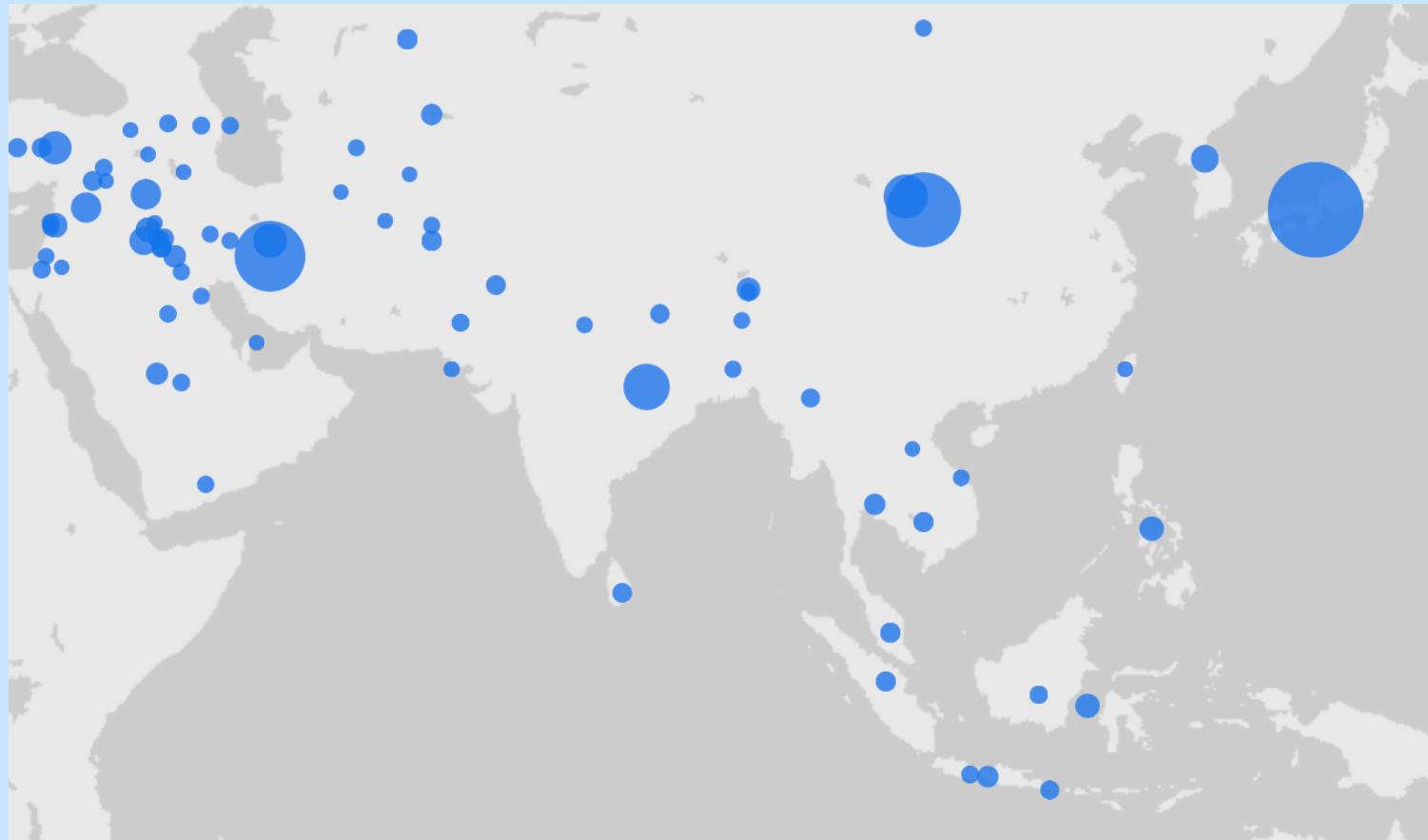


Cartographier des données en quelques clics : initiation à OpenRefine et Palladio

