Welcome to the Shortlist story map application template

Introduction for existing Shortlist authors

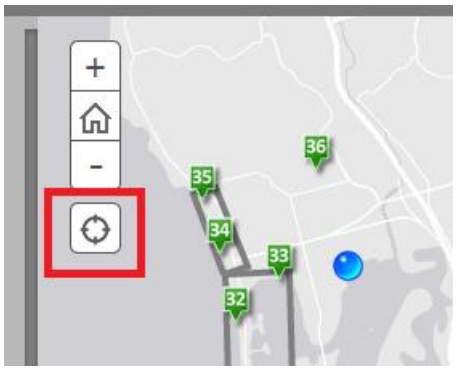
This updated release of the Shortlist application template introduces a responsive design with better support for viewing Shortlists on smartphones and tablets. When a Shortlist is displayed on a smartphone or small format tablet, or in a small web browser window on a desktop or laptop computer, or embedded inside a small frame on a web page, it will now automatically switch to its new responsive small screen layout. In addition, when a Shortlist is viewed on a mobile device or web browser window that is small but not small enough to make it switch to its small display layout, it will switch to its space saving 2 column tab mode, which makes Shortlists easier to use especially when viewed on the iPad or similar format tablet. On your desktop or laptop computer you can preview what your Shortlist will look like on a different sized phones or tablets by opening your Shortlist in your web browser and then resizing your web browser window to make it smaller.

This release also introduces some changes to the default behavior of the application that you should be aware of if you are thinking of upgrading your existing Shortlist story map to this new release.

1) The tab controls now automatically expand to accommodate long names. Previously you had to tweak the code to make the tabs wider.

2) If your Shortlist has a large number of tabs, we now wrap them around nicely onto a second or third row of tabs if they don't all fit on screen in the current web browser width.

3) The Shortlist now has an optional geolocator button that users can use to see their current location on the map. This is off by default because not all Shortlists are made specifically to be used by people who are inside the area shown on the map. You can turn the geolocator button on via the new GEOLOCATOR variable in the Config section of the Index.html file by setting that variable to true. When the button is enabled, users can click or tap on it and the Shortlist will center its map on their current location, as reported by their browser, and display a blue locator symbol at that location. The blue symbol disappears after 10 seconds.



4) The popups for places in your Shortlist, both the places in the tabs and any clickable supporting features, now contain the place's image. Previously if a user clicked on a place on the map, the popup that appeared did not contain the picture, so the user had to click on Details to see the picture.

5) Your existing images continue to work fine. In the popups, images are drawn up to 245 pixels wide until they are scaled down to fit. So if you want your images to fill the available space in the popup, a size of 245 pixels wide by 184 pixels tall is the recommended size and shape. If your images are smaller than that, they still work OK: they are just drawn as-is in the popup.

6) The Details panel is now optional. By default it is not present and the Shortlist popup shows the picture and the SHORT_DESC field, the DESC1 field and the WEBSITE URL (if they are populated for the feature). This makes the

Shortlist easier to build and use with a smaller set of fields. A lot of Shortlist authors didn't have much information in their Details panel, and it could look odd to users. So in this new release authors can just turn it on if they want to fill it out. If you want to continue using the Details panel in your Shortlist (i.e. because you have populated the other descriptive fields DESC2-DESC5, ADDRESS, HOURS) then you should turn the Details panel on by setting the new **DETAILS _PANEL** variable in the config section of the Index.html file to "true". *This setting applies to all the popups in your Shortlist, including those for clickable supporting layers, and cannot be set on a layer by layer basis.*

7) By default, supporting CSV layers and shapefile layers in your Shortlist web map that are not used to define the tabs in your map, such as lines showing light rail systems or polygons showing neighborhoods or city boundaries, are not clickable by the user, so no popup will appear when the user clicks on the features they contain and no maptip will appear when users hover their cursor over the features. This makes it easier for authors to add supporting layers into their shortlist for display without having to define the fields for them that the Shortlist uses for its popup. A lot of Shortlist authors were adding CSV or shapefile supporting layers without populating the fields that the Shortlist expected for its popups, so when users clicked on these features, they sometimes got odd looking popups. So in this new release authors can choose to make these supporting layers clickable when they have populated the expected set of fields. If your Shortlist contains one or more supporting CSV and shapefile layers that you want to be clickable because you populated the set of fields that the Shortlist expects for popups, then specify the names of these layers in the new **SUPPORTING_LAYERS_THAT_ARE_CLICKABLE** variable in the config section of the Index.html file. Use the | separator in that variable if you have more than one layer.

8) Previously all the point layers based on CSV or shapefiles in your web map were automatically used to define the tabs in the Shortlist. This was problematic because it prevented authors from adding CSV or shapefile based point layers into their maps that they did not want to be used to define tabs. This made it impossible to add points layers for hotels, transit stations, etc, that users could click on to get popups because the Shortlist would use those point layers to define tabs. The new **POINT_LAYERS_NOT_TO_BE_SHOWN_AS_TABS** variable in the config section of the Index.html file lets you specify the names of CSV or shapefile based point layers in your map that you don't want to use to define a tab. These named point layers will be displayed on the map and, if they are also named in the new **SUPPORTING_LAYERS_THAT_ARE_CLICKABLE** variable, they will be clickable by the user.

