanchart marker malefemale,
]
@example.neumann.graph
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



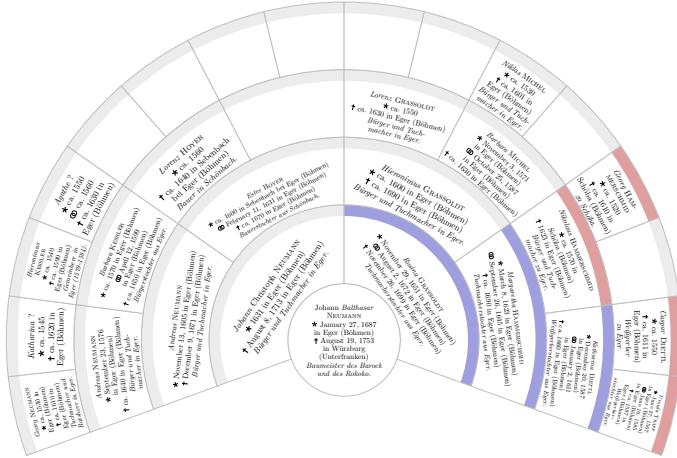
## /gtr/fanchart marker relation

(style)

N 2020-06-05

Sets marker to display a color depending on the relation status of a person set by /gtr/database/relation<sup>→ P.167</sup>. The colors are defined by /gtr/fanchart ancestor style<sup>→ P.332</sup>, etc.

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchartin[ autofill parents male female=4,
    fanchart template = spartan,
    fanchart outer offset = {5mm}, fanchart text portrait = inwards,
    fanchart marker relation, ]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



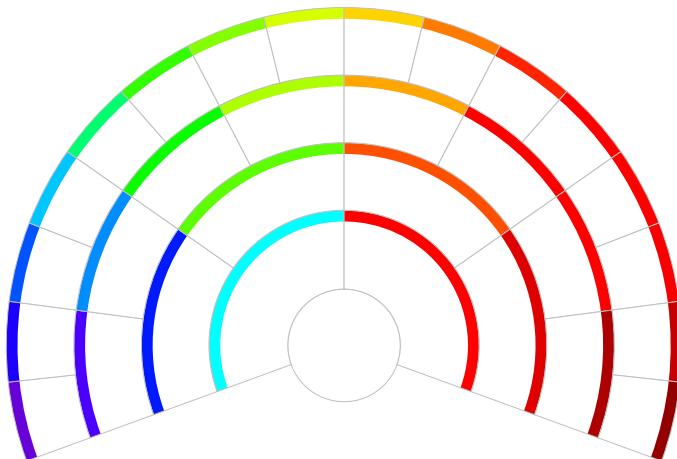
## /gtr/fanchart marker wave

(style)

N 2020-06-05

Sets marker to display a wave spectrum color depending on the angle of the segment. See [2] for the wave color model.

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[ autofill parents male female=4,
    fanchart template = spartan,
    fanchart outer offset = {5mm},
    fanchart marker wave,
]
{ parent{ g{} } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



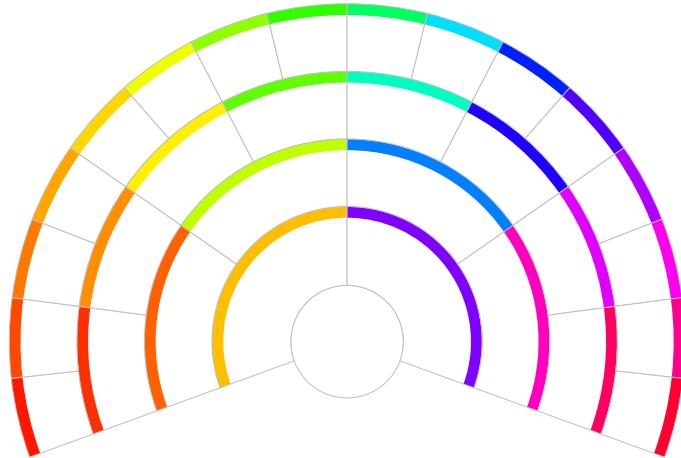
N 2020-06-05

**/gtr/fanchart marker colorwheel**

(style)

Sets marker to display a color wheel color depending on the angle of the segment. See [2] for the `tHsb` color model and its customization by changing `\rangeHsb`.

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[ autofill parents male female=4,
  fanchart template = spartan,
  fanchart outer offset = {5mm},
  fanchart marker colorwheel,
]
{ parent{ g{} } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



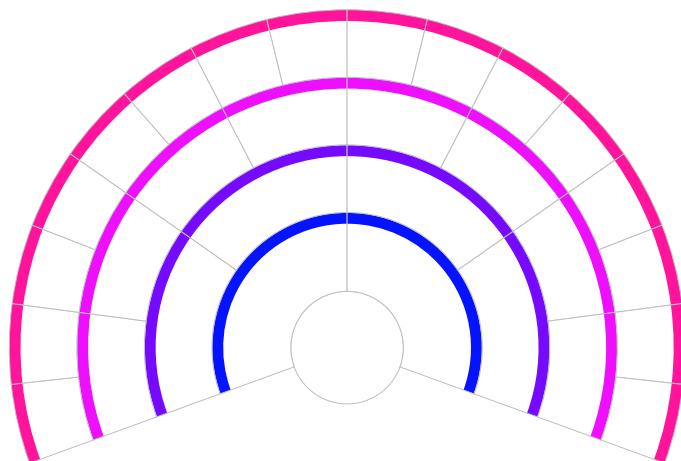
N 2020-06-18

**/gtr/fanchart marker radial**

(style)

Sets marker to display a color series color depending on the level of the current segment. The color is taken from a predefined color series `fanchart` which can be redefined. See [2] for defining color series.

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[ autofill parents male female=4,
  fanchart template = spartan,
  fanchart outer offset = {5mm},
  fanchart marker radial,
]
{ parent{ g{} } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



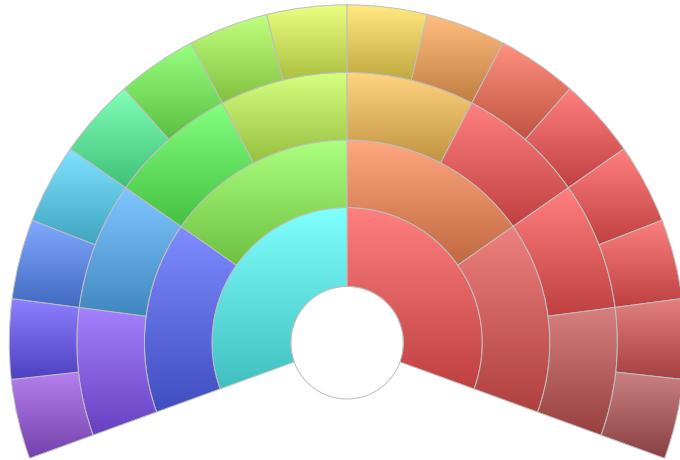
`/tikz/gtr set color wave=<name>`

(no default)

N 2020-06-05

Defines the color `<name>` to store the wave spectrum color depending on the angle of the current segment. This option can be used inside `/gtr/fanchart segment style`<sup>→ P. 322</sup> or `/gtr/fanchart marker style`<sup>→ P. 325</sup>. See [2] for the wave color model.

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[ autofill parents male female=4,
  fanchart template = spartan,
  fanchart segment style =
  {
    gtr set color wave = mycolor,
    top color          = mycolor!50!white,
    bottom color        = mycolor!50!gray,
  },
]
{ parent{ g{} } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



`/tikz/gtr set color colorwheel=<name>`

(no default)

N 2020-06-05

Defines the color `<name>` to store the color wheel color depending on the angle of the current segment. This option can be used inside `/gtr/fanchart segment style`<sup>→ P. 322</sup> or `/gtr/fanchart marker style`<sup>→ P. 325</sup>. See [2] for the tHsb color model and its customization by changing `\rangeHsb`. This also includes reduction to e.g. two or four colors for branches:

```
% example for a color wheel definition with 2 colors
\def\rangefHsb{0.05,240;179.95,240;180.05,0;359.95,0}
```

```
% example for a color wheel definition with 4 colors
\def\rangefHsb{0.05,240;89.95,240;90.05,120;179.95,120;180.05,60;
 269.95,60;270.05,0;359.95,0}
```

`/tikz/gtr set color series=<name>`

(no default)

N 2020-06-18

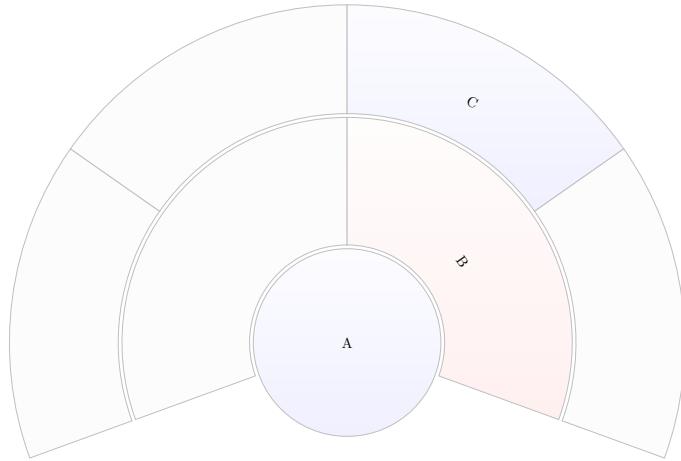
Defines the color `<name>` to store the color wheel color depending on the level of the current segment. This option can be used inside `/gtr/fanchart segment style`<sup>→ P. 322</sup> or `/gtr/fanchart marker style`<sup>→ P. 325</sup>. The color is taken from a predefined color series `fanchart` which can be redefined. See [2] for defining color series.

N 2020-06-05

**/gtr/fanchart complemented segment style={⟨options⟩}** (no default, initially empty)

The given TikZ *⟨options⟩* are added to the options given by **/gtr/fanchart segment style**<sup>→ P. 322</sup>, if the current segment is a complemented segment (by autofill).

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[ autofill parents male female=2,
  fanchart template = malefemale sober,
  fanchart complemented segment style = { shade=none, fill=gtrfanchartboundary!5 },
]
{ parent{ g{male,name=A}
  parent{ g{female,name=B} p{male,name=C} } } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```

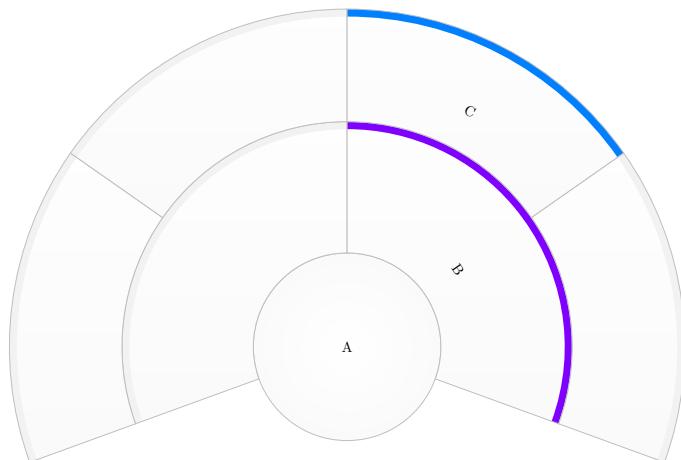


N 2020-06-05

**/gtr/fanchart complemented marker style={⟨options⟩}** (no default, initially empty)

The given TikZ *⟨options⟩* are added to the options given by **/gtr/fanchart marker style**<sup>→ P. 325</sup>, if the current segment is a complemented segment (by autofill).

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchart[ autofill parents male female=2,
  fanchart template = colorwheel serious,
  fanchart complemented marker style = { fill=gtrfanchartboundary!20 },
]
{ parent{ g{male,name=A}
  parent{ g{female,name=B} p{male,name=C} } } }
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```

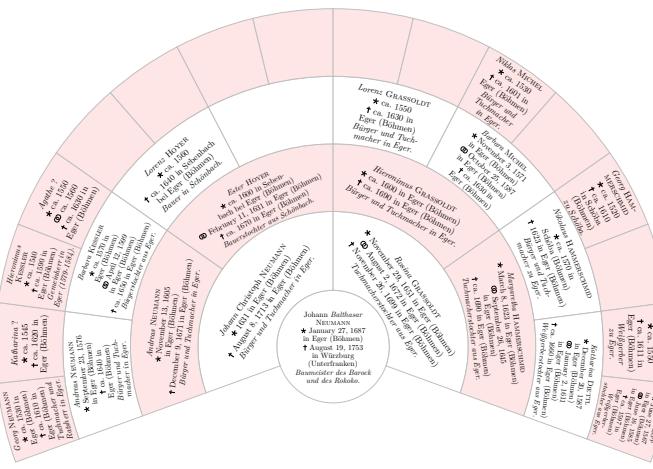


/gtr/fanchart segment style for levels={⟨level list⟩}{⟨options⟩} (no default)

N 2020-06-18

The given TikZ ⟨options⟩ are added to the options given by /gtr/fanchart segment style<sup>→ P. 322</sup>, if the current level is inside the given comma separated ⟨level list⟩.

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=4,
    fanchart template      = spartan,
    fanchart text portrait = inwards,
    fanchart segment style for levels = {2,4}{fill=red!10},
]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```

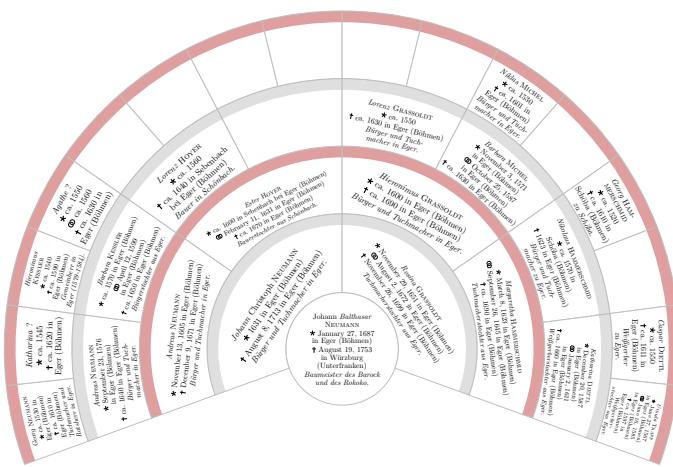


/gtr/fanchart marker style for levels={⟨level list⟩}{⟨options⟩} (no default)

N 2020-06-18

The given TikZ ⟨options⟩ are added to the options given by /gtr/fanchart marker style<sup>→ P. 325</sup>, if the current level is inside the given comma separated ⟨level list⟩.

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=4,
    fanchart template      = spartan,
    fanchart outer offset  = {5mm}, fanchart text portrait = inwards,
    fanchart marker style for levels = {2,4}{fill=red!50!gray!50},
]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



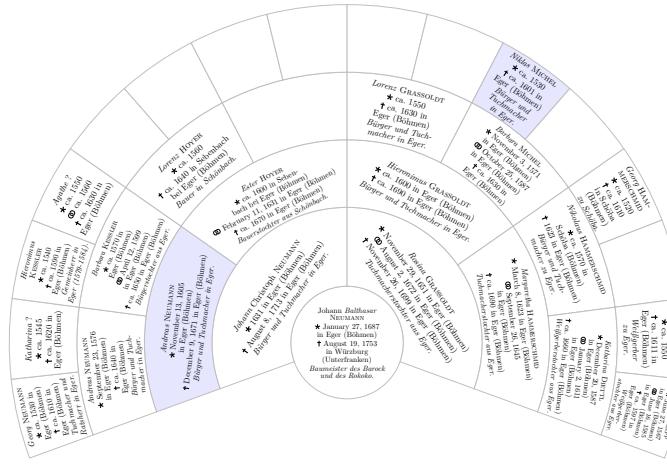
N 2020-06-18

**/gtr/fanchart segment style for ids={⟨id list⟩}{⟨options⟩}**

(no default)

The given TikZ ⟨options⟩ are added to the options given by **/gtr/fanchart segment style**<sup>→ P. 322</sup>, if the current node **/gtr/id**<sup>→ P. 92</sup> is inside the given comma separated ⟨id list⟩.

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchartininput[ autofill parents male female=4,
    fanchart template      = spartan,
    fanchart text portrait = inwards,
    fanchart segment style for ids = {NeumAndr1605,MichNikl1530}{fill=blue!10} ]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



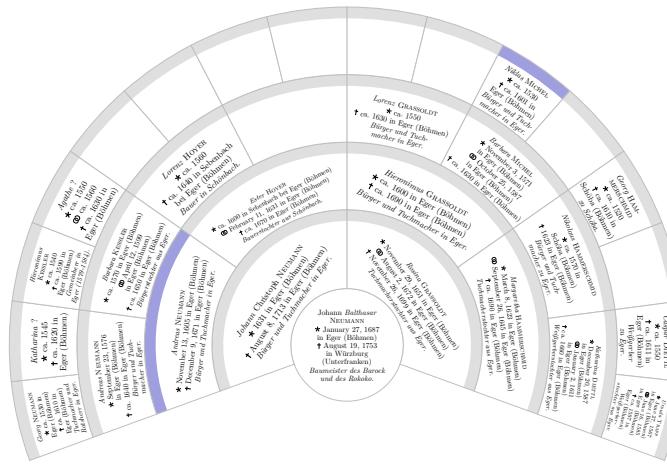
N 2020-06-18

**/gtr/fanchart marker style for ids={⟨id list⟩}{⟨options⟩}**

(no default)

The given TikZ ⟨options⟩ are added to the options given by **/gtr/fanchart marker style**<sup>→ P. 325</sup>, if the current node **/gtr/id**<sup>→ P. 92</sup> is inside the given comma separated ⟨id list⟩.

