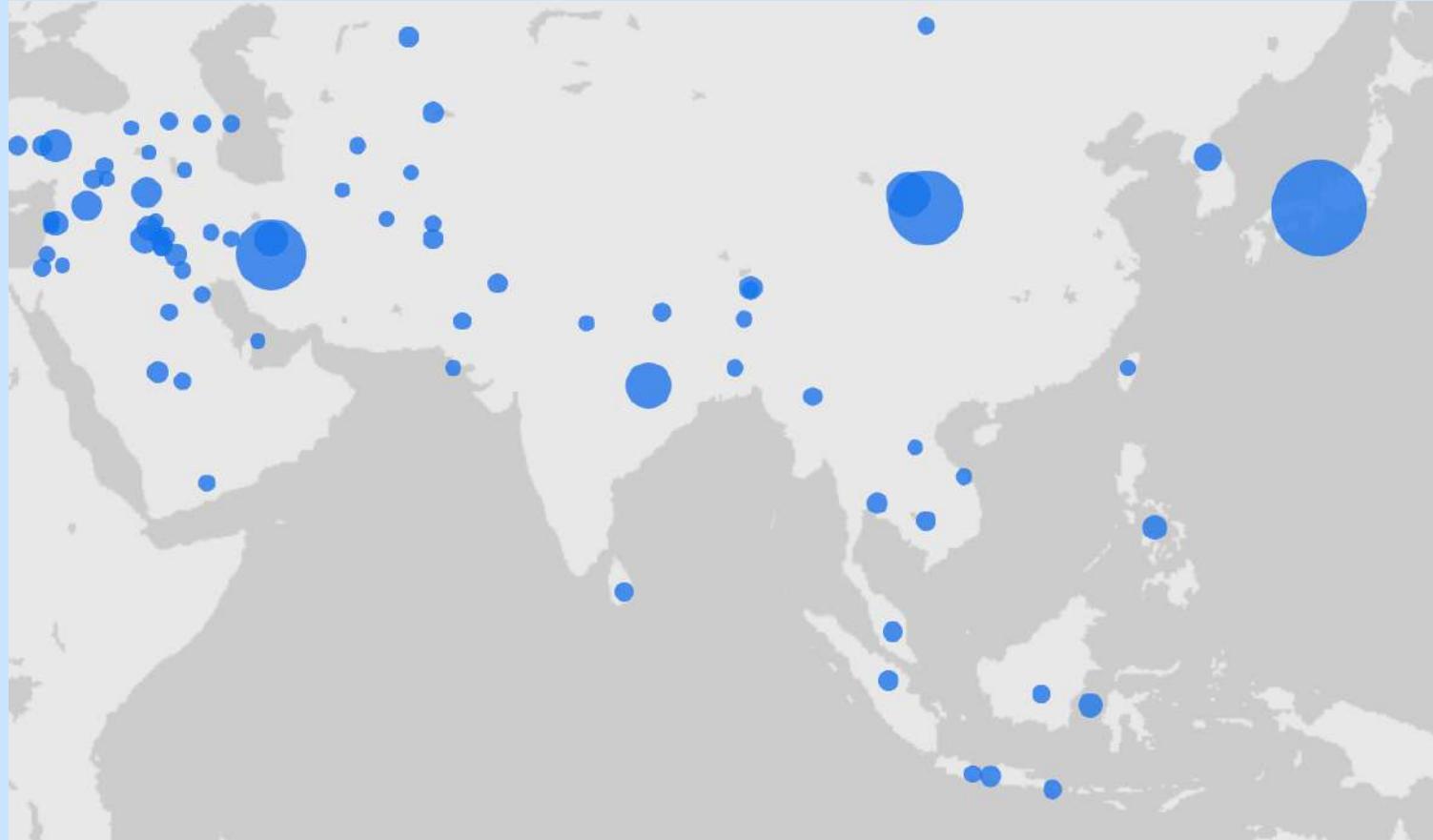


Cartographier des données en quelques clics : initiation à OpenRefine et Palladio

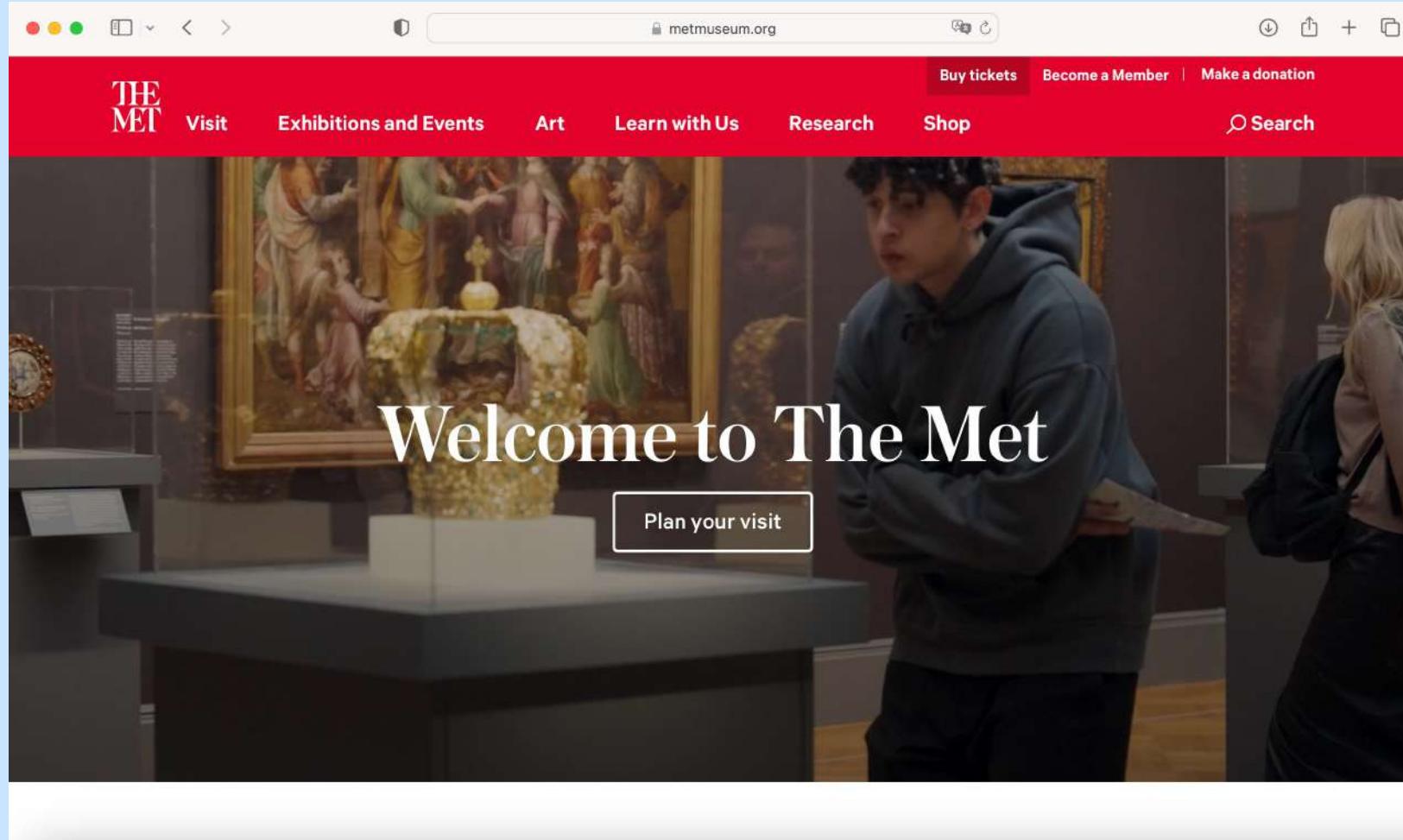


Ateliers de l'Université de Tokyo, Komaba, mars 2024

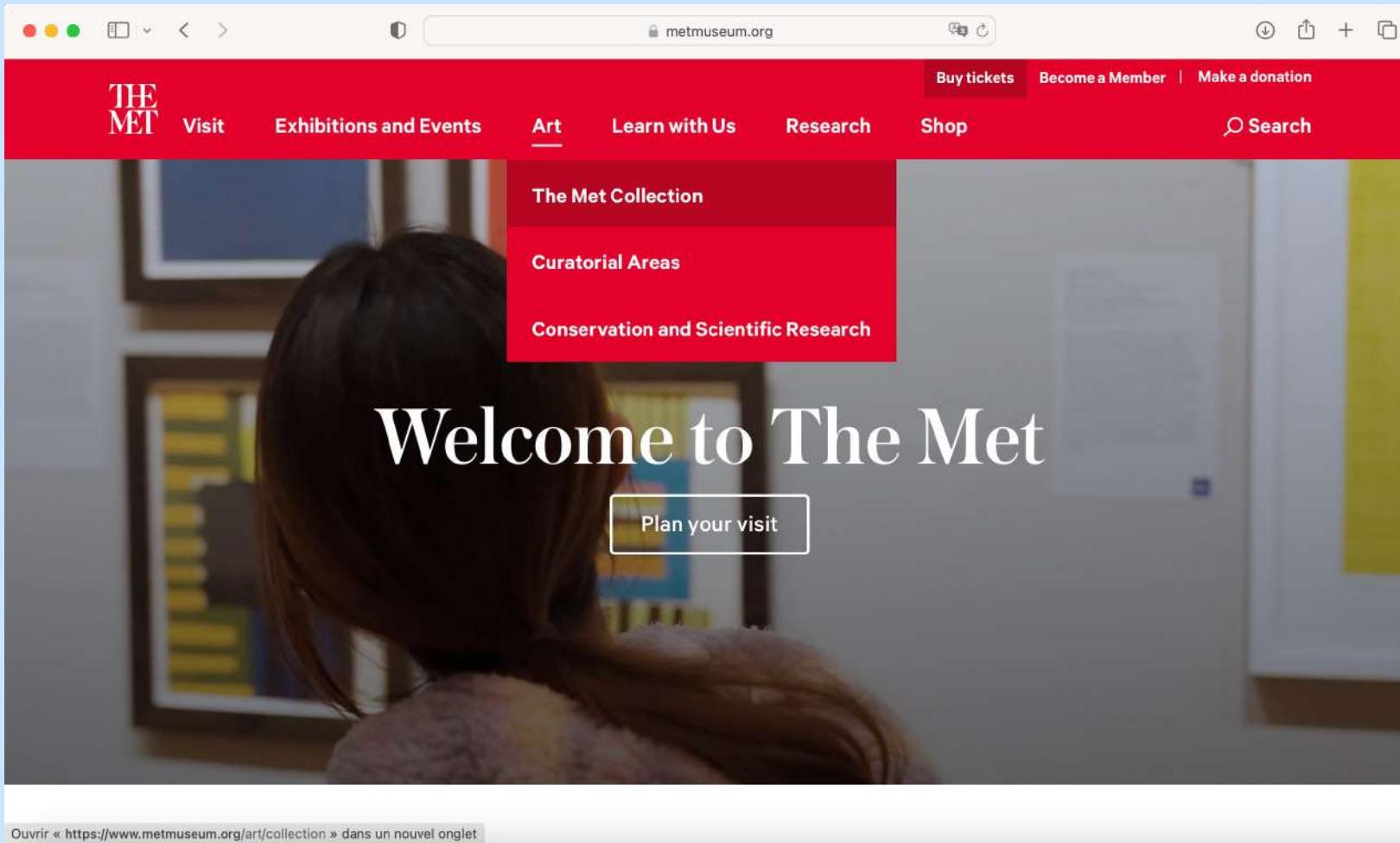
Christophe Carini-Siguret
Léa Saint-Raymond

1^e étape : préparer ses données

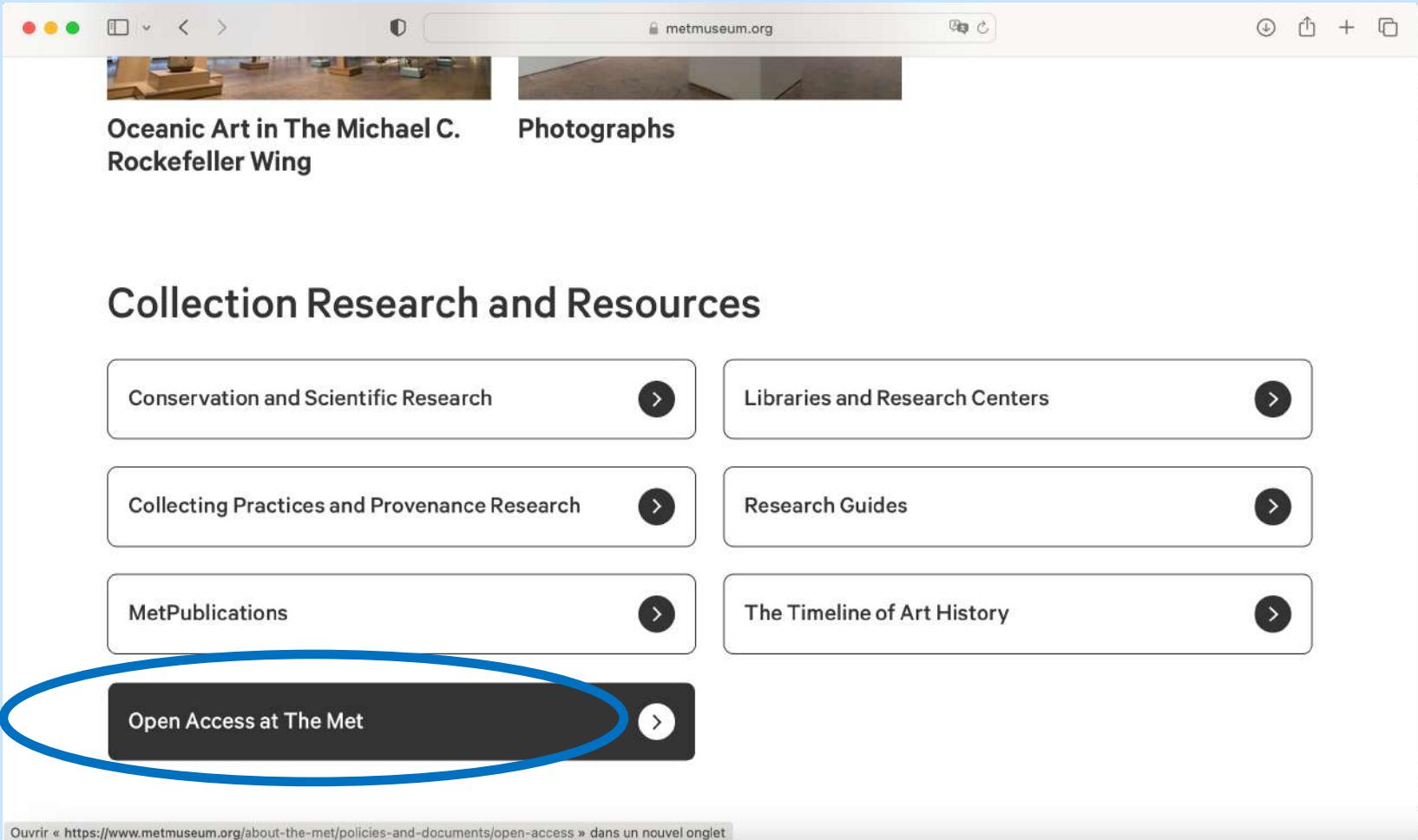
Pour la démonstration, nous allons télécharger des données disponibles, celles du Metropolitan Museum of Art



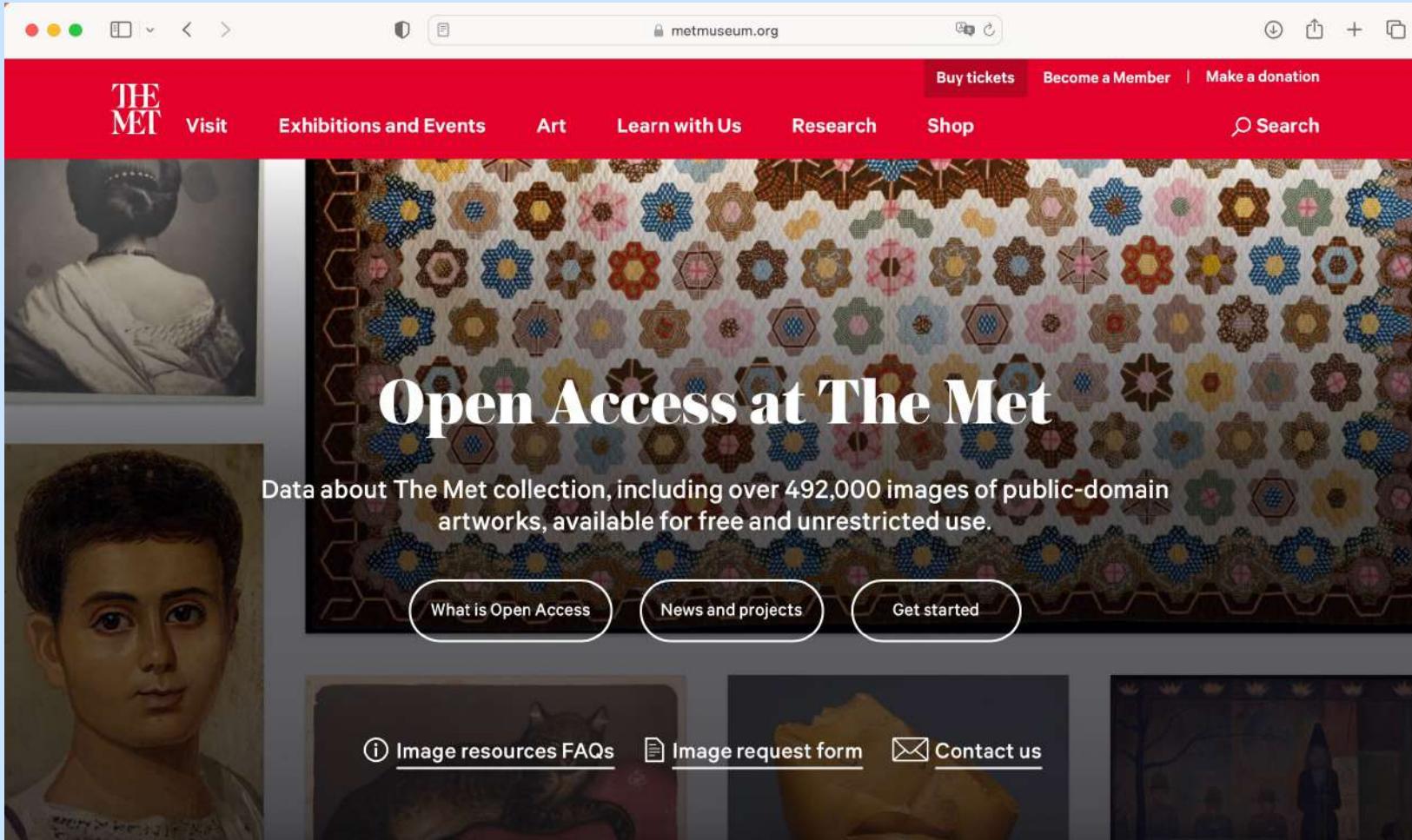
Aller dans « The Met Collection » sur le site du Metropolitan Museum of Art



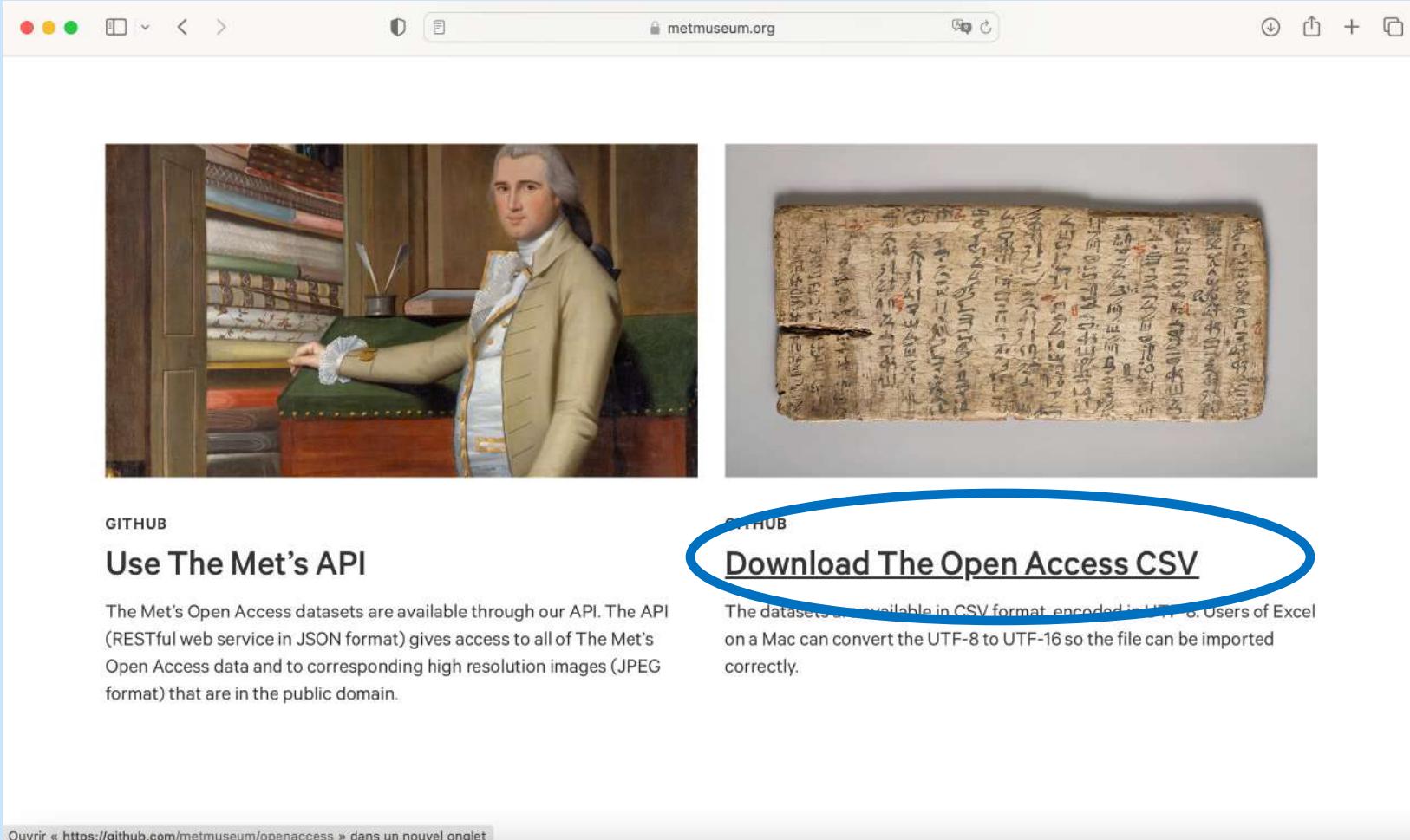
En bas de la page, aller dans « Open Access The Met »



La page Open Access at The Met apparaît



Plus bas, cliquer dans « Download The Open Access CSV »



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL metmuseum.org. At the top, there are two images: a portrait painting of a man in 18th-century attire on the left and an ancient manuscript on the right. Below the images, there are two sections:

GITHUB
Use The Met's API
The Met's Open Access datasets are available through our API. The API (RESTful web service in JSON format) gives access to all of The Met's Open Access data and to corresponding high resolution images (JPEG format) that are in the public domain.