Introduction for new Shortlist authors

The Shortlist story map application template by Esri enables you to publish a web map as an easy-to-use, attractive map application that enables people to discover a small number of places of interest in an area. Users browse the places in a series of tabs next to the map, each showing a particular set of places based on a theme. Places are listed with images to make the browsing experience fun and attractive. If users see a place in a tab they are interested in, they can click (or tap) on it and a popup will show its location on the map. Users also click or tap on a place directly on the map to get the popup about it. As users navigate around the map, the list of places shown in the tab updates to show them places in the current map extent, so the experience is similar to travelling around in the real world and discovering new places. So if a user navigates to a particular location, the tabs just show places in that location. Check out this example: the San Diego Shortlist.

Potential uses of this template include: displaying a selection of places that you recommend in an area, like a state or a city, a city agency can showcase the location of planning initiatives, a state tourism agency can highlight key activities and attractions, an environmental agency can display its projects and show off its successes and places where there are still issues.

The hardest part of making a Shortlist is the editorial work of choosing the places you want to feature, getting photos and writing the text. But that's the fun part too! The technical part is pretty straightforward. You make an ArcGIS web map and then display that web map using the Shortlist application template. This application template can be deployed by anyone who has access to a website or web server on which they can install it.

Before you continue reading this document: *Be sure to have a look at the Shortlist section of the ArcGIS Story Maps website if you've not already been there. It includes examples and a tutorial that outlines the steps for making a Shortlist. Read that first as a quick start before continuing with this document. You may find you can get your Shortlist up and running just by reading that. Then come back here to this document if you need to.*

1. Create the ArcGIS web map for your Shortlist application

To author the web map that the Shortlist application displays you use ArcGIS Online, Esri's cloud-based mapping and GIS system. You can access ArcGIS Online at http://www.arcgis.com/home/ with either a free public account (for use by individuals, small non-profits, in education, etc.) or an ArcGIS organizational account (commercial and government use). There's no software to install. ArcGIS Desktop is not required to make a Shortlist because you can prepare your Shortlist data using spreadsheets and upload it as CSV files into the web map. If you do have ArcGIS Desktop you can optionally use it to create shapefiles, which can also be added to the web map, or to convert your existing GIS data for use in the Shortlist.

How the tabs are defined in your Shortlist

- Each tab in your Shortlist is defined by **a point layer** in your ArcGIS web map. Each point layer in your web map will be automatically used to define one of the tabs in your Shortlist (but optionally you can configure the Shortlist to display one or more point layers that don't define tabs: this is described later in this document).

- Your Shortlist can contain one or more tabs. There's no limit to how many tabs you have. Some apps use more, such as the Geography of Horror app which uses 7 tabs, one for each decade's production of horror movies. However we typically recommend not more than 4 tabs.

- The **drawing order** of the point layers defines the tab order, so the top-most point layer in your map becomes the top-most tab.

- Each point layer used to define a tab in the Shortlist can contain up to 99 features. (More features can be are supported through customizing the source code).

- The point layers in your web map used to define the tabs must be based on CSV files (comma separated value files, a common text file format for sharing tabular data that can be created by exporting from a spreadsheet) or shapefiles. CSV files can be uploaded directly into an ArcGIS web map. Shapefiles can be zipped up into a .zip file and then uploaded into a web map. *Note that point layers based on feature services or map services are not currently supported for defining the tabs in a Shortlist. Layers based on services can be added to your web map so they are displayed in your Shortlist, but they can't be used to define tabs and are not clickable in the Shortlist, so users can't get popups about the features they contain.*

- The **name of each point layer** is used as the name for the corresponding tab. The tabs automatically adjust to accommodate the name. If your Shortlist only has one tab, we don't show the tab control at the top of the tab.

- In your web map you don't need to **specify symbology** for these point layers, because the Shortlist automatically applies its own built-in symbology (numbered symbols) to the data in the layers. So it doesn't matter what symbology you apply to these point layers in your web map.

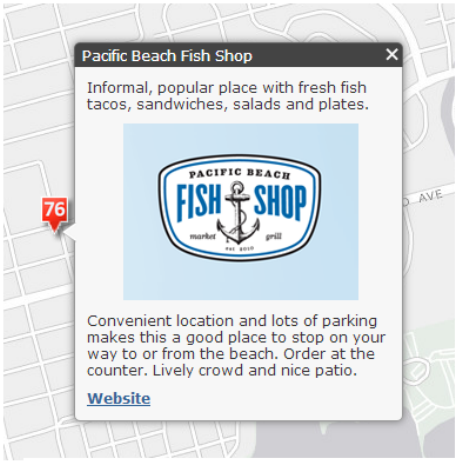
- In your web map you don't need to **configure the popups** for these layers, because the Shortlist automatically applies its own built-in popup configuration to the data in the layers. So it doesn't matter whether you configure popups or not for these point layers.