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{6cm}
\gtrfanchartininput[ autofill parents male female=4,
    fanchart template      = spartan,
    fanchart outer offset  = {5mm}, fanchart text portrait = inwards,
    fanchart marker style for ids = {NeumAndr1605,MichNikl1530}
        {fill=blue!50!gray!50} ]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



<code>/gtr/fanchart male style={⟨options⟩}</code>	(no default,	<a href="#">N 2020-06-05</a>
initially top color=blue!1!white,bottom color=blue!6!white )		
<code>/gtr/fanchart female style={⟨options⟩}</code>	(no default,	<a href="#">N 2020-06-05</a>
initially top color=red!1!white,bottom color=red!6!white )		
<code>/gtr/fanchart neuter style={⟨options⟩}</code>	(no default,	<a href="#">N 2020-06-05</a>
initially top color=gray!1!white,bottom color=gray!6!white )		

Define the styles used by `/gtr/fanchart segment malefemale`<sup>→ P. 322</sup> and `/gtr/fanchart marker malefemale`<sup>→ P. 325</sup> with the given TikZ ⟨options⟩.

<code>/gtr/fanchart ancestor style={⟨options⟩}</code>	(no default,	<a href="#">N 2020-06-05</a>
initially fill=red!50!gray!50 )		
<code>/gtr/fanchart descendant style={⟨options⟩}</code>	(no default,	<a href="#">N 2020-06-05</a>
initially fill=red!50!gray!50 )		
<code>/gtr/fanchart sibling style={⟨options⟩}</code>	(no default,	<a href="#">N 2020-06-05</a>
initially fill=blue!50!gray!50 )		
<code>/gtr/fanchart unrelated style={⟨options⟩}</code>	(no default,	<a href="#">N 2020-06-05</a>
initially fill=gray!15 )		

Define the styles used by `/gtr/fanchart marker relation`<sup>→ P. 326</sup> and `/gtr/fanchart segment relation`<sup>→ P. 323</sup> with the given TikZ ⟨options⟩.

## 13.5 Templates

N 2020-06-05

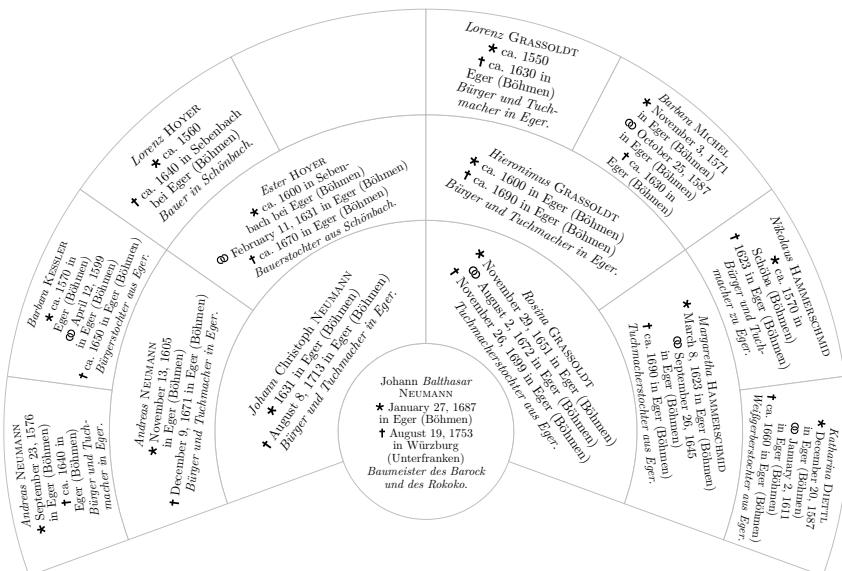
`/gtr/fanchart template=<name>`

(style, no default)

Sets a predefined style `<name>` for a fan chart graph. A template does not provide new functionality, but combines various options for specific fan charts, e.g. used inside this documentation. It serves as a shortcut. If a template is used, it is recommended to apply it at the begin of the option list. Further customization options can be added behind.

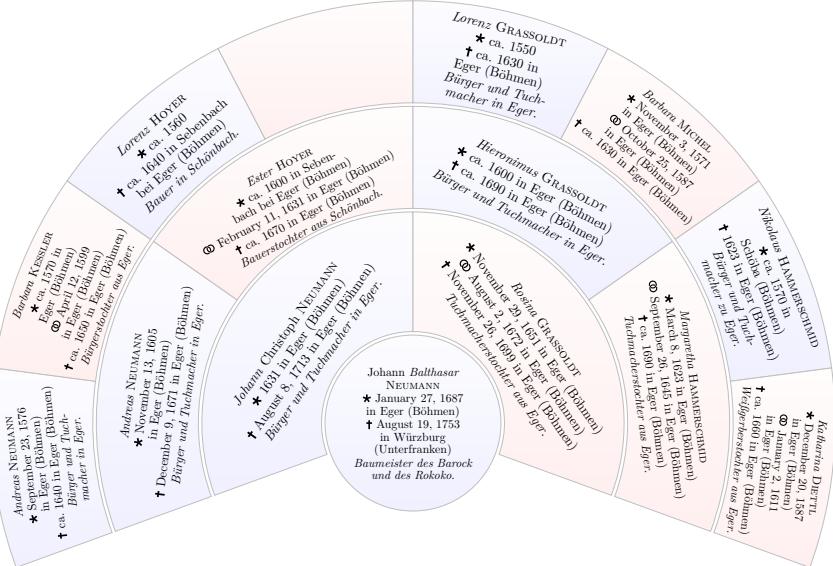
### 13.5.1 Template 'spartan'

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{7.5cm}
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=3,
    fanchart template=spartan,
    fanchart text portrait=inwards ]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



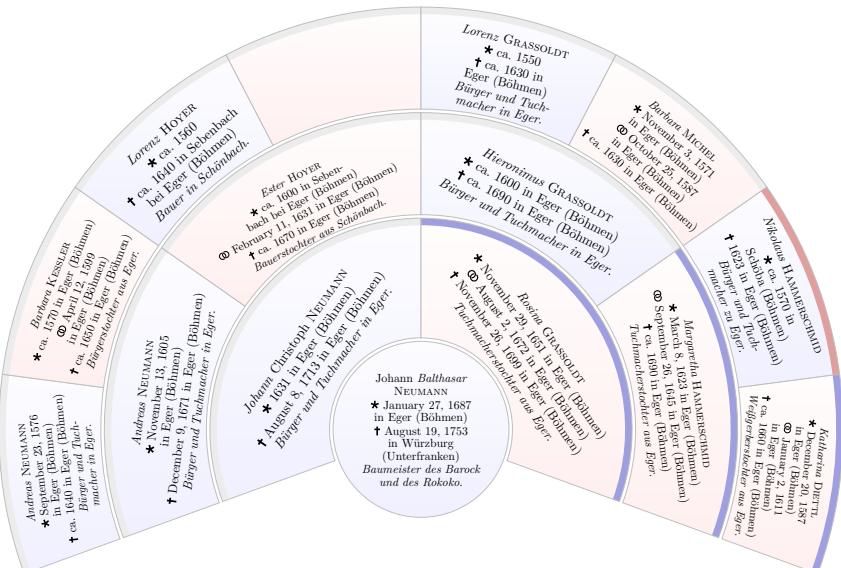
### 13.5.2 Template 'malefemale sober'

```
\begin{autosizedtikzpicture}{\linewidth}{7.5cm}
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=3,
fanchart template=malefemale sober,
fanchart text portrait=inwards ]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizedtikzpicture}
```



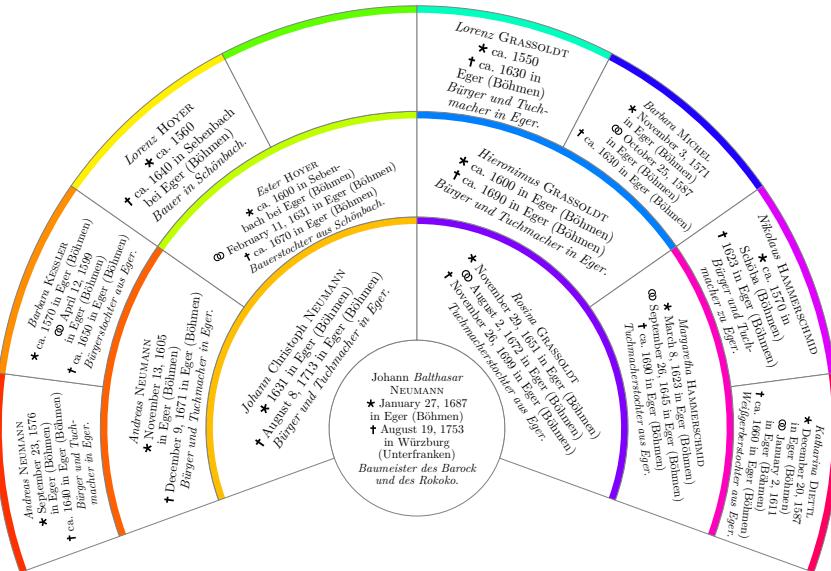
### 13.5.3 Template 'malefemale relation'

```
\begin{autosizedtikzpicture}{\linewidth}{7.5cm}
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=3,
fanchart template=malefemale relation,
fanchart text portrait=inwards ]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizedtikzpicture}
```



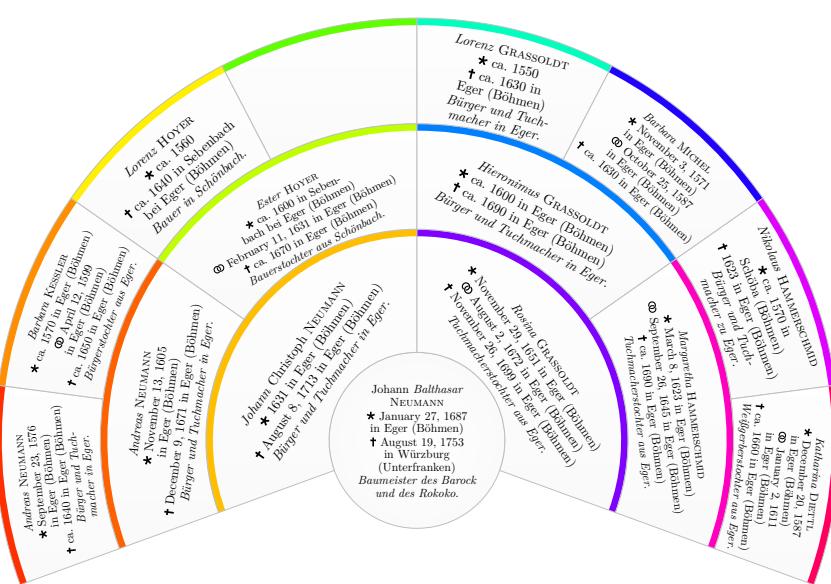
### 13.5.4 Template 'colorwheel sober'

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{7.5cm}
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=3,
fanchart template=colorwheel sober,
fanchart text portrait=inwards ]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



### 13.5.5 Template 'colorwheel serious'

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{7.5cm}
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=3,
fanchart template=colorwheel serious,
fanchart text portrait=inwards ]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



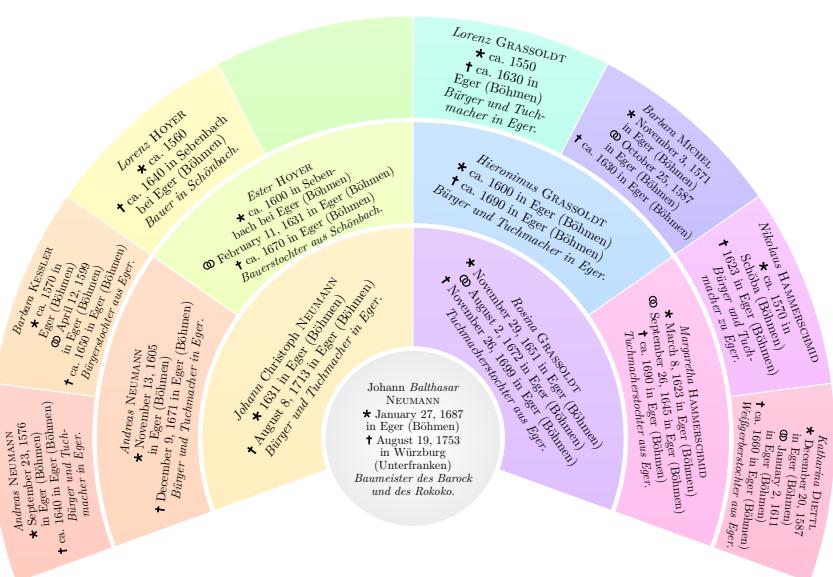
### 13.5.6 Template 'colorwheel malefemale'

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{7.5cm}
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=3,
fanchart template=colorwheel malefemale,
fanchart text portrait=inwards ]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



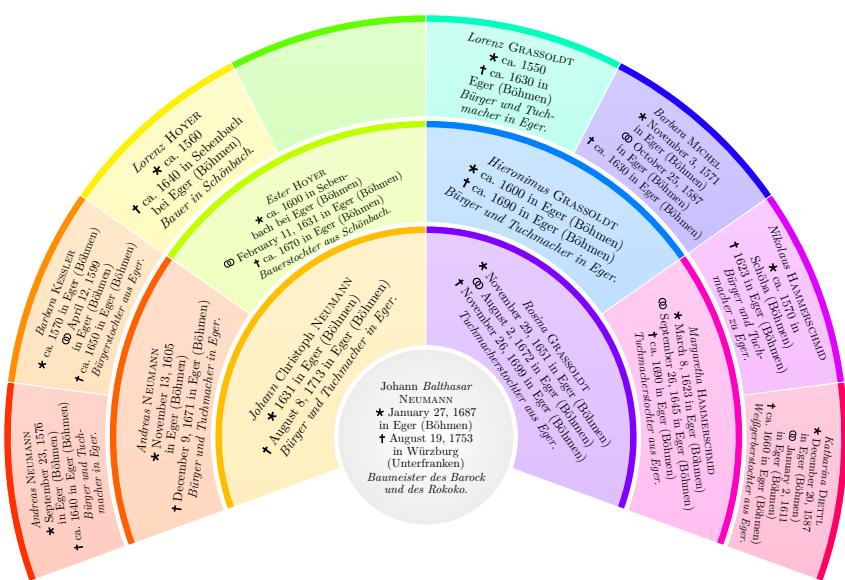
### 13.5.7 Template 'colorwheel rich'

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{7.5cm}
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=3,
fanchart template=colorwheel rich,
fanchart text portrait=inwards ]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



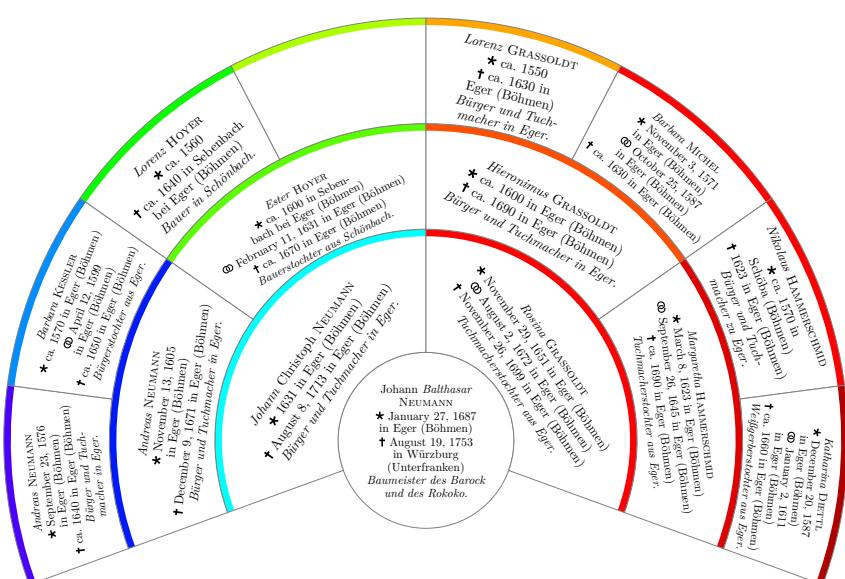
### 13.5.8 Template 'colorwheel opulent'

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{7.5cm}
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=3,
fanchart template=colorwheel opulent,
fanchart text portrait=inwards ]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



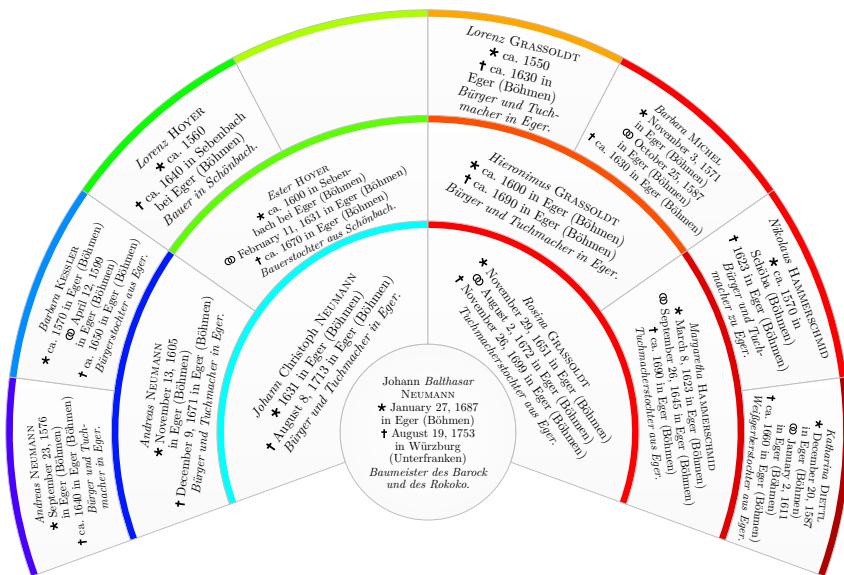
### 13.5.9 Template 'wave sober'

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{7.5cm}
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=3,
fanchart template=wave sober,
fanchart text portrait=inwards ]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