GITHUB
Download The Open Access CSV
The datasets are available in CSV format, encoded in UTF-8. Users of Excel on a Mac can convert the UTF-8 to UTF-16 so the file can be imported correctly.

A blue oval highlights the **Download The Open Access CSV** link.

Le GitHub apparaît : télécharger le csv (qui est volumineux)

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'metmuseum/openaccess'. The repository has 199 forks and 1.1k stars. The 'Code' tab is selected, showing a list of files. The file 'MetObjects.csv' is circled in blue. The repository description highlights The Metropolitan Museum of Art's Open Access Initiative.

Code Issues 29 Pull requests Actions Projects Security Insights

master 1 Branch 0 Tags Go to file Code

Kiser, Spencer	Open Access csv	e901de1 · 10 months ago	314 Commits
LICENSE	Update LICENSE	8 years ago	
MetObjects.csv	Open Access csv	10 months ago	
README.md	Update README.md	3 years ago	

Readme CC0-1.0 license

The Metropolitan Museum of Art Open Access CSV

The Metropolitan Museum of Art presents over 5,000 years of art from around the world for everyone to experience and enjoy. The Museum lives in two iconic sites in New York City—The Met Fifth Avenue and The Met Cloisters. Millions of people also take part in The Met experience online.

Since it was founded in 1870, The Met has always aspired to be more than a treasury of rare and beautiful objects. Every day, art comes alive in the Museum's galleries and through its exhibitions and events, revealing both new

About

The Metropolitan Museum of Art's Open Access Initiative

Readme
CC0-1.0 license
Activity
Custom properties
1.1k stars
74 watching
199 forks
Report repository

Releases

No releases published

Packages

No packages published



Cela prend du temps de nettoyer les données. Plus elles sont propres, plus les visualisations auront du sens.

Pour la suite, nous allons travailler avec deux fichiers .tsv déjà nettoyés.
Ils sont disponibles et téléchargeables dans ce dossier Github.

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository interface. At the top, it says 'Cartographie_OpenRefine_Palladio_tutoriel' (Public). Below that, there's a main branch dropdown, a '1 Branch' indicator, and a '0 Tags' indicator. On the right, there are buttons for 'Pin', 'Unwatch', 'Go to file', 'Add file', and 'Code'. The repository contains two files: 'ChristopheCariniSiguret data import' and 'MET-acquisition-date-and-localisation - Asia.tsv' (data import) and 'MET-acquisition-date-and-localisation - dep. A...' (data import). Both files were committed by 'd5fa6cc · now' with '1 Commits'.

Dans les fichiers .tsv (Tab-separated values), les données des différents champs sont séparés par des tabulations : c'est un meilleur format que .csv pour les collections muséales.

« MET-acquisition-date-and-localisation - dep. Asian Art.tsv » contient les données des objets du département « Asian Art » du Metropolitan Museum

« MET-acquisition-date-and-localisation - Asia.tsv » contient les données des objets situés en Asie (et provenant de tous les départements du musée)

Pour notre exemple, nous utilisons le premier fichier sur OpenRefine et le second pour la partie sur Palladio

**2^e étape : rajouter les coordonnées
sur OpenRefine**

On télécharge OpenRefine (c'est gratuit)



The image shows a screenshot of the OpenRefine website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for "OpenRefine", "Download", "Documentation", "Community", and "Blog". Below the navigation bar, the word "OpenRefine" is displayed in a large, bold, black font. A blue button labeled "Download" is visible. To the right of the main content area, there is a large, semi-transparent blue cloud graphic containing French text. The text describes OpenRefine as a powerful free, open source tool for working with messy data, mentioning cleaning, transforming, and extending data with web services and external data. It also highlights features like Faceting, Cleaning, and External Services.

OpenRefine

OpenRefine (<https://openrefine.org/>) est un logiciel open source qui s'ouvre sur le navigateur et qui est très utile pour gérer les tableaux avec un très grand nombre de données (par exemple, les collections muséales).

OpenRefine is a powerful free, open source tool for working with messy data: cleaning it; transforming it from one format into another; and extending it with web services and external data.

Download

Faceting

Drill through large datasets using facets and apply operations on facets to create views of your dataset.

Cleaning

Find and fix inconsistencies by hand or automatically thanks to powerful heuristics.

External Services

On double-clique sur l'icône de l'application (le diamant)

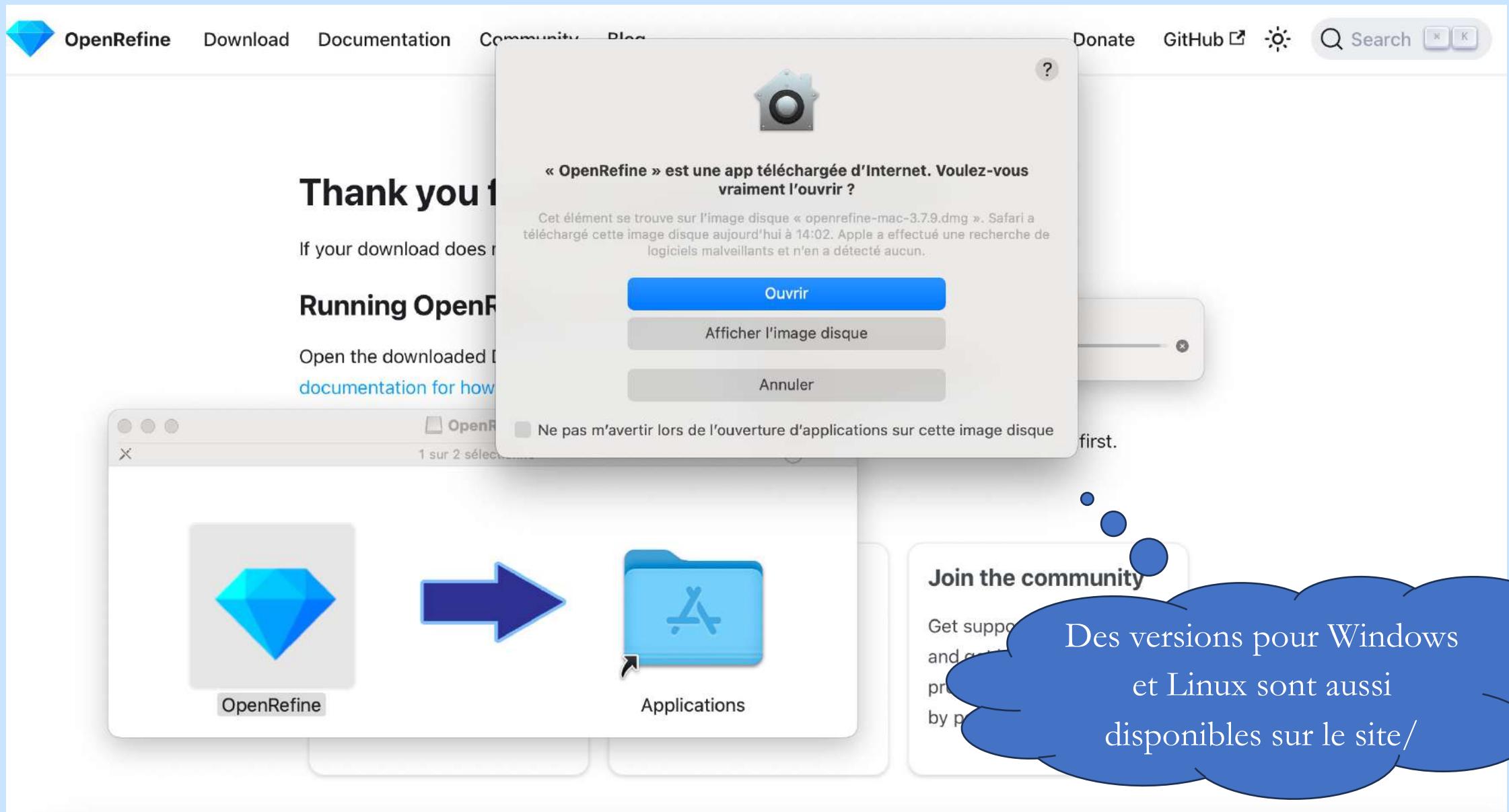
The image shows a screenshot of the OpenRefine website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'OpenRefine', 'Download', 'Documentation', 'Community', and 'Blog'. Below the navigation, a large blue cloud-shaped callout contains text about OpenRefine being open-source and having a strong community. Inside the callout, there's also text about finding tutorials in different languages and a specific link to a Japanese introductory video on YouTube. In the bottom left, there's a smaller screenshot of a Mac OS desktop showing the OpenRefine application icon (a blue diamond) being moved from a folder to the Applications folder.

En tant que logiciel libre,
OpenRefine est soutenu par une
communauté assez importante.,
Il est assez facile de trouver des
tutoriels dans différentes langues.
Par exemple pour une vidéo
introductive en japonais :
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ROW-ZNkk3E8>

OpenRefine

Applications

On confirme qu'on veut ouvrir l'application



OpenRefine s'ouvre sur Internet. On crée un projet.

The screenshot shows the OpenRefine web application running at 127.0.0.1. The left sidebar has 'Create project' selected. The main area is titled 'Create a project by importing data. What kinds of data files can I import?'. It lists supported formats: TSV, CSV, *SV, Excel (.xls and .xlsx), JSON, XML, RDF as XML, and Google Data documents. Below this, there's a section to 'Locate one or more files on your computer to upload:' with a 'Choisir les fichiers' button and a message 'aucun fichier sélectionné'. A blue oval highlights this section. To the left, a sidebar shows options: 'This Computer' (selected), 'Web Addresses (URLs)', 'Clipboard', 'Database', and 'Google Data'. At the bottom left, there's a diamond icon and text 'Version 3.7.9 [d6cd9e2]'. At the bottom right, there's a large blue text block: 'Il faut rechercher le fichier sur l'ordinateur (en l'occurrence le fichier du Met retravaillé)'.

Il faut rechercher le fichier sur l'ordinateur (en l'occurrence le fichier du Met retravaillé)

On sélectionne le fichier que l'on va travailler sur OpenRefine

The screenshot shows the OpenRefine application window. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links: 'Create project', 'Open project', 'Import project', 'Language settings', 'Get data', 'This C...', 'Web A...', 'Clipboard', 'Database', and 'Google...'. Below this is a large blue diamond icon and the text 'Version 3.7.9 [d6cd9e2]'. At the top, the URL '127.0.0.1' is displayed. The main area has a title 'Create a project by importing data. What kinds of data files can I import?' followed by a note about supported formats: 'TSV, CSV, *SV, Excel (.xls and .xlsx), JSON, XML, RDF as XML, and Google Data documents are all supported. Support for other formats can be added with OpenRefine extensions.' A modal dialog titled 'Choisissez les fichiers à transférer' (Select files to transfer) is open. It shows a list of files in a table with columns: Nom (Name), Taille (Size), Type (Type), and Date de l'ajout (Date added). The files listed are all TSV documents related to MET acquisition and dates, with sizes ranging from 7.4 Mo to 427 ko. The last file listed is 'MET-acquisition-date-and-localisation.tsv' at 108,1 Mo. At the bottom of the dialog are 'Annuler' (Cancel) and 'Transférer' (Transfer) buttons.

Nom	Taille	Type	Date de l'ajout
Le-MET-avec-dates-csv.tsv	295,3 Mo	Document TSV	24 mars 202
MET-acquisition-dat...calisation - Africa.tsv	7,4 Mo	Document TSV	24 mars 202
MET-acquisition-dat...lisation - America.tsv	34,7 Mo	Document TSV	24 mars 202
MET-acquisition-dat...ocalisation - Asia.tsv	15,9 Mo	Document TSV	24 mars 202
MET-acquisition-dat...n - dep. Asian Art.tsv	8,7 Mo	Document TSV	24 mars 202
MET-acquisition-dat...alisation - Europe.tsv	49,6 Mo	Document TSV	24 mars 202
MET-acquisition-dat...n date -12500 - 0.tsv	79 ko	Document TSV	24 mars 202
MET-acquisition-dat...an date 0 - 2022.tsv	5,2 Mo	Document TSV	24 mars 202
MET-acquisition-dat...date 1300 - 2022.tsv	5 Mo	Document TSV	24 mars 202
MET-acquisition-dat...date 1400 - 2022.tsv	5 Mo	Document TSV	24 mars 202
MET-acquisition-dat...alisation - Japan.tsv	5,1 Mo	Document TSV	24 mars 202
MET-acquisition-dat...lisation - Oceania.tsv	427 ko	Document TSV	24 mars 202
MET-acquisition-date-and-localisation.tsv	108,1 Mo	Document TSV	24 mars 202

On clique sur « Next »

The screenshot shows the OpenRefine interface on a Mac OS X desktop. The window title is "OpenRefine" and the subtitle is "A power tool for working with messy data.". The left sidebar has a blue highlighted "Create project" option. The main content area is titled "Create a project by importing data. What kinds of data files can I import?". It lists supported formats: TSV, CSV, *SV, Excel (.xls and .xlsx), JSON, XML, RDF as XML, and Google Data documents. Below this, there's a "Get data from" section with "This Computer" selected. A file named "MET-acqui... Art.tsv" is listed under "Locate one or more files on your computer to upload:". A "Next »" button is visible. A large blue circle highlights the "Next »" button. The bottom left corner shows the OpenRefine logo and the text "Version 3.7.9 [d6cd9e2]".

Une pré-visualisation apparaît. Cliquer sur « Create project »

The screenshot shows the OpenRefine interface with a blue border around the main content area. At the top, there are standard OS X window controls (red, yellow, green buttons, close, minimize, maximize). The address bar shows "127.0.0.1". Below the address bar is the OpenRefine logo and the tagline "A power tool for working with messy data.". On the left sidebar, there are links for "Create project" (which is highlighted in blue), "Open project", "Import project", and "Language settings". The main workspace displays a table of data with the following columns: Musee, Numero, Object Number, Department, Object Name, Object Date, Object Begin Date, Object End Date, Credit Line, Acquisition method, and Acc. There are four rows of data, with the first three rows fully visible and the fourth partially cut off. The first row contains: MET, MET_96.14.193, 96.14.193, Asian Art, Piece, 18th–19th century, 1700, 1899, Gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, 1896, Gift, 1896. The second row contains: MET, MET_96.14.1896, 96.14.1896, Asian Art, Panel, 18th century or earlier, 1650, 1799, Gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, 1896, Gift, 1896. The third row contains: MET, MET_09.3, 09.3, Asian Art, Pictorial map, 19th century, 1800, 1899, Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, 1909, Gift, 1909. The fourth row contains: MET, MET_12.37.135, 12.37.135, Asian Art, Hanging, dated 1732, 1732, 1732, Rogers, Funds, 101. Below the table, there is a "Parse data as" section with "CSV / TSV / separator-based files" selected. It includes options for "Line-based text files", "Fixed-width field text files", "PC-Axis text files", "JSON files", "MARC files", "JSON-LD files", "RDF/N3 files", "RDF/N-Triples files", and "RDF/Turtle files". The "Character encoding" is set to "UTF-8". Parsing options include: "Ignore first 0 line(s) at beginning of file" (unchecked), "Attempt to parse cell text into numbers" (unchecked); "Parse next 1 line(s) as column headers" (selected), "Store blank rows" (checked); "Column names (comma separated)" (unchecked), "Store blank cells as nulls" (checked); "Discard initial 0 row(s) of data" (unchecked), "Load at most 0 row(s) of data" (unchecked); and "Escape special characters with \\" (unchecked). A "Update preview" button is located at the top right of the parsing options. A blue oval highlights the "Create project" button at the top right of the main workspace.

127.0.0.1

OpenRefine A power tool for working with messy data.

