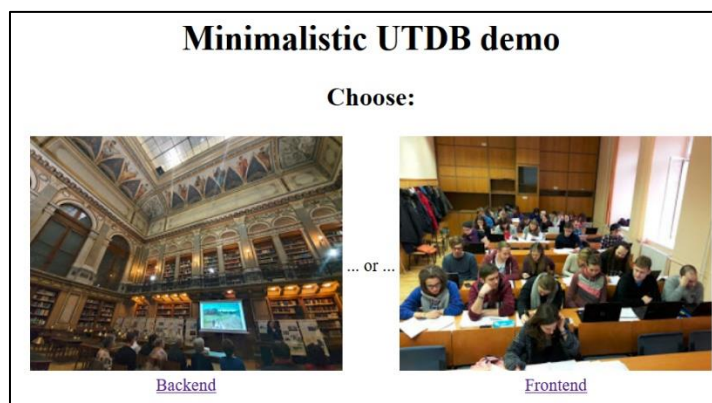# Minimalistic UTDB demo – Instructions

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1. About the demo

You can find the demo at https://www.copius.eu/misc/utdb/dths6l1h6o.html.

Here you can choose between the backend through which team members can enter and edit data, and the frontend, which is what the general public would eventually see.

Please don't share this link with anyone not in your immediate project group. I have at this point implemented only some very basic functionalities (the ability to store and change basic data, and to have it displayed in a very rudimentary fashion), but have not touched some other important functionalities (i.e., search functions) or invested any effort in the graphical appearance of the layout itself. Also, the interface itself is just in English at this point (but Hungarian and Russian data can already be saved in the database).

With this interface, someone from your team will have to enter the data into the backend as a text only (when you copy from Microsoft Word or Google Docs, formatting is lost – though the alignment of interlinear glosses should be kept), and manually indicate certain formatting matters (most importantly: bold text, italic text). The downside to this is that this is of course more work than a system where you copy-paste text with all its formatting from Microsoft Word or Google Docs. The upside to this is that the resulting system is a lot sturdier, and it'll be a lot easier to fix it if something is not displayed the way it should be.

2. The backend

2.1. Varieties

Here you can add new languages and language varieties that the database should cover. You can add as many language varieties as you like: the front end will only show data on a variety if you have specifically added something in/on it to the database. Languages/varieties for which you enter no data are completely invisible in the front end.

For each language/variety, you need to enter a code and names in English, Hungarian, and Russian. Best thing to do for the code would be to use the ISO 639-3 code (you can find these on the Wikipedia page for a language/macrolanguage, e.g., `kca` for Khanty) amended with a variety-specific marker of your own choosing when there is no ISO 639-3 code, e.g. `kca-sur` for Surgut Khanty. NB! ISO 639-3 is oftentimes inconsistent; Hill Mari for example has its own code (`mrj`). But basically, you can choose these codes however you like, as long as they have a maximum of 10 characters.

I have not implemented a feature to change or delete varieties now. My guess is that this would happen so rarely, it's not worth the effort or the danger (any "delete" button I implement could be the cause of accidental data loss). Easiest thing here would be for someone in your team to send me an e-mail if you need some changes made to a variety.

2.2. Content: Features

You can add a feature by entering the (English) name for the feature and clicking "add". You can change the feature name at a later time. By clicking on a feature on the list, you can edit the feature's page. Here you have the name (Eng/Hun/Rus), the page text (Eng/Hun/Rus), keywords (Eng/Hun/Rus), possible values, and sources (the same for all languages). You can edit all these things here. Make sure to click the "save changes" button at the bottom on occasion – the page does NOT automatically save changes!

Feature name, keywords, and possible values can have a maximum of 100 characters, but I can set the limit higher if necessary. The text and the sources can have any length. I am not sure how to handle the "Possible values" thing yet; I'll need more information on how this should function.

In the text and sources fields, you can have proper text (with line breaks and all), but without formatting – it's text only. To have some rudimentary formatting, you have to mark the text up as follows. All of these conventions are arbitrary! If you don't like them, I can change them to something else.

Bullet point lists

Put an asterisk * before a line for it to be displayed as part of a bullet point list.

Input	Displayed

```The features are:```
```* One feature```
```* Another feature```
```* A third feature```
	The features are:
	• One feature
	• Another feature
	• A third feature

Bold text

Have *an asterisk on both sides of text* to have it bolded. NB! If you start a sentence with a bolded word, the program will by default make a bullet point out of it. To prevent this from happening, place a | before the asterisk.