Create the point layers containing the features in each tab

The Shortlist looks for certain fields in the point layers that you add into your web map. These fields are used to populate the user interface. Some of these fields are required, and some are optional. *(These fields are in addition to the standard ones used by the file the layer is based on, such Lat, Long or Address fields in the case of CSV files, and FID and Shape in the case of shapefiles).*

The fields that the Shortlist looks for depends on what style of popup you want to use in your Shortlist. There are two styles. *(This style choice applies to all the layers in your Shortlist and can't be different for different layers).*

- Popup Style 1: The default style is for your popup to contain these five fields:



TITLE

SHORT_DESC (Optional)

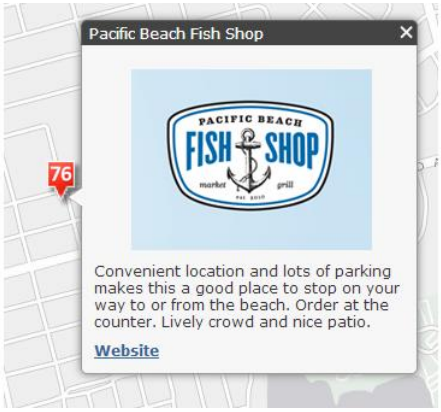
IMAGE_URL

DESC1 (Optional)

WEBSITE (Optional)

Three of these fields are optional (SHORT_DESC, DESC1 and WEBSITE). This means that the fields can be either be omitted completely from the layer or the fields can be present in the layer but not populated for one or more features. (The optional fields that are present can vary from layer to layer in your Shortlist).

So for example by omitting the SHORT_DESC field from a layer you can get this popup:

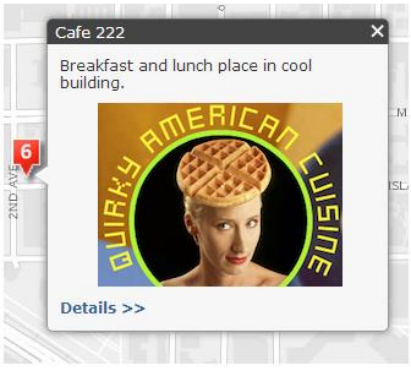


IMAGE_URL

DESC1 (Optional)

WEBSITE (Optional)

- Popup Style 2. You can optionally configure the Shortlist so the its popups will contain a 'Details' link that launches a separate Details panel where you can present a fuller description of the place, along with Address and Hours fields and a website link. Here's the popup:

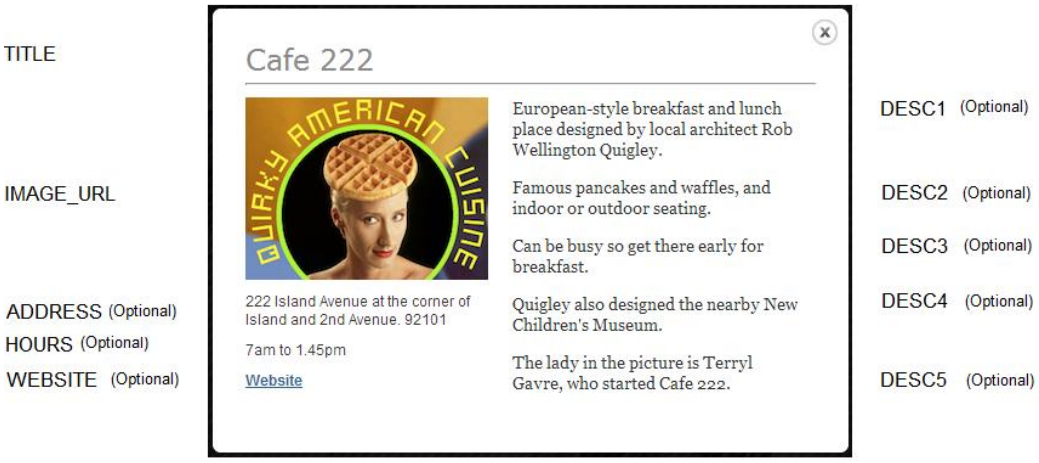


TITLE

SHORT_DESC (Optional)

IMAGE_URL

Clicking the 'Details' link or the picture will take your users to the Details panel shown below. This supports up to 5 description fields on the right, so it is useful if you have a lot of text you want to display. Each DESC field contains one paragraph of text and the right hand side of the panel can be scrolled if the text doesn't fit.