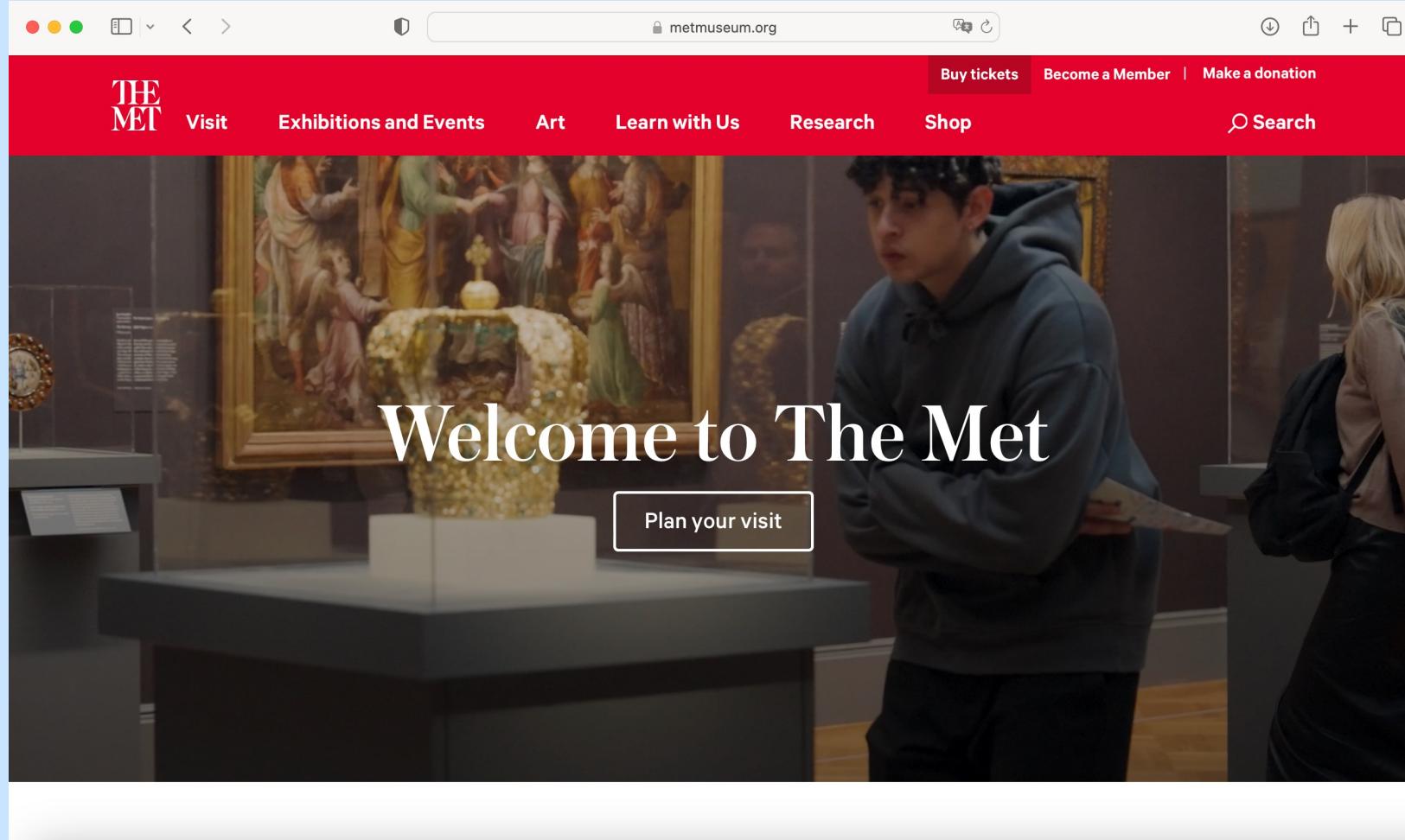


Ateliers de l'Université de Tokyo, Komaba, mars 2024

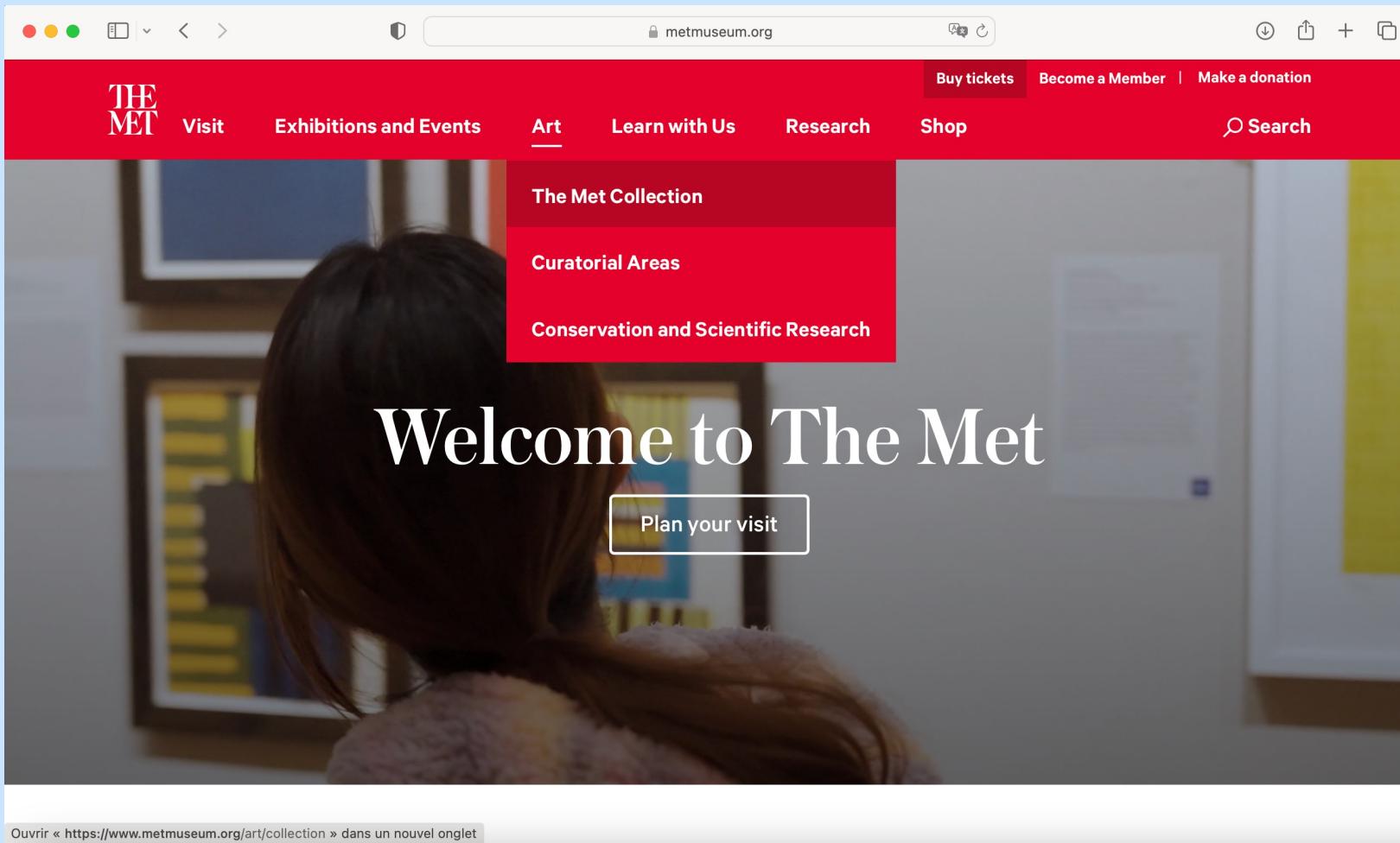
Christophe Carini-Siguret
Léa Saint-Raymond