Create project « start over Configure parsing options Project name MET acquisition date and localisati Tags Create project »

Open project

Import project

Language settings

Musee	Numero	Object Number	Department	Object Name	Object Date	Object Begin Date	Object End Date	Credit Line	Acquisition method	Acc
1. MET	MET_96.14.193	96.14.193	Asian Art	Piece	18th–19th century	1700	1899	Gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, 1896	Gift	1896
2. MET	MET_96.14.1896	96.14.1896	Asian Art	Panel	18th century or earlier	1650	1799	Gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, 1896	Gift	1896
3. MET	MET_09.3	09.3	Asian Art	Pictorial map	19th century	1800	1899	Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, 1909	Gift	1909
4. MET	MET_12.37.135	12.37.135	Asian Art	Hanging	dated 1732	1732	1732	Rogers	Funds	101

Parse data as

Character encoding UTF-8 Update preview Disable auto preview

CSV / TSV / separator-based files

Line-based text files

Fixed-width field text files

PC-Axis text files

JSON files

MARC files

JSON-LD files

RDF/N3 files

RDF/N-Triples files

RDF/Turtle files

Columns are separated by

commas (CSV)

tabs (TSV)

custom

Use character " " to enclose cells containing column separators

Trim leading & trailing whitespace from strings

Escape special characters with \

Ignore first 0 line(s) at beginning of file

Parse next 1 line(s) as column headers

Column names (comma separated)

Discard initial 0 row(s) of data

Load at most 0 row(s) of data

Attempt to parse cell text into numbers

Store blank rows

Store blank cells as nulls

Store file source

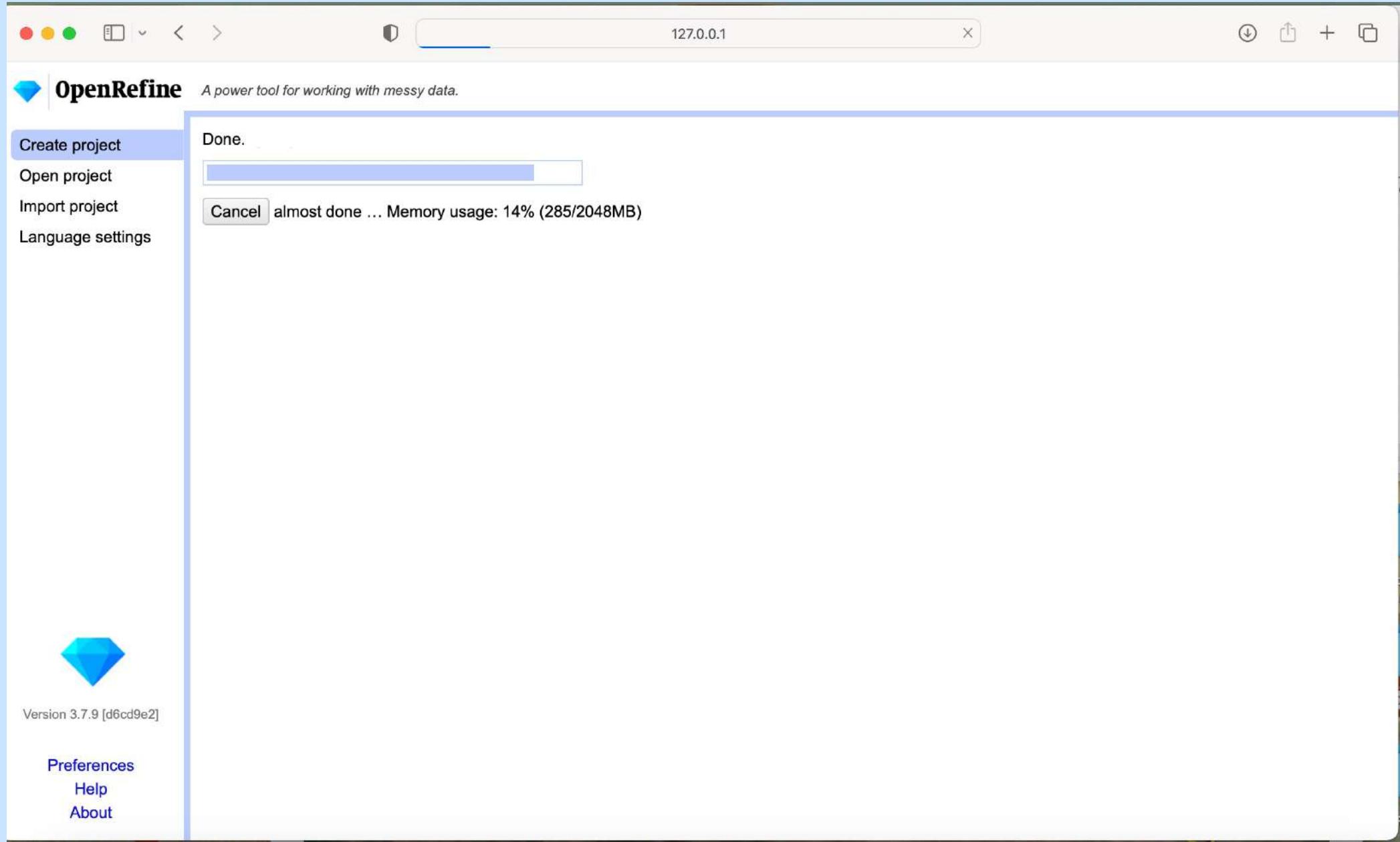
Version 3.7.9 [d6cd9e2]

Preferences

Help

About

Le jeu de données est train d'être chargé...



Le jeu de données apparaît. On peut visualiser 10 lignes...

The screenshot shows the OpenRefine interface running on a local host at 127.0.0.1. The title bar reads "OpenRefine MET acquisition date and localisation dep Asian Art tsv". The main area displays 36527 rows of data in a grid format. The columns represent various metadata fields: Musee, Numero, Object Number, Department, Object Name, Object Date, Object Begin Date, and Object End Date. The first 10 rows of data are listed below:

	Musee	Numero	Object Number	Department	Object Name	Object Date	Object Begin Date	Object End Date
1.	MET	MET_96.14.193	96.14.193	Asian Art	Piece	18th–19th century	1700	1899
2.	MET	MET_96.14.1896	96.14.1896	Asian Art	Panel	18th century or earlier	1650	1799
3.	MET	MET_09.3	09.3	Asian Art	Pictorial map	19th century	1800	1899
4.	MET	MET_12.37.135	12.37.135	Asian Art	Hanging scroll	dated 1732	1732	1732
5.	MET	MET_13.100.22	13.100.22	Asian Art	Hanging scroll	1585	1585	1585
6.	MET	MET_13.100.25	13.100.25	Asian Art	Hanging scroll	18th century or later, spurious date of 1680	1700	1911
7.	MET	MET_13.100.40	13.100.40	Asian Art	Folding fan mounted as an album leaf	18th century or later, spurious date of 1706	1700	1911
8.	MET	MET_13.100.42	13.100.42	Asian Art	Folding fan mounted as an album leaf	18th century or later, spurious date of 1676	1700	1911
9.	MET	MET_13.100.43	13.100.43	Asian Art	Folding fan mounted as an album leaf	18th century or later, spurious date of 1648	1700	1911
10.	MET	MET_13.100.45	13.100.45	Asian Art	Folding fan mounted as an album leaf	18th century or later, spurious date of 1707	1707	1911

The left sidebar contains a "Using facets and filters" section with instructions and a "Watch these screencasts" link.

... ou un autre nombre de lignes.

OpenRefine MET acquisition date and localisation dep Asian Art tsv Permalink

Facet / Filter Undo / Redo 0 / 0

36527 rows

Show as: rows records Show: 5 10 25 50 100 500 1000 rows « first < previous 1 next » last »

All Musee Numero Object Number Department Object Name Object Date Object Begin Date Obj

		Musee	Numero	Object Number	Department	Object Name	Object Date	Object Begin Date	Obj
1.	MET	MET_96.14.193	96.14.193	Asian Art	Piece	18th–19th century	1700		
2.	MET	MET_96.14.1896	96.14.1896	Asian Art					
3.	MET	MET_09.3	09.3	Asian Art					
4.	MET	MET_12.37.135	12.37.135	Asian Art					
5.	MET	MET_13.100.22	13.100.22	Asian Art					
6.	MET	MET_13.100.25	13.100.25	Asian Art					
7.	MET	MET_13.100.40	13.100.40	Asian Art	Folding fan mounted as an album leaf	18th century or later, spurious date of 1707			
8.	MET	MET_13.100.42	13.100.42	Asian Art	Folding fan mounted as an album leaf	18th century or later, spurious date of 1707			
9.	MET	MET_13.100.43	13.100.43	Asian Art	Folding fan mounted as an album leaf	18th century or later, spurious date of 1707			
10.	MET	MET_13.100.45	13.100.45	Asian Art	Folding fan mounted as an album leaf	18th century or later, spurious date of 1707			
11.	MET	MET_13.100.46	13.100.46	Asian Art	Folding fan mounted as an album leaf	18th century or later, spurious date of 1707			

Pour ne pas surcharger la mémoire vive des ordinateurs, OpenRefine n'affiche au maximum que 1000 lignes.

On peut explorer les données en les triant : flèche à droite de la colonne en question => facet => text facet

Le tri des données (fenêtre de gauche) est l'ordre alphabétique, par défaut

On peut choisir de trier par nombre décroissant de valeurs.

La fenêtre de gauche permet de sélectionner des valeurs

The screenshot shows the OpenRefine interface with the following details:

- Facet / Filter:** A sidebar on the left containing a list of locations with their counts:
 - Japan 16824 (highlighted with a blue circle)
 - China 12561
 - India 1462
 - People's Republic of China 1352
 - Indonesia 1283
 - Korea 572
 - Thailand 559
 - Pakistan 354
 - Tibet 332
 - Nepal 203
 - Vietnam 186
 - Cambodia 139
- Table View:** The main area displays 16824 matching rows (out of 36527 total) in a grid format. The columns are: Object End Date, Credit Line, Acquisition method, AccessionYear, Location, Qid_Location, and coordinate location of place.
- Header:** The title bar says "OpenRefine MET acquisition date and localisation dep Asian Art tsv".
- Toolbar:** Includes buttons for Refresh, Undo / Redo, Open..., Export, and Help.

Attention : pour travailler les données, il faut effacer les filtres

The screenshot shows the OpenRefine interface with a facet for 'Location' on the left. A blue circle highlights the 'Reset all' button in the facet header. The main workspace displays a table with 36527 rows, showing columns for Object End Date, Credit Line, Acquisition method, Accession Year, and Location. A large blue callout bubble on the right contains the text: 'Toutes les opérations d'OpenRefine (y compris les exports de données) ne se font que sur les données sélectionnées.'

Facet / Filter Undo / Redo 0 / 0

Reset all Remove all

Location

50 choices Sort by: name count Cluster

Japan 16824
China 12561
India 1462
People's Republic of China 1352
Indonesia 1283
Korea 572
Thailand 559
Pakistan 354
Tibet 332
Nepal 203
Vietnam 186
Cambodia 139

Object End Date Credit Line Acquisition method Accession Year Location

Object End Date	Credit Line	Acquisition method	Accession Year	Location
9	Gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, 1896	Gift	1896	
9	Gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, 1896	Gift	1896	
9	Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, 1909	Gift		
2	Rogers Fund, 1912	Funds		
5	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds		
1	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds		
1	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds		
1	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	
1	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	China
1	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	Q29520
1	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	China
1	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	Q29520
1	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	35,105

Toutes les opérations
d'OpenRefine (y compris
les exports de données) ne
se font que sur les
données sélectionnées.

Pour ajouter les coordonnées, on va « brancher » notre jeu de données sur une banque de données puis « aspirer » les informations voulues automatiquement à partir de cette banque de données.

En langage Openrefine : on va faire une « reconciliation » à partir de Wikidata et ajouter les cordonnées à partir de Wikidata.

Dans la colonne correspondant au lieu (ici, « location »), aller à « Reconcile » => « Start reconciling »

The screenshot shows the OpenRefine interface with the following details:

- Facet / Filter:** A sidebar on the left titled "Location" which lists 50 choices sorted by count. The top entries are Japan (16824), China (12561), India (1462), People's Republic of China (1352), Indonesia (1283), Korea (572), Thailand (559), Pakistan (354), Tibet (332), Nepal (203), Vietnam (186), and Cambodia (139).
- Table View:** The main area displays 36527 rows of data. The columns include Object Begin Date, Object End Date, Credit Line, Acquisition method, Accession Year, Location, Qid_Location, and coord.
- Context Menu:** A context menu is open over the "Location" column for a row where the value is "1912". The menu items are:
 - Start reconciling...
 - Facets
 - Actions
 - Copy reconciliation data...
 - Use values as identifiers...
 - Add entity identifiers column...
- Header Bar:** Shows the URL 127.0.0.1, OpenRefine logo, and various navigation and extension icons.
- Bottom Bar:** Includes "Lancer le script {{}}".

Une fenêtre apparaît (pour choisir la banque de données)

The screenshot shows the OpenRefine interface with a reconciliation dialog open. The title bar reads "Reconcile column 'Location'". The left sidebar shows a facet for "Location" with 50 choices, sorted by count, including Japan (16824), China (12561), India (1462), People's Republic, Indonesia, Korea, Thailand, Pakistan, Tibet, Nepal, Vietnam, and Cambodia. A service panel on the right lists "Wikidata reconcil.link (en)". The main area displays the text "Pick a service or extension on left". At the bottom, there are buttons for "Add standard service...", "Discover services...", "Start reconciling...", and "Cancel".

Facet / Filter

Refresh

Location

50 choices Sort by:

- Japan 16824
- China 12561
- India 1462
- People's Republic
- Indonesia 1283
- Korea 572
- Thailand 559
- Pakistan 354
- Tibet 332
- Nepal 203
- Vietnam 186
- Cambodia 139

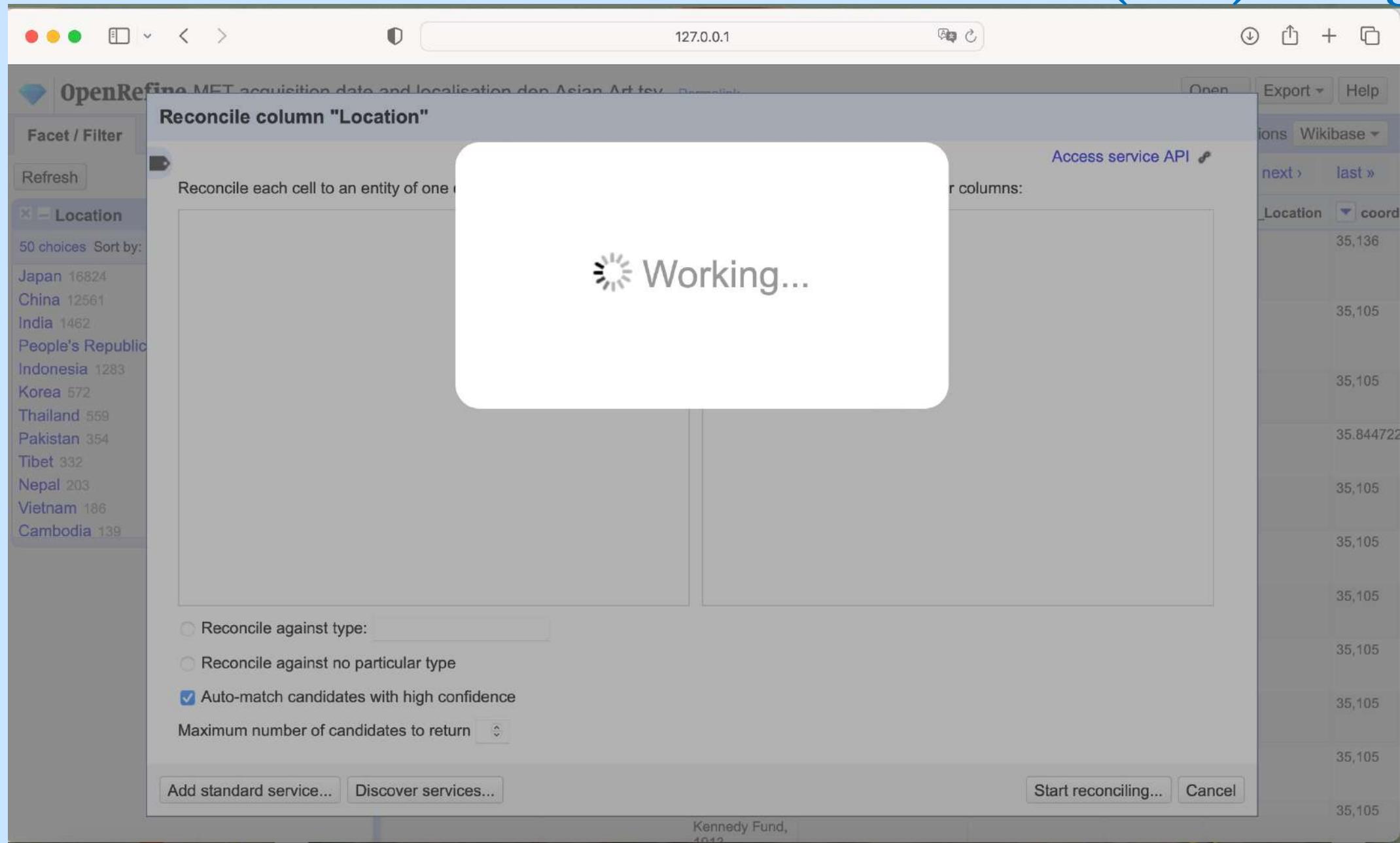
Services

Wikidata reconcil.link (en)

Pick a service or extension on left

Add standard service... Discover services... Start reconciling... Cancel

On sélectionne Wikidata et le branchement (API) charge.



On indique la nature de notre colonne (ici, « country »)

Screenshot of the OpenRefine interface showing the reconciliation process for the "Location" column.

The main title is "Reconcile column 'Location'".

Left sidebar: Facet / Filter, Refresh, Location (50 choices, Sort by: Japan 16824, China 12561, India 1462, People's Republic of China 1283, Indonesia 1283, Korea 572, Thailand 559, Pakistan 354, Tibet 332, Nepal 203, Vietnam 186, Cambodia 139).

Central area:

- Reconcile each cell to an entity of one of these types:
 - sovereign state Q3624078
 - country Q6256
 - historical country Q3024240
 - constitutional republic Q1520223
 - dominion of the British Empire Q223832
 - communist state Q849866
 - modern language Q1288568
 - socialist state Q842112
 - secular state Q859563
 - island country
- Also use relevant details from other columns:

Column	Include? As property
Musee	<input type="checkbox"/>
Numer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Object Number	<input type="checkbox"/>
Department	<input type="checkbox"/>
Object Name	<input type="checkbox"/>
Object Date	<input type="checkbox"/>
Object Begin Date	<input type="checkbox"/>
Object End Date	<input type="checkbox"/>
Credit Line	<input type="checkbox"/>
Acquisition method	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accession Year	<input type="checkbox"/>
Qid_Location	<input type="checkbox"/>
coordinate location of place	<input type="checkbox"/>

Bottom buttons: Add standard service..., Discover services..., Start reconciling... (circled), Cancel.

La réconciliation prend un peu de temps...

OpenRefine MET acquisition date and localisation Reconcile cells in column Location to type Q6256 20% complete Cancel

Facet / Filter Undo / Redo 0 / 0

Refresh Reset all Remove all

36527 rows

Show as: rows records Show: 5 10 25 50 100 500 1000 rows « first < previous 1 next » last »

Location

50 choices Sort by: name count Cluster

Japan 16824
China 12561
India 1462
People's Republic of China 1352
Indonesia 1283
Korea 572
Thailand 559
Pakistan 354
Tibet 332
Nepal 203
Vietnam 186
Cambodia 139

Object Begin Date	Object End Date	Credit Line	Acquisition method	AccessionYear	Location	Qid_Location	coord
1700	1899	Gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, 1896	Gift	1896	Japan	Q17	35,136
1650	1799	Gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, 1896	Gift	1896	China	Q29520	35,105
1800	1899	Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, 1909	Gift	1909	China	Q29520	35,105
1732	1732	Rogers Fund, 1912	Funds	1912	People's Republic of China	Q148	35.844722
1585	1585	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	China	Q29520	35,105
1700	1911	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	China	Q29520	35,105
1700	1911	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	China	Q29520	35,105
1700	1911	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	China	Q29520	35,105
1700	1911	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	China	Q29520	35,105
1707	1911	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	China	Q29520	35,105
1700	1911	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	China	Q29520	35,105

La colonne est transformée, des liens cliquables apparaissent (ils mènent à Wikidata).

Screenshot of the OpenRefine interface showing a dataset of MET acquisition dates and localizations for Asian Art.

The interface includes:

- Facet / Filter and Undo / Redo buttons.
- A search bar at the top right with the URL 127.0.0.1.
- A main table view with 36527 rows, showing columns: Object Date, Object Begin Date, Object End Date, Credit Line, Acquisition method, Accession Year, and Location.
- Facet panels on the left:
 - Location**: Lists 50 choices (Japan, China, India, etc.) with counts. A "Cluster" button is present.
 - Location: judgment**: Lists 2 choices (matched, none) with counts. A "Facet by choice counts" button is present.
 - Location: best candidate's score**: Includes a slider.
- Extensions and Wikibase tabs at the top right.
- A sidebar on the right showing location details for each row, with a blue oval highlighting the "Location" section for the first row.

The highlighted "Location" section shows:

- Japan (100)
- Empire of Japan (100)
- Create new item
- Search for match

For the second row:

- China (100)
- People's Republic of China (100)
- Taiwan (100)
- Imperial China (100)
- Republic of China (100)
- Create new item
- Search for match

For the third row:

- China (100)
- People's Republic of China (100)
- Taiwan (100)
- Imperial China (100)
- Republic of China (100)
- Create new item
- Search for match

For the fourth row:

- People's Republic of China (Choose new match)
- China (100)
- People's Republic of China (100)
- Taiwan (100)
- Imperial China (100)
- Republic of China (100)
- Create new item
- Search for match

On choisit la valeur pertinente

OpenRefine proposera souvent plusieurs choix pour chaque valeur, les choix (et parfois des recherches supplémentaires) sont à faire par l'utilisateur. Avec l'option “Match all identical cells”, toutes les cellules identiques sont appariées

The screenshot shows the OpenRefine interface with a large blue callout bubble containing the explanatory text. The main window displays a table with columns: Object Date, Object Begin Date, Object End Date, Credit Line, Acquisition method, Accession Year, and Location. A row is selected where the Location is 'Japan'. A context menu is open over this cell, with the 'Match all identical cells' option highlighted and circled in blue. The menu also includes 'Match this cell' and 'Cancel'. Below the table, there's a sidebar for facets and filters, specifically for 'Location'. The sidebar shows a facet for 'Japan' with 16824 occurrences. The bottom of the screen shows the footer with navigation icons.

