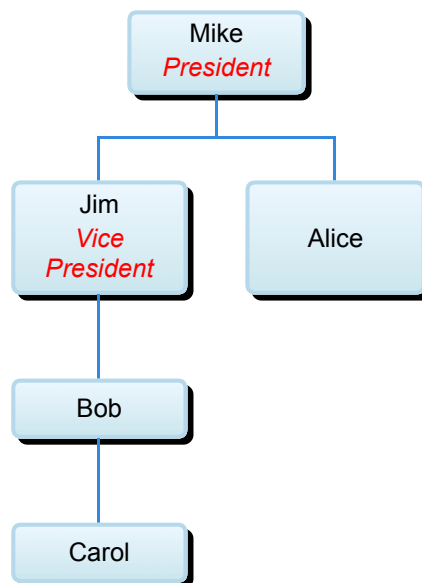


Organization Chart

Overview

Org charts are diagrams of a hierarchy of nodes, commonly used to portray superior/subordinate relationships in an organization. A family tree is a type of org chart.

Example



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```
<html>
<head>
  <script type="text/javascript" src="https://www.gstatic.com/charts/loader">
  <script type="text/javascript">
    google.charts.load('current', {packages:["orgchart"]});
    google.charts.setOnLoadCallback(drawChart);

    function drawChart() {
      var data = new google.visualization.DataTable();
      data.addColumn('string', 'Name');
      data.addColumn('string', 'Manager');
      data.addColumn('string', 'ToolTip');

      // For each orgchart box, provide the name, manager, and tooltip to sl
      data.addRows([
        [{v:'Mike', f:'Mike<div style="color:red; font-style:italic">Preside
```

```

    '', 'The President'],
    [{v:'Jim', f:'Jim<div style="color:red; font-style:italic">Vice Pre:
      'Mike', 'VP'],
    ['Alice', 'Mike', ''],
    ['Bob', 'Jim', 'Bob Sponge'],
    ['Carol', 'Bob', '']]
  ]);

  // Create the chart.
  var chart = new google.visualization.OrgChart(document.getElementById
  // Draw the chart, setting the allowHtml option to true for the toolt:
  chart.draw(data, {allowHtml:true});
}
</script>
</head>
<body>
  <div id="chart_div"></div>
</body>
</html>

```

Loading

The package name is `'orgchart'`.

```
google.charts.load('current', {packages: ['orgchart']});
```

The visualization's class name is `google.visualization.OrgChart`.

```
var visualization = new google.visualization.OrgChart(container);
```

Data Format

A table with three string columns, where each row represents a node in the orgchart. Here are the three columns:

- Column 0 - The node ID. It should be unique among all nodes, and can include any characters, including spaces. This is shown on the node. You can specify a formatted value to show on the chart instead, but the unformatted value is still used as the ID.
- Column 1 - *[optional]* The ID of the parent node. This should be the unformatted value from column 0 of another row. Leave unspecified for a root node.

- Column 2 - [optional] Tool-tip text to show, when a user hovers over this node.

Each node can have zero or one parent node, and zero or more child nodes.

Custom Properties

You can assign the following custom properties to data table elements, using the **setProperty()**

(https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/reference#DataTable_setProperty) method of **DataTable** (<https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/reference>):

Property Name	
selectedStyle	<p>Applies To: DataTable row</p> <p>An inline style string to assign to a specific node when selected. You must set the option allowHtml=true for this to work, and it must be set before calling draw() on the visualization. This overrides the selectionColor option for the specified node.</p> <p>Example: <code>myDataTable.setRowProperty(2, 'selectedStyle', 'background-color:#00FF00');</code></p>
style	<p>Applies To: DataTable row</p> <p>An inline style string to assign to a specific node. This is overridden by the selectedStyle property. You must set the option allowHtml=true for this to work, and it must be set before calling draw() on the visualization. This overrides the color option for the specified node.</p> <p>Example: <code>myDataTable.setRowProperty(3, 'style', 'border: 1px solid green');</code></p>

Configuration Options

Name	
allowCollapse	<p>Determines if double click will collapse a node.</p> <p>Type: boolean Default: false</p>
allowHtml	<p>If set to true, names that includes HTML tags will be rendered as HTML.</p>

	Type: boolean Default: false
color	Deprecated. Use nodeClass instead. The background color of the orgchart elements. Type: string Default: '#edf7ff'
nodeClass	A class name to assign to node elements. Apply CSS to this class name to specify colors or styles for the chart elements. Type: string Default: default class name
selectedNodeClass	A class name to assign to selected node elements. Apply CSS to this class name to specify colors or styles for selected chart elements. Type: string Default: default class name
selectionColor	Deprecated. Use selectedNodeClass instead. The background color of selected orgchart elements. Type: string Default: '#d6e9f8'
size	'small', 'medium' or 'large' Type: string Default: 'medium'

Methods

Method	
collapse(row, collapsed)	Collapses or expands the node. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> row - Index of the row to expand or collapse. collapsed Whether to collapse or expand the row, where true means collapse. Return Type: none
draw(data, options)	Draws the chart. Return Type: none
getChildrenIndexes(row)	Returns an array with the indexes of the children of the given node.

	Return Type Array . <number>
getCollapsedNodes	Returns an array with the list of the collapsed node's indexes. Return Type: Array . <number>
getSelection()	Standard getSelection() implementation. Selection elements are <number> elements. Can return more than one selected row. Return Type: Array of selection elements
setSelection(selection)	Standard setSelection() (https://developers.google.com/chart/interactive/docs/reference#vis) implementation. Treats every selection entry as a row selection. Supports multiple rows. Return Type: none

Events

Name	
collapse	Event triggered when allowCollapse is set to true and the user double clicks on a node with children. Properties: collapsed - A boolean indicating whether this is a 'collapse' or 'expand' event. row - The zero-based index of the row in the data table, corresponding to the node being clicked.
onmouseover	Triggered when the user hovers over a specific row. Properties: row - The zero-based index of the row in the data table, corresponding to the node being moused over.
onmouseout	Triggered when the user hovers out of a row. Properties: row - The zero-based index of the row in the data table, corresponding to the node being moused out from.
select	Standard select event Properties: None

ready	<p>The chart is ready for external method calls. If you want to interact with the chart, and call methods after you draw it, you should set up a listener for this event <i>before</i> you call the draw method, and call the methods only after the event is fired.</p> <p>Properties: None</p>
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Data Policy

All code and data are processed and rendered in the browser. No data is sent to any server.

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