



# Foundations of Social and Cultural Data Analysis

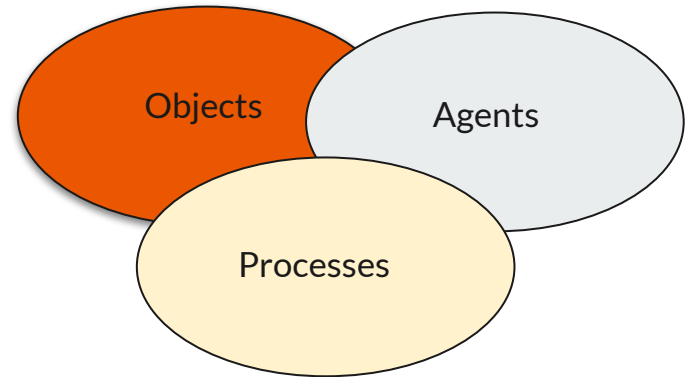
Dr. Nanne van Noord & Dr. Melvin Wevers



# Round of introductions

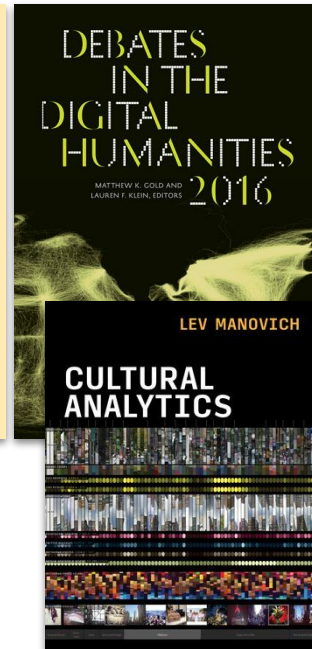
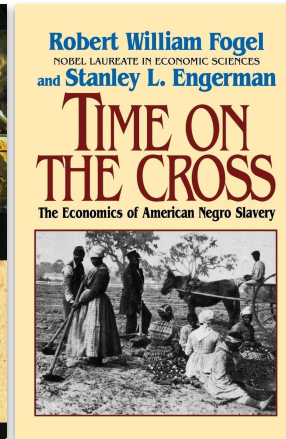
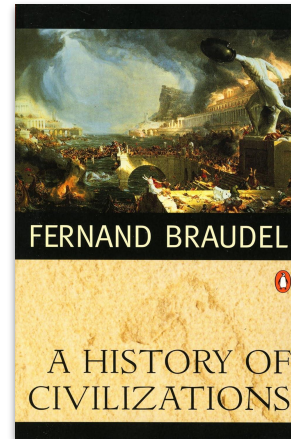
# What is cultural data analysis?

- Using techniques and methods in data analysis to study cultural and social phenomena
- Getting information from data:
  - identify and explain patterns, trends and connections
  - make predictions and classifications
  - test hypotheses



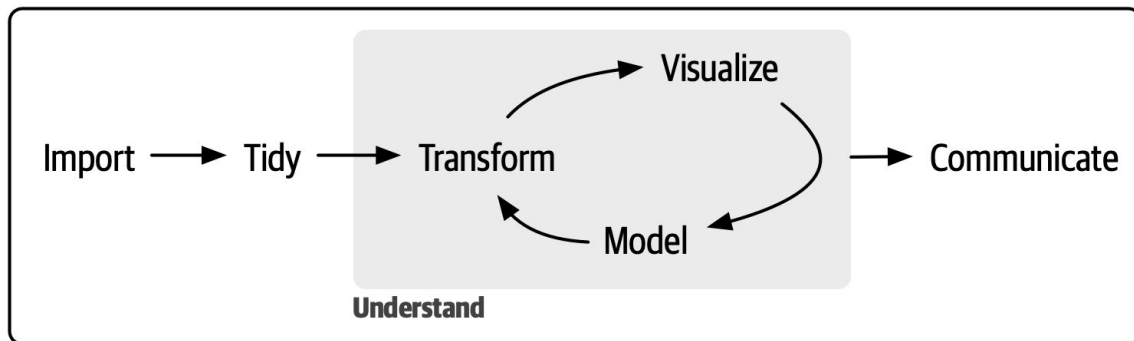
# Tradition of Quantitative methods in the Humanities

- Goes back to anthropology, literature studies, and (social) history (50-70s)
- Backlash in the 1980s with the Cultural Turn
- Digital Humanities (early 2000s) again put an emphasis on working with data, but not exclusively using quantitative methods. Greater role for hermeneutics and interpretation.
- Our focus here is on the use of computational methods / data science (computational humanities / cultural analytics) to better understand phenomena relevant to the humanities using cultural data



# Data Science Cycle

1. **Problem Formulation**
2. **Data Collection**
3. **Data Preparation**
4. **Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA):**  
Explore data, visualize patterns,  
and identify trends.
5. **Modeling:** selecting/building  
machine learning/statistical models  
to solve a particular problem or  
achieve specific objectives
6. **Evaluation:** Assess model  
performance using appropriate  
metrics.
7. **Feedback and Iteration**



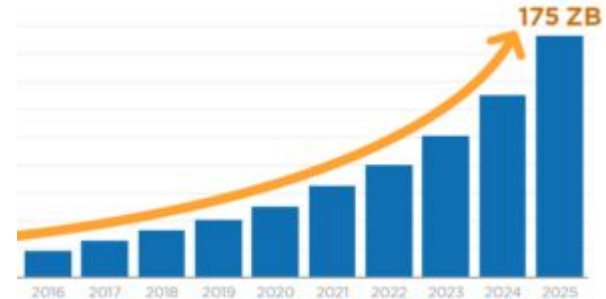


“The data may not contain the answer. The combination of some data and an aching desire for an answer does not ensure that a reasonable answer can be extracted from a given body of data.”