Input	Displayed
```This word is *bold*.```	This word is **bold**.
```*Bold words* at the beginning of a sentence, if one is not careful.```	• Bold words* at the beginning of a sentence, if one is not careful.
```|*Like this* there are no problems.```	**Like this** there are no problems.

Italic text

Have _an underline on both sides of text_.

Input	Displayed
`This word is in *italics*.`	This word is in *italics.*

If you wish to have an actual _ in your text, use /_.

Input	Displayed
`do\_every\_day`	do_every_day

Superscript and subscript

Mark superscript text ^like this^ and subscript text ¤like this¤.

Input	Displayed
`Here we have ^superscript^ and` `¤subscript¤.`	Here we have $_{superscript}$ and ^{subscript}.

Footnotes

Indicate footnotes like this: [F|footnote text]. Footnotes must be contained within one line. The superscript numbers link to the footnotes.

Input
```
Here is the text[F|And here is the footnote.]. Some more text [F|And
another footnote.].
```

Displayed
Here is the text[1]. Some more text[2].

1: And here is the footnote.
2: And another footnote.

Interlinear glosses

You should be able to copy glosses over from a Word or Google docs document and have them displayed correctly, as long as they are formatted consistently.

- The first line MUST start with a number in parentheses, e.g. " `(3)        `"
- Glosses need to be separated by a tab stop or have been in separate cells in a table,
- The free translation needs to be enclosed in single quotation marks.

Input

```
(3)   kat   āp-ŋən
      two   dog-du
      'two dogs'
```

Displayed

(3) kat āp-ŋən

two dog-DU

'two dogs'

Input

```
(1)   āp
      'dog'
```

Displayed

(1) āp

'dog'

As shown in these example, grammatical tags are displayed in SMALL CAPS. By default, in the glossing of each word, the first gloss is displayed in normal text, and all others in small caps (regardless of capitalization in the source), so e.g.:

```
house-px1sg-pl-dat    OR    house-PX1SG-PL-DAT
```

is displayed as

house-PX1SG-PL-DAT

and

```
know.cng
```

is displayed as

know.CNG

If you need this general rule to be changed – when for example the first gloss is a grammatical tag, or you have a compound and thus a lexical morpheme later in a word – place the symbol ¤ before a gloss. It will ensure that the following word is displayed in small caps if it's the first gloss of a word, or in normal text if it's not the first gloss of a word and would otherwise be treated as a grammatical tag – see highlighted tags in the following example.

Input

```
(6)   o-m  pale tidy-m-tudy-m
      ¤neg-1sg  know.cng  this-acc-¤that-acc
      'I don't know this or that.'
```

Displayed

(6) o-m   pale   tidy-m-tudy-m

NEG-1SG know.CNG this-ACC-that-ACC

'I don't know this or that.'

Tables

Use [2] to indicate that you want a field to span over 2 columns, and {2} to indicate you want a field to span over 2 rows, see below.

Input

```
[2]|*Header 1*  [2]|*Header 2*
Field 1-1  Field 1-2  Field 1-3  Field 1-4
{2}Field 2-1 & 3-1   Field 2-2  Field 2-3  Field 2-4
Field 3-2  Field 3-3  Field 3-4
```

Displayed

Header 1		Header 2	
Field 1-1	Field 1-2	Field 1-3	Field 1-4
Field 2-1 & 3-1	Field 2-2	Field 2-3	Field 2-4
	Field 3-2	Field 3-3	Field 3-4

2.3.   Content: Language-specific pages

Click on the **[edit]** button in the column for the respective language in the line for the respective feature, e.g. here to edit the "Hungarian" page for feature 1:

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Edit:

Varieties | **Content**

Feature	Hungarian	Meadow Mari	Hill Mari
1: This is a feature	[edit]	[edit]	[edit]
2: This is also a feature	[edit]	[edit]	[edit]
[_____] add			

[← Back]

Here you can then enter the parameter value, the page text in three languages, and the sources. The same rules apply as above for mark-up when entering the page text and the sources. Here as well, click the "save changes" button frequently as the page doesn't remember changes otherwise.

The frontend will only show these pages when there is data for them. If you leave all fields free for a feature-language combination, the frontend will ignore it.

3. The frontend

This should be self-explanatory, and if it is not, I need to redo it. You can always change between the display languages English, Hungarian, and Russian. I have not yet implemented any non-English interface elements, but this will be easy once we have the actual interface (also the search options etc.). The language choice does already work for the content, however: whatever you entered in the backend for the respective metalanguage will be displayed.

For the feature pages, the categories are:

- [Text]
- Sources
- Keywords
- Possible values
- Feature in varieties (with all the links to the feature-variety pages here)

… but I can change the arrangement here if desirable.

Since the frontend uses very simplistic HTML, it would be quite easy to change its layout. Things like font, margin, placement of the elements, background: I can implement this stuff however you want me to.