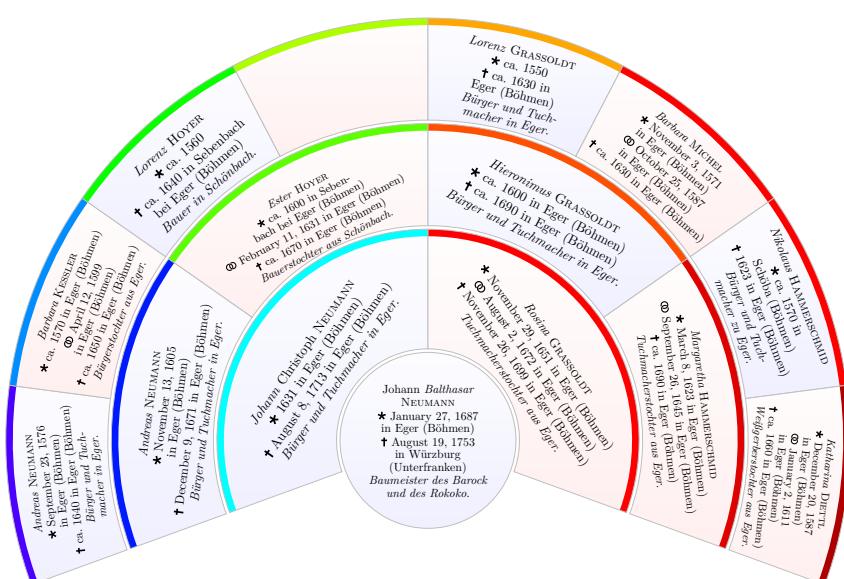
### 13.5.10 Template 'wave serious'

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{7.5cm}
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=3,
fanchart template=wave serious,
fanchart text portrait=inwards ]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



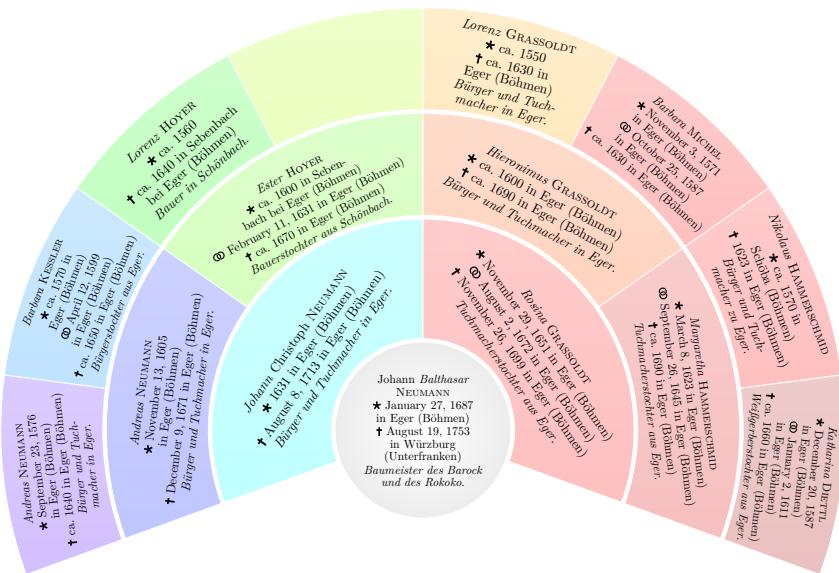
### 13.5.11 Template 'wave malefemale'

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{7.5cm}
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=3,
fanchart template=wave malefemale,
fanchart text portrait=inwards ]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



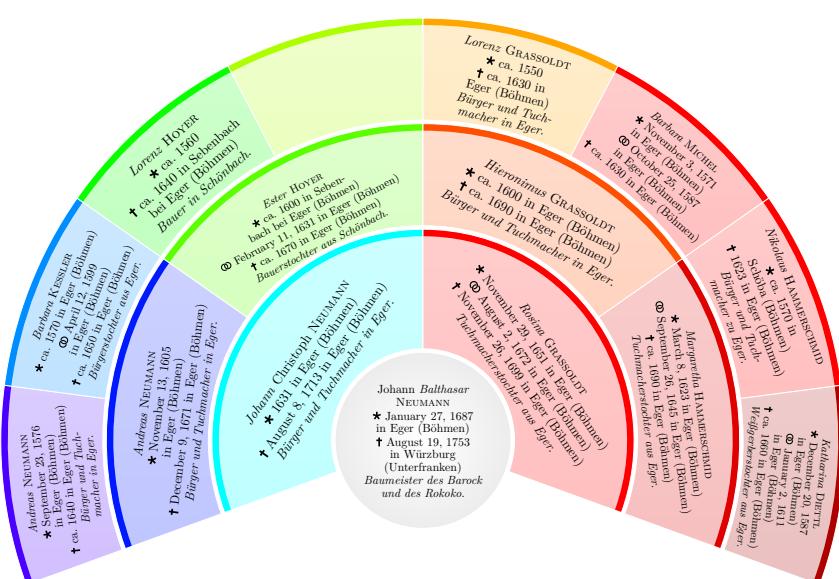
### 13.5.12 Template 'wave rich'

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{7.5cm}
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=3,
fanchart template=wave rich,
fanchart text portrait=inwards ]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



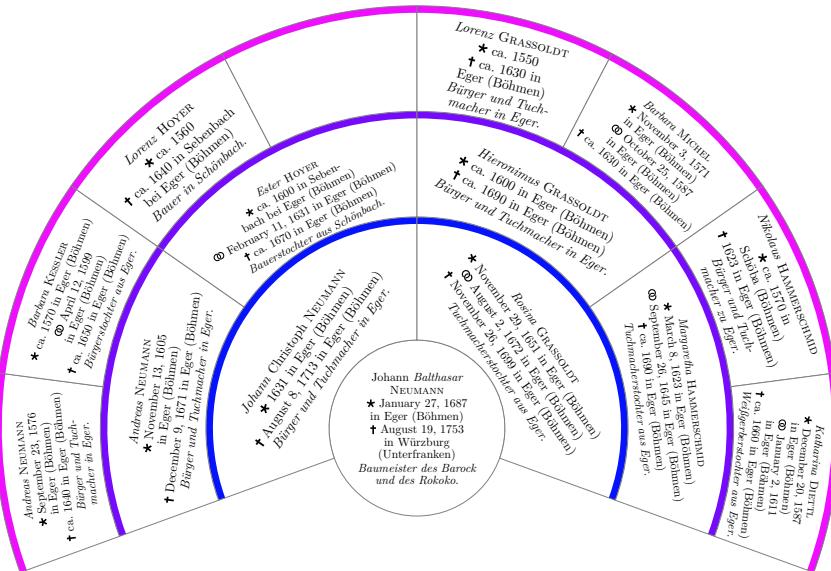
### 13.5.13 Template 'wave opulent'

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{7.5cm}
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=3,
fanchart template=wave opulent,
fanchart text portrait=inwards ]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



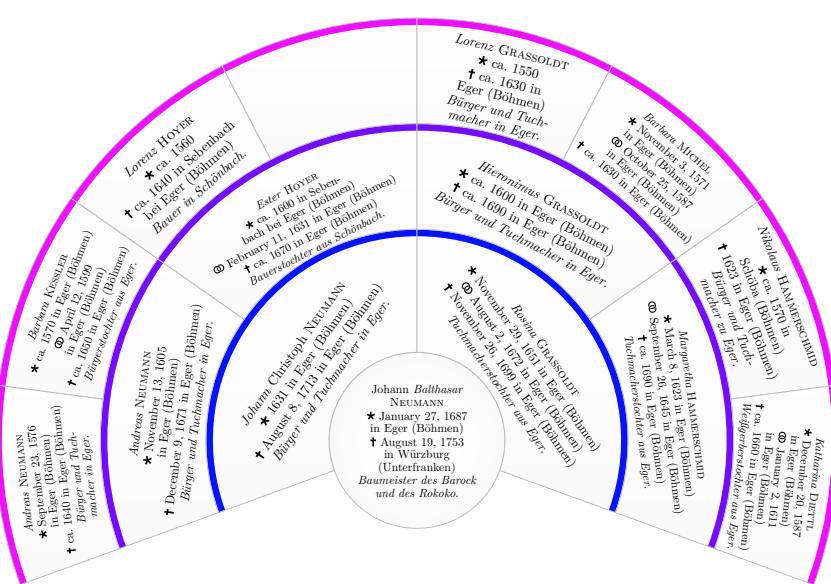
### 13.5.14 Template 'radial sober'

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{7.5cm}
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=3,
fanchart template=radial sober,
fanchart text portrait=inwards ]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



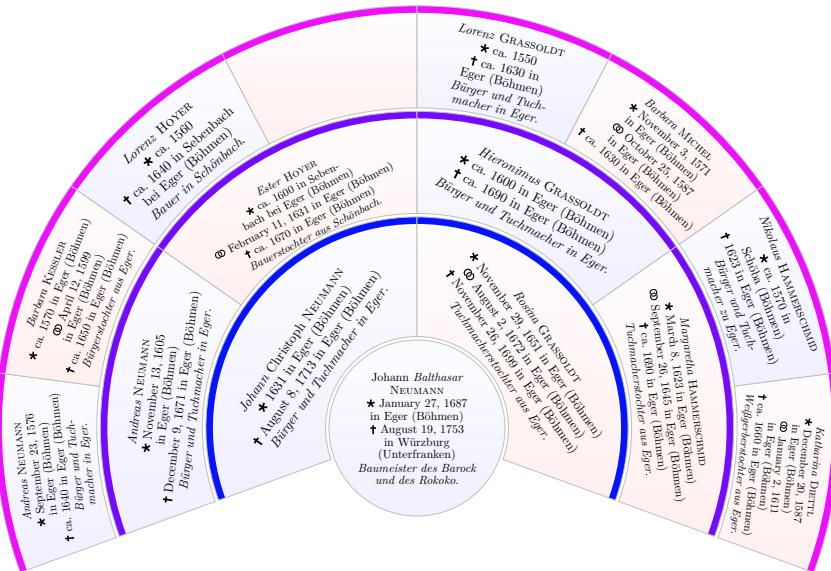
### 13.5.15 Template 'radial serious'

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{7.5cm}
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=3,
fanchart template=radial serious,
fanchart text portrait=inwards ]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```

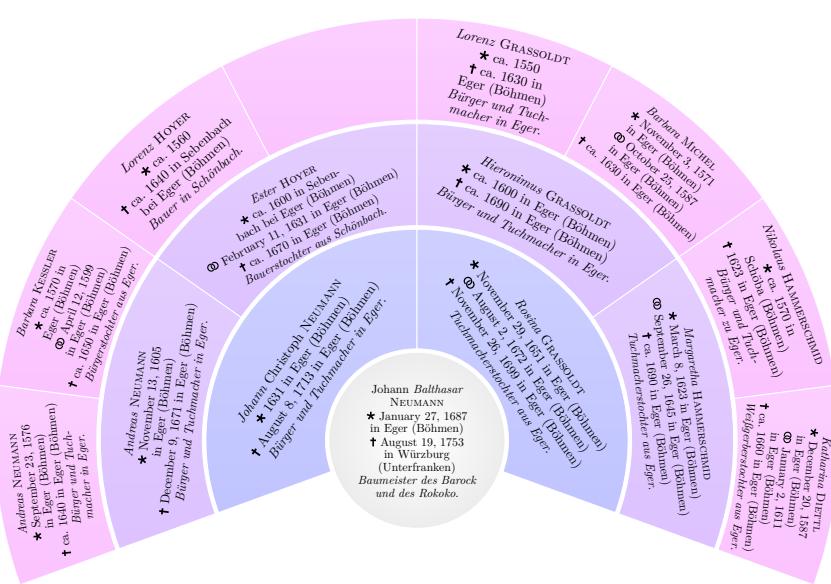


### 13.5.16 Template 'radial malefemale'

```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{7.5cm}
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=3,
fanchart template=radial malefemale,
fanchart text portrait=inwards ]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```

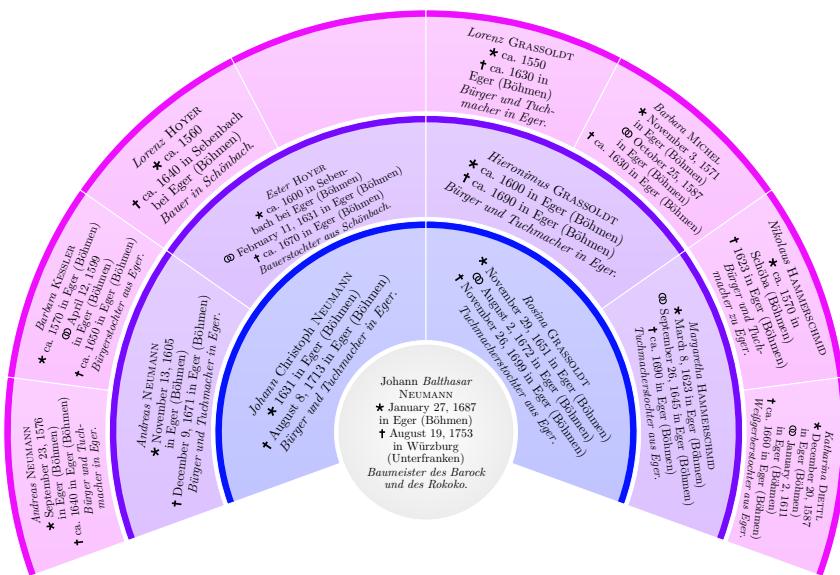


```
\begin{autosizetikzpicture}{\linewidth}{7.5cm}
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=3,
fanchart template=radial rich,
fanchart text portrait=inwards ]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{autosizetikzpicture}
```



### 13.5.18 Template 'radial opulent'

```
\begin{tikzpicture}[line width=7.5cm]
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=3,
fanchart template=radial opulent,
fanchart text portrait=inwards ]
{example.neumann.graph}
\end{tikzpicture}
```



## 13.6 Advanced Customization

This section is an API description for people who want to customize the fan chart diagrams even further. It is not intended for “the normal user”.

The `\fanchart` library is written mainly in `expl3`, but options are defined with `pgfkeys` from TikZ.

The library redefines the drawing capabilities of `genealogytree`, but parsing and boxing the node contents is done by common routines of the package. The node content and settings are predominantly not available for segment drawing inside the library with few exceptions:

- `\gtrDBsex`: set by `/gtr/database/sex`<sup>P. 165</sup>.
- `\gtrDBrelation`: set by `/gtr/database/relation`<sup>P. 167</sup>.
- `\gtrcomplemented`: set as `true` or `false` by `/gtr/autofill parents male female`<sup>P. 133</sup> and friends.

The following options can be used to replace the drawing procedures.

**N 2020-06-05** `/gtr/fanchart-segment-definition={\langle code\rangle}` (no default)

Used to set up the core segment. This `\langle code\rangle` is called after the segment initialization and before the segment is drawn. `/gtr/fanchart segment style`<sup>P. 322</sup> sets the `\langle code\rangle` to `\gettree_fanchart_set_segment_style:n{\#1}`.

**N 2020-06-05** `/gtr/fanchart-marker-definition={\langle code\rangle}` (no default)

Used to set up the marker. This `\langle code\rangle` is called after the segment initialization and before the segment is drawn. `/gtr/fanchart marker style`<sup>P. 325</sup> sets the `\langle code\rangle` to `\gettree_fanchart_set_marker_style:n{\#1}`.

**N 2020-06-05** `/gtr/fanchart-segment-code={\langle code\rangle}` (no default)

Used to draw the current segment of the circle. This `\langle code\rangle` is called after the code of `/gtr/fanchart-segment-definition` and `/gtr/fanchart-marker-definition`. Initially, this `\langle code\rangle` is equal to `\gettree_fanchart_draw_segment_standard:`<sup>P. 344</sup>.

**N 2020-06-05** `/gtr/fanchart-root-code={\langle code\rangle}` (no default)

This `\langle code\rangle` is used to draw the root node (center of the fan chart). `/gtr/fanchart root style`<sup>P. 321</sup> sets the `\langle code\rangle` to `\gettree_fanchart_draw_root_style:n{\#1}`.

**N 2020-06-05** `\l_gettree_fanchart_minor_angle_tl` (use read-only)

**N 2020-06-05** `\l_gettree_fanchart_major_angle_tl` (use read-only)

These token lists contain the values from `/gtr/fanchart minor angle`<sup>P. 312</sup> and `/gtr/fanchart major angle`<sup>P. 312</sup>

**N 2020-06-05** `\l_gettree_fanchart_angle_a_tl` (use read-only)

**N 2020-06-05** `\l_gettree_fanchart_angle_b_tl` (use read-only)

These token lists contain the minor angle and the major angle of the current segment of circle.

**N 2020-06-05** `\l_gettree_fanchart_radius_a_tl` (use read-only)

**N 2020-06-05** `\l_gettree_fanchart_radius_b_tl` (use read-only)

These token lists contain the minor radius and the major radius of the current segment of circle.

**N 2020-06-05** `\l_gettree_fanchart_offset_a_tl` (use read-only)

**N 2020-06-05** `\l_gettree_fanchart_offset_b_tl` (use read-only)

These token lists contain the inner offset and the outer offset of the current segment of circle.

<code>\l_gettree_fanchart_line_width_tl</code>	(use read-only)	<a href="#">N 2020-06-05</a>
This token list contains the boundary line width of the current segment of circle.		
<code>\l_gettree_fanchart_level_tl</code>	(use read-only)	<a href="#">N 2020-06-05</a>
This token list contains the level number of the current segment of circle.		
<code>\l_gettree_fanchart_ratio_tl</code>	(use read-only)	<a href="#">N 2020-06-18</a>
This token list contains the relative angle of the center of the current segment taken the intervall $[0, 1]$ where 0 means the minor angle and 1 means the major angle. It can be used to compute angle dependent coloring or similar things.		
<code>\l_gettree_fanchart_id_tl</code>	(use read-only)	<a href="#">N 2020-06-18</a>
This token list contains the node id of the current segment of circle. It is empty, if the node has no id.		
<code>\c_gettree_fanchart_maximum_rings_tl</code>	(constant 24)	<a href="#">N 2020-06-05</a>
This constant token list contains the maximum level number, i.e. the maximum number of segment rings.		
<code>\gettree_fanchart_if_complemented_node_p:</code>		<a href="#">N 2020-06-05</a>
<code>\gettree_fanchart_if_complemented_node:TF {&lt;true code&gt;} {&lt;false code&gt;}</code>		<a href="#">N 2020-06-05</a>
Tests, if the current node is a complemented node, and continues expansion based on the result.		
<code>\gettree_fanchart_set_segment_style:n {&lt;style&gt;}</code>		<a href="#">N 2020-06-05</a>
Sets a TikZ $\langle style \rangle$ for the (core) segment. The $\langle style \rangle$ is used by <code>\gettree_fanchart_draw_segment_standard:</code> .		
<code>\gettree_fanchart_set_marker_style:n {&lt;style&gt;}</code>		<a href="#">N 2020-06-05</a>
Sets a TikZ $\langle style \rangle$ for the marker. The $\langle style \rangle$ is used by <code>\gettree_fanchart_draw_segment_standard:</code> .		
<code>\gettree_fanchart_set_color_wave:n {&lt;name&gt;}</code>		<a href="#">N 2020-06-05</a>
Defines the color $\langle name \rangle$ to store the wave spectrum color depending on the angle of the current segment.		
<code>\gettree_fanchart_set_color_colorwheel:n {&lt;name&gt;}</code>		<a href="#">N 2020-06-05</a>
Defines the color $\langle name \rangle$ to store the color wheel color depending on the angle of the current segment.		
<code>\gettree_fanchart_draw_path:n {&lt;options&gt;}</code>		<a href="#">N 2020-06-05</a>
Draws the current segment of circle as TikZ path with the given $\langle options \rangle$ .		
<code>\gettree_fanchart_draw_path:nnn {&lt;radius1&gt;} {&lt;radius2&gt;} {&lt;options&gt;}</code>		<a href="#">N 2020-06-05</a>
Draws the current segment of circle, but with $\langle radius1 \rangle$ and $\langle radius2 \rangle$ , as TikZ path with the given $\langle options \rangle$ .		
<code>\gettree_fanchart_draw_root_style:n {&lt;options&gt;}</code>		<a href="#">N 2020-06-05</a>
Draws the root node (center) as TikZ path with the given $\langle options \rangle$ .		
<code>\gettree_fanchart_draw_segment_standard:</code>		<a href="#">N 2020-06-05</a>
Draws the full segment (gap, core, marker) according to all settings.		