The easiest way to assemble layers for use in the Shortlist with the expected attributes is to use one of the sample datasets that you'll find in the \Samples folder in the Shortlist download. This contains files you can use as templates for your layers: Excel files (for the easy creation of CSV files), shapefiles, and a geodatabase feature class (which you can edit in ArcMap and then export as a CSV file). *See Appendix 1 in this document for a description of what's in that folder.*

You can alternatively build the source CSV or shapefiles yourself from scratch or generate them from existing GIS data.

If you are use CSV files for your layers, all the descriptive text fields (SHORT_DESC, DESC1-DESC5, ADDRESS, HOURS) can contain text with an unlimited number of characters. If you are using shapefiles text field has a 254 character limit. HTML formatting is not supported but the appearance if the popups and the details panel can be changed by customizing the source code.

Here is a description of each of the fields that the Shortlist application looks for. The field names have to match the names in English shown below but this match is case in-sensitive. The fields can be in any order. Additional fields not listed below are allowed to be present in the data but are ignored by the application. Optional fields can either be omitted from the layer completely or be present but not populated for some or all features. So for example if a URL isn't specified for the WEBSITE field for one or more features in a layer, the Website link will automatically not be present when someone opens one of those features,

REQUIRED FIELDS:

NUMBER An integer field containing a unique number between 1 and 99 assigned to the features in the layer. This is the number each place is given that identifies it on the map. Places are listed in this numeric order in each tabs. Places don't have unique numbers across the layers (so in other words each point layer's features are numbered 1-99). *This field must be present and must be populated for each feature.*

TITLE A text field containing the name of the place. This appears below the photo in the tile representing the feature in the tab, as a map tip when the user hovers their cursor over the place on the map, in the title bar of the popup, and in the title bar of the optional Details panel. The main constraint on name length is that it has to fit into the available space underneath the photo tile in the tab which is limited to a three line wrap around. Any text that doesn't fit into the available three lines is clipped. *This field must be present and must be populated for each feature.*

IMAGE_URL A text field containing the full URL of a graphic representing the place. This graphic appears in the tabs to the left of the map, in the popup and in the Details panel. The image will usually be a photograph of the place but could also be a graphic such as a logo. (See the Food tab in the San Diego Shortlist for how using a mixture of photos and logos adds interest to a tab). Each photograph needs to be in either PNG or JPG format and for best results should be in landscape orientation at a 4:3 aspect ratio. Avoid using portrait orientation images. Shortlists look best when all the images are the same size and shape. The recommended image size and shape is 245 pixels wide x 184 pixels tall. At this size the picture fills the width of the popup. The minimum size for images is 200 pixels wide by 150 pixels tall, which is the same 4:3 aspect ratio but a bit smaller:

Image 200 pixels wide and 150 pixels tall

Image 245 pixels wide and 184 pixels tall

Larger images and different shapes are supported but they are scaled down to fit. Using larger images can slow down the initial load speed of the Shortlist because all the images in the first tab are loaded when it is launched, so it pays to resize your images if they are much larger than the specifications above. The graphics can reside on any website or web server but we don't recommend referencing images directly that are on third party websites because it is hard to know when these images are no longer available. *This field must be present and must be populated for each feature.*

POPUP STYLE 1: OPTIONAL FIELDS SHOWN IN THE POPUP (DEFAULT STYLE)

SHORT_DESC A text field containing a description of the place that users see when they open the popup for a place. This is best kept short, and is easiest to read if it isn't a complete sentences.

DESC1 A field containing one paragraph of descriptive text.

WEBSITE Text field containing the full URL of a website or web page about the place. When the user follows this link, it gets launched in a new tab in their web browser.

POPUP STYLE 2: OPTIONAL FIELDS SHOWN IN THE POPUP OR DETAILS PANEL

SHORT_DESC	A text field containing a description of the place that users see when they open the popup for a place. This is best kept short, and is easiest to read if it isn't a complete sentences. It is not shown in the Details panel (so people don't see the same text twice).
DESC1 - DESC5	These are five optional text fields containing one paragraph of description. They appear in the optional Details panel. You can populate some of these fields or all of them. *Although these fields are all optional you will want to populate at least the DESC1 field if you are using the Details panel because the whole point of the Details panel is to give people more information and it will look bare without at least some text.*
ADDRESS	A text field containing the address of the place. This doesn't have to be an actual street address: it can contain any text you like. *Don't put too much text in this field: In the Details panel, the left hand column isn't scrollable so if the user is viewing the Shortlist in a small browser window, the bottom of the left hand column may be clipped.*
HOURS	A text field containing the opening hours of the place. This can contain any text and doesn't have to be opening hours. *Don't put too much text in this field: In the Details panel, the left hand column isn't scrollable so if the user is viewing the Shortlist in a small browser window, the bottom of the left hand column may be clipped.*
WEBSITE	A text field containing the full URL of a website or web page about the place. When the user follows this link, it gets launched in a new tab in their web browser.