1^e étape : préparer ses données

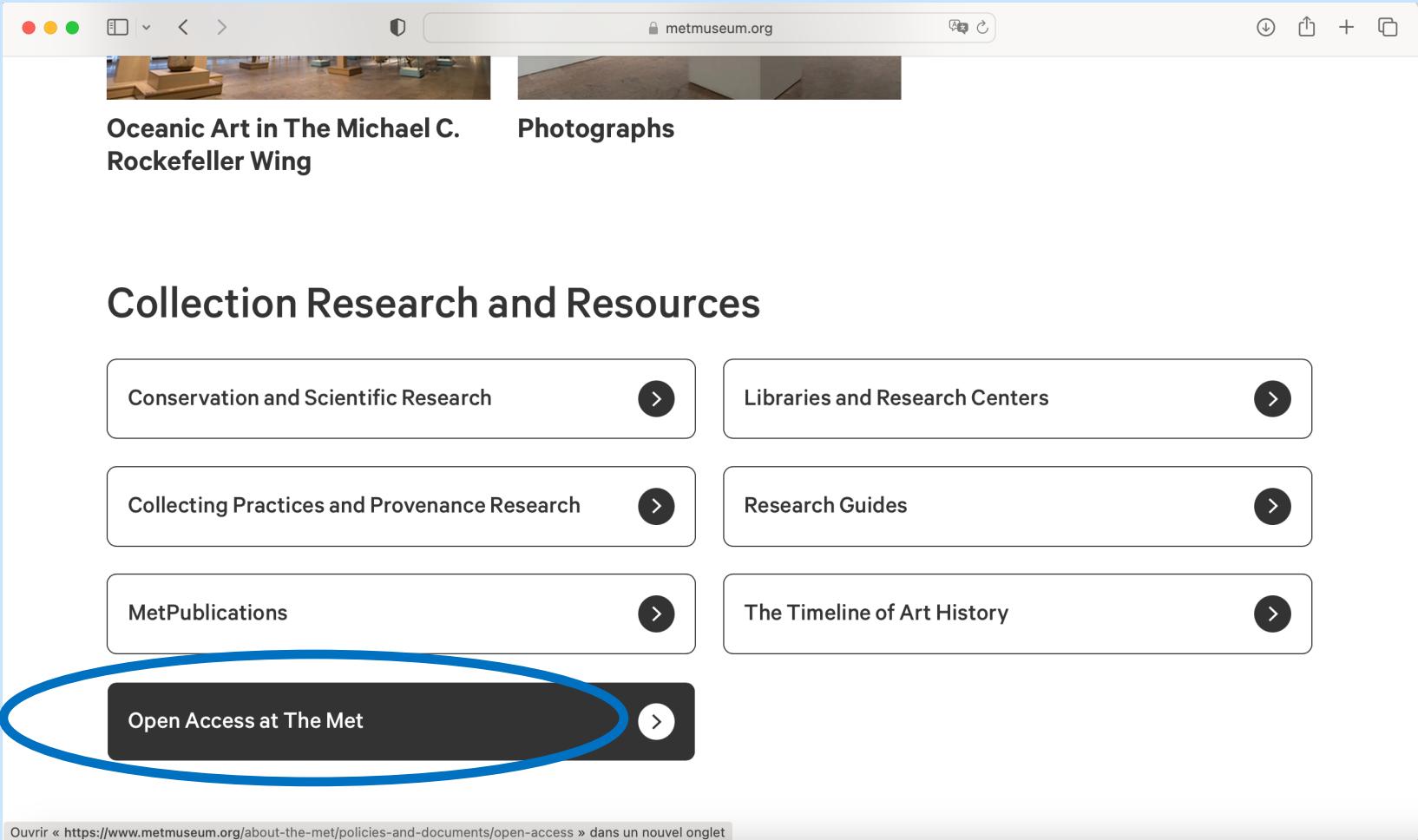
Pour la démonstration, nous allons télécharger des données disponibles, celles du Metropolitan Museum of Art



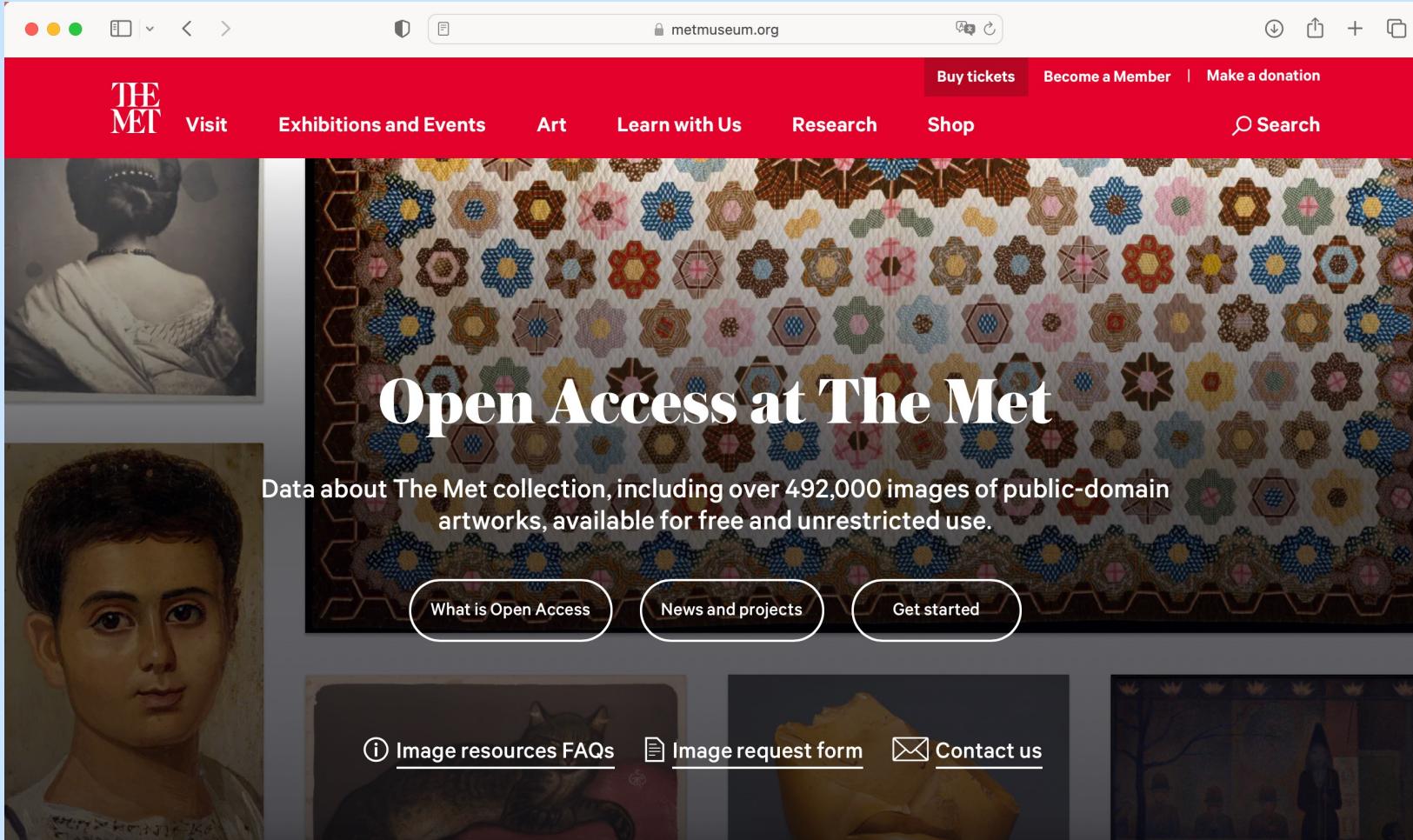
Aller dans « The Met Collection » sur le site du Metropolitan Museum of Art