```

\definecolor{myblue}{rgb}{0.600000, 0.658824, 0.772549}
\definecolor{myred}{rgb}{1.000000, 0.694118, 0.745098}
\definecolor{mygreen}{rgb}{0.752941, 0.917647, 0.823529}

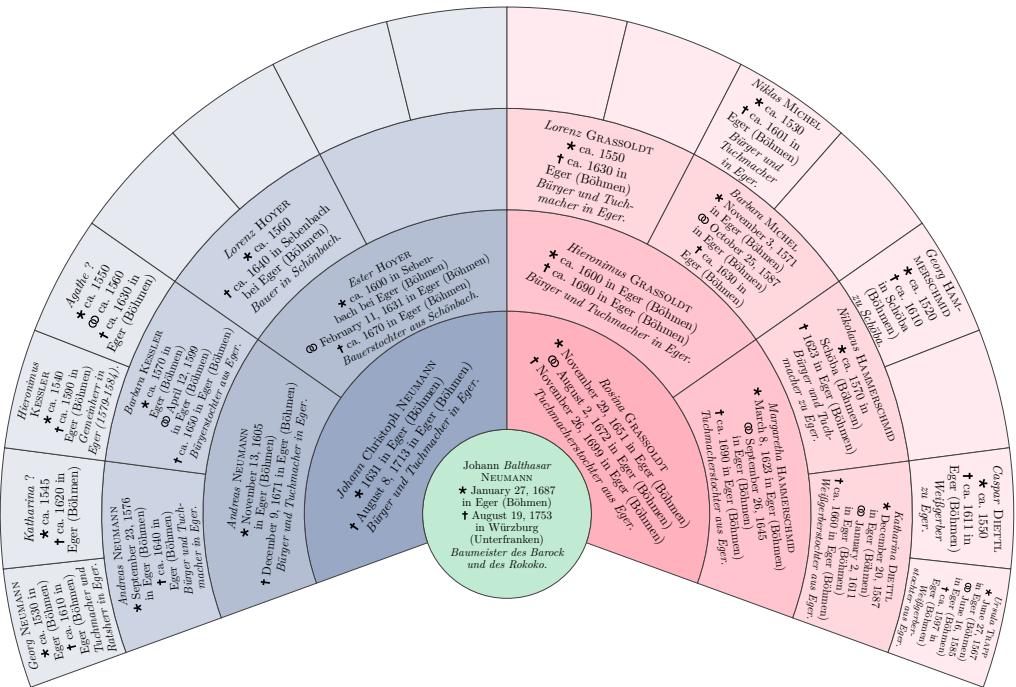
\ExplSyntaxOn

\gtrset{
    mysegment/.style = { fanchart-segment-definition = {
        \tl_set:Nx \l_tmpa_tl { \fp_to_int:n{ min(95, (\l_gettree_fanchart_level_tl-1)*25) } }
        \fp_compare:nTF{ \l_gettree_fanchart_ratio_tl < 0.5 }
        {
            \colorlet{mycolor}{white!\l_tmpa_tl!myred}
        }
        {
            \colorlet{mycolor}{white!\l_tmpa_tl!myblue}
        }
    }
    \gettree_fanchart_set_segment_style:n {fill=mycolor}
}},,
}