Optionally, add 'clickable' supporting point, line or polygon layers

In addition to the point layers that define the tabs in a Shortlist, your web map can optionally also contain additional supporting point, line or polygon layers. to show other features on your map that help people use and understand your Shortlist, such as study area outlines, light rail routes, etc. Although these layers don't define tabs, users can still click or tap on their features in the Shortlist map to get a popup containing information about them. Users can also hover their cursor over these features to get a map tip showing their title. For example the San Diego Shortlist uses these supporting layers to indicate some recommended neighborhoods and beach areas, and also to show users the ferry routes over San Diego Bay. The Phoenix Shortlist uses supporting layers to show neighborhoods, parks, the light rail line, and stations on the light rail route. Another use of a supporting point layer in a Shortlist might be to show a point feature like a convention center or hotel if your Shortlist is showing places to go near to the location of an event.

These supporting layers are totally optional, so you can have no supporting layers, just one, or multiple. Each clickable supporting layer is a feature layer created either by uploading a CSV file (for point layers) or by uploading a shapefile (for point, line or polygon layers). The names of the supporting line or polygon layers aren't displayed in the Shortlist, so any name can be used for these layers in your web map. *Feature services and map services are not currently supported as clickable supporting layers*

The fields expected for supporting layers are the same as the fields expected for the point layers that define the tabs, as described above, except that the Number field is not required for supporting features because these features are not numbered on the map. You can use the samples in the Samples folder as templates to create any supporting layers you want to display.

In the next section of this document we show you how to configure the Shortlist to tell it which CSV or shapefile layers in your web map it handle as being clickable. If you decide to include a point supporting layer in your Shortlist, we show you we also show you how to tell the Shortlist that so it knows which of your point layers define tabs and which ones are supporting layers.

Unlike with the point layers that contain your places, the **symbology** you choose for your supporting layers in your web map is used as-is by the Shortlist. The Shortlist doesn't apply its own symbology to your supporting layers. So be sure to symbolize your supporting layers the way you want them to appear in the map. But just like the point layers that contain your places, you don't need to **configure the popups** for the supporting layers, because the Shortlist automatically applies its own built-in popup configuration to the data in the layers.

Optionally, add any additional non-clickable background layers you want your map to have

In addition to the clickable supporting layers described above, your web map can optionally also contain additional layers to enhance your map display that the user can't click on. Any layers in your web map that don't define tabs or aren't specified as clickable layers will be displayed in the Shortlist. So this includes any layer types, including CSV files, shapefiles, map notes, and services.

The **symbology** for these additional layers you add into your map is used as-is in the Shortlist. **Popups** are not supported on these additional layers. So you don't need to configure popups for these additional layers. The names of these additional background layers are not displayed in the map.

Choose the initial extent of your map

The initial extent of a web map is simply the spatial extent it shows when it is opened. This extent is whatever extent was being displayed the last time that the map's author saved the map. When a user opens a Shortlist app, the first extent they see is the initial extent of the web map. After they've navigated around the map, they can also return to this initial extent by using the Home button (the house icon) on the map. This provides a nice way for people to get back to base after they've been somewhere else.

Your initial extent is an important information design choice for your Shortlist application. As the tabs only show places that are inside the extent that the user is currently viewing in the app, if your initial extent doesn't cover the entire area of your map that contains your places, people will only see a subset of the places in your map when they first launch the app and they may not realize that there are other places in the map. So we recommend that your initial extent cover all of your shortlist points. The user can then browse through the tabs to see all the places, and they can also zoom in on the map if they want to focus just on what is in one area.

Optionally, add some bookmarks to your map

Your web map can optionally contain some bookmarks. When your web map contains some bookmarks, they automatically appear in a dropdown menu in the top right hand corner of the Shortlist. By default, this menu is called 'Zoom' but you can change this name easily (see later in this document for how). For example, for a Shortlist showing places in a city where you've defined bookmarks for key neighborhoods you might want to change the Zoom menu to be called Neighborhoods. If you choose not to have any bookmarks, the menu is automatically hidden in the Shortlist. Your bookmarks should have fairly short names. Bookmarks are listed in the order in which they appear in your web map.

Bookmarks are an important way for you to guide your users around the areas on the map you want them to look at. For the San Diego and Palm Springs Shortlists, we treated the bookmarks as part of the set of recommendations we want to give users. So instead of trying to list every neighborhood in town, we chose the ones that we wanted to recommend people visit. As described above, we also included a bookmark called Overview that covers the entire city. We avoided bookmarks for areas that would give the user no places, so that the user always gets something in their tabs if they visit each of the places in the bookmarks dropdown.

Specify the title and summary for your web map

The Shortlist automatically uses the title of your web map as the title of the Shortlist application and uses the summary text of your web map as the subtitle in the application. To edit the title and summary of your map in ArcGIS Online go to the entry for your web map in ArcGIS Online. The other information on the Details page is not used by the Shortlist.

Take care to make the subtitle for your Shortlist interesting and compelling. Don't just repeat the title of the Shortlist. For example if your Shortlist is about places to go in a newly revitalized neighborhood of a city, make the subtitle something that draws the user in, such as 'There's lots to do and discover in our downtown so we've selected some of the best for this map'.