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 for metmuseum.org. The main content area displays two images: a portrait painting of a man in 18th-century attire standing next to a stack of fabrics, and a fragment of an ancient manuscript with vertical columns of text.

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.

Ouvrir « <https://github.com/metmuseum/openaccess> » dans un nouvel onglet

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 the 'master' branch with 1 branch and 0 tags. The file 'MetObjects.csv' is highlighted with a blue circle. The repository description is about The Metropolitan Museum of Art's Open Access Initiative, featuring a CC0-1.0 license and 1.1k stars.

metmuseum / openaccess Public

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

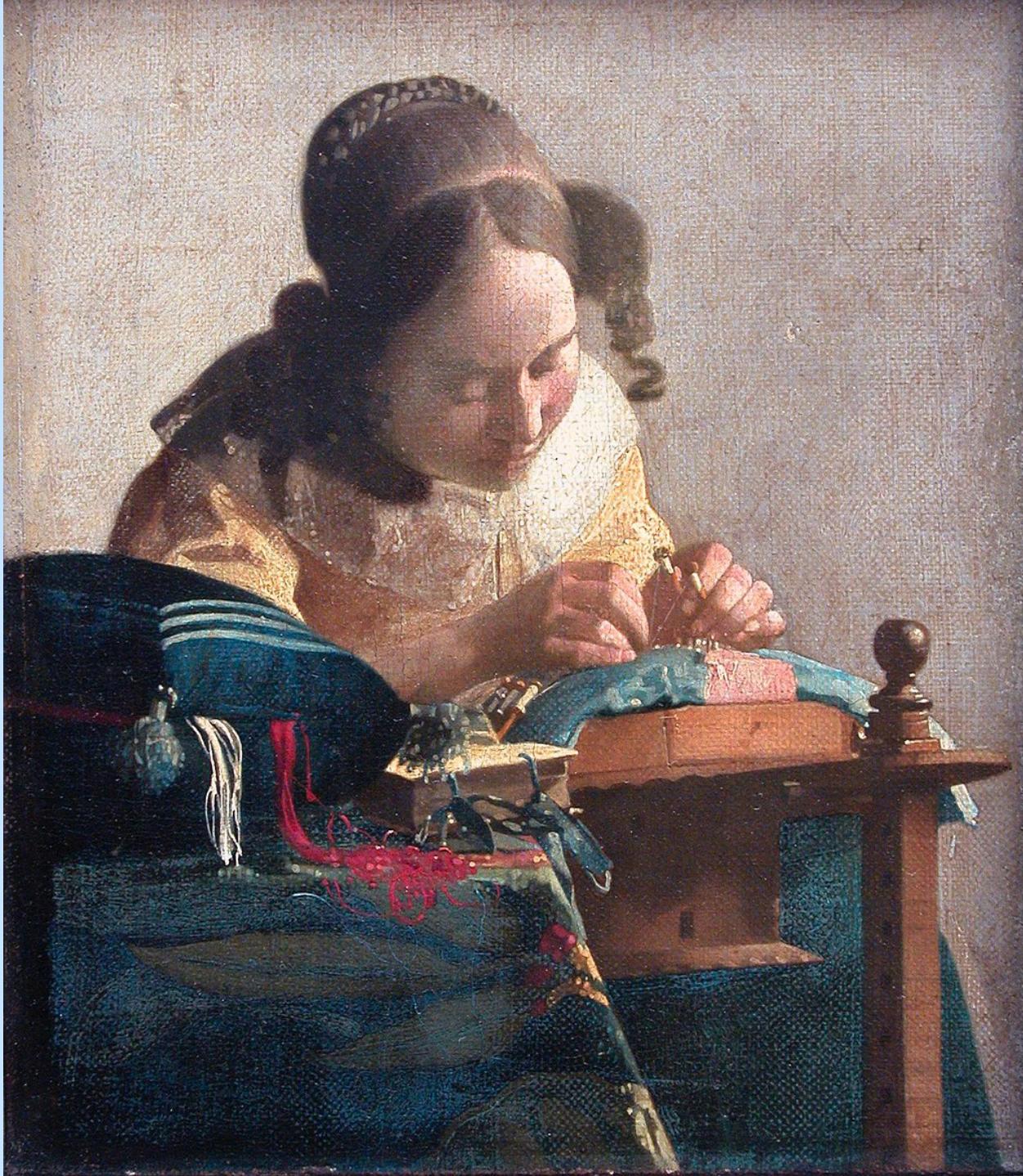
About

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 are buttons for 'main' (branch), '1 Branch', '0 Tags', 'Go to file', 'Add file', and 'Code'. The repository has 1 commit by 'ChristopheCariniSiguret' (data import) at 'd5fa6cc · now' with 1 commit. Below this, there are two files listed: 'MET-acquisition-date-and-localisation - Asia.tsv' and 'MET-acquisition-date-and-localisation - dep. A...'. Both are described as 'data import' and were committed 'now'. A green arrow points to the first file, and an orange arrow points to the second file.

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 screenshot shows the official OpenRefine website at <https://openrefine.org/>. The page features a navigation bar with links for 'OpenRefine', 'Download', 'Documentation', 'Community', and 'Blog'. Below the navigation is a large section titled 'OpenRefine' with a sub-section titled 'Faceting'. A prominent blue callout bubble overlaps the right side of the page, containing French text about the software's capabilities.