\ExplSyntaxOff

\begin{autosizetikzpicture}[\linewidth]{9cm}
\gtrfanchartinput[ autofill parents male female=4,
    fanchart text portrait=inwards,
    fanchart root style = {fill=mygreen},
    fanchart boundary color=black!75,
    mysegment,
    empty name text={},
]
\example.neumann.graph
\end{autosizetikzpicture}

```



The customization example above considers a two colored approach where the colors fade from the center to the rim. The segment color is dependent from the angle ( $\l_gettree_fanchart_ratio_{tl}$ <sup>P.344</sup>) and from the radius ( $\l_gettree_fanchart_level_{tl}$ <sup>P.344</sup>).



# 14

## Auto-Layout Algorithm

### 14.1 Preliminaries

As discussed before in Chapter 1 on page 9 and Chapter 4 on page 63, *genealogy trees* can be considered as rooted ordered trees of unbounded degree with annotations. Therefore, an auto-layout algorithm for *genealogy trees* should be some extension of a known algorithm for tree layout which considers the family-centric approach.

The basic ideas for aesthetic properties and implementation are taken from Reingold and Tilford [3], Walker [6], and Buchheim, Jünger, and Leipert [1]. To dampen expectations early, the actual implementation is some extended Reingold and Tilford algorithm and does not consider the aesthetic balancing of small subtrees as presented in more recent research. There are multi-fold reasons for this ranging from performance and implementation complexity considerations in pure L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X to the simply question, if balancing is needed or even obstructive for this special application. We will come back to this later.

#### 14.1.1 Aesthetic Properties

First, let us consider aesthetic properties which are usually desired when drawing trees. The following wording is intended for vertically (mainly top-down) oriented trees:

- (A1) The  $y$  coordinate of a node is given by its level.
- (A2) The edges do not cross each other and nodes on the same level have a minimal horizontal distance.
- (A3) Isomorphic subtrees are drawn identically up to translation.
- (A4) The order of the children of a node is displayed in the drawing.
- (A5) The drawing of the reflection of a tree is the reflected drawing of the original tree.

Some of these properties cannot be guaranteed by the implementation and some are even violated deliberately.

### 14.1.2 Genealogy Trees

In supplement to typical graph theory notions, there is the additional *family* term for *genealogy trees*:

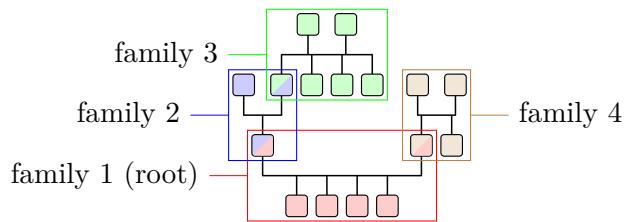
- (G1) A family is an ordered set of parent nodes and child nodes.
- (G2) All parent nodes of a family are connected with edges to all child nodes of the same family.
- (G3) A node is child to zero or none family and is parent to zero or arbitrary many families.

These three properties alone would allow to construct *genealogy graphs* since they do not restrict to a tree-like structure.

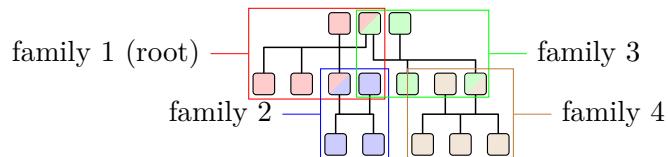
A parent node of a family is called a *leaf*, if it is not child to another family. A child node of a family is called a *leaf*, if it is not parent to another family.

For *genealogy trees*, the graph is required to be *connected* and to comply with exactly *one* of the following requirements:

- (G4a) All child nodes of a family are leaf nodes with exception of at most one (*parent tree*).



- (G4b) All parent nodes of a family are leaf nodes with exception of at most one (*child tree*).



Finally, we always consider *rooted* graphs. If (G4a) is fulfilled, there has to be a *root family* where all child nodes of a family are leaf nodes. If (G4b) is fulfilled, there has to be a *root family* where all parent nodes of a family are leaf nodes.

It is quite obvious that there are *genealogy trees* fulfilling (G1)–(G4) which cannot comply with (A2). Edge crossing is quite likely, but should still be minimized. The minimal distance of nodes on the same level may be deliberately different to emphasize different node affiliations.

### 14.1.3 Graph Grammar

*Genealogy trees* fulfilling (G1)–(G4) are described by the graph grammar of Chapter 4 on page 63. This given grammar is certainly not without alternative. Also, there are child trees fulfilling (G1)–(G4b) which cannot be represented in this grammar.

- **parent** constructs including **g**, **c**, and **p** represent *parent trees* fulfilling (G1)–(G4a).
- **child** constructs including **g**, **c**, **p**, and **union** represent *child trees* fulfilling (G1)–(G4b).
- **sandclock** constructs are an extension. They are a handy combination of a *parent tree* and a *child tree*.
- Nodes which are parent to one family and child to another family are **g**-nodes.
- The *root node* of a *parent tree* or *child tree* is the **g**-node of the *root family*.

## 14.2 Requirements

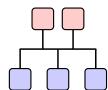
The aesthetic properties (A1)–(A5) are generally desired for the implemented auto-layout algorithm. While (A1), (A3), and (A4)<sup>1</sup> are considered to be fulfilled, (A2) cannot be guaranteed for *child tree*. This was discussed before and can be seen explicitly in Section 14.2.2 on page 350. Property (A5) is loosely considered in the following alignment requirements, but is not covered by special algorithmic efforts. Besides the effects known from the Reingold and Tilford [3] algorithm, there are additional violations of reflections for edge drawing; also see Section 14.2.2 on page 350 for this.

### 14.2.1 Parent and Child Alignment

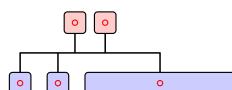
The following wording is intended for top-down oriented trees, but applied analogously for other growing directions.

For a family, the parent nodes and the child nodes should be placed centered to each other. This means that the center point of all parents should be vertically in congruence with the center point of all children.

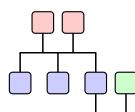
Here, every parent is parent of just one family. If a parent node is parent to more than one family, see Section 14.2.2 on page 350.



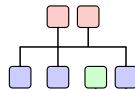
The parent nodes (red) are placed centered above the child nodes (blue).



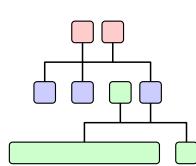
The center points for children and parents are computed as the half way between the center of the leftmost node and the center of the rightmost node.



Even, if a node is member of another family, only the center of the node itself is considered for alignment.



Even, if a node is member of another family, only the center of the node itself is considered for alignment.



Even, if a node is member of another family, only the center of the node itself is considered for alignment.

<sup>1</sup>One can argue about fulfillment of (A4). The graph grammar restricts children of `union` constructs to be grouped together while the children of the embedding `child` can be placed freely. The algorithm displays the order of the children as far as it is described by the grammar, but one could construct trees fulfilling (G1)–(G4b) which cannot be described by the grammar.

### 14.2.2 Patchwork Families

If a parent node is parent to more than one family, this is described by a **child** construct which embeds one or more **union** constructs. The **g-node** of the **child** family is also the implicit **g-node** of all **union** families. In this case, the combination of the **child** family with all directly embedded **union** families is called the *patchwork family* of the **g-node** which is parent to all children of the patchwork family.

The parent and child alignment considered in Section 14.2.1 on page 349 is now done for the whole patchwork family. This means that the center point of all parents should be vertically in congruence with the center point of all children of the patchwork family.

While node placement is a straightforward extension to Section 14.2.1 on page 349, edge placement is more difficult since edge crossing is quite likely. Therefore, the interconnections are to be separated vertically. This does not hinder crosspoints, but reduces the probability for lines lying on other lines.

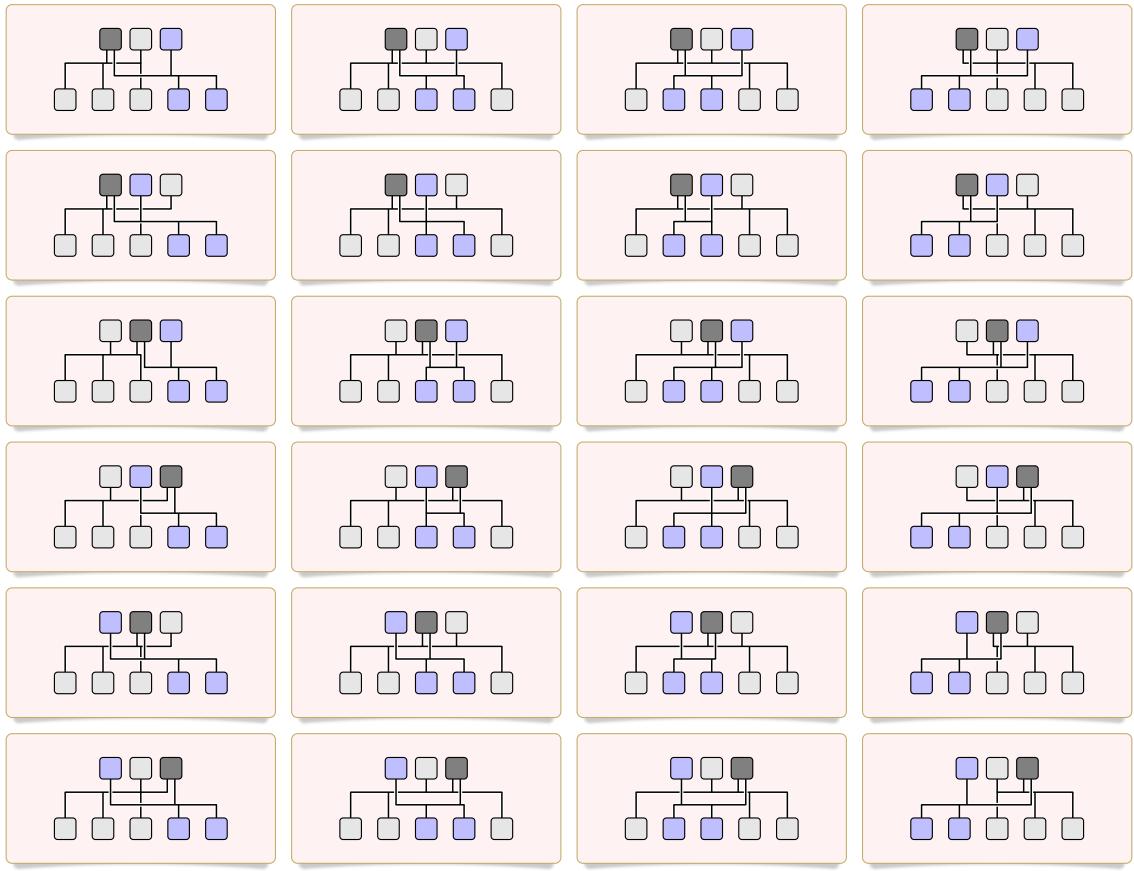
The fulfillment of this requirement results in a best-effort algorithm. The following still small example gives a highlight on the vast amount of possible edge configurations for complex patchwork families.

#### Edge Varieties for Families with Unions

Consider a **child** family with three children together with a **union** with two children, e.g.

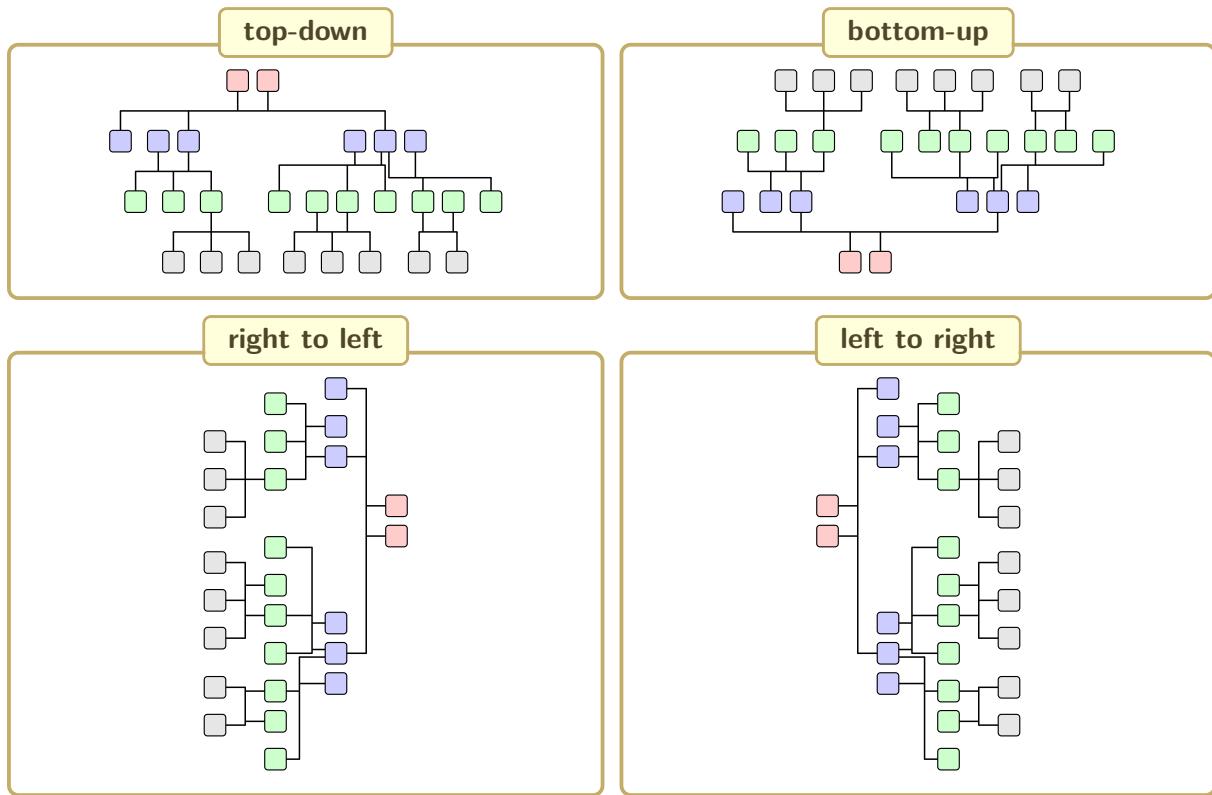
```
child{
    g-p-c-c-c-
    union{p-c-c-}
}
```

Depending on the order of the nodes, here, there are 24 different edge configurations:



### 14.2.3 Graph Growing Direction

The wording used in this chapter applies to top-down oriented trees, but the auto-layout algorithm should consider all four standard directions for graph growing.



The graph growing direction can be selected by setting the `/gtr/timeflow`<sup>P. 80</sup> option appropriately.

## 14.3 Algorithmic Steps

The following steps use the notations for *child trees* which grow top-down.

### 14.3.1 Recursive Family and Node Placement

The tree is constructed recursively in a bottom-up flow. The *y*-coordinate of a family is given by the current level while the *x*-coordinate is computed as relative *offset* to the enclosing family. This *offset* is initially 0pt.

During processing for a **child** family, every enclosed **child** and **union** is worked on recursively to construct their corresponding subtrees independently. This results in a list of children subtrees where the direct children of the original **child** family are the root **g**-nodes. This list also contains leaf child nodes and all direct leaf child nodes and child subtrees for all enclosed **union** families.

After the construction of this children list with all their subtrees, each leaf or subtree is placed step by step as close as possible to the right of the already placed last leaf or subtree. The placement is stored into the *offset* value of a subtree or directly for a leaf node.

The same procedure applies to the parent nodes of the original **child** family but with reduced complexity since all parents are leaf nodes.

Finally, the center points (*pivot* points) of all placed children and analogously of all placed parents are computed. All parents are shifted to get both points to congruence<sup>2</sup>.

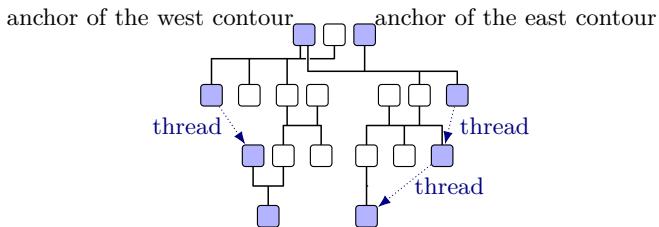
This concludes the computation for the current **child** family.

### 14.3.2 Contours

The core of the algorithm is to place one subtree (or leaf node) as close as possible to the right of another subtree (or leaf node). This is done following the ideas of Reingold and Tilford [3] by housekeeping contours for subtrees. Every **child** family keeps an anchor to a starting node for its *west contour* and its *east contour*. The *west contour* is the sequence of all leftmost nodes in the whole subtree, while the *east contour* is the sequence of all rightmost nodes in the whole subtree.

Every node itself has a *west contour value* and an *east contour value* describing the relative *x*-coordinate of the left and right border of this node in relation to its enclosing family.

When a *west contour* is followed starting from its anchor, the *next* node in the *west contour* after the current contour node is the leftmost leaf (patchwork) child or the parent node of the very first (patchwork) child, if the current node is no leaf node. Otherwise, a *thread* is used to note the next node plus a *thread gap* which is saved for housekeeping.

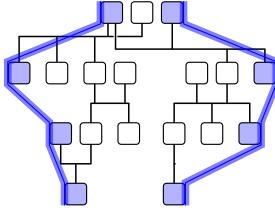


Analogously, when an *east contour* is followed starting from its anchor, the *next* node in the *east contour* after the current contour node is the rightmost leaf (patchwork) child or the parent node of the very last (patchwork) child, if the current node is no leaf node. Otherwise, a *thread* is used to note the next node plus a *thread gap*.

<sup>2</sup>As described in detail in this document, this algorithm can be adapted with various option settings, e.g. to change the pivot alignment procedure

For direct children or child families, the relative position is known or computed by the family *offset* values and the stored contour values. For nodes on a thread, this cannot be done and, therefore, the *thread gap* is needed.

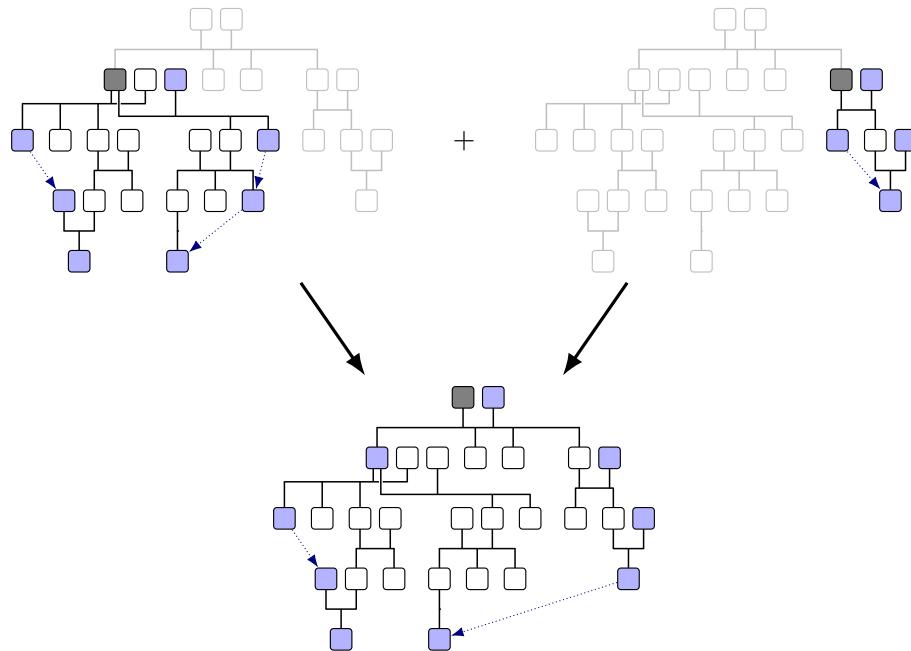
The `LIB debug` library documented in Chapter 11 on page 249, provides the `\gtrprocessordebugP.252` command which displays the *offset* value and the different contour values. Also, `\gtrdebugdrawcontourP.261` depicts the contours.



### 14.3.3 Combining Subtrees

The combining or sewing of two adjacent subtrees traverses the east contour of the left subtree and the west contour of the right subtree. The distance comparisons of every two contour nodes on the same level gives the required *offset* value for the right subtree. The combined forest of the two trees inherits the west contour of the left subtree and the east contour of the right subtree. If one of them is shorter than the other, it is prolonged by a *thread* as required.

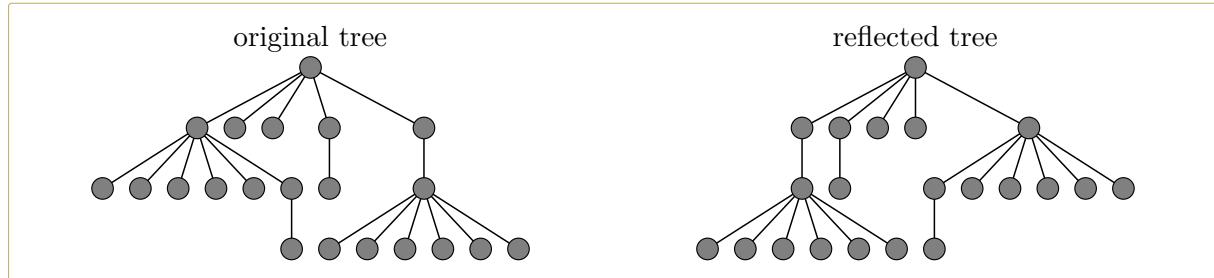
Sewing Subtrees



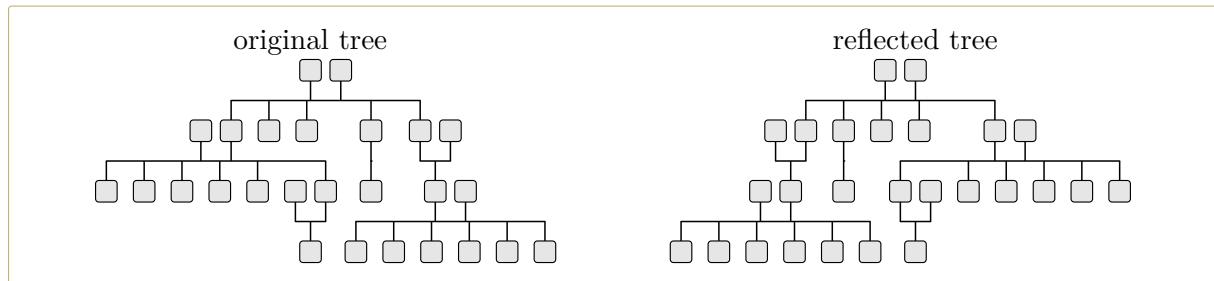
This is a shortened depiction of combining two leaf children step by step, followed by the rightmost subtree. Also, the two parent nodes of the new root family are added which are the new anchors for the east contour and the west contour.

## 14.4 Known Problems

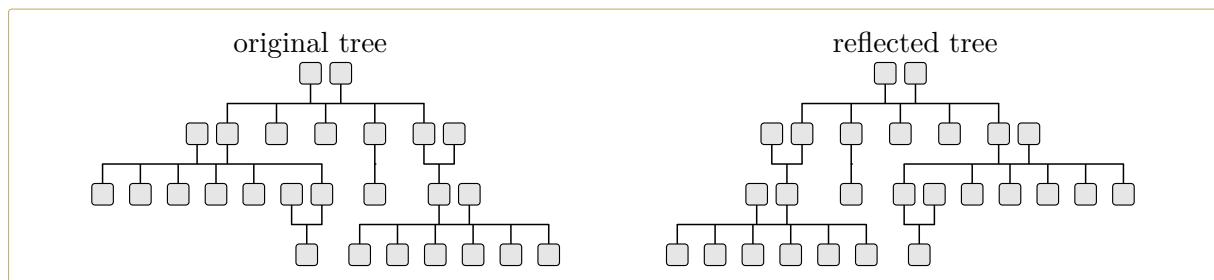
As was already mentioned before, the aesthetic property (A5) is not guaranteed by the auto-layout algorithm. The classic example for this is depicted below using the implemented auto-layout algorithm. Note that the small inner subtrees are not evenly spread but are crowded on the left-hand side.



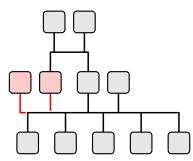
Next, the classic example is translated to *genealogy trees*. The effect is the same but arguable may be seen more negligible or at least acceptable. To avoid this automatically, some technique from [3, 6] would be needed.



Luckily, the algorithm is implemented in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X with a lot of intervention points using options. If (A5) is really needed for aesthetic reasons, one can simply cheat by adding some `/gtr/distance`<sup>P. 96</sup> options at the crucial small subtrees:

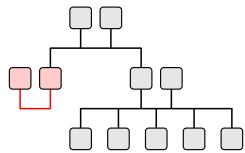


Another known problem is edge crossing which violates (A2), but this is for some patchwork families sheer unavoidable as even the small examples from Section 14.2.2 on page 350 show. Edge crossing can also happen for childless families, if the usual perpendicular edge drawing is used.



The edge between the two parent nodes (red) of the childless family is overlapped with the edge of the sibling family.

To solve the problem manually, a child with `/gtr/phantomP.125` option can be added to the childless family:



The childless family (red) was given a child with the `phantom` option. This invisible child reserves the space needed for edge drawing.

See Section 5.14 on page 128 for a package aided insertion of such `phantom` nodes.



# 15

## Example Graph Files

The following example graph files are used for various examples inside this document.

### 15.1 example.option.graph

#### File «example.option.graph»

```
parent[id=SmithDoe]{  
    g[id=Arth2008,male]{Arthur\\\gtrsymBorn\,2008}  
    c[id=Bert2010,female]{Berta\\\gtrsymBorn\,2010}  
    c[id=Char2014,male]{Charles\\\gtrsymBorn\,2014}  
    parent[id=Smith]{  
        g[id=John1980,male]{John Smith\\\gtrsymBorn\,1980}  
        p[id=GpSm1949,male]{Grandpa Smith\\\gtrsymBorn\,1949}  
        p[id=GmSm1952,female]{Grandma Smith\\\gtrsymBorn\,1952}  
    }  
    parent[id=Doe]{  
        g[id=Jane1982,female]{Jane Doe\\\gtrsymBorn\,1982}  
        c[id=Harr1987,male]{Uncle Harry\\\gtrsymBorn\,1987}  
        p[id=GpDo1955,male]{Grandpa Doe\\\gtrsymBorn\,1955}  
        p[id=GmDo1956,female]{Grandma Doe\\\gtrsymBorn\,1956}  
    }  
}
```

## 15.2 example.database.graph

Also see Section 7.2 on page 163.

File «example.database.graph»

```
child[id=SmitBowd1742]{  
    g[id=SmitChar1722]{  
        male,  
        name      = {\pref{Charles} \surn{Smith}},  
        birth     = {(caAD)1722}{London},  
        baptism   = {1722-04-13}{London},  
        death+    = {1764-10-12}{}{killed},  
        profession = {Copper smith, soldier},  
        comment    = {Invented the square wheel},  
    }  
    p[id=BowdJane1724]{  
        female,  
        name      = {\pref{Jane} \surn{Bowden}},  
        floruit-  = {1724/1802},  
        marriage   = {1742-03-02}{London},  
    }  
    c[id=BowdAbra1740]{  
        male,  
        name      = {\pref{Abraham} \surn{Bowden}},  
        birth+   = {1740-01-04}{London}{out of wedlock},  
        death    = {1740-02-23}{London}  
    }  
    c[id=SmitEliz1744]{  
        female,  
        name      = {\pref{Elizabeth} \nick{Liz} \surn{Smith}},  
        birth    = {1744-02-02}{London},  
        floruit  = {1780/1805}{New York},  
        death    = {1812-04-12}{Boston},  
        comment   = {Had a store in Boston},  
    }  
    c[id=SmitMich1758]{  
        male,  
        name      = {\pref{Michael} \surn{Smith}},  
        birth+   = {1758-03-01}{}{died},  
    }  
}
```

### 15.3 example.formal.graph

File «example.formal.graph»

```
child[id=fam_A]{
    g[id=na1,male]{a_1}
    p[id=na2,female]{a_2}
    child[id=fam_B]{
        p[id=nb1,male]{b_1}
        g[id=na3,female]{a_3}
        c[id=nb2,male]{b_2}
        child[id=fam_E]{
            p[id=ne1,male]{e_1}
            g[id=nb3,female]{b_3}
            c[id=ne2,male]{e_2}
            c[id=ne3,female]{e_3}
        }
    }
    child[id=fam_C]{
        g[id=na4,male]{a_4}
        p[id=nc1,female]{c_1}
        child[id=fam_F]{
            g[id=nc2,male]{c_2}
            p[id=nf1,female]{f_1}
            c[id=nf2,male]{f_2}
            c[id=nf3,female]{f_3}
            c[id=nf4,male]{f_4}
        }
    }
    union[id=fam_D]{
        p[id=nd1,female]{d_1}
        child[id=fam_G]{
            p[id=ng1,male]{g_1}
            g[id=nd2,female]{d_2}
            c[id=ng2,male]{g_2}
            c[id=ng3,female]{g_3}
            union[id=fam_H]{
                p[id=nh1,male]{h_1}
                c[id=nh2,male]{h_2}
            }
        }
        c[id=nd3,male]{d_3}
        child[id=fam_I]{
            g[id=nd4,male]{d_4}
            p[id=ni1,female]{i_1}
            c[id=ni2,female]{i_2}
            c[id=ni3,female]{i_3}
            c[id=ni4,female]{i_4}
        }
    }
}
c[id=na5,female]{a_5}
```

## 15.4 example.neumann.graph

File «example.neumann.graph»