À partir de cette colonne enrichie, on ajoute des informations (en l'occurrence, on veut les coordonnées).

The screenshot shows the OpenRefine interface with a dataset titled "MET acquisition date and localisation dep Asian Art tsv". The main view displays 36527 rows of data with columns including Object Date, Object Begin Date, Object End Date, Credit Line, Acquisition method, Accession Year, and Location.

A context menu is open over the "Location" column, with several options highlighted:

- Facet
- Text filter
- Edit cells
- Edit column** (highlighted)
- Transpose
- Sort...
- View
- Reconcile
- Add column based on this column...
- Add column by fetching URLs...
- Add columns from reconciled values...** (highlighted with a blue oval)
- Rename this column...
- Remove this column
- Move column to beginning
- Move column to end
- Move column left
- Move column right

The "Edit column" option is currently selected. The "Location" facet on the left shows counts for various locations like Japan, China, India, etc.

On rajoute les propriétés que l'on veut...

The screenshot shows the OpenRefine interface with the following details:

- Title Bar:** OpenRefine MET acquisition date and localisation des Asian Art texts
- Address Bar:** 127.0.0.1
- Toolbar:** Standard OS X-style controls (red, yellow, green buttons, zoom, search).
- Left Sidebar:**
 - Facet / Filter:** Location (50 choices, Sort by: name, count), Location: judgment (2 choices, Sort by: name, count), Location: best candidate (score).
 - Extensions:** Wikibase.
- Main Area:**
 - Add columns from reconciled column Location** dialog is open.
 - Add property:** Input field (empty).
 - Preview:** Large empty area.
 - Suggested properties:** A list of properties for locations:
 - anthem
 - basic form of government
 - capital
 - coat of arms
 - coat of arms image
 - contains the administrative territorial entity
 - continent
 - country
 - currency
 - flag
 - flag image
 - head of government
 - head of state
 - highest judicial authority
 - legislative body
 - Buttons:** OK, Cancel.
- Right Panel:** Shows a list of location entities, each with a "pose new match" button.
 - Japan
 - China
 - India
 - People's Republic of China
 - Indonesia
 - Korea
 - Thailand
 - Pakistan
 - Tibet
 - Nepal
 - Vietnam
 - Cambodia
 - ... (repeated entries for People's Republic of China)

.... Wikidata nous fournit les coordonnées des lieux !

The screenshot shows the OpenRefine interface with a reconciliation dialog open. The URL in the browser bar is 127.0.0.1. The main panel displays a list of locations from Wikidata, with 'Japan' selected. A modal dialog titled 'Add columns from reconciled column Location' is centered. In the 'Add property' section, the search term 'coordina' is entered, and a dropdown menu lists several options under the heading 'coordinate location'. The first option, 'coordinate location' (P625), is highlighted with an orange border. Below it are other options like 'coordinates of geographic center' (P5140), 'coordinates of northernmost point' (P1332), etc. At the bottom right of the dialog are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons. The background shows a sidebar with facets for 'Location' (Japan, China, India, etc.) and 'Location: judgment' (matched, none).

OpenRefine MET acquisition data and localisation dan Asian Art toy

Add columns from reconciled column Location

Add property

coordina

Select an item from the list:

coordinate location P625
geocoordinates of the subject. For Earth, please note that only WGS84 coordinating system is supported at the moment

coordinates of geographic center P5140
coordinates of the center of an area. Use qualifier "determination method" (P459) to indicate how

coordinates of northernmost point P1332
northernmost point of a location. For an administrative entity this includes offshore islands

coordinates of easternmost point P1334
easternmost point of a location

coordinates of westernmost point P1335
westernmost point of a location

coordinates of southernmost point P1333
southernmost point of a place. For administrative entities this includes offshore islands

coordinates of the point of view P1259
point from which the scene depicted by the element is seen (element can be a photo, a painting, etc.)

Facet / Filter Undo / Redo Refresh

Location

50 choices Sort by: name count

Japan 16824
China 12561
India 1462
People's Republic of China 1283
Indonesia 1283
Korea 572
Thailand 559
Pakistan 354
Tibet 332
Nepal 203
Vietnam 186
Cambodia 139

Location: judgment

2 choices Sort by: name count

matched 35407
none 1120

Facet by choice counts

Location: best cand score

Extensions Wikibase

next > last <

Location

pan pose new match

ople's Republic of China pose new match

Choose new match

OK Cancel

Kennedy Fund, 1913

22 101

Lorsqu'on est satisfait, on clique sur OK.

The screenshot shows the OpenRefine interface with the following details:

- Title Bar:** OpenRefine MET acquisition date and localisation des Asian Art texts
- Toolbar:** Standard OS X-style controls (red, yellow, green circles), Undo/Redo, and a search bar showing 127.0.0.1.
- Facet / Filter Panel:** Shows facets for "Location" (50 choices, e.g., Japan, China, India, People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Korea, Thailand, Pakistan, Tibet, Nepal, Vietnam, Cambodia) and "Location: judgment" (2 choices, e.g., matched, none).
- Dialog Box:** "Add columns from reconciled column Location".
 - Add property:** A text input field containing "coordinate location".
 - Suggested properties:** A list of properties related to locations, such as anthem, basic form of government, capital, coat of arms, coat of arms image, contains the administrative territorial entity, continent, country, currency, flag, flag image, head of government, head of state, highest judicial authority, and legislative body.
 - Preview:** A table showing the reconciliation results for "coordinate location". The table has two columns: "Location" and "coordinate location". The "Location" column lists various countries, and the "coordinate location" column lists their corresponding latitude and longitude coordinates (e.g., Japan: 35,136; People's Republic of China: 35.84472222222224, 103.45194444444445). There are buttons for "remove" and "configure".
 - Buttons:** OK and Cancel.
- Right Panel:** Shows a list of locations with "pose new match" buttons next to them.

Astuce : pour être sûr de n'avoir qu'une seule donnée par cellule, aller dans l'onglet « configurer » et passer le chiffre de 0 à 1.

The screenshot shows the OpenRefine interface with a data grid on the right and a configuration dialog box in the center. The dialog is titled 'Settings for P625' and is used to manage reconciled columns. A blue circle highlights the 'Limit' input field, which is set to '1'. Below it, the 'Ranks' section contains three radio buttons: 'Any rank' (unchecked), 'Only the best rank' (checked), and 'Preferred and normal ranks' (unchecked). The 'References' section includes 'Any statement' (checked), 'At least one reference' (unchecked), and 'At least one non-wiki reference' (unchecked). There is also a checkbox for 'Return counts instead of values' (unchecked). At the bottom of the dialog are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons. The background shows a portion of the data grid where rows are being reconciled between 'coordinate location' and 'Q30'.

L'ajout des propriétés prend également un peu de temps.

OpenRefine MET acquisition date and localisation 11% complete Cancel

Facet / Filter Undo / Redo 5 / 5

Refresh Reset all Remove all

Location change
50 choices Sort by: name count Cluster

- Japan 16824
- China 12561
- India 1462
- People's Republic of China 1352
- Indonesia 1283
- Korea 572
- Thailand 559
- Pakistan 354
- Tibet 332
- Nepal 203
- Vietnam 186
- Cambodia 139

Location: judgment change
2 choices Sort by: name count

- matched 35407
- none 1120
- Facet by choice counts

Location: best candidate's change reset score

Extend data at index 12 based on column Location

36527 rows

Show as: rows records Show: 5 10 25 50 100 500 1000 rows « first < previous 1 next » last »

Object Date	Object Begin Date	Object End Date	Credit Line	Acquisition method	Accession Year	Location
9th century or	1700	1899	Gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, 1896	Gift	1896	Japan Choose new match
17th century or	1650	1799	Gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, 1896	Gift	1896	People's Republic of China Choose new match
18th century or	1800	1899	Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, 1909	Gift	1909	People's Republic of China Choose new match
19th century or	1732	1732	Rogers Fund, 1912	Funds	1912	People's Republic of China Choose new match
19th century or	1585	1585	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	People's Republic of China Choose new match
20th century or	1700	1911	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	People's Republic of China Choose new match
20th century or	1700	1911	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	People's Republic of China Choose new match
20th century or	1700	1911	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	People's Republic of China Choose new match
20th century or	1700	1911	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	People's Republic of China Choose new match
20th century or	1707	1911	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	People's Republic of China Choose new match
20th century or	1700	1911	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	People's Republic of China Choose new match

**Une nouvelle colonne apparaît, à droite de la nôtre,
avec les coordonnées géographiques !**

Astuce : ne pas oublier d'ajouter les identifiants Wikidata

Screenshot of the OpenRefine interface showing a dataset of MET acquisition dates and locations for Asian Art.

The interface includes:

- Facet / Filter tab (selected).
- Undo / Redo (6 / 6).
- Refresh, Reset all, Remove all buttons.
- 36527 rows displayed.
- Show as: rows (selected), records.
- Show: 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 500, 1000 rows.
- Extensions, Wikibase dropdown.
- Facet End Date, Credit Line, Acquisition method, Accession Year, Location, coordinate location columns.
- A context menu is open over a row in the "Location" column, listing options: Facet, Text filter, Edit cells, Edit column, Transpose, Sort..., View, Reconcile (selected), Start reconciling..., People's Republic of Ch, Choose new match, Facets, Actions, Copy reconciliation data..., Use values as identifiers..., Add entity identifiers column... (circled in blue).
- Facet End Date facet showing 50 choices: Japan (16824), China (12561), India (1462), People's Republic of China (1352), Indonesia (1283), Korea (572), Thailand (559), Pakistan (354), Tibet (332), Nepal (203), Vietnam (186), Cambodia (139).
- Location: judgment facet showing 2 choices: matched (35407), none (1120).
- Location: best candidate's facet showing score.
- Lancer le script « () » button.

Astuce : ne pas oublier d'ajouter les identifiants Wikidata

The screenshot shows the OpenRefine interface with a dataset titled "MET acquisition date and localisation dep Asian Art tsv". The main view displays a table with columns: Object End Date, Credit Line, Acquisition method, Accession Year, Location, and coordinate location. A facet for "Location" is visible on the left, listing countries like Japan, China, India, and People's Republic of China. A reconciliation dropdown menu is open over a row in the "Location" column, specifically for a value related to the People's Republic of China. The menu includes options like "Reconcile", "Choose new match", "Facets", "Actions", "Copy reconciliation data...", "Use values as identifiers...", and "Add entity identifiers column...". The last option, "Add entity identifiers column...", is highlighted with a blue oval.

Facet / Filter Undo / Redo 6 / 6

OpenRefine MET acquisition date and localisation dep Asian Art tsv Permalink

36527 rows

Show as: rows records Show: 5 10 25 50 100 500 1000 rows « first < previous 1 next » last »

Extensions Wikibase

Refresh Reset all Remove all

Location

50 choices Sort by: name count Cluster

Object End Date Credit Line Acquisition method Accession Year Location coordinate location

Japan 16824 Gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, 1896 35.136

China 12561 Gift 1896 na 35.84472222222224,103.45194444444445

India 1462 1909 na 35.84472222222224,103.45194444444445

People's Republic of China 2192 912 na 35.84472222222224,103.45194444444445

Korea 1120 1913 na 35.45194444444445

Taiwan 1120 na 03.45194444444445

France 1120 na 03.45194444444445

United States 1120 na 03.45194444444445

Other 1120 na 03.45194444444445

2192 na 03.45194444444445

matched 1120

Facet by choice of location

Location: best score

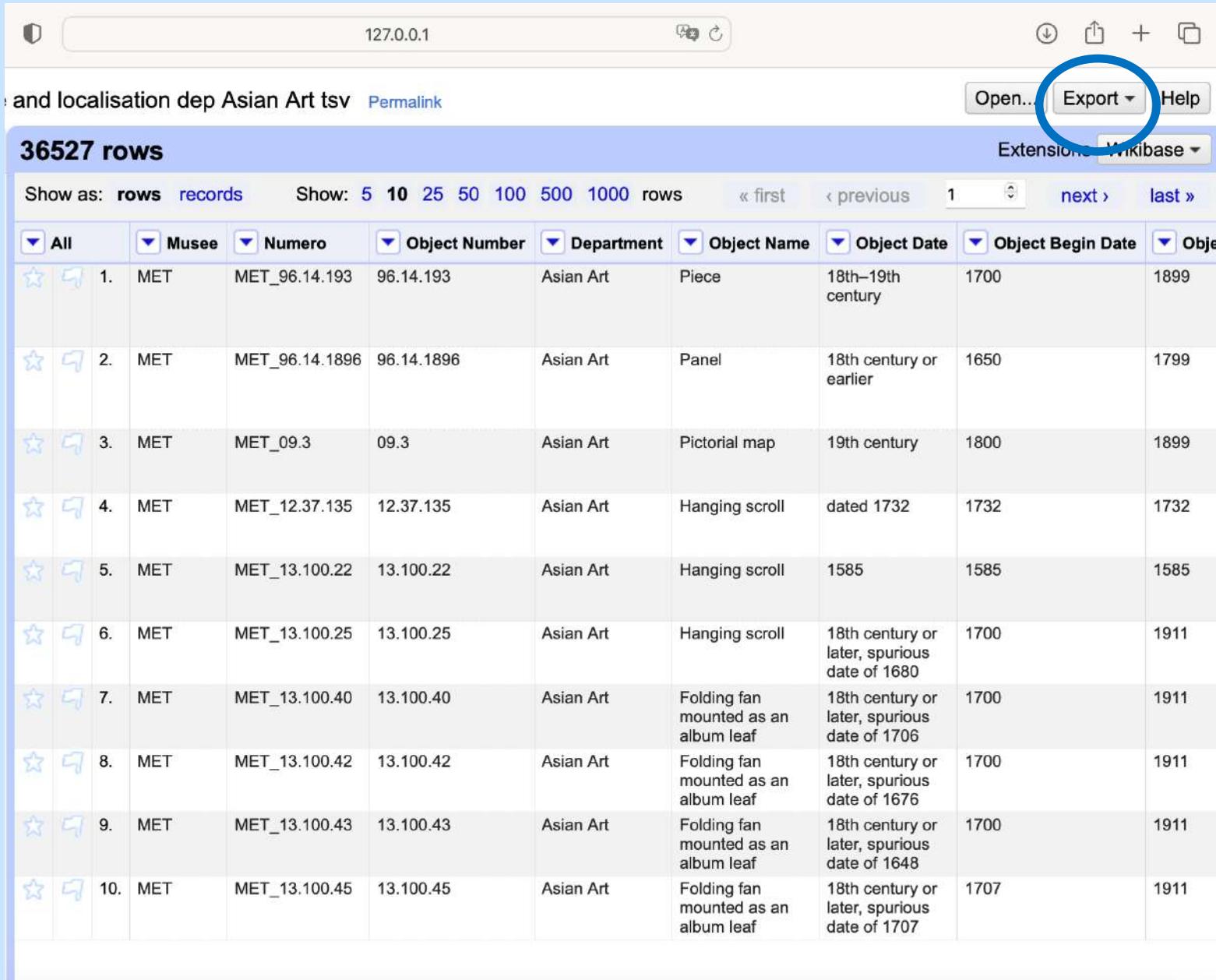
Lancer le script « () »

36 101

Ce sera très utile pour exporter et partager le fichier : votre collègue n'aura plus qu'à repartir de cet identifiant Wikidata puis utiliser l'option « Use values as identifiers.... ». La reconciliation sera rapide et sans erreur.

Facet Text filter Edit cells Edit column Transpose Sort... View Reconcile People's Republic of China Choose new match Add entity identifiers column... Add a column containing entity identifiers from

On clique sur « Export » => format tab-separated value



The screenshot shows a web-based application interface for managing a dataset of Asian Art objects. At the top, there's a header bar with a shield icon, the IP address '127.0.0.1', and various navigation icons. Below the header, the title 'and localisation dep Asian Art tsv' and a 'Permalink' link are visible. On the right side of the header, there are buttons for 'Open...', 'Export' (which is highlighted with a blue circle), and 'Help'. A dropdown menu next to 'Export' shows 'Extensions' and 'Wikibase'. The main content area displays a table with 36527 rows. The table has a header row with columns for 'All', 'Musee', 'Numero', 'Object Number', 'Department', 'Object Name', 'Object Date', 'Object Begin Date', and 'Object End Date'. The data rows below show details for ten specific objects, such as their museum (MET), object number (e.g., MET_96.14.193), department (Asian Art), name (Piece), date (18th–19th century), and begin/end dates (1700–1899). The table also includes icons for each row.

All	Musee	Numero	Object Number	Department	Object Name	Object Date	Object Begin Date	Object End Date
1.	MET	MET_96.14.193	96.14.193	Asian Art	Piece	18th–19th century	1700	1899
2.	MET	MET_96.14.1896	96.14.1896	Asian Art	Panel	18th century or earlier	1650	1799
3.	MET	MET_09.3	09.3	Asian Art	Pictorial map	19th century	1800	1899
4.	MET	MET_12.37.135	12.37.135	Asian Art	Hanging scroll	dated 1732	1732	1732
5.	MET	MET_13.100.22	13.100.22	Asian Art	Hanging scroll	1585	1585	1585
6.	MET	MET_13.100.25	13.100.25	Asian Art	Hanging scroll	18th century or later, spurious date of 1680	1700	1911
7.	MET	MET_13.100.40	13.100.40	Asian Art	Folding fan mounted as an album leaf	18th century or later, spurious date of 1706	1700	1911
8.	MET	MET_13.100.42	13.100.42	Asian Art	Folding fan mounted as an album leaf	18th century or later, spurious date of 1676	1700	1911
9.	MET	MET_13.100.43	13.100.43	Asian Art	Folding fan mounted as an album leaf	18th century or later, spurious date of 1648	1700	1911
10.	MET	MET_13.100.45	13.100.45	Asian Art	Folding fan mounted as an album leaf	18th century or later, spurious date of 1707	1707	1911

3^e étape : réaliser la carte

On va utiliser un logiciel de visualisation développé par Stanford University : Palladio.

A screenshot of a web browser window displaying Google search results for the query "stanford palladio". The search bar at the top shows the query. Below the search bar, there are navigation links for "Tous", "Images", "Vidéos", "Produits", "Actualités", and "Plus". To the right of these are "Outils" and "Safe". The main content area shows the search results:

Environ 151000 résultats (0,41 secondes)

Conseil : Limiter cette recherche aux résultats en français. Pour en savoir plus sur le filtrage par langue, cliquez ici.

Stanford University
https://hdlab.stanford.edu › palladio

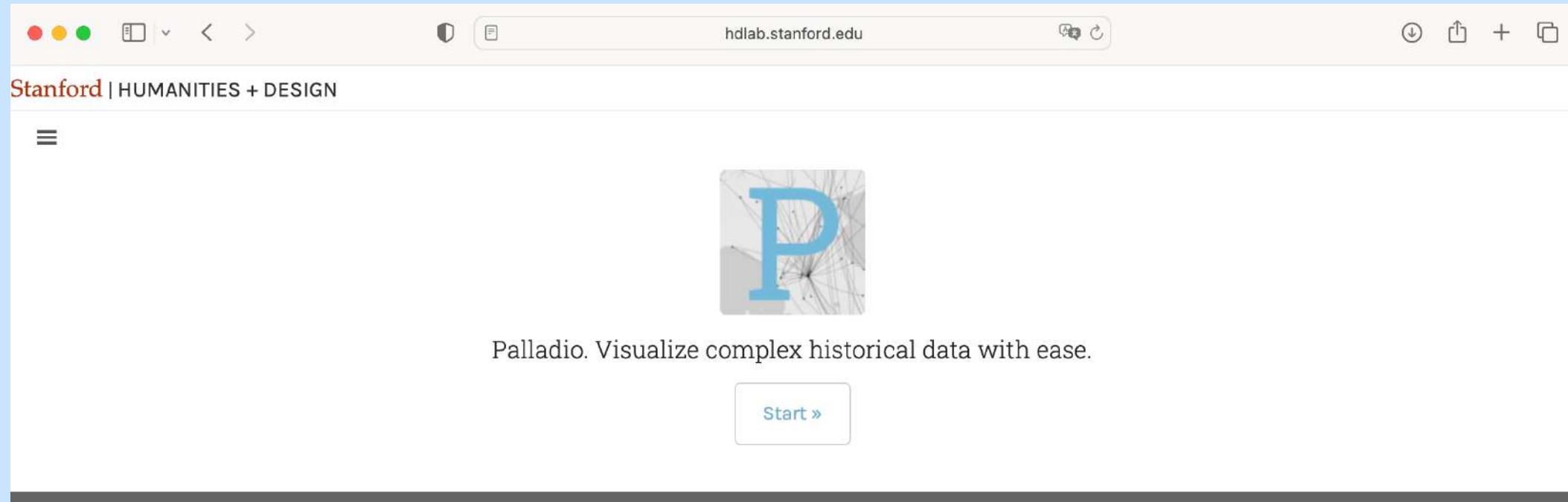
Palladio - Humanities + Design
Palladio is developed at Humanities + Design, Stanford University. ... Distributed with an MIT license. Stanford | Humanities + Design. Palladio. Visualize ...