Finally save your map and share it

You need to share your web map publicly, via your web map's Details page. This is the usual configuration because you want everyone in the world to see your Shortlist.

You are done with the web map part of the process! That's the hard part done. Now you just need to install the Shortlist on your website or web server and configure it so that it uses your web map.

2. Install the application

Now you've created your web map and shared it publicly, you are ready to deploy the application. You will normally do this by putting the files for the Shortlist application (i.e. the files that were in the shortlist template.zip file you downloaded, minus the \Samples folder which isn't needed) onto your website or web server.

The Shortlist download is accessible here if you haven't already downloaded it:
http://links.esri.com/storymaps/shortlist_template_zip

We don't mean installing the application onto ArcGIS Server. ArcGIS Server is a product that allows organizations to create and serve web services that use GIS data. ArcGIS Server is not needed in order to use the Shortlist. By 'web server' we mean the standard web server that you use for your website. This might be a web server that you or your organization maintains. Or it may simply be a folder on a shared or hosted web server that you use for your website. In an enterprise situation you might have a system administrator load the files onto a server. Or if you are an individual or small organization you may simply log in to a system like iPage™ where your website is hosted and copy the files onto your website, in the same way that you or they would put HTML, PNG, and other files if you were adding a new web page.

When you copy the contents of the Shortlist application template zip file into a folder on your website or web server, the location of the application template's Index.html file defines the URL that will be used to access your shortlist. For example if your website is using a web server like Internet Information Services(IIS) you can create a folder in its root file structure (C:\inetpub\wwwroot) and copy the contents of the application template zip file into it. So if you created a folder called:

```
C:\inetpub\wwwroot\shortlist
```

and your website's domain is http://www.example.com then the URL of your shortlist will be:

```
http://www.example.com/shortlist
```

That's it!

Tip: We don't recommend installing this application template in a file sharing system like Dropbox™. We have noticed that story map apps installed on a Dropbox account sometimes don't load when opened in certain browsers because of how they handle Dropbox security.

3. Configure the application

To configure the application, the only one of the Shortlist source code files you have to edit is **index.html**. Open this file in the text editor of your choice.

A) Update the Config section of the Index.html file

In the Config section of the index.html file you'll see the following variables

```
/*****************************************************
*******************  config section ******************
*****************************************************/

var WEBMAP_ID = "1966ef409a344d089b001df85332608f";
var BOOKMARKS_ALIAS = "Zoom";
var COLOR_ORDER = "green,red,blue,purple"; // will only use as many colors as you have categories
var DETAILS_PANEL = "false"; // specifies whether or not popups have a link to a separate Details panel
//
// Specify shapefile or CSV point layer(s) on your map that do NOT define a tab in the shortlist.
// if there's more than one layer, use the "|" character as delimiter
var POINT_LAYERS_NOT_TO_BE_SHOWN_AS_TABS = "";
//
// specify shapefile or CSV layer(s) in your map that will be clickable in the
// shortlist if there's more than one layer, use the "|" character as delimiter
var SUPPORTING_LAYERS_THAT_ARE_CLICKABLE = "";
//
// Location button that locates user (on supported browsers)
var GEOLOCATOR = false;
```

- Edit the **WEBMAP_ID** variable to be the ID of your ArcGIS Online web map. This tells the Shortlist app which web map to use. For example, our Palm Springs Shortlist web map has this URL: http://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=**88b187a860934d8491bdff591d0b1e1a** and the ID of this map is the last part 88b187a860934d8491bdff591d0b1e1a. *WEBMAP_ID is the only variable you have to modify in order to configure your Shortlist. The other variables are optional.*

- Optionally, edit the **BOOKMARKS_ALIAS** variable if you want to specify a different name for the bookmarks menu in the top right corner of your Shortlist app. By default, this name is "Zoom".

- Optionally, update the **COLOR_ORDER** variable to specify a different color ordering for the four colors that the Shortlist supports for the places in each of your tabs. The default order is green, red, blue, purple, so green is used for the points in the first tab, red for the points in the second tab, etc. If your shortlist has less than four tabs, you don't need to specify all the colors. If your shortlist has more than four tabs, you can either specify which colors you want to use for each tab, or let them default, in which case, the colors for specified for the first four tabs will be repeated.

- Optionally, change the **DETAILS_PANEL** variable to be "true" if you want your popups to contain a link to the Details panel (popup style choice 2 described in the previous section of this document). If you leave this set to "false" your Shortlist won't use the Details panel (i.e. popup style choice 1).