```
% !TeX encoding=UTF-8
parent[id=NeumGras1672]{%
g[id=NeumBalt1687]{%
  male,
  name={Johann \pref{Balthasar} \surn{Neumann}},
  shortname={J. \pref{Balthasar} \surn{Neumann}},
  sibling,
  birth={1687-01-27}{Eger (Böhmen)},
  death={1753-08-19}{Würzburg (Unterfranken)},
  comment={Baumeister des Barock und des Rokoko},
}%
parent[id=NeumHoye1631]{%
g[id=NeumJoha1631]{%
  male,
  name={\pref{Johann} Christoph \surn{Neumann}},
  shortname={\pref{Johann} C. \surn{Neumann}},
  unrelated,
  birth={1631}{Eger (Böhmen)},
  death={1713-08-08}{Eger (Böhmen)},
  comment={Bürger und Tuchmacher in Eger},
}%
parent[id=NeumKeb11599]{%
g[id=NeumAndr1605]{%
  male,
  name={\pref{Andreas} \surn{Neumann}},
  shortname={\pref{Andreas} \surn{Neumann}},
  unrelated,
  birth={1605-11-13}{Eger (Böhmen)},
  death={1671-12-09}{Eger (Böhmen)},
  comment={Bürger und Tuchmacher in Eger},
}%
parent[id=NeumBbbb1580]{%
g[id=NeumAndr1576]{%
  male,
  name={\pref{Andreas} \surn{Neumann}},
  shortname={\pref{Andreas} \surn{Neumann}},
  unrelated,
  birth={1576-09-23}{Eger (Böhmen)},
  death={(caAD)1640}{Eger (Böhmen)},
  comment={Bürger und Tuchmacher in Eger},
}%
parent[id=NeumBbbb1520]{%
g[id=NeumGeor1530]{%
  male,
  name={\pref{Georg} \surn{Neumann}},
  shortname={\pref{Georg} \surn{Neumann}},
  unrelated,
  birth={(caAD)1530}{Eger (Böhmen)},
  death={(caAD)1610}{Eger (Böhmen)},
  comment={Tuchmacher und Ratsherr in Eger},
}%
p[id=NeumAndr1470]{%
  male,
  name={\pref{Andreas} \surn{Neumann}},
  shortname={\pref{Andreas} \surn{Neumann}},
  unrelated,
  birth={(caAD)1470}{Höflas bei Eger (Böhmen)},
  death={(caAD)1570}{Eger (Böhmen)},
}%
}
```

```

}%
p[id=XxxxKath1545]{%
    female,
    name={\pref{Katharina} \surn{?}},
    shortname={\pref{Katharina} \surn{?}},
    unrelated,
    birth={(caAD)1545}{},
    death={(caAD)1620}{Eger (Böhmen)},
}
}%
parent[id=KealBbbb1560]{%
g[id=KexlBarb1570]{%
    female,
    name={\pref{Barbara} \surn{Keßler}},
    shortname={\pref{Barbara} \surn{Keßler}},
    unrelated,
    birth={(caAD)1570}{Eger (Böhmen)},
    marriage={1599-04-12}{Eger (Böhmen)},
    death={(caAD)1650}{Eger (Böhmen)},
    comment={Bürgerstochter aus Eger},
}
}%
p[id=KexlHier1540]{%
    male,
    name={\pref{Hieronimus} \surn{Keßler}},
    shortname={\pref{Hieronimus} \surn{Keßler}},
    unrelated,
    birth={(caAD)1540}{},
    death={(caAD)1590}{Eger (Böhmen)},
    comment={Gemeinherr in Eger (1579-1584)},
}
}%
p[id=XxxxAgat1550]{%
    female,
    name={\pref{Agathe} \surn{?}},
    shortname={\pref{Agathe} \surn{?}},
    unrelated,
    birth={(caAD)1550}{},
    marriage={(caAD)1560}{},
    death={(caAD)1630}{Eger (Böhmen)},
}
}%
}%
parent[id=HoyeBbbb1600]{%
g[id=HoyeEste1600]{%
    female,
    name={\pref{Ester} \surn{Hoyer}},
    shortname={\pref{Ester} \surn{Hoyer}},
    unrelated,
    birth={(caAD)1600}{Sebenbach bei Eger (Böhmen)},
    marriage={1631-02-11}{Eger (Böhmen)},
    death={(caAD)1670}{Eger (Böhmen)},
    comment={Bauerstochter aus Schönbach},
}
}%
p[id=HoyeLore1560]{%
    male,
    name={\pref{Lorenz} \surn{Hoyer}},
    shortname={\pref{Lorenz} \surn{Hoyer}},
    unrelated,
    birth={(caAD)1560}{},
    death={(caAD)1640}{Sebenbach bei Eger (Böhmen)},
    comment={Bauer in Schönbach},
}
}%
}%
}%

```

```

parent[id=GrasHamm1645]{%
g[id=GrasRosi1651]{%
    female,
    name={\pref{Rosina} \surn{Grassoldt}},
    shortname={\pref{Rosina} \surn{Grassoldt}},
    sibling,
    birth={1651-11-29}{Eger (Böhmen)},
    marriage={1672-08-02}{Eger (Böhmen)},
    death={1699-11-26}{Eger (Böhmen)},
    comment={Tuchmacherstochter aus Eger},
}%
parent[id=GrasMich1587]{%
g[id=GrasHier1600]{%
    male,
    name={\pref{Hieronimus} \surn{Grassoldt}},
    shortname={\pref{Hieronimus} \surn{Grassoldt}},
    unrelated,
    birth={(caAD)1600}{Eger (Böhmen)},
    death={(caAD)1690}{Eger (Böhmen)},
    comment={Bürger und Tuchmacher in Eger},
}%
p[id=GrasLore1550]{%
    male,
    name={\pref{Lorenz} \surn{Grassoldt}},
    shortname={\pref{Lorenz} \surn{Grassoldt}},
    unrelated,
    birth={(caAD)1550}(),
    death={(caAD)1630}{Eger (Böhmen)},
    comment={Bürger und Tuchmacher in Eger},
}%
parent[id=MichBbbb1560]{%
g[id=MichBarb1571]{%
    female,
    name={\pref{Barbara} \surn{Michel}},
    shortname={\pref{Barbara} \surn{Michel}},
    unrelated,
    birth={1571-11-03}{Eger (Böhmen)},
    marriage={1587-10-25}{Eger (Böhmen)},
    death={(caAD)1630}{Eger (Böhmen)},
}%
p[id=MichNikl1530]{%
    male,
    name={\pref{Niklas} \surn{Michel}},
    shortname={\pref{Niklas} \surn{Michel}},
    unrelated,
    birth={(caAD)1530}(),
    death={(caAD)1601}{Eger (Böhmen)},
    comment={Bürger und Tuchmacher in Eger},
}%
}%
}%
parent[id=HammDiet1611]{%
g[id=HammMarg1623]{%
    female,
    name={\pref{Margaretha} \surn{Hammerschmid}},
    shortname={\pref{Margaretha} \surn{Hammerschmid}},
    sibling,
    birth={1623-03-08}{Eger (Böhmen)},
    marriage={1645-09-26}{Eger (Böhmen)},
    death={(caAD)1690}{Eger (Böhmen)},
    comment={Tuchmacherstochter aus Eger},
}%
parent[id=HammBbbb1570]{%

```

```

g[id=HammNiko1570]{%
    male,
    name={\pref{Nikolaus} \surn{Hammerschmid}},
    shortname={\pref{Nikolaus} \surn{Hammerschmid}},
    ancestor,
    birth={(caAD)1570}{Schöba (Böhmen)},
    death={1623}{Eger (Böhmen)},
    comment={Bürger und Tuchmacher zu Eger},
}
p[id=HammGeor1520]{%
    male,
    name={\pref{Georg} \surn{Hammerschmid}},
    shortname={\pref{Georg} \surn{Hammerschmid}},
    ancestor,
    birth={(caAD)1520}{},
    death={(caAD)1610}{Schöba (Böhmen)},
    comment={zu Schöba},
}
parent[id=DietTrap1585]{%
    g[id=DietKath1587]{%
        female,
        name={\pref{Katharina} \surn{Dietl}},
        shortname={\pref{Katharina} \surn{Dietl}},
        sibling,
        birth={1587-12-20}{Eger (Böhmen)},
        marriage={1611-01-02}{Eger (Böhmen)},
        death={(caAD)1660}{Eger (Böhmen)},
        comment={Weißgerberstochter aus Eger},
    }
    parent[id=DietBbbb1560]{%
        g[id=DietCasp1550]{%
            male,
            name={\pref{Caspar} \surn{Dietl}},
            shortname={\pref{Caspar} \surn{Dietl}},
            ancestor,
            birth={(caAD)1550}{},
            death={(caAD)1611}{Eger (Böhmen)},
            comment={Weißgerber zu Eger},
        }
        p[id=DietNikl1515]{%
            male,
            name={\pref{Niklas} \surn{Dietl}},
            shortname={\pref{Niklas} \surn{Dietl}},
            ancestor,
            birth={1515}{},
            death={(caAD)1580}{Eger (Böhmen)},
            comment={Schuster zu Eger},
        }
    }
    parent[id=TrapBbbb1554]{%
        g[id=TrapUrsu1567]{%
            female,
            name={\pref{Ursula} \surn{Trapp}},
            shortname={\pref{Ursula} \surn{Trapp}},
            ancestor,
            birth={1567-06-27}{Eger (Böhmen)},
            marriage={1585-06-16}{Eger (Böhmen)},
            death={(caAD)1597}{Eger (Böhmen)},
            comment={Weißgerberstochter aus Eger},
        }
        p[id=TrapCasp1520]{%
            male,

```

```
name={\pref{Caspar} \surn{Trapp}},  
shortname={\pref{Caspar} \surn{Trapp}},  
ancestor,  
birth={(caAD)1520}{},  
death={(caAD)1574}{Eger (Böhmen)},  
comment={Weißgerber zu Eger},  
}  
}  
p[id=XxxxAnna1537]{%  
female,  
name={\pref{Anna} \surn{?}},  
shortname={\pref{Anna} \surn{?}},  
ancestor,  
birth={(caAD)1537}{},  
marriage={(caAD)1554}{},  
death={(caAD)1610}{Eger (Böhmen)},  
}  
}  
}  
}  
}  
}
```

# 16

## Stack Macros

The `genealogytree` package provides an elementary stack mechanism which is used internally, but may also be applied elsewhere. This elementary stack stores and retrieves expanded text first-in-last-out (FILO). There are no safe-guarding mechanisms implemented.

### 16.1 Creating a Stack

`\gtrnewstack{<name>}`

Creates a new empty stack `<name>`.

```
\gtrnewstack{foo} % new empty stack  
Stack size: \gtrstacksize{foo}
```

Stack size: 0

`\gtrstacksize{<name>}`

Returns the current stack size.

```
\gtrnewstack{foo}  
Stack size: \gtrstacksize{foo}  
\gtrstackpush{foo}{a}\par  
Stack size: \gtrstacksize{foo}
```

Stack size: 0

Stack size: 1

### 16.2 Push to a Stack

`\gtrstackpush{<name>}{{<content>}}`

Pushes `<content>` to a stack `<name>`. The `<content>` is expanded during pushing.

```
\def\myx{X}  
\gtrnewstack{foo}  
\gtrstackpush{foo}{\myx}  
\gtrstackpop{foo}
```

X

## 16.3 Pop from a Stack

\gtrstackpop{\langle name \rangle}

Pops content from a stack *⟨name⟩*. The last pushed content is popped first.

```
\gtrnewstack{foo}
\gtrstackpush{foo}{This}
\gtrstackpush{foo}{is}
\gtrstackpush{foo}{a}
\gtrstackpush{foo}{hello}
\gtrstackpush{foo}{world}
\gtrstackpop{foo} \gtrstackpop{foo} \gtrstackpop{foo}
\gtrstackpop{foo} \gtrstackpop{foo}
```

world hello a is This

\gtrstackpopto{\langle name \rangle}{\langle macro \rangle}

Pops content from a stack *⟨name⟩* into a *⟨macro⟩*.

```
\gtrnewstack{foo}
\gtrstackpush{foo}{My}
\gtrstackpush{foo}{test}
\gtrstackpopto{foo}{\myA}
\gtrstackpopto{foo}{\myB}
'\myA' and '\myB'.
```

'test' and 'My'.

## 16.4 Peek into a Stack

\gtrstackpeek{\langle name \rangle}

Reads from a stack *⟨name⟩* without reducing the stack content.

```
\gtrnewstack{foo}
\gtrstackpush{foo}{First entry}
'\gtrstackpeek{foo}', '\gtrstackpeek{foo}';
\gtrstackpush{foo}{Second entry}
'\gtrstackpeek{foo}', '\gtrstackpeek{foo}';
```

'First entry', 'First entry'; 'Second entry', 'Second entry';

\gtrstackpeekto{\langle name \rangle}{\langle macro \rangle}

Peeks content from a stack *⟨name⟩* into a *⟨macro⟩*.

```
\gtrnewstack{foo}
\gtrstackpush{foo}{My}
\gtrstackpush{foo}{test}
\gtrstackpeekto{foo}{\myA}
\gtrstackpeekto{foo}{\myB}
'\myA' and '\myB'.
```

'test' and 'test'.

## 16.5 Creating Stack Shortcuts

```
\gtrmakestack{\<name>}
```

Creates a new empty stack `<name>` and creates new macros `<name>size`, `<name>push`, `<name>popto`, `<name>pop`, `<name>peekto`, and `<name>peek`. These macros serve as shortcuts to the corresponding stack macros from above.

```
\gtrmakestack{foo}
\foopush{First}
\foopush{Second}
\foopush{Third}
The stack contains \foosize entries. The last one is '\foopeek'.
```

```
\foopopto\myA
The stack contains \foosize entries after '\myA' was removed.
```

```
The remaining entries are '\foopop' and '\foopop'.
Now, the stack contains \foosize entries.
```

```
Never pop an empty stack: \foopop \foosize
```

The stack contains 3 entries. The last one is 'Third'.

The stack contains 2 entries after 'Third' was removed.

The remaining entries are 'Second' and 'First'. Now, the stack contains 0 entries.

Never pop an empty stack: -1

```
\gtrmakestack{foo}
\foopush{Mary}\foopush{had}\foopush{a}\foopush{little}\foopush{lamb}