Stanford University
https://hdlab.stanford.edu › palladi...

Palladio
Create a new Palladio project by uploading your data from a spreadsheet or flat-file, or load data from a SPARQL endpoint. Not sure how Palladio works? Load ...

Stanford University

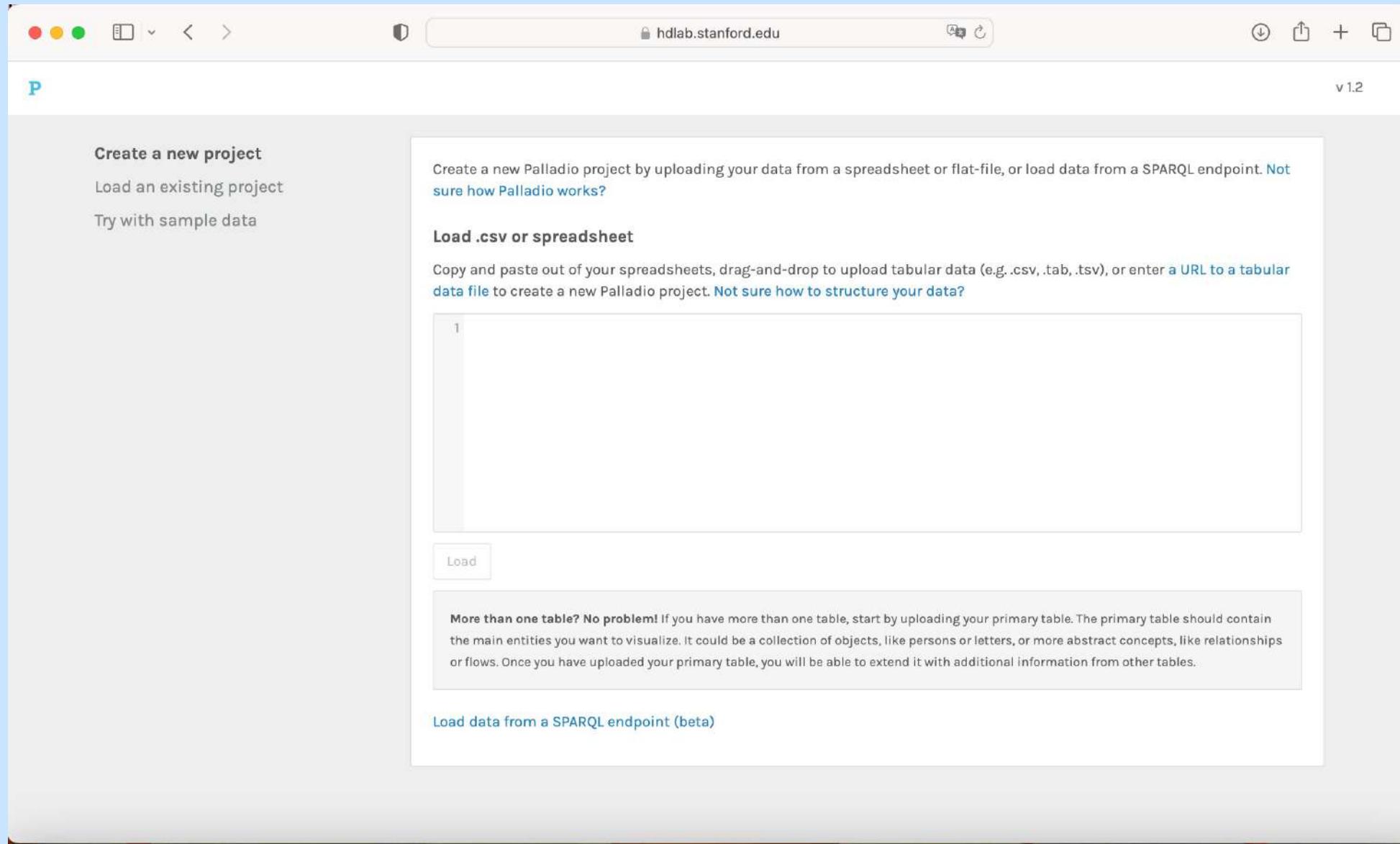
Le logiciel est en ligne. Cliquer sur « Start »



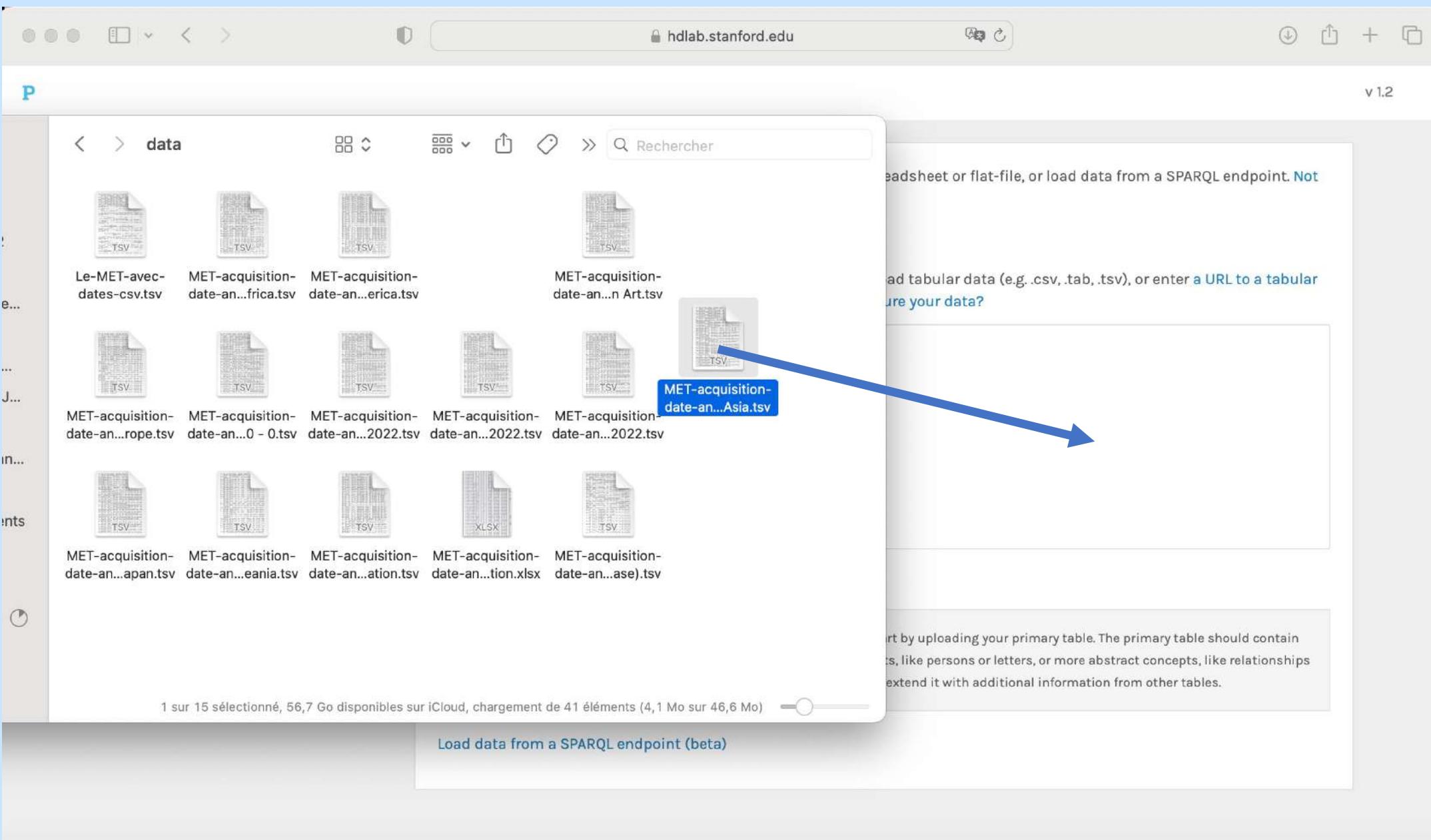
What can I do with Palladio?

A screenshot of the Palladio application interface. It features a sidebar with 'Create or Open Palladio projects' and instructions for creating new projects via spreadsheets or existing files. The main area shows two tabs: 'Create a new project' and 'Load .csv or spreadsheet'. Below these are sections for 'Create a new Palladio project by uploading your data from a spreadsheet or flat-file, or load data from a SPARQL endpoint' and 'Load .csv or spreadsheet' with detailed instructions. At the bottom, there's a preview of some data and a footer note about structuring data.

On charge le fichier enrichi, que l'on aura exporté à partir d'OpenRefine.



On fait glisser le fichier dans la fenêtre.



On clique sur « Load ».

P v 1.2

Create a new project
Load an existing project
Try with sample data

Create a new Palladio project by uploading your data from a spreadsheet or flat-file, or load data from a SPARQL endpoint. [Not sure how Palladio works?](#)

Load .csv or spreadsheet

Copy and paste out of your spreadsheets, drag-and-drop to upload tabular data (e.g. .csv, .tab, .tsv), or enter a URL to a tabular data file to create a new Palladio project. [Not sure how to structure your data?](#)

1948	Iran	Q794	32,53	Iran	Q794	32,53	Asia	Q48	43.68111111111115,87.33111111111111		
67849	MET MET_45.24.66a-i	45.24.66a-i	Arms and Armor	Presentation boxes for Kozuka	19th century				1801	1900	
	Rogers Fund, 1945	Funds	1945	Japan	Q17 35,136	Japan	Q17 35,136	Asia	Q48		
	43.68111111111115,87.33111111111111										
67850	MET MET_45.24.67a-j	45.24.67a-j	Arms and Armor	Presentation boxes for Kozuka	19th century				1801	1900	
	Rogers Fund, 1945	Funds	1945	Japan	Q17 35,136	Japan	Q17 35,136	Asia	Q48		
	43.68111111111115,87.33111111111111										
67851	MET MET_45.24.68a-k	45.24.68a-k	Arms and Armor	Presentation boxes for menuki	19th century				1801	1900	
	Rogers Fund, 1945	Funds	1945	Japan	Q17 35,136	Japan	Q17 35,136	Asia	Q48		
	43.68111111111115,87.33111111111111										
67852											

Load

More than one table? No problem! If you have more than one table, start by uploading your primary table. The primary table should contain the main entities you want to visualize. It could be a collection of objects, like persons or letters, or more abstract concepts, like relationships or flows. Once you have uploaded your primary table, you will be able to extend it with additional information from other tables.

[Load data from a SPARQL endpoint \(beta\)](#)

Il faut modifier la nature de la variable correspondant aux coordonnées. On clique sur « Number » en rouge...

The screenshot shows the HDLab interface with the 'Data' tab selected. A title 'Provide a title to this project' is present. The main area displays a table with 13 columns:

Untitled	
Primary table	67182 rows
• Musee	Text
• Numero	Text •
• Object Number	Text •
• Department	Text •
• Object Name	Text •
• Object Date	Text •
• Object Begin Date	Date •
• Object End Date	Date
• Credit Line	Text •
• Acquisition method	Text •
• AccessionYear	Date
• Location	Text •
• Qid_Location	Text

Il faut modifier la nature de la variable correspondant aux coordonnées. On clique sur « Number » en rouge...

The screenshot shows a web-based application interface for managing data. At the top, there are standard browser controls (back, forward, search bar with URL 'hdlab.stanford.edu', and download icons). Below the header, a navigation bar includes 'Data' (which is underlined in blue), 'Map', 'Graph', 'Table', and 'Gallery'. To the right of the navigation bar are version information ('v 1.2') and a 'Download' button.

The main content area displays a table of variables and their current types. The table has two columns: the variable name and its type. The rows are as follows:

Variable	Type
Musee	Text
Numero	Text
Object Number	Text
Department	Text
Object Name	Text
Object Date	Text
Object Begin Date	Date
Object End Date	Date
Credit Line	Text
Acquisition method	Text
AccessionYear	Date
Location	Text
Qid_Location	Text
coordinate location of place	Number
country or continent	Text
Id Country or continent	Text

A blue oval highlights the 'Number' entry for the 'coordinate location of place' variable, indicating it is the target for modification.

... et on remplace « Number » par « Coordinates »

The screenshot shows a web-based application interface for managing data dimensions. The main title is "Edit dimension" for the dimension "coordinate location of place". The "Data type" is currently set to "Number", which is highlighted with a blue oval. A message below states: "99 unique values do not match this data type! Download errors".

The "Unique values" section displays a list of coordinates:

Value	Count
-1,114	53
-2,118	2735
-7.33277777778,108.635	22
-7.4916666666667,110.004444444444	100
-8.5,115	40
-8.9666667,125.75	5

Below this, it says "99 values displayed. Download".

The "Extension" section includes a "Choose a table" button and a "Add a new table" button.

A note at the bottom states: "You can provide additional information about this dimension with data from another table."

At the bottom right is a "Close" button.

The left sidebar lists other dimensions: Primary table, Musee, Numero, Object Number, Department, Object Name, Object Date, Object Begin Date, Object End Date, Credit Line, Acquisition method, AccessionYear, Location, Qid_Location, coordinate location of ..., country or continent, and Id Country or continent.

... et on remplace « Number » par « Coordinates »

The screenshot shows a web-based application interface for managing data dimensions. The URL in the address bar is hdlab.stanford.edu. The main menu includes Data, Map, Graph, Table, and Gallery. A sidebar on the left lists various dimension names, such as Primary table, Musee, Numero, Object Number, Department, Object Name, Object Date, Object Begin Date, Object End Date, Credit Line, Acquisition method, AccessionYear, Location, Qid_Location, coordinate location of p, country or continent, and Id Country or continent. The current page is titled "Edit dimension" for the dimension "coordinate location of place". The "Title" field contains "coordinate location of place". The "Data type" field is set to "Select or search". The "Unique values" section contains several options: "Text" (Any text-based data), "Number" (Numeric data such as 1234 or 1.234), "Date" (Dates can be YYYY-MM-DD, YYYY/MM/DD, or YYYY-MM-DD), "Coordinates" (Latitude, Longitude coordinates such as 12.345,67.890), and "URL" (The URL of a website or image such as <http://www.example.org/file.yyy>). The "Coordinates" option is highlighted with a blue oval. Below this section, it says "99 values displayed. [Download](#)". Under "Extension", there are buttons for "Choose a table" and "Add a new table". A note states: "You can provide additional information about this dimension with data from another table." At the bottom right is a "Close" button.

On clique sur « Done »

The screenshot shows a web-based application interface for managing data dimensions. The top navigation bar includes icons for window control, a search bar with placeholder 'hdlab.stanford.edu', and various tool buttons. The main menu has tabs for 'Data', 'Map', 'Graph', 'Table', and 'Gallery'. A sidebar on the left lists 'Primary table' entries such as 'Musee', 'Numero', 'Object Number', 'Department', 'Object Name', 'Object Date', 'Object Begin Date', 'Object End Date', 'Credit Line', 'Acquisition method', 'AccessionYear', 'Location', 'Qid_Location', 'coordinate location of', 'country or continent', and 'Id Country or continent'. The central area is titled 'Edit dimension' for 'coordinate location of place'. It shows the 'Title' as 'coordinate location of place', 'Data type' as 'Coordinates', and a note that 'All the values match this type.' Below this is a table of 'Unique values' with a search bar and a 'Sort by Value' dropdown. The table lists values like -1,114 (53), -2,118 (2735), and several coordinates. A note on the right explains how to handle multiple values. At the bottom, there's an 'Extension' section with 'Choose a table' and 'Add a new table' buttons, and a note about providing additional information from another table. A 'Done' button with a checkmark is located at the bottom right.

hdlab.stanford.edu

v1.2 Download

P Data Map Graph Table Gallery

Primary table

- Musee
- Numero
- Object Number
- Department
- Object Name
- Object Date
- Object Begin Date
- Object End Date
- Credit Line
- Acquisition method
- AccessionYear
- Location
- Qid_Location
- coordinate location of
- country or continent
- Id Country or continent

Edit dimension

Title: coordinate location of place

Data type: Coordinates

All the values match this type.

Value	Count
-1,114	53
-2,118	2735
-7.332777777778,108.635	22
-7.4916666666667,110.004444444444	100
-8.5,115	40
-8.966667,125.75	5

99 values displayed. [Download](#)

Unique values

Sort by Value

Multiple values

If the dimension contains multiple values, insert the delimiter string above

Extension

Choose a table

Add a new table

You can provide additional information about this dimension with data from another table.

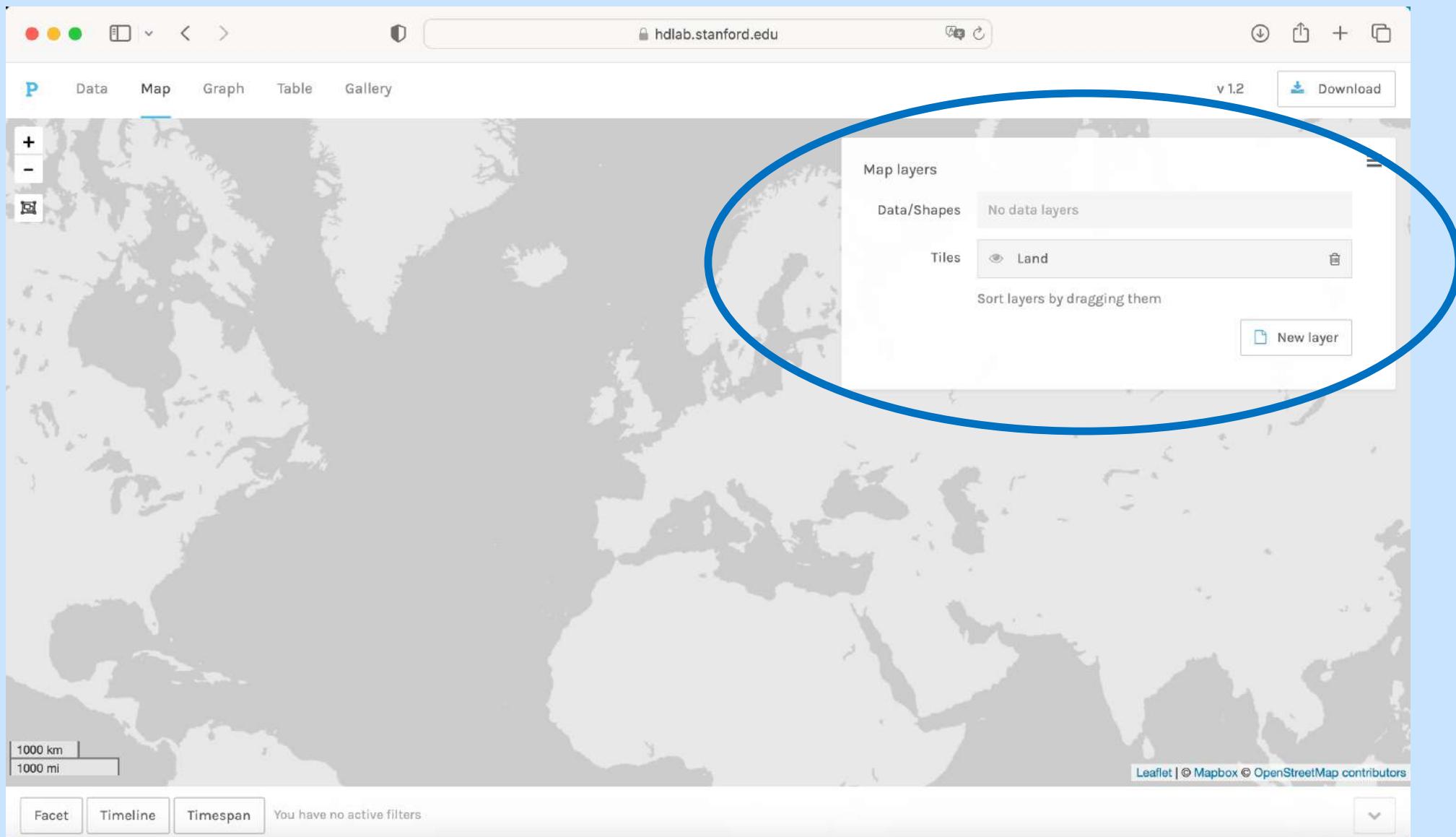
Done

Le type de variable a bien été modifié.
On peut aller dans « Map » pour créer notre carte.