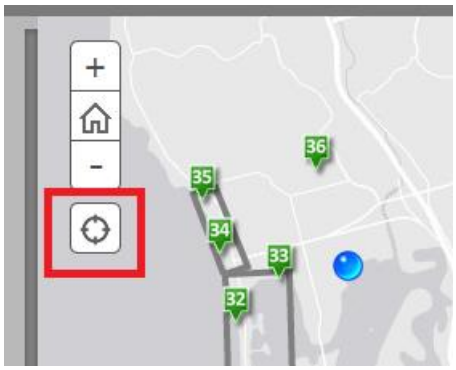
- If your web map contains any CSV point layers or shapefile point layers that you want the Shortlist to draw on your map as clickable or non-clickable supporting layers instead of using them to define tabs, put their layer names into the **POINT_LAYERS_NOT_TO_BE_SHOWN_AS_TABS** variable. Any CSV or shapefile point layers in your web map that are **not** listed in this variable will be used to define tabs. Use the | character as the separator if you have two or more layers. For example here is how you would specify this variable if there at there are two

point layers in your web map that you want to be treated as supporting layers instead of defining tabs. The layer names are case insensitive:

```
var POINT_LAYERS_NOT_TO_BE_SHOWN_AS_TABS "Light rail stations | Bus stops";
```

- Optionally use the **SUPPORTING_LAYERS_THAT_ARE_CLICKABLE** variable to list the names of any CSV or shapefile point, line or polygon layers in your map that will be clickable by the user because you have given them the fields that the Shortlist uses for popups. Don't list the point layers that define your Shortlist tabs in this variable. The only point layers that you'll list in this variable are CSV or shapefile point layers that do not define tabs that you still want users to be able to click to get a popup. Use the | character as the separator if you have two or more layers.

- Optionally set the **GEOLOCATOR** variable to true if you want your Shortlist to display a geolocator button that users can click or tap to show their current location on your map. This is off by default because not all Shortlists are made specifically to be used by people who are inside the area shown on the map. When the button is enabled in your Shortlist, users can click or tap on it and the Shortlist will center its map on their current location, as reported by their browser, and display a blue symbol at that location. The blue symbol disappears after 10 seconds.



Note that when the user clicks or taps this button they will usually be prompted by their browser to confirm that they want to share their location with the Shortlist so it can be displayed on the map.

B) Optionally, update the Header section of the Index.html file

In the header section of the index.html file you'll see the following lines defining the links in the top right hand corner of your Shortlist app:

```
<div id="social"><a id="msLink" href="http://storymaps.esri.com" target="_blank">A story map
</a><span  class='st_facebook' ></span><span  class='st_twitter' ></span>
</div>
```

If you want to have a different link and target where we currently have 'A story map', modify that line

You'll also see the following lines that specify the graphic logo that you see in the top right hand corner of your Shortlist app:

```
<div id="logo"><a id="logoLink" href="http://www.esri.com" target="_blank"><img id="logoImg"
src="images/Logo.png" alt="Esri - Home"></a>
</div>
```

If you want to use your own logo graphic, update the images/Logo.png file in the source code with your own design. We recommend using the same size graphic to keep the same layout. Update the URL target as well to where you want the user to be taken if they click the logo.

Save the index.html file! Your Shortlist should now be working.

Making additional customizations to your shortlist source code

You can of course edit and customize the code in any way you want! That's why we freely provide the complete code for the application template. It can also be a good way to start learning JavaScript.

You can find some nice examples of customized shortlists by running this query in ArcGIS Online:
http://www.arcgis.com/home/search.html?q=shortlist%20custom&t=content&focus=applications-web&sortField=modified&sortOrder=desc

For example, you can add graphic headers to the shortlist, and also tailor the color schemes, like in The Geography of Horror and our Visit Mississippi demo.

- Here's a blog post with some information about how to get started customizing your Shortlist:
  http://blogs.esri.com/esri/esri-insider/2013/10/30/creating-and-customizing-a-story-map-from-a-non-giser/

- If you don't want the popup to show the picture of the place (which is how the Shortlist originally worked), you can set this parameter in the CSS file:

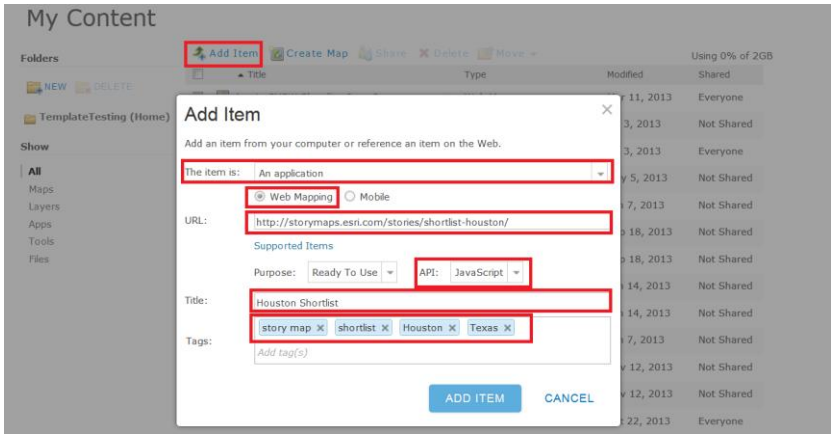
  ```
  .infoWindowPictureDiv {display:none}
  ```

Optionally, add a 'web mapping application' entry into ArcGIS Online to represent your Shortlist

Now you've deployed your Shortlist, we recommend that you add a 'web mapping application' entry, like this one: http://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=203ccf638aaf461ea9464de27a597e1c, to represent your application in ArcGIS Online. You've already got an entry in ArcGIS Online for the web map you are using in your shortlist, but you don't have an entry in ArcGIS Online for the application itself.