\loop\ifnum\foosize>0
  \foopop,
\repeat
```

lamb, little, a, had, Mary,



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# Index

a3paper 5 value, 298, 304  
a4paper 3 value, 296, 304  
a4paper 4 value, 297, 304  
above value, 112, 113  
AD value, 172  
add child key, 221  
add parent key, 222  
adjust node key, 113  
adjust position key, 112  
after parser key, 111  
after tree key, 115  
age key, 167  
age code key, 201  
ahnentafel 3 value, 290  
ahnentafel 4 value, 292  
ahnentafel 5 value, 294  
all key, 13  
all value, 188  
all but AD value, 172, 188  
ancestor key, 167  
ancestor value, 167  
anchoring key, 214  
auto value, 319  
autofill parents female male key, 134  
autofill parents female male\* key, 134  
autofill parents male female key, 133  
autofill parents male female\* key, 133  
autofill parents none key, 134  
autofill parents unspecific key, 132  
autofill parents unspecific\* key, 132  
autosizetikzpicture environment, 61  
autosizetikzpicture\* environment, 61

background key, 214  
baptism key, 169, 191  
baptism+ key, 169  
baptism- key, 169  
Baptized key, 245  
BC value, 172  
below value, 112, 113  
birth key, 169, 191  
birth+ key, 169  
birth- key, 169  
Born key, 245  
Bornoutofwedlock key, 245  
both value, 97, 225, 263  
box key, 98  
box clear key, 98  
burial key, 171, 192  
burial+ key, 171  
burial- key, 171  
Buried key, 245

c grammar, 17, 19, 21, 55, 59, 60, 64, 73, 77, 78, 117, 120, 282, 309, 348  
\c\_gettree\_fanchart\_maximum\_rings\_t1, 344  
ca value, 172  
caAD value, 172  
caBC value, 172  
calendar print key, 188  
calendar text for key, 188  
center value, 214  
child grammar, 16, 25, 26, 34, 46, 55, 60, 64, 67, 69, 71, 77–80, 87, 89, 105, 106, 108, 128–130, 219, 261, 348–350, 352  
child value, 97, 225  
child distance key, 87  
child distance in child graph key, 87  
child distance in parent graph key, 86  
clockwise value, 319  
code key, 136  
Colors  
    fanchart, 324, 327, 328  
    gtr\_Blue\_1, 306  
    gtr\_Blue\_2, 306  
    gtr\_Blue\_3, 306  
    gtr\_Blue\_4, 306  
    gtr\_Blue\_5, 306  
    gtr\_Blue\_6, 306  
    gtr\_Bright\_Red, 306  
    gtr\_Female\_Background, 306  
    gtr\_Female\_Frame, 306  
    gtr\_Male\_Background, 306  
    gtr\_Male\_Frame, 306  
    gtr\_Neuter\_Background, 306  
    gtr\_Neuter\_Frame, 306  
    gtr\_Peach\_Back, 306  
    gtr\_Peach\_Frame, 306  
    gtr\_Yellow\_Back, 306  
    gtr\_Yellow\_Frame, 306  
    gtrfanchartboundary, 320  
    gtrssymbol, 237, 238  
colorwheel malefemale value, 336  
colorwheel opulent value, 337  
colorwheel rich value, 336  
colorwheel serious value, 335  
colorwheel sober value, 335  
comment key, 165  
comment code key, 195  
complemented key, 135  
complemented family key, 135  
complemented phantom key, 135  
content interpreter key, 155  
content interpreter code key, 156  
content interpreter content key, 156

**content interpreter id** and **content key**, 159  
**contour** key, 263  
**counterclockwise** value, 319  
**cremated** key, 192  
**cremated** value, 171  
**custom** key, 211  
  
**d M yyyy** value, 186  
**d mon yyyy** value, 186  
**d mon.yyyy** value, 186  
**d month yyyy** value, 186  
**d-M-yyyy** value, 187  
**d-m-yyyy** value, 187  
**d-mon-yyyy** value, 187  
**d-month-yyyy** value, 187  
**d.M.yyyy** value, 186  
**d.m.yyyy** value, 186  
**d.mon.yyyy** value, 186  
**d.month yyyy** value, 186  
**d/m yyyy** value, 186  
**d/M/yyyy** value, 186  
**d/n/yyyy** value, 186  
**d/mon/yyyy** value, 186  
**d/month/yyyy** value, 186  
**danish** value, 247  
**database** value, 35, 133, 134, 138, 161, 273, 276, 279, 282, 284, 287, 289, 290, 292, 294, 296–303  
**database content interpreter** key, 158  
**database format** key, 174  
**database pole** value, 273, 275, 276  
**database pole reduced** value, 275  
**database poleportrait** value, 276, 278  
**database poleportrait reduced** value, 278  
**database portrait** value, 279, 281  
**database portrait reduced** value, 281  
**database relationship** value, 289  
**database sideways** value, 284, 286, 287  
**database sideways reduced** value, 286  
**database sidewaysportrait** value, 287, 288  
**database sidewaysportrait reduced** value, 288  
**database traditional** value, 282, 283  
**database traditional reduced** value, 283  
**database unknown key** key, 168  
**date** value, 192  
**date code** key, 188  
**date format** key, 186  
**date range after** key, 189  
**date range before** key, 189  
**date range full** key, 189  
**date range separator** key, 189  
**dd mm yyyy** value, 186  
**dd mon yyyy** value, 186  
**dd mon.yyyy** value, 186  
**dd-mm-yyyy** value, 186  
**dd-mon-yyyy** value, 187  
**dd-month-yyyy** value, 187  
**dd.mm.yyyy** value, 186  
  
**dd.mon.yyyy** value, 186  
**dd/mm yyyy** value, 186  
**dd/mm/yyyy** value, 186  
**dd/mon/yyyy** value, 186  
**dd/month/yyyy** value, 186  
**ddmonyyyy** value, 187  
**death** key, 170, 192  
**death+** key, 170  
**death-** key, 170  
**debug** key, 13  
**deletion content interpreter** key, 157  
**descendant** key, 167  
**descendant** value, 167  
**Died** key, 245  
**died** key, 191  
**died** value, 169  
**Diedonbirthday** key, 245  
**directory** value, 272  
**disconnect** key, 225  
**display 16:10 3** value, 303, 304  
**display 16:10 4** value, 303, 304  
**display 16:10 5** value, 303, 304  
**display 16:9 3** value, 300, 304  
**display 16:9 4** value, 301, 304  
**display 16:9 5** value, 302, 304  
**distance** key, 96  
**divorce** key, 170, 192  
**divorce+** key, 170  
**divorce-** key, 170  
**Divorced** key, 245  
**down** value, 80, 211, 282, 289  
**dutch** value, 247  
  
**east** value, 263  
**edges** key, 204  
**edges down** key, 233  
**edges down by** key, 233  
**edges for family** key, 206  
**edges for subtree** key, 206  
**edges shift** key, 232  
**edges up** key, 233  
**edges up by** key, 233  
**empty** value, 174  
**empty name text** key, 185  
**Engaged** key, 245  
**engagement** key, 170, 191  
**engagement+** key, 170  
**engagement-** key, 170  
**english** value, 244, 247  
**Environments**  
    **autosizetikzpicture**, 61  
    **autosizetikzpicture\***, 61  
    **exgenealogypicture**, 57  
    **genealogypicture**, 57  
    **gtreventlist**, 193  
    **gtrinfolist**, 197  
    **gtrprintlist**, 193  
    **tcolorbox**, 138, 143  
    **tikzpicture**, 55, 57, 310  
**error** value, 168

event code key, 192  
 event format key, 192  
 event text key, 192  
**exgenealogypicture** environment, 57  
 extra edges key, 226  
 extra edges for families key, 227  
 extra edges for family key, 227  
 extra edges prepend key, 228  
 extra edges prepend for families key, 229  
 extra edges prepend for family key, 229  
  
 family key, 105  
 family box key, 99  
 family database key, 219  
 family edges key, 205  
 family extra edges key, 226  
 family extra edges prepend key, 228  
 family id key, 262  
 family label key, 218  
 family number key, 262  
 fanchart color, 324, 327, 328  
 fanchart key, 13  
 fanchart ancestor style key, 332  
 fanchart angles key, 313  
 fanchart boundary color key, 320  
 fanchart boundary width key, 320  
 fanchart bounds border key, 317  
 fanchart complemented marker style key, 329  
 fanchart complemented segment style key, 329  
 fanchart descendant style key, 332  
 fanchart female style key, 332  
 fanchart inner offset key, 312  
 fanchart landscape from level key, 318  
 fanchart major angle key, 312  
 fanchart male style key, 332  
 fanchart marker colorwheel key, 327  
 fanchart marker malefemale key, 325  
 fanchart marker radial key, 327  
 fanchart marker relation key, 326  
 fanchart marker style key, 325  
 fanchart marker style for ids key, 331  
 fanchart marker style for levels key, 330  
 fanchart marker wave key, 326  
 fanchart minor angle key, 312  
 fanchart neuter style key, 332  
 fanchart open down key, 314  
 fanchart open for key, 316  
 fanchart open full key, 313  
 fanchart open left key, 315  
 fanchart open right key, 315  
 fanchart open up key, 314  
 fanchart outer offset key, 312  
 fanchart radii key, 312  
 fanchart reset bounds key, 317  
 fanchart root malefemale key, 321  
 fanchart root style key, 321  
 fanchart segment colorwheel key, 324  
 fanchart segment malefemale key, 322  
  
 fanchart segment radial key, 324  
 fanchart segment relation key, 323  
 fanchart segment style key, 322  
 fanchart segment style for ids key, 331  
 fanchart segment style for levels key, 330  
 fanchart segment wave key, 323  
 fanchart sibling style key, 332  
 fanchart template key, 333  
 fanchart text landscape key, 319  
 fanchart text portrait key, 319  
 fanchart unrelated style key, 332  
**fanchart-marker-definition** key, 343  
**fanchart-root-code** key, 343  
**fanchart-segment-code** key, 343  
**fanchart-segment-definition** key, 343  
 Female key, 245  
 female key, 101, 165  
 female value, 165, 198  
**fill overzoom DBimage** key, 200  
**fill zoom DBimage** key, 200  
 fit value, 138, 139, 270  
 fit to family key, 116  
 fit to subtree key, 116  
 Floruit key, 245  
 floruit key, 170, 192  
 floruit+ key, 170  
 floruit- key, 170  
 foreground key, 213  
 formal graph value, 269  
 french value, 247  
 full value, 174, 184  
 full marriage above value, 174, 273, 276  
 full marriage below value, 174, 296–303  
 full no marriage value, 174  
 Funeralurn key, 245  
 further distance key, 90  
  
**g** grammar, 10, 17, 19, 25, 26, 34, 55, 59, 60, 64, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77, 78, 117, 225, 267, 282, 290, 292, 294, 296–303, 348, 350, 352  
**genealogypicture** environment, 57  
**\genealogytree**, 55  
 genealogytree edges scope key, 207  
 genealogytree extra edges scope key, 230  
**\genealogytreeinput**, 56  
 german value, 245, 247  
 german-austrian value, 247  
 german-german value, 247  
**\getree\_fanchart\_draw\_path:n**, 344  
**\getree\_fanchart\_draw\_path:nnn**, 344  
**\getree\_fanchart\_draw\_root\_style:n**, 344  
**\getree\_fanchart\_draw\_segment\_standard:**, 344  
**\getree\_fanchart\_if\_complemented\_node:TF**, 344  
**\getree\_fanchart\_if\_complemented\_node\_p:**, 344  
**\getree\_fanchart\_set\_color\_colorwheel:n**, 344  
**\getree\_fanchart\_set\_color\_wave:n**, 344

```

\gettree_fanchart_set_marker_style:n, 344
\gettree_fanchart_set_segment_style:n, 344
\gettree_set_options_for_family:nn, 104
\gettree_set_options_for_node:nn, 95
\gettree_set_options_for_subtree:nn, 107
GR value, 172
Grammar
  c, 17, 19, 21, 55, 59, 60, 64, 73, 77, 78, 117,
    120, 282, 309, 348
  child, 16, 25, 26, 34, 46, 55, 60, 64, 67, 69,
    71, 77–80, 87, 89, 105, 106, 108, 128–130,
    219, 261, 348–350, 352
  g, 10, 17, 19, 25, 26, 34, 55, 59, 60, 64, 65,
    67, 69, 71, 73, 77, 78, 117, 225, 267, 282,
    290, 292, 294, 296–303, 348, 350, 352
  input, 29, 74
  insert, 75
  p, 17, 19, 21, 32, 55, 59, 60, 64, 73, 77, 78,
    117, 282, 290, 292, 294, 296–303, 348
  parent, 16, 17, 19, 20, 34, 55, 60, 64, 65,
    71, 74, 77–80, 86, 88, 105, 106, 108, 120,
    132–134, 219, 290, 292, 294, 296–303, 309,
    310, 348
  sandclock, 34, 39, 55, 60, 64, 71, 106, 128,
    130, 348
  union, 26, 27, 55, 64, 67, 69, 106, 128, 225,
    231, 261, 267, 348–350, 352
gtr set color colorwheel key, 328
gtr set color series key, 328
gtr set color wave key, 328
gtr_Blue_1 color, 306
gtr_Blue_2 color, 306
gtr_Blue_3 color, 306
gtr_Blue_4 color, 306
gtr_Blue_5 color, 306
gtr_Blue_6 color, 306
gtr_Bright_Red color, 306
gtr_Female_Background color, 306
gtr_Female_Frame color, 306
gtr_Male_Background color, 306
gtr_Male_Frame color, 306
gtr_Neuter_Background color, 306
gtr_Neuter_Frame color, 306
gtr_Peach_Back color, 306
gtr_Peach_Frame color, 306
gtr_Yellow_Back color, 306
gtr_Yellow_Frame color, 306
\gtrautosizebox, 61
\gtrautosizebox*, 61
\gtrBoxContent, 154
\gtrcomplemented, 343
\gtrDBage, 167
\gtrDBcomment, 165
\gtrDBimage, 38, 166
\gtrDBimageopt, 166
\gtrDBkekule, 167
\gtrDBname, 165
\gtrDBprofession, 166
\gtrDBrelation, 167, 343
\gtrDBrelationship, 167
\gtrDBsex, 36, 165, 198, 343
\gtrDBshortname, 165
\gtrDBuuid, 166
\gtrdebugdrawcontour, 261
\gtrDeclareDatabaseFormat, 182
\gtrDrawSymbolicPortrait, 308
\gtredgeset, 207
gtreventlist environment, 193
\gtrfanchart, 310
\gtrfanchartboundary color, 320
\gtrfanchartinput, 311
\gtrifagedefined, 201
\gtrifchild, 60
\gtrifcnode, 59
\gtrifcommentdefined, 195
\gtrifdatedefined, 186
\gtrifeventdefined, 191
\gtriffemale, 198
\gtrifgnode, 59
\gtrifimagedefined, 199
\gtrifleaf, 60
\gtrifleafchild, 60
\gtrifleafparent, 60
\gtrifmale, 198
\gtrifnodeid, 59
\gtrifparent, 60
\gtrifplacedefined, 190
\gtrifpnode, 59
\gtrifprofessiondefined, 196
\gtrifroot, 60
\gtrignorenode, 118
\gtrignoresubtree, 118
\gtrincludeDBimage, 199
gtrinfolist environment, 197
\gtrkeysappto, 58
\gtrkeysgappto, 58
\gtrlanguagename, 247
\gtlistseparator, 193
\gtrloadlanguage, 248
\gtrmakestack, 367
\gtrnewstack, 365
\gtrNodeBoxOptions, 154
gtrNodeDimensions key, 139, 143, 146, 149, 152
gtrNodeDimensionsLandscape key, 139, 143,
  146, 149, 152
\gtrnodefamily, 59
\gtrnodeid, 59
\gtrnodelevel, 59
\gtrNodeMaxHeight, 154
\gtrNodeMaxWidth, 154
\gtrNodeMinHeight, 154
\gtrNodeMinWidth, 154
\gtrnodenumber, 59
\gtrnodetype, 59
\gtrparent1, 307
\gtrparent2, 307
\gtrparent3, 307
\gtrparent4, 308

```

```

\gtrparent5, 308
\gtrparent6, 308
\gtrparent7, 308
\gtrParseDate, 173
\gtrparserdebug, 250
\gtrparserdebuginput, 251
\gtrPrintAge, 201
\gtrPrintComment, 195
\gtrPrintDatabase, 183
\gtrPrintDate, 186
\gtrPrintEvent, 191
\gtrPrintEventPrefix, 191
gtrprintlist environment, 193
\gtrPrintName, 184
\gtrPrintPlace, 190
\gtrPrintProfession, 196
\gtrPrintSex, 198
\gtrprocessordebug, 252
\gtrprocessordebuginput, 255
\gtrset, 58
\gtrsetoptionsforfamily, 104
\gtrsetoptionsfornode, 95
\gtrsetoptionsforsubtree, 107
\gtrstackpeek, 366
\gtrstackpeekto, 366
\gtrstackpop, 366
\gtrstackpopto, 366
\gtrstackpush, 365
\gtrstacksize, 365
\gtrsymbaptized, 239
gtrsymb color, 237, 238
\gtrSymbolsFullLegend, 243
\gtrSymbolsLegend, 244
\gtrSymbolsRecordReset, 243
\gtrSymbolsSetCreate, 238
\gtrSymbolsSetCreateSelected, 238
\gtrSymbolsSetDraw, 238
\gtrsymborn, 239
\gtrsymbornoutofwedlock, 239
\gtrsymburied, 241
\gtrsymdied, 240
\gtrsymdiedonbirthday, 239
\gtrsymdivorced, 240
\gtrsymengaged, 240
\gtrsymfemale, 241
\gtrsymfloruit, 241
\gtrsymfuneralurn, 241
\gtrsymkilled, 240
\gtrsymmale, 241
\gtrsymmarried, 240
\gtrsymneuter, 242
\gtrsympartnership, 240
\gtrsymstillborn, 239
\gtruselibrary, 13

hide single leg key, 215

id key, 92
id content interpreter key, 158
id prefix key, 94
id suffix key, 94
if image defined key, 199
ignore key, 117
ignore value, 168
ignore family database key, 219
ignore level key, 119
ignore node key, 118
ignore parent childs key, 120
ignore subtree key, 118
image key, 166
image prefix key, 200
imageopt key, 166
info separators key, 197
input grammar, 29, 74
insert grammar, 75
insert after family key, 122
insert after node key, 121
insert at begin family key, 123
insert at end family key, 124
insert for childless families key, 129
insert for childless families level
    limit key, 131
insert phantom for childless families
    key, 130
inwards value, 319
italian value, 247

JU value, 172

kekule key, 167
Keys
/gtr/
    add child, 221
    add parent, 222
    adjust node, 113
    adjust position, 112
    after parser, 111
    after tree, 115
    age code, 201
    autofocus parents female male, 134
    autofocus parents female male*, 134
    autofocus parents male female, 133
    autofocus parents male female*, 133
    autofocus parents none, 134
    autofocus parents unspecific, 132
    autofocus parents unspecific*, 132
    box, 98
    box clear, 98
    calendar print, 188
    calendar text for, 188
    child distance, 87
    child distance in child graph, 87
    child distance in parent graph, 86
    code, 136
    comment code, 195
    complemented, 135
    complemented family, 135
    complemented phantom, 135
    content interpreter, 155
    content interpreter code, 156

```

content interpreter content, 156  
content interpreter id and content, 159  
database content interpreter, 158  
database format, 174  
database unknown key, 168  
date code, 188  
date format, 186  
date range after, 189  
date range before, 189  
date range full, 189  
date range separator, 189  
deletion content interpreter, 157  
disconnect, 225  
distance, 96  
edges, 204  
edges down, 233  
edges down by, 233  
edges for family, 206  
edges for subtree, 206  
edges shift, 232  
edges up, 233  
edges up by, 233  
empty name text, 185  
event code, 192  
event format, 192  
event text, 192  
extra edges, 226  
extra edges for families, 227  
extra edges for family, 227  
extra edges prepend, 228  
extra edges prepend for families, 229  
extra edges prepend for family, 229  
family, 105  
family box, 99  
family database, 219  
family edges, 205  
family extra edges, 226  
family extra edges prepend, 228  
family label, 218  
fanchart ancestor style, 332  
fanchart angles, 313  
fanchart boundary color, 320  
fanchart boundary width, 320  
fanchart bounds border, 317  
fanchart complemented marker style, 329  
fanchart complemented segment style, 329  
fanchart descendant style, 332  
fanchart female style, 332  
fanchart inner offset, 312  
fanchart landscape from level, 318  
fanchart major angle, 312  
fanchart male style, 332  
fanchart marker colorwheel, 327  
fanchart marker malefemale, 325  
fanchart marker radial, 327  
fanchart marker relation, 326  
fanchart marker style, 325  
fanchart marker style for ids, 331  
fanchart marker style for levels, 330  
fanchart marker wave, 326  
fanchart minor angle, 312  
fanchart neuter style, 332  
fanchart open down, 314  
fanchart open for, 316  
fanchart open full, 313  
fanchart open left, 315  
fanchart open right, 315  
fanchart open up, 314  
fanchart outer offset, 312  
fanchart radii, 312  
fanchart reset bounds, 317  
fanchart root malefemale, 321  
fanchart root style, 321  
fanchart segment colorwheel, 324  
fanchart segment malefemale, 322  
fanchart segment radial, 324  
fanchart segment relation, 323  
fanchart segment style, 322  
fanchart segment style for ids, 331  
fanchart segment style for levels, 330  
fanchart segment wave, 323  
fanchart sibling style, 332  
fanchart template, 333  
fanchart text landscape, 319  
fanchart text portrait, 319  
fanchart unrelated style, 332  
fanchart-marker-definition, 343  
fanchart-root-code, 343  
fanchart-segment-code, 343  
fanchart-segment-definition, 343  
female, 101  
further distance, 90  
id, 92  
id content interpreter, 158  
id prefix, 94  
id suffix, 94  
ignore, 117  
ignore family database, 219  
ignore level, 119  
ignore node, 118  
ignore parent childs, 120  
ignore subtree, 118  
info separators, 197  
insert after family, 122  
insert after node, 121  
insert at begin family, 123  
insert at end family, 124  
insert for childless families, 129  
insert for childless families level limit, 131  
insert phantom for childless families, 130

**keysfrom**, 136  
**label**, 217  
**label database options**, 219  
**label options**, 217  
**language**, 247  
**level**, 109  
**level distance**, 83  
**level n**, 110  
**level size**, 84  
**list separators**, 194  
**list separators hang**, 194  
**male**, 101  
**name**, 184  
**name code**, 185  
**name font**, 185  
**neuter**, 101  
**nick code**, 184  
**no content interpreter**, 157  
**node**, 96  
**node box**, 98  
**node processor**, 138  
**node size**, 85  
**node size from**, 86  
**nullify edge level shift**, 235  
**options for family**, 104  
**options for node**, 95  
**options for subtree**, 107  
**parent distance**, 89  
**parent distance in child graph**, 89  
**parent distance in parent graph**, 88  
**phantom**, 125  
**phantom\***, 127  
**pivot**, 97  
**pivot shift**, 106  
**place text**, 190  
**pref code**, 184  
**proband level**, 111  
**processing**, 138  
**profession code**, 196  
**remove child**, 224  
**remove parent**, 224  
**reset**, 136  
**reset edge level shift**, 234  
**set position**, 111  
**show**, 265  
**show family**, 267  
**show id**, 265  
**show level**, 266  
**show number**, 266  
**show type**, 267  
**subtree**, 108  
**subtree box**, 99  
**subtree edges**, 206  
**subtree label**, 218  
**surn code**, 184  
**switch edge level shift**, 234  
**symbols record reset**, 243  
**tcbset**, 115  
**template**, 269  
**template horizontal border**, 304  
**template vertical border**, 304  
**tikz**, 103  
**tikzpicture**, 114  
**tikzset**, 114  
**timeflow**, 80  
**tree offset**, 111  
**turn**, 100  
**use family database**, 219  
**/gtr/database/**  
**age**, 167  
**ancestor**, 167  
**baptism**, 169  
**baptism+**, 169  
**baptism-**, 169  
**birth**, 169  
**birth+**, 169  
**birth-**, 169  
**burial**, 171  
**burial+**, 171  
**burial-**, 171  
**comment**, 165  
**death**, 170  
**death+**, 170  
**death-**, 170  
**descendant**, 167  
**divorce**, 170  
**divorce+**, 170  
**divorce-**, 170  
**engagement**, 170  
**engagement+**, 170  
**engagement-**, 170  
**female**, 165  
**floruit**, 170  
**floruit+**, 170  
**floruit-**, 170  
**image**, 166  
**imageopt**, 166  
**kekule**, 167  
**male**, 165  
**marriage**, 170  
**marriage+**, 170  
**marriage-**, 170  
**name**, 165  
**neuter**, 165  
**profession**, 166  
**relation**, 167  
**relationship**, 167  
**sex**, 165  
**shortname**, 165  
**sibling**, 167  
**unrelated**, 167  
**uuid**, 166  
**viewport**, 166  
**/gtr/debug/**  
**contour**, 263  
**family id**, 262  
**family number**, 262  
**/gtr/edge/**