OpenRefine

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.

Cloud

Consistency by Cloud is a feature that finds inconsistencies by comparing your data against a cloud of external data sources.

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).

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

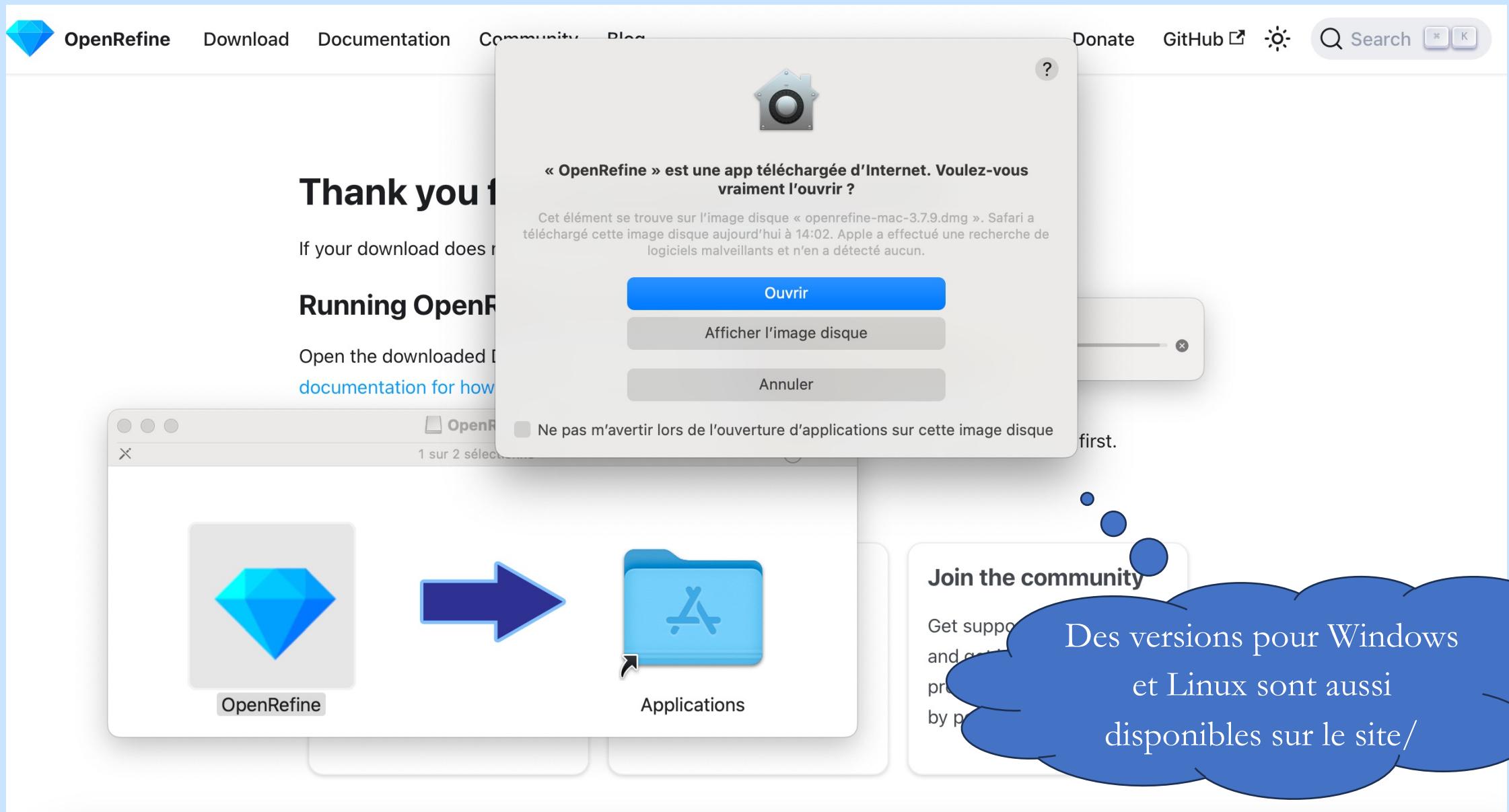
The screenshot shows the OpenRefine website with download instructions for Mac OS X. It includes a Mac OS X desktop interface showing the OpenRefine application icon being moved to the Applications folder.

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 introductory en japonais :

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ROW-ZNkk3E8>

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, under 'Get data from', 'This Computer' is selected, and a blue circle highlights the 'Choisir les fichiers' button and the message 'aucun fichier sélectionné'. Other options include 'Web Addresses (URLs)', 'Clipboard', 'Database', and 'Google Data'. A large blue text overlay on the right side reads: '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', and 'Language settings'. 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 heading '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 'Favoris' sidebar lists recent projects like 'ECHE', 'QUITUS...', 'Lyon_Lou...', etc. A central modal dialog titled 'Choisissez les fichiers à transférer' (Select files to transfer) shows a list of TSV files in a table format:

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

At the bottom of the dialog are 'Annuler' (Cancel) and 'Transférer' (Transfer) buttons.

On clique sur « Next »

The screenshot shows the OpenRefine web application running in a browser window. The title bar indicates the URL is 127.0.0.1. The main content area is titled "Create a project by importing data. What kinds of data files can I import?". It provides information about supported file formats: TSV, CSV, *SV, Excel (.xls and .xlsx), JSON, XML, RDF as XML, and Google Data documents. Below this, there's a section titled "Get data from" with a "This Computer" option selected. A file named "MET-acqui... Art.tsv" is listed under "Locate one or more files on your computer to upload:". A blue circle highlights the "Next »" button, which is located below the "This Computer" section. On the left sidebar, the "Create project" option is also highlighted with a blue circle. The bottom left corner displays 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 header bar. On the left, there's a sidebar with links: 'Create project' (highlighted in blue), 'Open project', 'Import project', and 'Language settings'. The main area displays a table of data with columns: Musee, Numero, Object Number, Department, Object Name, Object Date, Object Begin Date, Object End Date, Credit Line, Acquisition method, and Acc. Four rows of data are visible, each representing an object from the MET collection. Below the table, there's a section titled 'Parse data as' with a dropdown menu showing 'CSV / TSV / separator-based files'. Under this, several file types are listed: '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 'tabs (TSV)' option is selected. To the right of the file type dropdown, there are parsing options: 'Character encoding' set to 'UTF-8', 'Update preview' button, and a 'Disable auto preview' checkbox. Further down, there are settings for column separation ('commas (CSV)', 'tabs (TSV)', 'custom'), character enclosures ('Use character " " to enclose cells containing column separators'), whitespace trimming ('Trim leading & trailing whitespace from strings'), and special character handling ('Escape special characters with \'). There are also checkboxes for ignoring first lines, setting column headers, storing blank rows, and discarding initial rows.