The screenshot shows a web-based application interface for managing data. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs: Data (highlighted with a blue circle), Map, Graph, Table, and Gallery. Below the navigation bar, it says "Primary table" and "67182 rows". The main area lists variables with their types:

Variable	Type
Musee	Text
Numero	Text
Object Number	Text
Department	Text
Object Name	Text
Object Date	Text
Object Begin Date	Date
Object End Date	Date
Credit Line	Text
Acquisition method	Text
AccessionYear	Date
Location	Text
Qid_Location	Text
coordinate location of place	Latlong
country or continent	Text
Id Country or continent	Text

Le fond de carte s'affiche. Le principe est le même qu'un logiciel de dessin, avec des couches superposées.



On peut modifier le fond de carte dans « Tiles ».

The screenshot shows a web-based data visualization tool with a world map as the background. At the top, there are tabs for Data, Map, Graph, Table, and Gallery, with Map selected. The URL in the address bar is hdlab.stanford.edu. On the right side, there's a 'Download' button and version information 'v 1.2'. Below the tabs, there are zoom controls (+, -, reset) and a selection tool icon.

A modal dialog box titled 'Map layers' is open on the right. It has tabs for Type (selected), Data, and Shapes, with 'Tiles' highlighted and circled in blue. The 'Name' field contains 'Layer 1'. Under 'Tiles type', the 'Land' option is selected and highlighted with a blue border. Other options include 'Buildings and Areas', 'Streets', 'Terrain', 'Satellite', and 'Custom tiles'. A descriptive text at the bottom says 'A basic layer, showing only lands.' At the bottom right of the dialog are 'Add layer' and 'Cancel' buttons.

At the bottom left of the main interface, there are filters for 'Facet', 'Timeline', and 'Timespan', and a message stating 'You have no active filters'. A scale bar indicates '1000 km' and '1000 mi'. At the bottom right, there's a footer with 'Leaflet | © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap contributors' and a small dropdown arrow icon.

Ici, on peut choisir « Buildings and Areas »

The screenshot shows a web-based map application interface. At the top, there is a header with a back/forward button, a search bar containing "hdblab.stanford.edu", and various navigation icons. Below the header, a menu bar includes "P", "Data", "Map" (which is underlined), "Graph", "Table", and "Gallery". On the right side of the header, it says "v 1.2" and has a "Download" button.

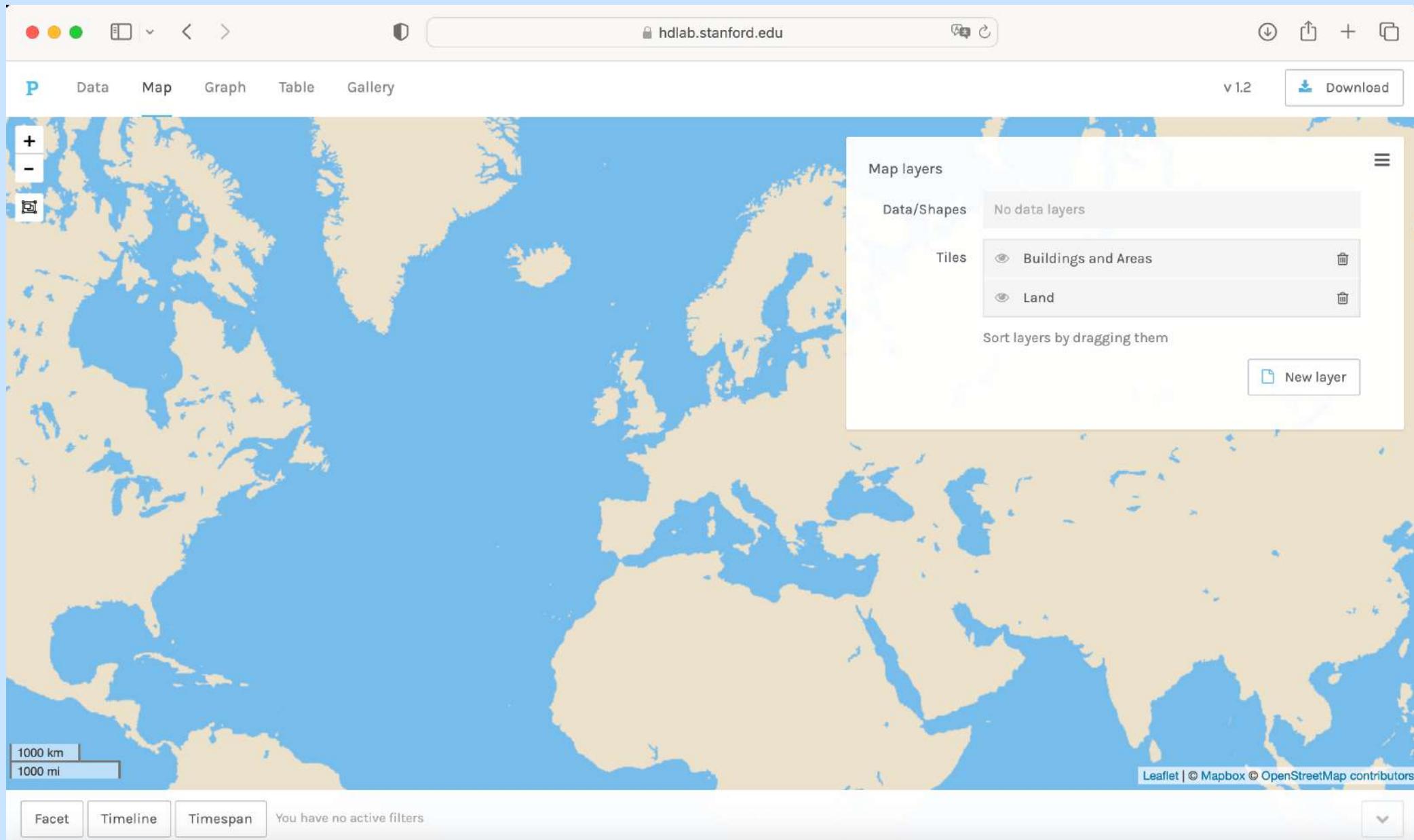
The main area displays a grayscale world map. In the bottom left corner of the map area, there is a scale bar with options for "1000 km" and "1000 mi".

At the bottom of the page, there are three buttons: "Facet", "Timeline", and "Timespan". To the right of these buttons, a message says "You have no active filters".

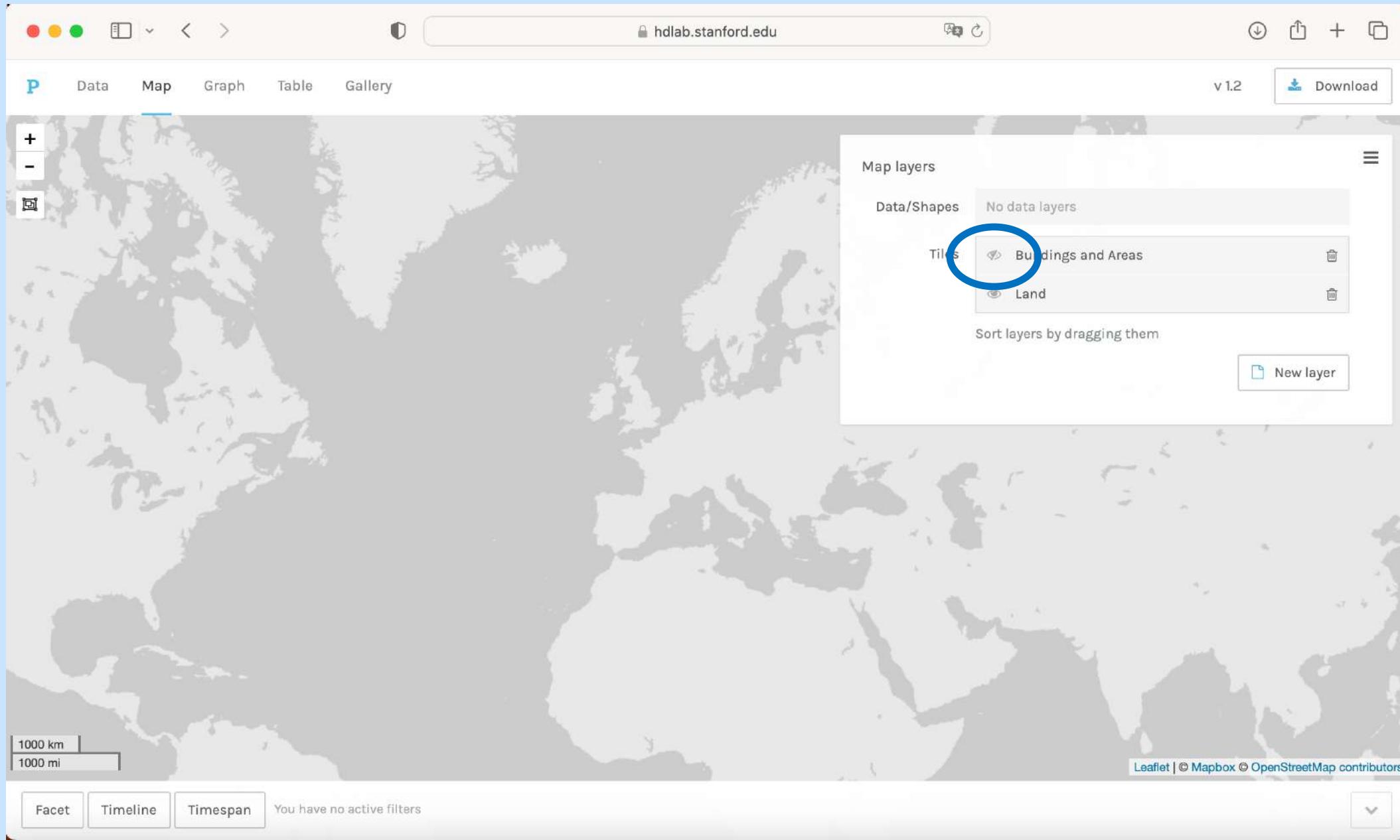
A large modal dialog box is open on the right side of the screen, titled "Map layers". It has tabs for "Type", "Data", "Tiles", and "Shapes", with "Tiles" selected. A sub-tab "Buildings and green areas" is also visible. Under the "Tiles" tab, there is a "Name" input field containing "Layer1". The "Tiles type" section contains five options: "Land", "Buildings and Areas", "Streets", "Terrain", and "Satellite". The "Buildings and Areas" option is highlighted with a blue border. At the bottom of the modal, there are "Add layer" and "Cancel" buttons.

In the bottom right corner of the page, there is a footer note: "Leaflet | © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap contributors".

Le fond de carte a changé.



Pour masquer ce fond de carte, on ferme l'œil.



Pour ajouter les points, on va dans l'onglet « Data »

The screenshot shows a web-based application interface for data visualization. At the top, there is a browser header with tabs for Data, Map, Graph, Table, and Gallery, and a URL bar showing hdlab.stanford.edu. Below the header is a world map with various geographical features. On the left side of the map are zoom controls (+, -, and a magnifying glass icon). At the bottom left, there is a scale bar labeled "1000 km" and "1000 mi". At the bottom center, there are buttons for "Facet", "Timeline", "Timespan", and a message stating "You have no active filters". On the right side of the map, there is a "Download" button.

A modal dialog box is open over the map, titled "Map layers". It contains the following fields:

- Type:** A tabbed section with "Data" (selected), "Tiles", and "Shapes". The "Data" tab is circled in blue.
- Name:** A text input field containing "Layer1".
- Map type:** A dropdown menu showing "Points" (selected) and "Point to point". The "Points" option is highlighted with a blue border.
- Places:** A text input field containing "Select or search".
- Tooltip label:** A dropdown menu showing "generated".
- Color:** A color picker showing "#666".
- Size points:** A checkbox followed by a text input field.

At the bottom right of the dialog are "Add layer" and "Cancel" buttons. The footer of the page includes "Leaflet | © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap contributors".

On peut donner un nom à cette couche de points

The screenshot shows a web-based data visualization tool with a world map. On the left, there's a sidebar with buttons for Data, Map, Graph, Table, and Gallery. The Map button is selected. At the top, the URL is hdlab.stanford.edu. The version is v 1.2, and there's a Download button.

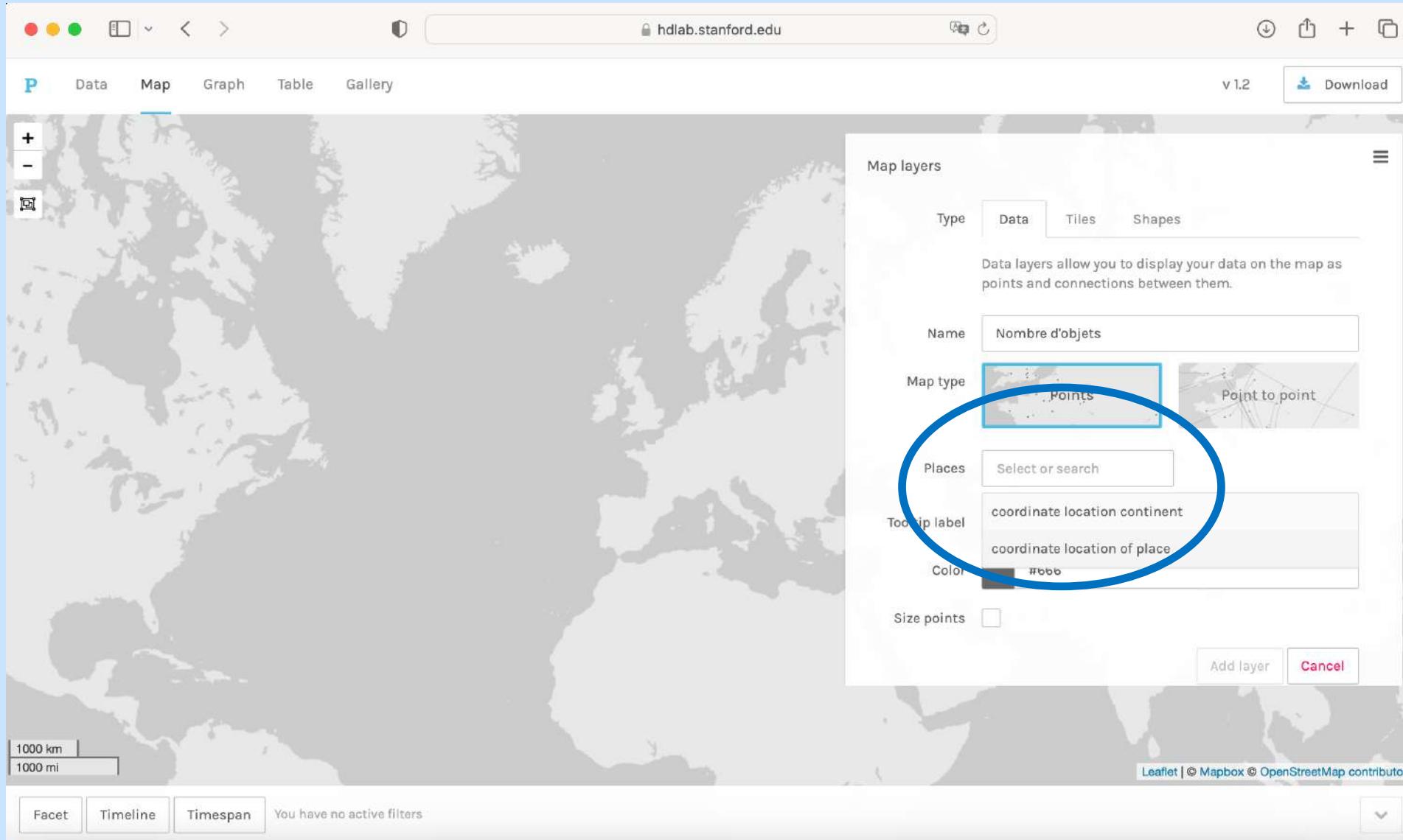
The main area features a world map where each continent is represented by a cluster of points. In the bottom-left corner of the map area, there are scale bars for "1000 km" and "1000 mi". Below the map, there are buttons for "Facet", "Timeline", and "Timespan", and a message stating "You have no active filters".

A modal window titled "Map layers" is open on the right. It has tabs for Type (Data, Tiles, Shapes) and is currently set to Data. A descriptive text states: "Data layers allow you to display your data on the map as points and connections between them." Below this, there are settings for a new layer:

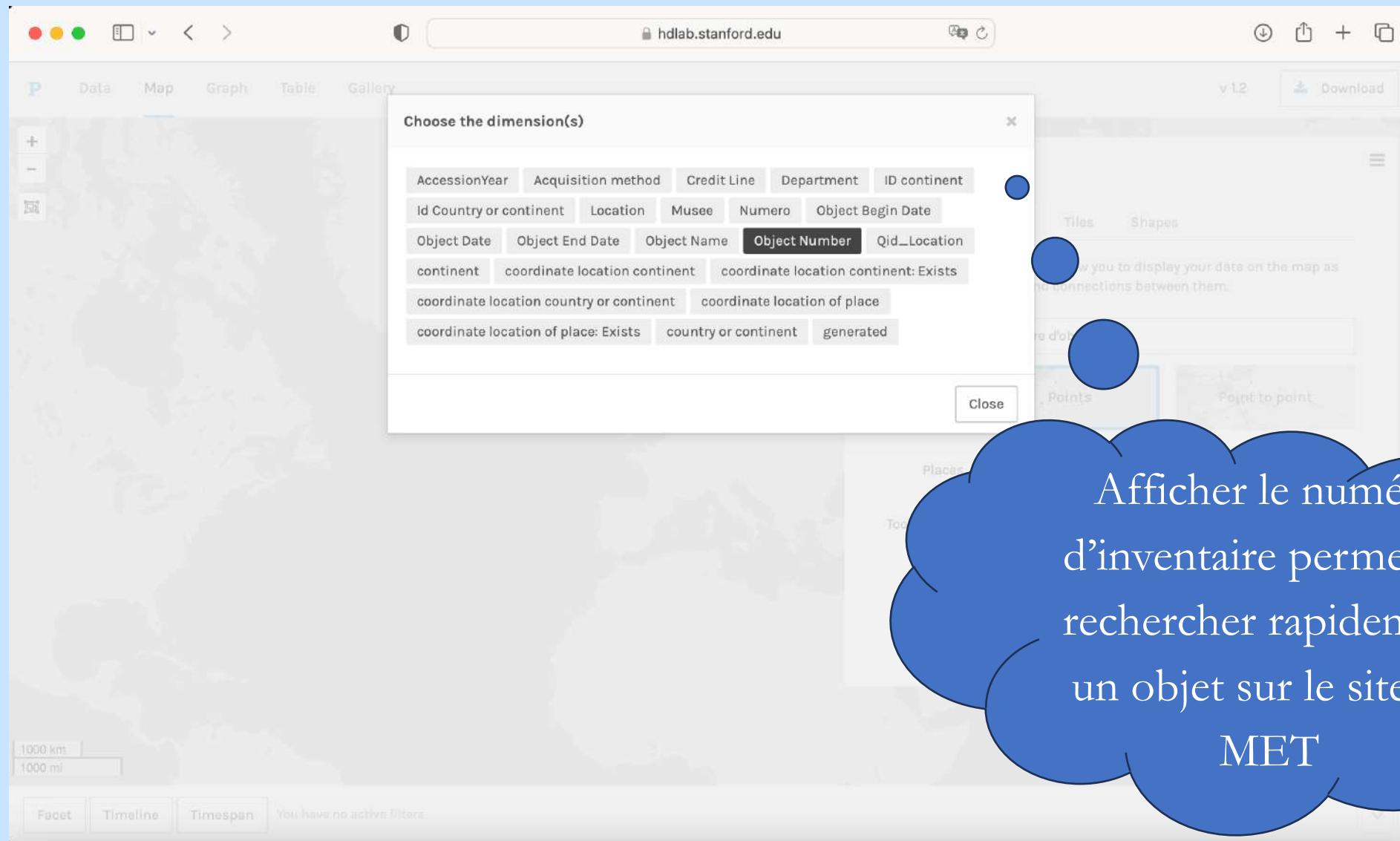
- Name:** (This input field is circled in blue.)
- Map type:** Points (This radio button is highlighted with a blue border.)
- Places:**
- Tooltip label:**
- Color:**
- Size points:**

At the bottom right of the modal are "Add layer" and "Cancel" buttons. The footer of the page includes "Leaflet | © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap contributors".

Dans « Places », on sélectionne la variable correspondant aux coordonnées des points à cartographier



Dans « Tooltip Label », on peut indiquer quelle variable on souhaite pour la bulle d'étiquette des données



On peut modifier la couleur des points dans « Color ».