```

anchoring, 214
background, 214
custom, 211
foreground, 213
hide single leg, 215
mesh, 210
no background, 214
no foreground, 213
none, 212
perpendicular, 208
rounded, 208
swing, 209
xshift, 215
yshift, 216
/gtr/event prefix/
    baptism, 191
    birth, 191
    burial, 192
    death, 192
    divorce, 192
    engagement, 191
    floruit, 192
    marriage, 191
/gtr/event prefix/birth/
    died, 191
    out of wedlock, 191
    stillborn, 191
/gtr/event prefix/burial/
    cremated, 192
/gtr/event prefix/death/
    killed, 192
/gtr/event prefix/marriage/
    other, 192
/gtr/library/
    all, 13
    debug, 13
    fanchart, 13
    templates, 13
/gtr/symlang/
    Baptized, 245
    Born, 245
    Bornoutofwedlock, 245
    Buried, 245
    Died, 245
    Diedonbirthday, 245
    Divorced, 245
    Engaged, 245
    Female, 245
    Floruit, 245
    Funeralurn, 245
    Killed, 245
    Male, 245
    Married, 245
    Neuter, 245
    Partnership, 245
    Stillborn, 245
/tcb/
    female, 101
    gtrNodeDimensions, 139, 143, 146, 149
        gtrNodeDimensionsLandscape, 139, 143,
        146, 149
        if image defined, 199
        image prefix, 200
        male, 101
        neuter, 101
    /tikz/
        fill overzoom DBimage, 200
        fill zoom DBimage, 200
        fit to family, 116
        fit to subtree, 116
        genealogytree edges scope, 207
        genealogytree extra edges scope,
        230
        gtr set color colorwheel, 328
        gtr set color series, 328
        gtr set color wave, 328
        gtrNodeDimensions, 152
        gtrNodeDimensionsLandscape, 152
    keysfrom key, 136
    Killed key, 245
    killed key, 192
    killed value, 170
        \l_getree_fanchart_angle_a_tl, 343
        \l_getree_fanchart_angle_b_tl, 343
        \l_getree_fanchart_id_tl, 344
        \l_getree_fanchart_level_tl, 344
        \l_getree_fanchart_line_width_tl, 344
        \l_getree_fanchart_major_angle_tl, 343
        \l_getree_fanchart_minor_angle_tl, 343
        \l_getree_fanchart_offset_a_tl, 343
        \l_getree_fanchart_offset_b_tl, 343
        \l_getree_fanchart_radius_a_tl, 343
        \l_getree_fanchart_radius_b_tl, 343
        \l_getree_fanchart_ratio_tl, 344
    label key, 217
    label database options key, 219
    label options key, 217
    language key, 247
    left value, 80, 100, 112, 113, 284, 287, 290, 292,
    294
    letterpaper 3 value, 299, 304
    letterpaper 4 value, 299, 304
    level key, 109
    level distance key, 83
    level n key, 110
    level size key, 84
    list separators key, 194
    list separators hang key, 194
        m-d-yyyy value, 187
        m.d.yyyy value, 187
        m/d/yyyy value, 187
        Male key, 245
        male key, 101, 165
        male value, 165, 198
        malefemale relation value, 334
        malefemale sober value, 334
        marriage key, 170, 191

```

**marriage** value, 174, 219  
**marriage+** key, 170  
**marriage-** key, 170  
**Married** key, 245  
**medium** value, 174, 284, 287  
**medium marriage above** value, 174  
**medium marriage below** value, 174  
**medium no marriage** value, 174, 289  
**mesh** key, 210  
**mm-dd-yyyy** value, 187  
**mm.dd.yyyy** value, 187  
**mm/dd/yyyy** value, 187  
**mon d yyyy** value, 187  
**mon.d yyyy** value, 187  
**month d yyyy** value, 187  
  
**name** key, 165, 184  
**name** value, 174  
**name code** key, 185  
**name font** key, 185  
**Neuter** key, 245  
**neuter** key, 101, 165  
**neuter** value, 165  
**\nick**, 184  
**nick code** key, 184  
**no background** key, 214  
**no content interpreter** key, 157  
**no foreground** key, 213  
**\node**, 138, 152  
**node** key, 96  
**node box** key, 98  
**node processor** key, 138  
**node size** key, 85  
**node size from** key, 86  
**none** key, 212  
**none** value, 97, 188, 263  
**nullify edge level shift** key, 235  
  
**off** value, 100  
**options for family** key, 104  
**options for node** key, 95  
**options for subtree** key, 107  
**other** key, 192  
**other** value, 170  
**out of wedlock** key, 191  
**out of wedlock** value, 169  
**outwards** value, 319  
  
**p** grammar, 17, 19, 21, 32, 55, 59, 60, 64, 73, 77, 78, 117, 282, 290, 292, 294, 296–303, 348  
**parent** grammar, 16, 17, 19, 20, 34, 55, 60, 64, 65, 71, 74, 77–80, 86, 88, 105, 106, 108, 120, 132–134, 219, 290, 292, 294, 296–303, 309, 310, 348  
**parent** value, 97, 225  
**parent distance** key, 89  
**parent distance in child graph** key, 89  
**parent distance in parent graph** key, 88  
**Partnership** key, 245  
**periphery** value, 214  
  
**perpendicular** key, 208  
**phantom** key, 125  
**phantom\*** key, 127  
**pivot** key, 97  
**pivot shift** key, 106  
**place text** key, 190  
**portuguese** value, 247  
**\pref**, 184  
**pref code** key, 184  
**prefix date** value, 192  
**prefix date place** value, 192  
**proband level** key, 111  
**processing** key, 138  
**profession** key, 166  
**profession code** key, 196  
  
**radial malefemale** value, 341  
**radial opulent** value, 342  
**radial rich** value, 341  
**radial serious** value, 340  
**radial sober** value, 340  
**relation** key, 167  
**relationship** key, 167  
**remove child** key, 224  
**remove parent** key, 224  
**reset** key, 136  
**reset edge level shift** key, 234  
**right** value, 80, 100, 112, 113, 272  
**rounded** key, 208  
**rounded** value, 41  
  
**sandclock** grammar, 34, 39, 55, 60, 64, 71, 106, 128, 130, 348  
**save** value, 168  
**set position** key, 111  
**sex** key, 165  
**short** value, 174, 184  
**short marriage above** value, 174  
**short marriage below** value, 174  
**short no marriage** value, 174, 279, 282  
**shortname** key, 165  
**show** key, 265  
**show family** key, 267  
**show id** key, 265  
**show level** key, 266  
**show number** key, 266  
**show type** key, 267  
**sibling** key, 167  
**sibling** value, 167  
**signpost** value, 270  
**spanish** value, 247  
**spartan** value, 333  
**Stillborn** key, 245  
**stillborn** key, 191  
**stillborn** value, 169  
**subtree** key, 108  
**subtree box** key, 99  
**subtree edges** key, 206  
**subtree label** key, 218  
**\surn**, 184

**surn code** key, 184  
**swedish** value, 247  
**swing** key, 209  
**switch edge level shift** key, 234  
**symbol** value, 174  
**symbol nodes** value, 270  
**symbols record reset** key, 243

**\tcbEXTERNALIZE**, 49  
**\tcbox**, 138, 146, 149  
**tcbox** value, 138, 146  
**tcbox\*** value, 138, 149, 269–272  
**\tcboxfit**, 138, 139, 161  
**tcbset** key, 115  
**tcolorbox** environment, 138, 143  
**tcolorbox** value, 138, 143  
**template** key, 269  
**template horizontal border** key, 304  
**template vertical border** key, 304  
**templates** key, 13  
**tikz** key, 103  
**tikznode** value, 103, 138, 152  
**tikzpicture** environment, 55, 57, 310  
**tikzpicture** key, 114  
**tikzset** key, 114  
**timeflow** key, 80  
**tiny boxes** value, 271  
**tiny circles** value, 271  
**tree offset** key, 111  
**turn** key, 100  
**typical** value, 186

**union** grammar, 26, 27, 55, 64, 67, 69, 106, 128, 225, 231, 261, 267, 348–350, 352  
**unrelated** key, 167  
**unrelated** value, 167  
**up** value, 80  
**upsidedown** value, 100  
**use family database** key, 219  
**uuid** key, 166

**Values**

**a3paper** 5, 298, 304  
**a4paper** 3, 296, 304  
**a4paper** 4, 297, 304  
**above**, 112, 113  
**AD**, 172  
**ahnentafel** 3, 290  
**ahnentafel** 4, 292  
**ahnentafel** 5, 294  
**all**, 188  
**all but AD**, 172, 188  
**ancestor**, 167  
**auto**, 319  
**BC**, 172  
**below**, 112, 113  
**both**, 97, 225, 263  
**ca**, 172  
**caAD**, 172  
**caBC**, 172

**center**, 214  
**child**, 97, 225  
**clockwise**, 319  
**colorwheel malefemale**, 336  
**colorwheel opulent**, 337  
**colorwheel rich**, 336  
**colorwheel serious**, 335  
**colorwheel sober**, 335  
**counterclockwise**, 319  
**cremated**, 171  
**d M yyyy**, 186  
**d mon yyyy**, 186  
**d mon.yyyy**, 186  
**d month yyyy**, 186  
**d-M-yyyy**, 187  
**d-m-yyyy**, 187  
**d-mon-yyyy**, 187  
**d-month-yyyy**, 187  
**d.M.yyyy**, 186  
**d.m.yyyy**, 186  
**d.mon.yyyy**, 186  
**d.month yyyy**, 186  
**d/m yyyy**, 186  
**d/M/yyyy**, 186  
**d/m/yyyy**, 186  
**d/mon/yyyy**, 186  
**d/month/yyyy**, 186  
**danish**, 247  
**database**, 35, 133, 134, 138, 161, 273, 276, 279, 282, 284, 287, 289, 290, 292, 294, 296–303  
**database pole**, 273, 275, 276  
**database pole reduced**, 275  
**database poleportrait**, 276, 278  
**database poleportrait reduced**, 278  
**database portrait**, 279, 281  
**database portrait reduced**, 281  
**database relationship**, 289  
**database sideways**, 284, 286, 287  
**database sideways reduced**, 286  
**database sidewaysportrait**, 287, 288  
**database sidewaysportrait reduced**, 288  
**database traditional**, 282, 283  
**database traditional reduced**, 283  
**date**, 192  
**dd mm yyyy**, 186  
**dd mon yyyy**, 186  
**dd mon.yyyy**, 186  
**dd-mm-yyyy**, 186  
**dd-mon-yyyy**, 187  
**dd-month-yyyy**, 187  
**dd.mm.yyyy**, 186  
**dd.mon.yyyy**, 186  
**dd/mm yyyy**, 186  
**dd/mm/yyyy**, 186  
**dd/mon/yyyy**, 186  
**dd/month/yyyy**, 186  
**ddmonyyyy**, 187

descendant, 167  
died, 169  
directory, 272  
display 16:10 3, 303, 304  
display 16:10 4, 303, 304  
display 16:10 5, 303, 304  
display 16:9 3, 300, 304  
display 16:9 4, 301, 304  
display 16:9 5, 302, 304  
down, 80, 211, 282, 289  
dutch, 247  
east, 263  
empty, 174  
english, 244, 247  
error, 168  
female, 165, 198  
fit, 138, 139, 270  
formal graph, 269  
french, 247  
full, 174, 184  
full marriage above, 174, 273, 276  
full marriage below, 174, 296–303  
full no marriage, 174  
german, 245, 247  
german-austrian, 247  
german-german, 247  
GR, 172  
ignore, 168  
inwards, 319  
italian, 247  
JU, 172  
killed, 170  
left, 80, 100, 112, 113, 284, 287, 290, 292, 294  
letterpaper 3, 299, 304  
letterpaper 4, 299, 304  
m-d-yyyy, 187  
m.d.yyyy, 187  
m/d/yyyy, 187  
male, 165, 198  
malefemale relation, 334  
malefemale sober, 334  
marriage, 174, 219  
medium, 174, 284, 287  
medium marriage above, 174  
medium marriage below, 174  
medium no marriage, 174, 289  
mm-dd-yyyy, 187  
mm.dd.yyyy, 187  
mm/dd/yyyy, 187  
mon d yyyy, 187  
mon.d yyyy, 187  
month d yyyy, 187  
name, 174  
neuter, 165  
none, 97, 188, 263  
off, 100  
other, 170  
out of wedlock, 169  
outwards, 319  
parent, 97, 225  
periphery, 214  
portuguese, 247  
prefix date, 192  
prefix date place, 192  
radial malefemale, 341  
radial opulent, 342  
radial rich, 341  
radial serious, 340  
radial sober, 340  
right, 80, 100, 112, 113, 272  
rounded, 41  
save, 168  
short, 174, 184  
short marriage above, 174  
short marriage below, 174  
short no marriage, 174, 279, 282  
sibling, 167  
signpost, 270  
spanish, 247  
spartan, 333  
stillborn, 169  
swedish, 247  
symbol, 174  
symbol nodes, 270  
tcbox, 138, 146  
tcbox\*, 138, 149, 269–272  
tcolorbox, 138, 143  
tikznode, 103, 138, 152  
tiny boxes, 271  
tiny circles, 271  
typical, 186  
unrelated, 167  
up, 80  
upsidedown, 100  
warn, 168  
wave malefemale, 338  
wave opulent, 339  
wave rich, 339  
wave serious, 338  
wave sober, 337  
west, 263  
yyyy, 187  
yyyy d/m, 187  
yyyy mm dd, 187  
yyyy mon dd, 187  
yyyy month d, 187  
yyyy-mm-dd, 187  
yyyy-mon-d, 187  
yyyy-mon-dd, 187  
yyyy.m.d, 187  
yyyy.M.d., 187  
yyyy.m.d., 187  
yyyy.mm.dd, 187  
yyyy.mon.d., 187  
yyyy.month.d., 187  
yyyy/m/d, 187  
yyyy/mm/dd, 187

`yyyymmdd`, 187  
`yyyymondd`, 187  
`viewport` key, 166

`warn` value, 168  
`wave malefemale` value, 338  
`wave opulent` value, 339  
`wave rich` value, 339  
`wave serious` value, 338  
`wave sober` value, 337  
`west` value, 263

`xshift` key, 215

`yshift` key, 216  
`yyy` value, 187  
`yyyy d/m` value, 187  
`yyyy mm dd` value, 187  
`yyyy mon dd` value, 187  
`yyyy month d` value, 187  
`yyyy-mm-dd` value, 187  
`yyyy-mon-d` value, 187  
`yyyy-mon-dd` value, 187  
`yyyy.m.d` value, 187  
`yyyy.M.d.` value, 187  
`yyyy.m.d.` value, 187  
`yyyy.mm.dd` value, 187  
`yyyy.mon.d.` value, 187  
`yyyy.month d.` value, 187  
`yyyy/m/d` value, 187  
`yyyy/mm/dd` value, 187  
`yyyymmdd` value, 187  
`yyyymondd` value, 187