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 »

	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...

The screenshot shows the OpenRefine web application running at 127.0.0.1. The left sidebar has a blue选中 (selected) background for "Create project". The main area displays a progress bar with the text "Done." above it and "almost done ... Memory usage: 14% (285/2048MB)" below. A "Cancel" button is visible next to the progress message. The bottom left of the sidebar shows a blue diamond icon and the text "Version 3.7.9 [d6cd9e2]". At the bottom of the sidebar are links for "Preferences", "Help", and "About".

Done.

Cancel almost done ... Memory usage: 14% (285/2048MB)

Version 3.7.9 [d6cd9e2]

Preferences Help About

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

The screenshot shows the OpenRefine interface running in a web browser at 127.0.0.1. The title bar reads "OpenRefine MET acquisition date and localisation dep Asian Art tsv". The main area displays a table with 36527 rows of data. The columns are labeled: All, Musee, Numero, Object Number, Department, Object Name, Object Date, Object Begin Date, and Obj. The first 10 rows of data are shown:

	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	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 a blue diamond icon, explaining how to select subsets of data using facets and filters. It also includes a link to "Watch these screencasts".

... 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					
9.	MET	MET_13.100.43	13.100.43	Asian Art	Folding fan mounted as an album leaf	18th century or later	1700		
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			1911
11.	MET	MET_13.100.46	13.100.46	Asian Art	Folding fan mounted as an album leaf	18th century or later	1700		1911

Using facets and filters

Use facets and filters to select subsets of your data to act on. Choose facet and filter methods from the menus at the top of each data column.

Not sure how to get started?
[Watch these screencasts](#)

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.

Screenshot of the OpenRefine interface showing a list of 36527 rows from a dataset of MET acquisition dates and localizations for Asian Art. The interface includes a facet/filter sidebar on the left and a main data grid on the right.

Facet / Filter (selected) | Undo / Redo 0 / 0

Refresh | Reset all | Remove all

Location (Facet):
50 choices Sort by: name count (highlighted with a blue circle)
Cluster

Object End Date | Credit Line | Acquisition method | AccessionYear | Location | Qid_Location | coordinate location of place

36527 rows

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

Object End Date	Credit Line	Acquisition method	AccessionYear	Location	Qid_Location	coordinate location of place
9	Gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, 1896	Gift	1896	Japan	Q17	35,136
9	Gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, 1896	Gift	1896	China	Q29520	35,105
9	Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, 1909	Gift	1909	China	Q29520	35,105
2	Rogers Fund, 1912	Funds	1912	People's Republic of China	Q148	35.84472222222222,103.451944444444
5	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	China	Q29520	35,105
1	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	China	Q29520	35,105
1	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	China	Q29520	35,105
1	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	China	Q29520	35,105
1	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	China	Q29520	35,105
1	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	China	Q29520	35,105
1	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	China	Q29520	35,105

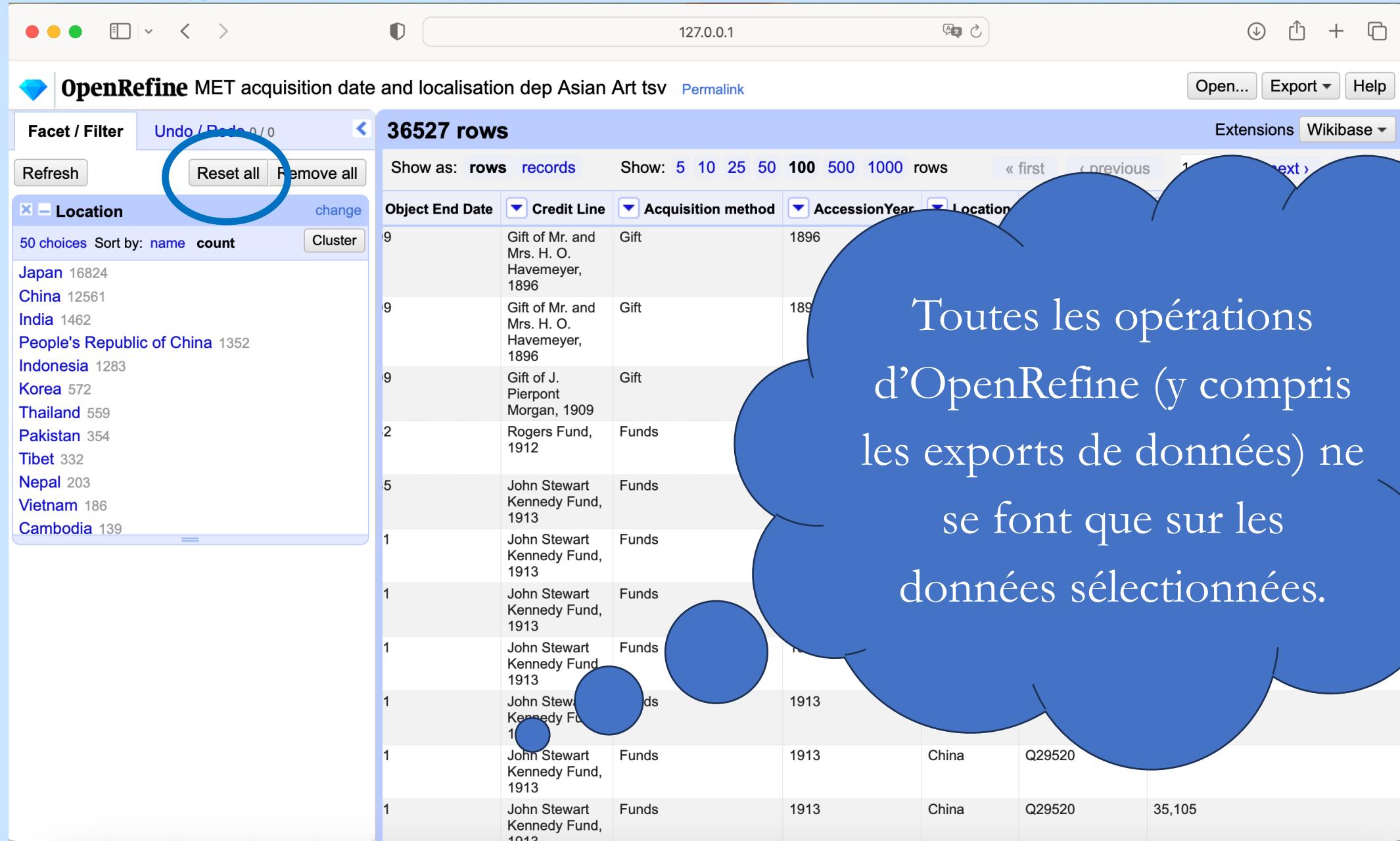
Lancer le script « {} »