The screenshot shows a web-based data visualization tool with a world map background. At the top, there are tabs for Data, Map (which is selected), Graph, Table, and Gallery. On the right, there's a version indicator (v 1.2) and a Download button. The main area features a map of the world with various data points. A modal dialog box is open on the right, titled "Map layers". Inside the dialog, under the "Type" tab, the "Data" tab is selected. The dialog explains that data layers allow displaying data as points and connections. It includes fields for "Name" (set to "Nombre d'objets"), "Map type" (set to "Points", highlighted with a blue box), "Places" (set to "coordinate location of place"), "Tooltip label" (set to "Object Number"), and a "Color" section where a color swatch is set to "#666". A blue circle highlights the "Color" section. At the bottom of the dialog are "Add layer" and "Cancel" buttons. The footer of the page includes a scale bar (1000 km / 1000 mi), filter buttons (Facet, Timeline, Timespan), and a message stating "You have no active filters".

On choisit quelle couleur on souhaite pour les points.

The screenshot shows a web-based mapping application interface. On the left is a world map with a grayscale topographic background. On the right is a modal dialog titled "Map layers".

Map layers

Type: Data (selected), Tiles, Shapes

Data layers allow you to display your data on the map as points and connections between them.

Name: Nombre d'objets

Map type: Points (selected), Point to point

Places: coordinate location of place

Tooltip label: Object Number

Color: #eb1111 (hex code for red)

Size points: A color gradient slider from red to black.

Add layer, Cancel

At the bottom of the dialog, it says Leaflet | © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap contributors.

At the very bottom of the page, there are buttons for Facet, Timeline, Timespan, and a message: You have no active filters.

Enfin, on n'oublie pas de cocher « Size points »

The screenshot shows a web-based data visualization tool with a world map in the background. In the top right corner, there is a sidebar titled "Map layers". The "Data" tab is selected. Inside the sidebar, there are several configuration options:

- Name:** Nombre d'objets
- Map type:** Points (selected, highlighted with a blue border)
- Places:** coordinate location of place
- Tooltip label:** Object Number
- Color:** #eb1111
- Size points:** (checkbox) This checkbox is circled in blue.
- According to:** Number of Untitled

At the bottom of the sidebar, it says "Leaflet | © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap contributors".

At the very bottom of the page, there are buttons for "Facet", "Timeline", and "Timespan", and the message "You have no active filters".

On finalise en cliquant sur « Add layer »

The screenshot shows a web-based data visualization tool with a world map as the background. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs for Data, Map, Graph, Table, and Gallery, and a version indicator v 1.2. Below the map, there are zoom controls (+, -, reset) and a scale bar (1000 km, 1000 mi). At the bottom, there are buttons for Facet, Timeline, and Timespan, along with a message stating "You have no active filters".

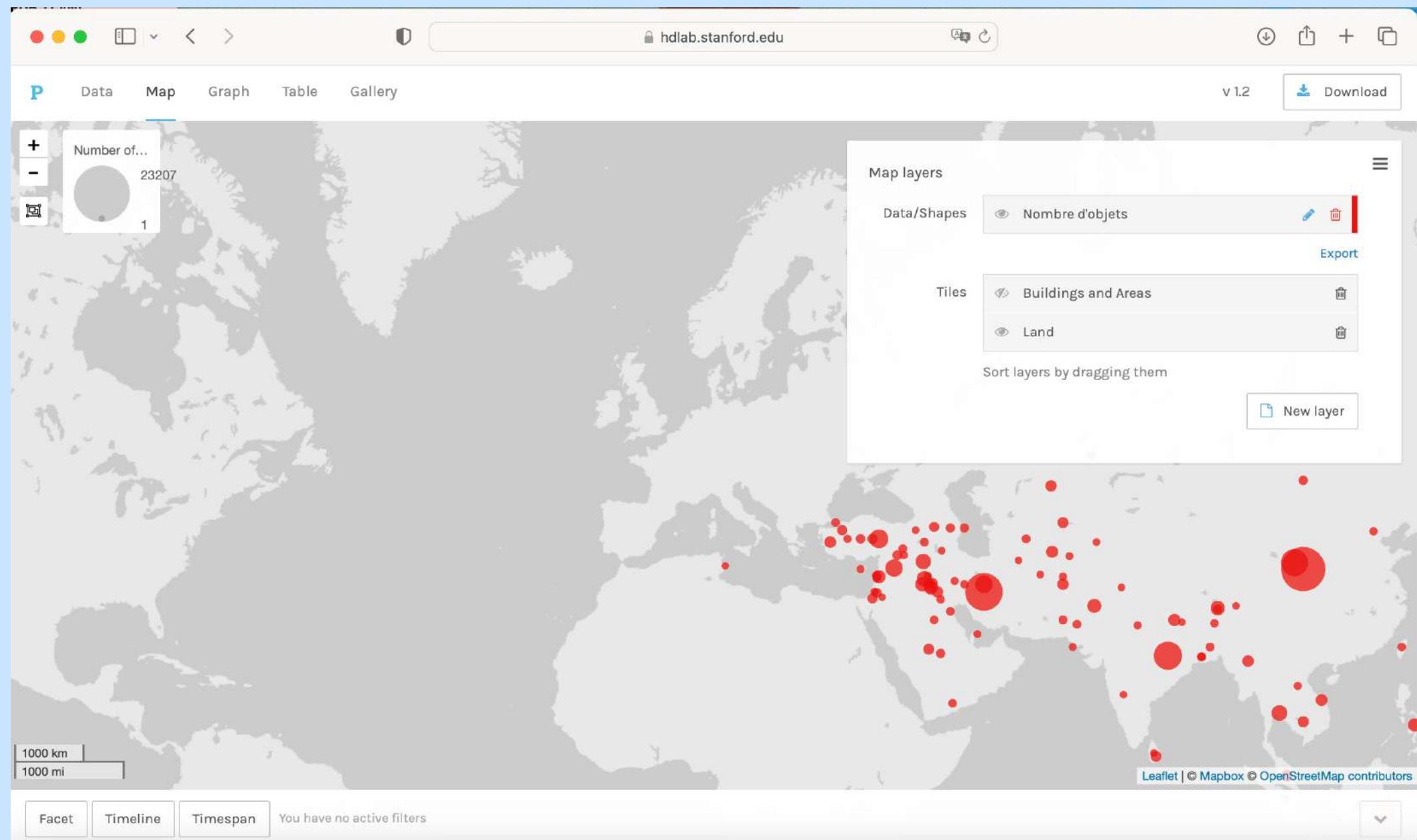
A modal dialog box is open on the right side, titled "Add layer". It contains the following fields:

- Name: Nombre d'objets
- Map type: Points (selected, highlighted with a blue border)
- Places: coordinate location of place
- Tooltip label: Object Number
- Color: #eb1111
- Size points: (with an 'x' icon)
- According to: Number of Untitled

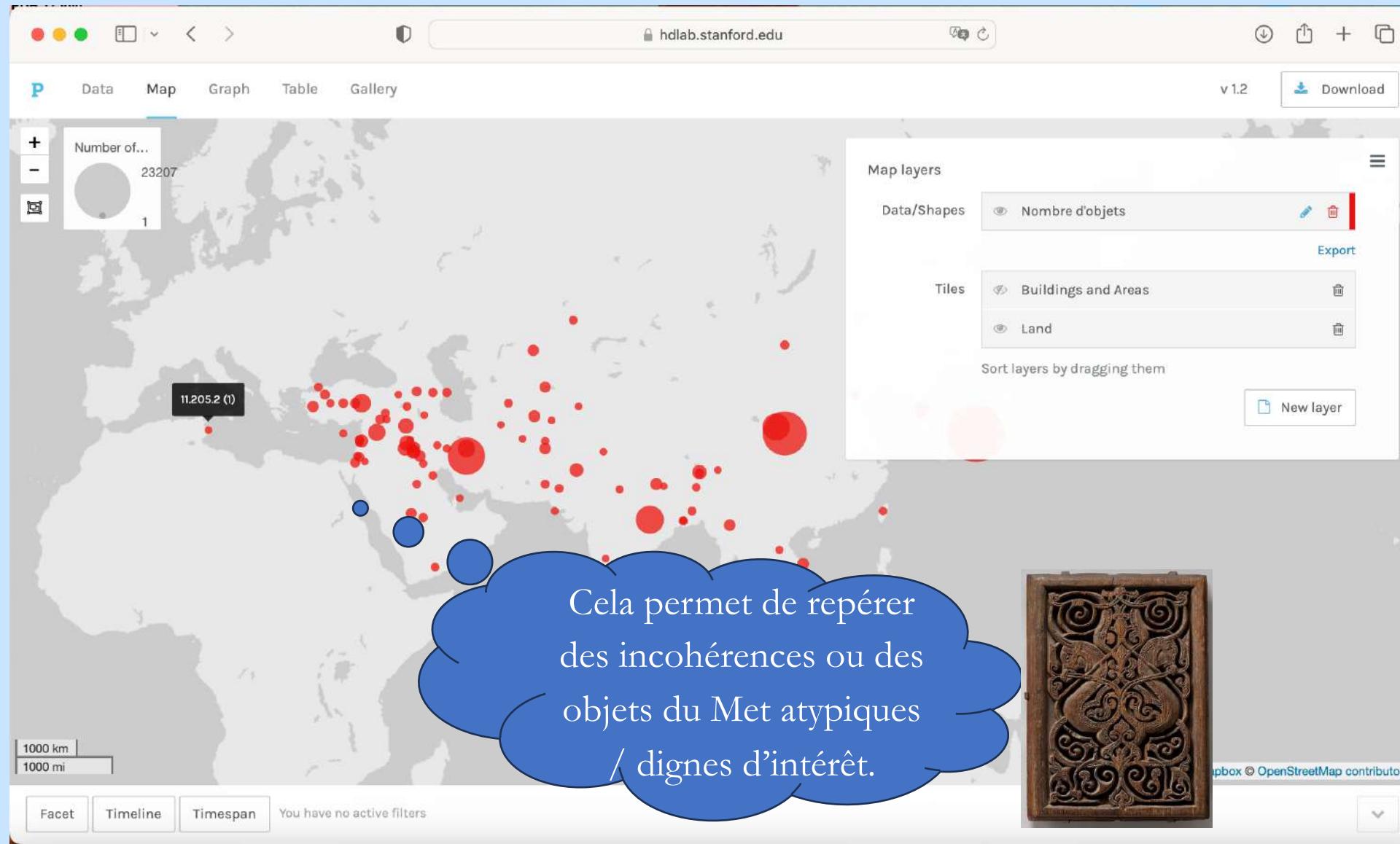
At the bottom right of the dialog box, there are two buttons: "Add layer" (highlighted with a blue oval) and "Cancel".

At the very bottom of the page, there's a footer note: Leaflet | © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap contributors.

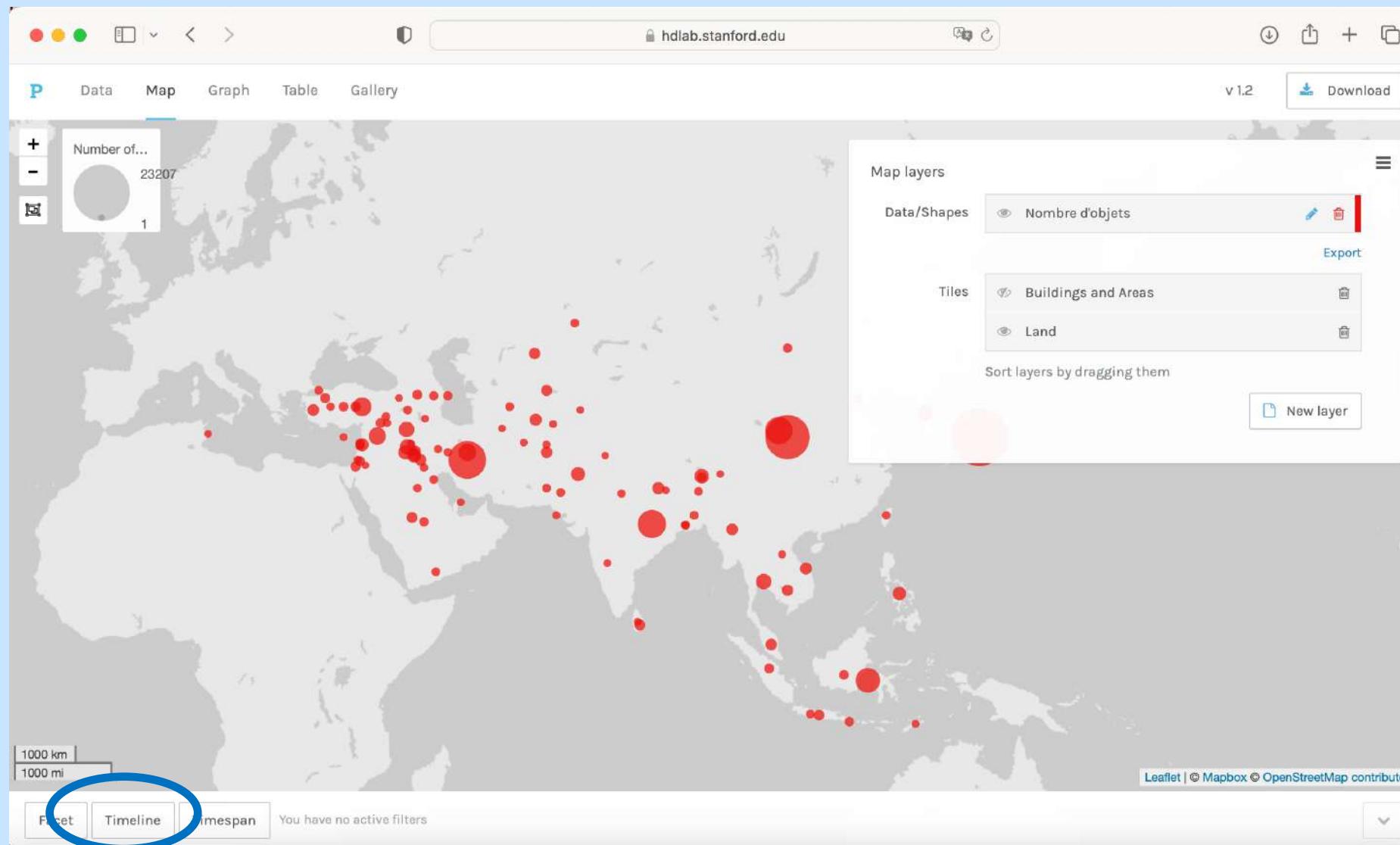
Des points proportionnels aux occurrences apparaissent.



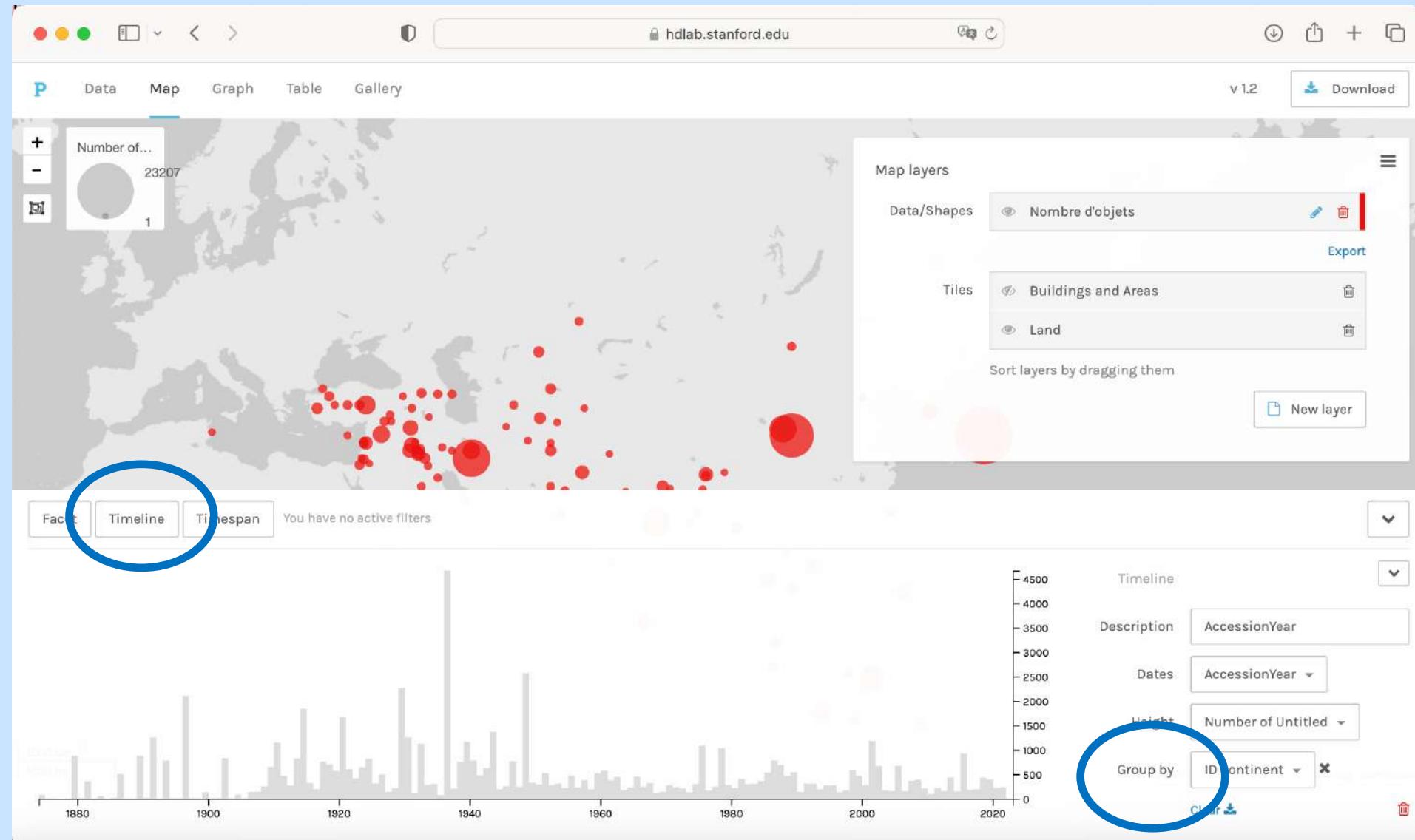
En se promenant sur la carte, l'étiquette correspond bien au numéro d'inventaire.