- John Tukey

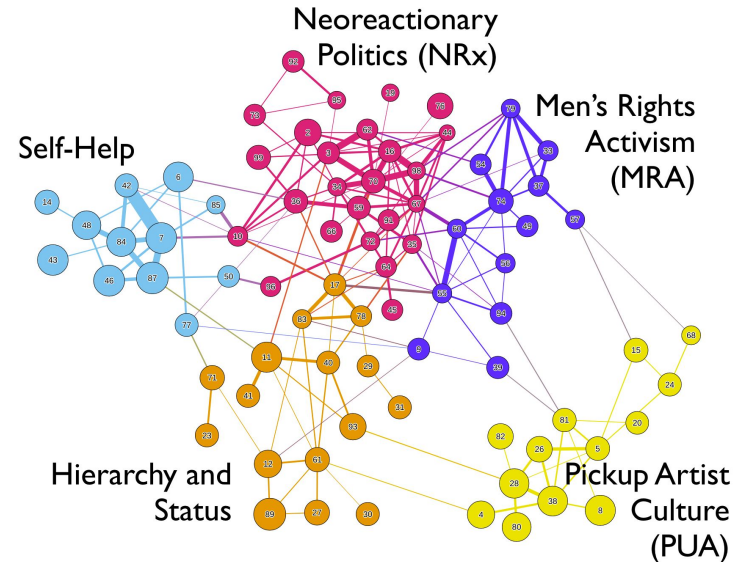
# What is Cultural Data?

- (Social) media (Twitter/X, REddit, Newspapers, Magazines)
- User-generated content (web archives, fan fiction, memes, reviews)
- Digital cultural heritage (art collections, photo collections, books)



# Modeling Culture

- Messy, Complex, Time-dependent
- Models are abstraction and focus on specific elements/features (reductionist)
- "All models are wrong, but some are useful." (George Box)
- Models are not just for prediction (["Why Model?" - Joshua Epstein](#))





# Data is Culture

Backend url:  
<https://clip.ro/>  
 Index:  
[laion\\_400m](#)

best president

Clip retrieval works by converting the text query to a CLIP embedding. Then using that embedding to query a kmn index of clip image embeddings.

Display captions ☒  
 Display full captions ☐  
 Display simulation ☒  
 Search over [image](#)

This UI may contain results with nudity and is best used by adults. The images are under their own copyright.

Are you seeing near duplicates? KNN search are good at spotting those, especially so in large datasets.

(a) Best president

Backend url:  
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worst president

Clip retrieval works by converting the text query to a CLIP embedding, then using that embedding to query a kmn index of clip image embeddings.

Display captions ☒  
 Display full captions ☐  
 Display simulation ☐  
 Safe mode ☐  
 Search over [image](#)

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Are you seeing near duplicates? KNN search are good at spotting those, especially so in large datasets.

(b) Worst president

Cultural factors impact how we produce and interpret data. These (subjective) factors can vary over time and place.



# Learning goals

After completing this course, the student is able to:

- **Code** in Python to perform a variety of practical tasks.
- **Formulate** a humanities research question that invites the use of data analysis.
- **Apply** data analysis tools and techniques on humanities data.
- **Relate** data analysis results to humanities research questions.
- **Explain** the surplus-value and limitations of data analysis from a humanities perspective.
- **Reflect** on the implications of the use of data analysis in studying historical and contemporary cultures.



# Course logistics

Each Monday we meet for a **lecture** and a **laboratory**.

**Lectures** are on the topic at hand, they might contain some live coding too. **Laboratories** are mostly live coding with interaction and exercises for you.

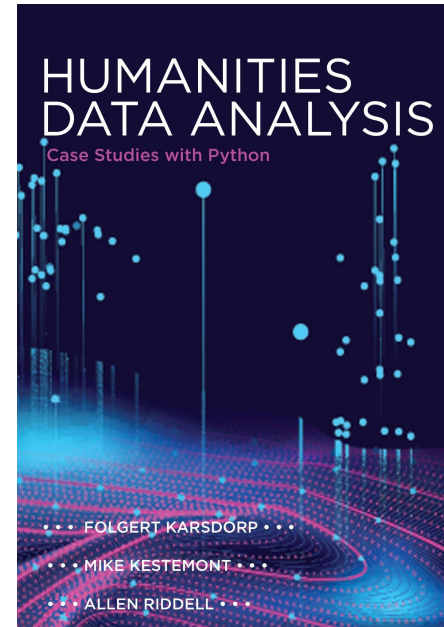
Every week, you will be handed out a **Coding Exercise** as a **group assignment** (check Canvas for the deadlines) (60%)

Towards the end of the course you will work on your **Project Proposal** (40%) also as a **group project**.

Execute project proposal during the next course 'Applications of Cultural Data Analysis'

# References and how to make the most of it

1. The main text is [Karsdorp, F., Kestemont, M., & Riddell, A. \(2021\). Humanities Data Analysis: Case Studies with Python. Princeton University Press](#)
2. Some weeks include additional reading. See the course manual for more information.
3. A reference for statistics: [Canning, \*Statistics for the Humanities\*, 2014](#)





# Python 101 Quiz

[Link](#)



# Book

<https://www.humanitiesdataanalysis.org/introduction-cook-books/notebook.html>