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 (36527 total) with columns including Object ID, End Date, Credit Line, Acquisition method, Accession Year, Location, Qid_Location, and coordinate location of place.
- Header:** Shows "127.0.0.1" in the address bar and various navigation and export buttons.

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, Location, and several numerical values. A large blue cloud graphic 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

36527 rows

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

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			
1	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	China	Q29520
1	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	China	Q29520
1	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	China	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.

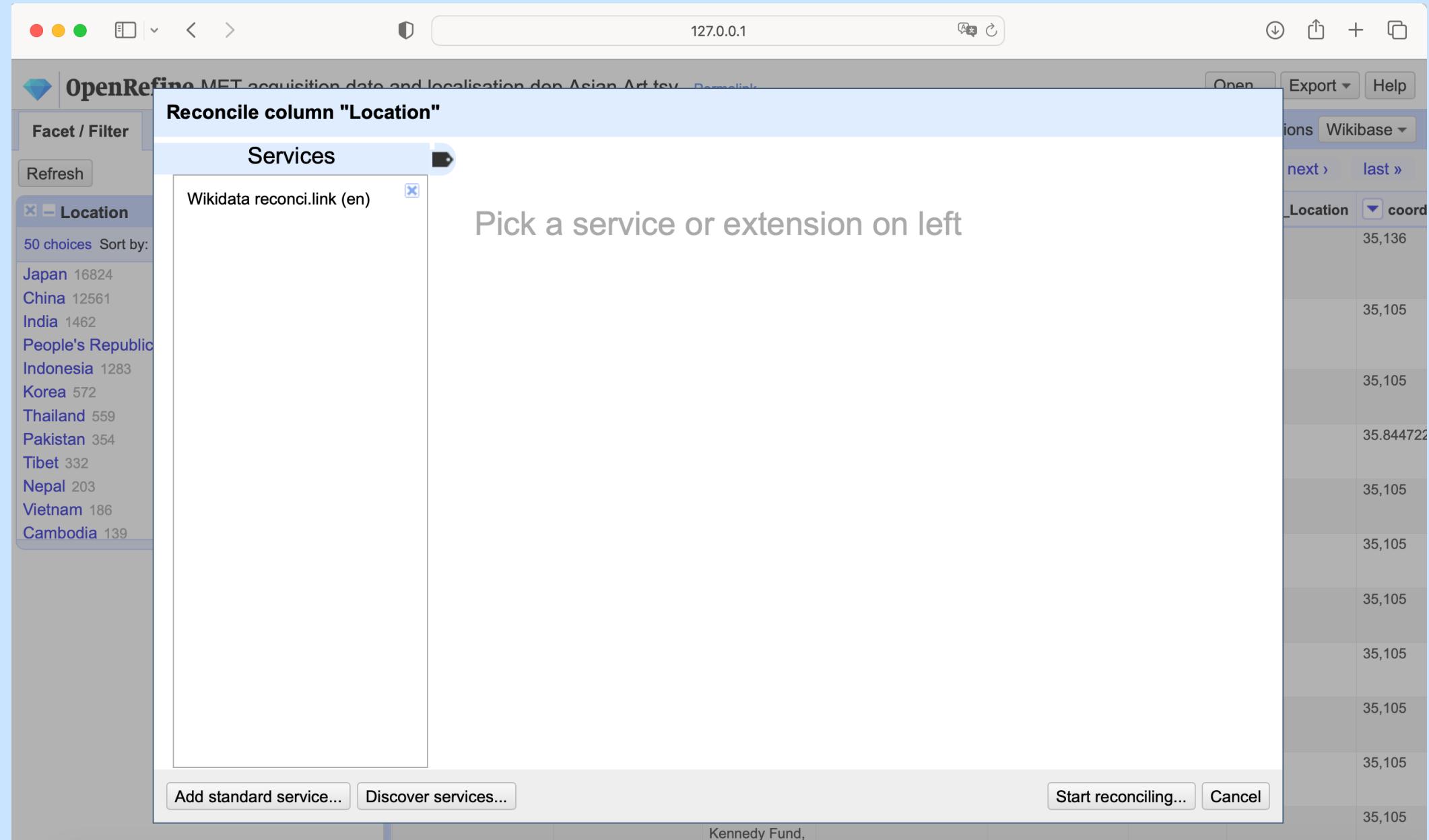
En langage Openrefine : on va faire une « reconciliation » à partir de Wikidata et ajouter les cordonnées à partir de Wikidata.

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 showing a facet for **Location** with 50 choices, sorted by name and count. Choices include 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 are: Object Begin Date, Object End Date, Credit Line, Acquisition method, Accession Year, Location, Qid_Location, and coord.
- Action Menu**: A context menu is open over the **Location** column, specifically over the cell containing "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, a refresh icon, and various OpenRefine navigation buttons.
- Bottom Bar**: Includes buttons for Lancer le script (Run script) and a script selection dropdown.

Une fenêtre apparaît (pour choisir la banque de données)



On sélectionne Wikidata et le branchement (API) charge.