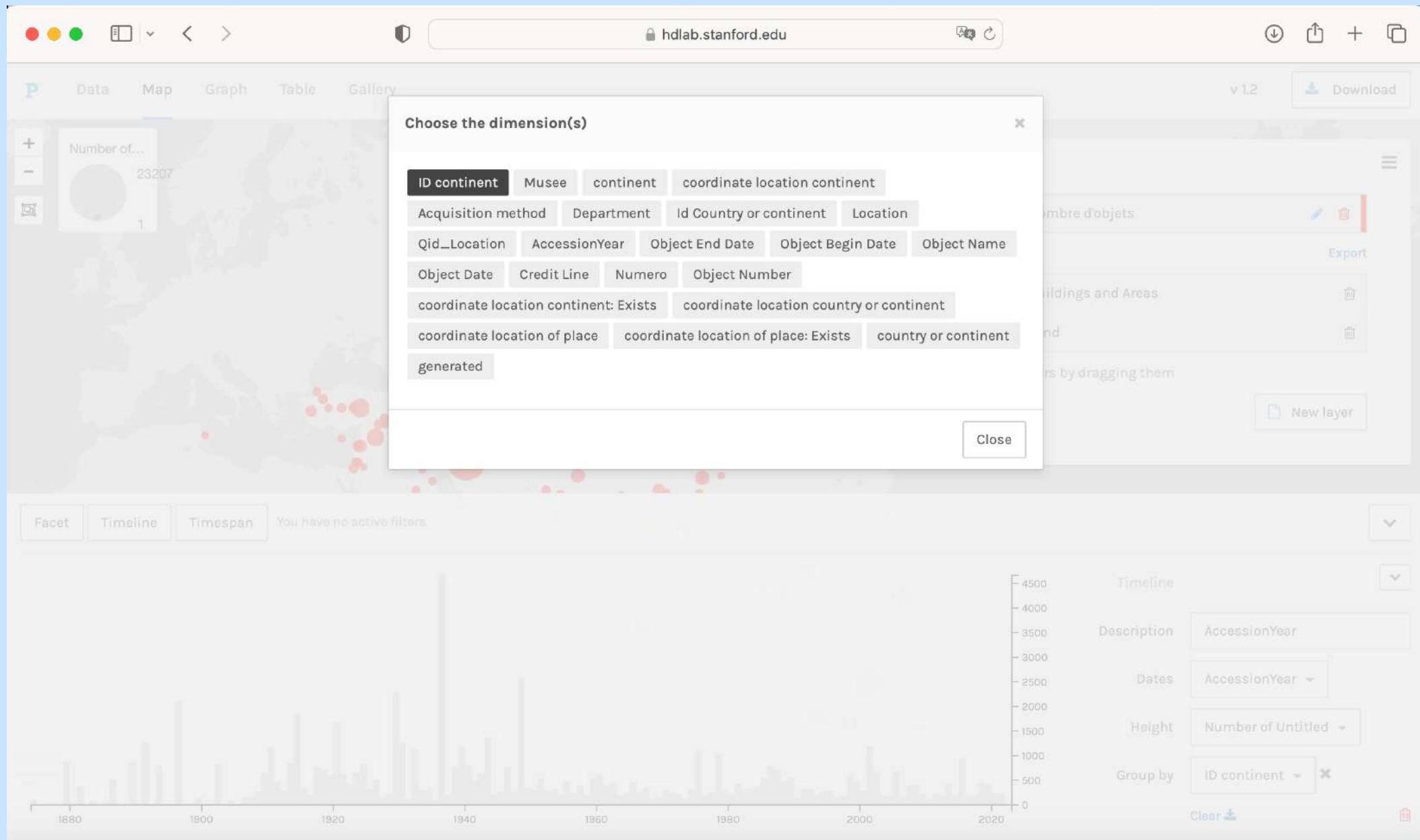
Palladio permet de visualiser les données selon une « timeline », si on a des données temporelles



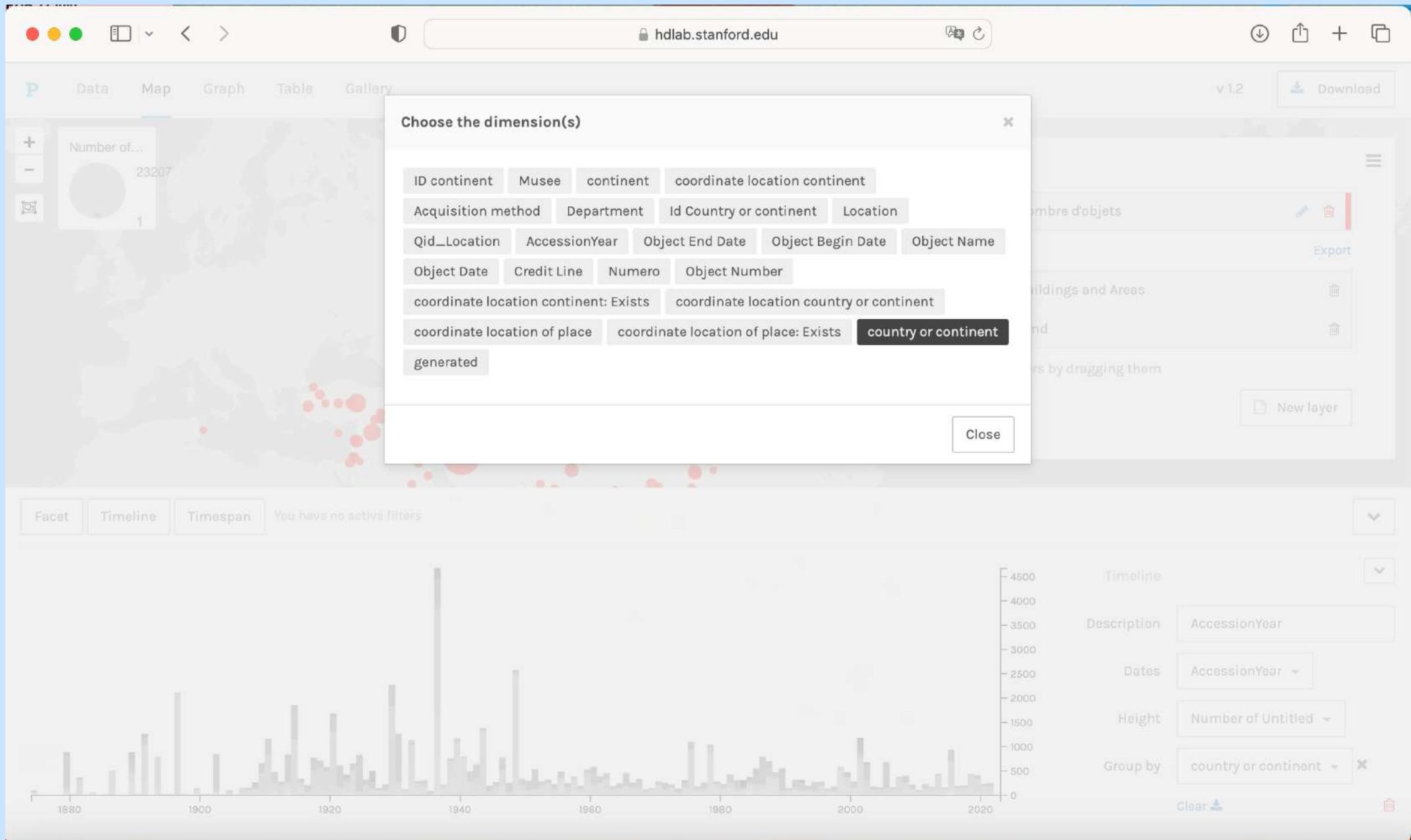
On clique sur « Timeline ». On peut raffiner en choisissant de décomposer les données selon une variable (« group by »)



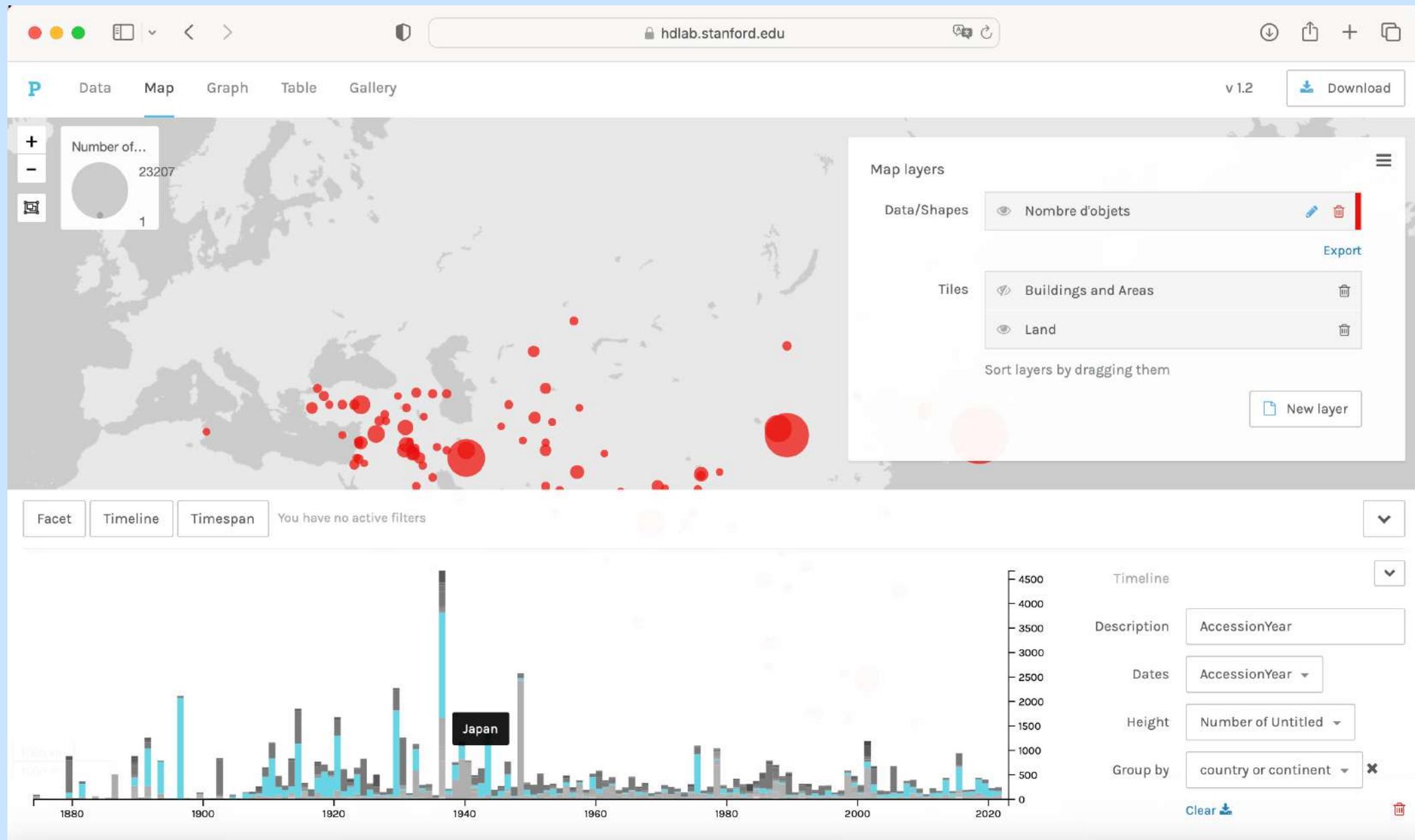
Ici, je choisis de remplacer le groupement ID continent...



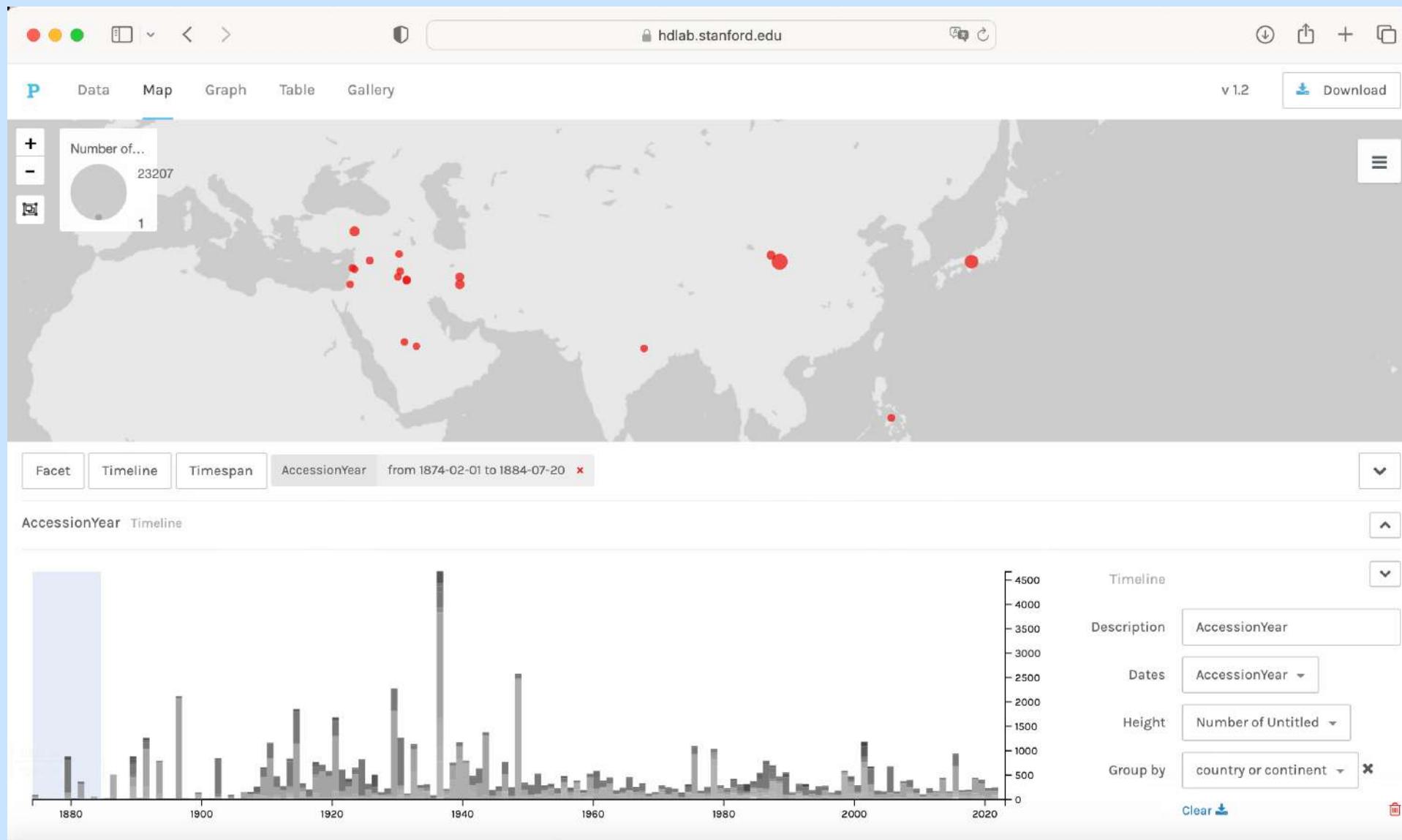
... par un groupement par pays.



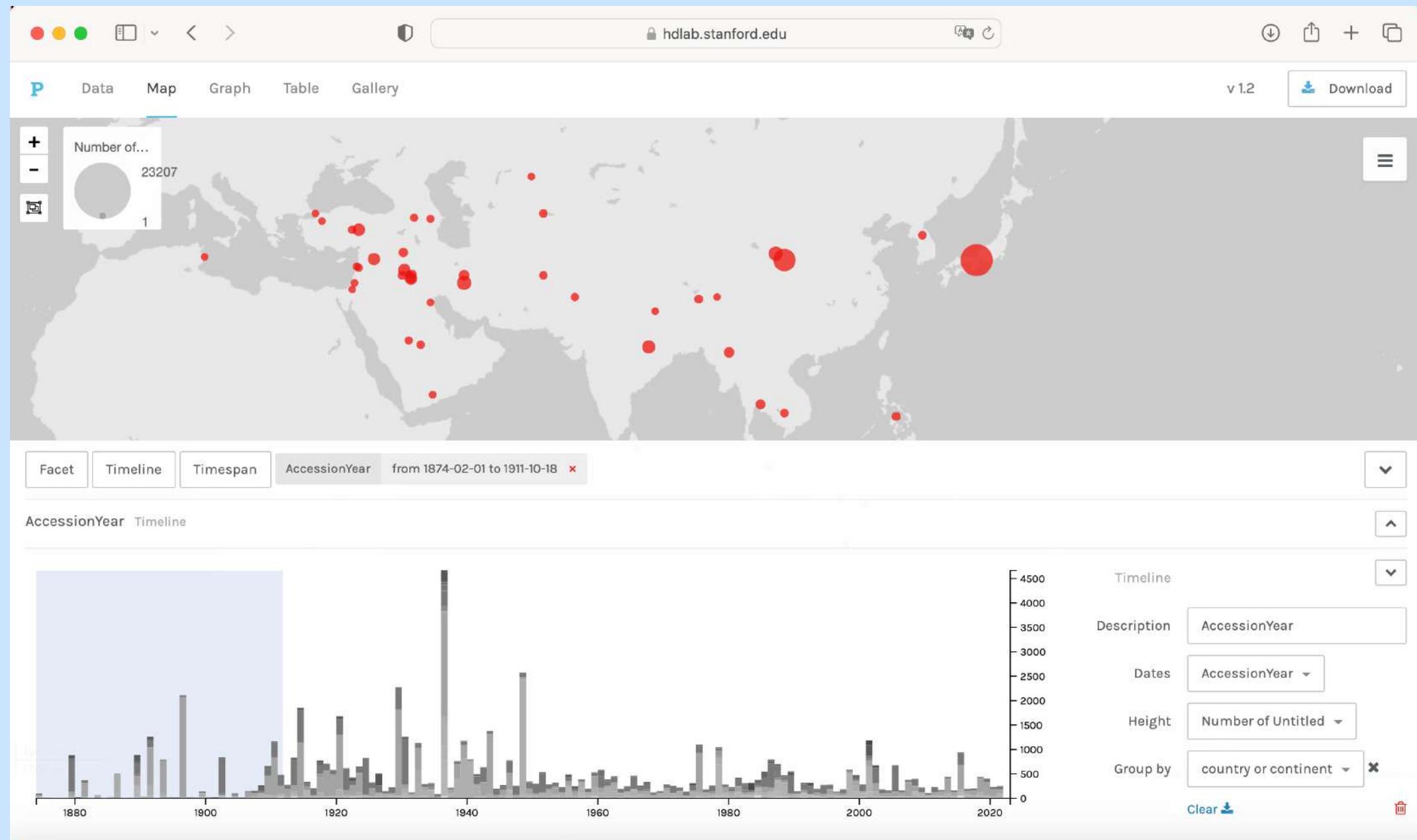
L'histogramme fait apparaître ces différentes catégories.



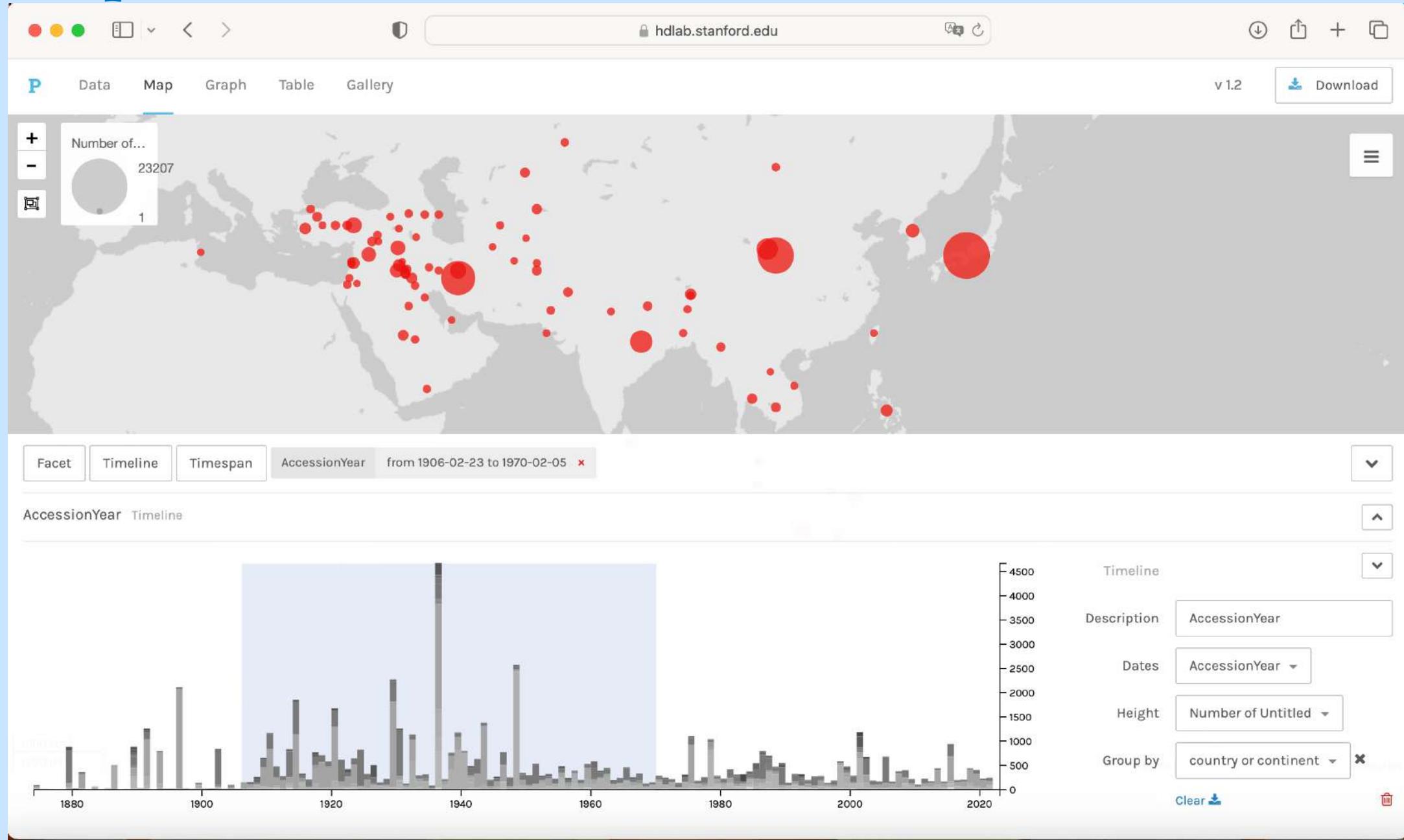
Enfin, je peux faire apparaître les flux de données de façon chronologique, en sélectionnant la plage temporelle.



Cela permet de visualiser des cartes de stock ou de flux.



Cela permet de visualiser des cartes de stock ou de flux.



À vous de cartographier !