Although you aren't required to add a 'web mapping application' entry into ArcGIS Online for your Shortlist in order for it to work, it is highly recommended because a) It enables people who search in ArcGIS Online to discover and launch your application. Without one of these entries, people can find your web map but won't be able to find your app, b) It enables Esri staff to discover your application when they look for interesting examples and creative work by the user community, c) It enables your application to be added into an ArcGIS Online gallery, such as your organization's web app gallery, ArcGIS Online home page, or into the Story Maps community gallery. These galleries reference the

To add a 'web mapping application' entry, go to My Content in ArcGIS Online, and click the Add Item button, and then in the dialog that appears choose 'The item is an application', enter the URL of your shortlist and other information, including tags.



Be sure to include 'story map' and 'shortlist' in the Tags you add so that your entry can be found easily when people search for examples using those keywords. If you have performed a lot of interesting customization in your shortlist, add the tags 'custom' and 'customization' too which will help other story map authors find your work. You should also include tags such as the name of the city, state or province, and country the shortlist covers, plus additional Tags to reflect the theme or content of the shortlist. This all helps people find your work if they search ArcGIS Online and makes it show up in the Shortlist search we showed you in the Introduction part of this document.

After you've added the entry, you can edit it directly in ArcGIS Online to give it a nice looking thumbnail image, like a little screenshot of the app or one of the pictures from it, and specify credits, etc.

Finally, be sure to share your web mapping application entry publicly.

Appendix 1: What's in the Samples folder

The \Samples folder in the Shortlist download contains files you can use as template for creating the point layers that define the tabs in the Shortlist, and optionally, clickable point, line or polygon supporting layers that are also displayed in your map. Irrespective of whether you use CSV files assembled manually created in Excel, CSV files created by exporting a feature class from ArcMap or shapefiles, your layer needs to contain certain attributes that the Shortlist expects, such as an image, title, short description, etc. The easiest way to assemble your layers so that they contain the correct attributes is to use the appropriate sample file in the \Samples folder. These files already use the shortlist attributes, so you can simply fill in your own information in place of what is there.

The Samples are divided into two folders, depending on what style of popup you want to use.

\samples\Popup_Only
(Use this folder if you'll be using the default style popup, which doesn't have a separate Details panel)

\samples\Popup_and_Details_Panel
(Use this folder if you'll be using the popup style that has a separate details panel showing more information, accessed via a link on the popup. The files in this folder have the additional attributes that are used in the Details panel)

Each folder contains the same set of sample files as follows:

- The following folders contain ready-made CSV and Excel files in each of the common geocoding styles. If you want to use Excel to assemble the point data, use the XLSX file and then export it to a CSV file using the Save As command in Excel:

  \csv_file__lat_long
  Points.csv
  Points.xlsx

  \csv_file__address__one_field
  Points.csv
  Points.xlsx
  (These files store the street address with which the points are geolocated when the file is uploaded into a web map in one field: the Address field)

  \csv_file__address__four_fields
  Points.csv
  Points.xlsx
  (These files store the street addresses with which the points are geolocated when the file is uploaded into a web map in four fields. In the Popup_Only folder the fields are Address, city, state and zip. In the Popup_and_Details_Panel folder the fields are Address2, city, state and zip because the Address field is used to store the full address of the place that can appear in the Details panel.

- The following folder contains a point shapefile layer for defining the places in one tab, or for an optional clickable supporting point layer. There are also shapefiles for defining optional clickable supporting line and polygon layers. There's an 10.1 MXD file that references these shapefiles to make it easy to edit them.

  \shapefiles
  Points
  Lines
  Polygons
  Shapefiles for Shortlist.mxd

- The following folder contains a geodatabase point feature class for defining the places in one tab, or for an optional clickable supporting point layer. It is provided both in a geodatabase and as a layer package. You can use this feature class to edit a shortlist point layer in ArcMap and then export it to a CSV file from ArcMap. If you have ArcMap this is a good way to create your Shortlist point layers because it doesn't impose the 254 character limit on your text fields that using a shapefile does. Before you export the layer to a CSV file, be sure to recalculate the LONG and LAT fields in the layer, so the locations of your map tour points are captured in the layer's attribute table before you export it. There's a 10.1 MXD file that references the feature class to make it easy to edit it.

  \feature_class
  Geodatabase (containing Points feature class)
  Feature class for Shortlist.mxd
  Points.lpk