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

The reconciliation dialog box is centered, displaying the message "Working..." with a loading icon.

Left sidebar (Facet / Filter):

- Refresh
- Location** (selected)
- 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

Main workspace (Reconcile column "Location"):

Reconcile each cell to an entity of one or more columns:

Access service API ↗

Reconcile columns:

Working...

Options at the bottom:

- Reconcile against type: [text input field]
- Reconcile against no particular type
- Auto-match candidates with high confidence

Maximum number of candidates to return: [dropdown menu]

Buttons at the bottom:

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

Bottom status bar:

Kennedy Fund,
1012

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

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

The left sidebar shows a facet for "Location" with 50 choices, sorted by count, including 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), and Cambodia (139).

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

Left panel: "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

Right panel: "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 in blue)
- Cancel

La réconciliation prend un peu de temps...

127.0.0.1

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 sidebar with "Location" facet showing 50 choices (Japan, China, India, etc.).
- Table view with 36527 rows.
- Header row with columns: Object Date, Object Begin Date, Object End Date, Credit Line, Acquisition method, Accession Year, and Location.
- Location column showing dropdown menus for entity selection, with a blue oval highlighting the menu for "Japan".
- Entity selection dropdown for Japan, listing "Japan" (100), "Empire of Japan" (100), and "Create new item".
- Entity selection dropdown for China, listing "People's Republic of China" (100), "Taiwan" (100), "Imperial China" (100), "Republic of China" (100), and "Create new item".
- Entity selection dropdown for China, listing "People's Republic of China" (100), "Taiwan" (100), "Imperial China" (100), "Republic of China" (100), and "Create new item".
- Entity selection dropdown for China, listing "People's Republic of China" (100), "Taiwan" (100), "Imperial China" (100), "Republic of China" (100), and "Create new item".

On choisit la valeur pertinente

OpenRefine MET acquisition date and localisation dep Asian Art tsv Permalink

Facet / Filter Undo / Redo 1 / 1 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 »

Object Date Object Begin Date Object End Date Credit Line Acquisition method AccessionYear Location

th-19th century 1700 1899 Gift of Mr. and Gift 1896 Japan

Match this cell Match all identical cells Cancel

Japan (Q17) island country in East Asia

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

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

People's Republic of China Choose new match

China (100)
People's Republic of China (100)
Taiwan (100)

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

Object Date Object Begin Date Object End Date Credit Line Acquisition method AccessionYear Location

th-19th century 1700 1899 Gift of Mr. and Gift 1896 Japan

Match this cell Match all identical cells Cancel

Japan (Q17) island country in East Asia

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

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

People's Republic of China Choose new match

China (100)
People's Republic of China (100)
Taiwan (100)

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 interface includes a facet sidebar on the left and a main data grid on the right. A context menu is open over the "Location" column, with the "Add columns from reconciled values..." option highlighted and circled in blue.

Facet / Filter Undo / Redo 5 / 5

Facet / Filter 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

Facet / Filter Location: judgment
2 choices Sort by: name count

matched 35407
none 1120
Facet by choice counts

Facet / Filter Location: best candidate's change reset score

Lancer le script « {} » 20 / 101

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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 AccessionYear Location

9th century or 1700 1899 Gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, 1896 Gift 1896

century or 1650 1799 Gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, 1896

century or 1800 1899 Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, 1909

1732 1732 1732 Rogers Fund 1912

1585 1585 John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913

century or 1700 1911 John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913

century or 1700 1911 John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913

century or 1700 1911 John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913

century or 1700 1911 John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913

century or 1707 1911 John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913

century or 1700 1911 John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913

Extensions Wikibase

Facet Text filter Edit cells Edit column Transpose Sort... View Reconcile People's Republic of China Choose new match People's Republic of China Choose new match

Split into several columns... Join columns... Add column based on this column... Add column by fetching URLs... Add columns from reconciled values... Rename this column... Remove this column Move column to beginning Move column to end Move column left Move column right

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 tsv
- Address Bar:** 127.0.0.1
- Toolbar:** Standard OS X-style controls (red, yellow, green circles, zoom, back, forward, search).
- Left Panel (Facet / Filter):**
 - Location:** 50 choices, Sort by: name, counts:
 - 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, counts:
 - matched 35407
 - none 1120
 - Location: best cand:** score
- Main Area (Add columns from reconciled column Location):**
 - Add property:** Input field.
 - Preview:** Large empty area.
 - Suggested properties:** List of properties to choose from:
 - 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 (Wikibase):** Shows a list of entities under the "Location" category, all of which are "People's Republic of China". Each entry has a "pose new match" link.

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

The screenshot shows the OpenRefine interface with a reconciliation dialog open. The dialog title is "Add columns from reconciled column Location". The left side of the dialog shows a search input "Add property" with "coordina" typed in, and a list of suggestions below it. The right side shows a preview area with a "Reset" button. The background of the main OpenRefine window shows facets for "Location", "Location: judgment", and "Location: best cand", along with a list of countries and their counts.

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.)

Preview

Reset

OK Cancel

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Open... Export Help

Extensions Wikibase

next > last >

Location

Japan 16824

China 12561

India 1462

People's Republic of China

Indonesia 1283

Korea 572

Thailand 559

Pakistan 354

Tibet 332

Nepal 203

Vietnam 186

Cambodia 139

Location: judgment

matched 35407

none 1120

Facet by choice counts

Location: best cand

score

Kennedy Fund, 1919

Choose new match

Lorsqu'on est satisfait, on clique sur OK.

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.

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

127.0.0.1

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
19th century or	1700	1911	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	People's Republic of China Choose new match
19th century or	1700	1911	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	People's Republic of China Choose new match
19th century or	1700	1911	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	People's Republic of China Choose new match
19th century or	1707	1911	John Stewart Kennedy Fund, 1913	Funds	1913	People's Republic of China Choose new match
19th 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 records
- Show: 5 10 25 50 100 500 1000 rows
- Extensions and Wikibase dropdowns
- Facet End Date, Credit Line, Acquisition method, Accession Year, Location, coordinate location columns
- Location facet sidebar showing counts for various countries: 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 sidebar showing matched (35407) and none (1120) categories.
- Location: best candidate's facet sidebar showing score.
- Actions menu for the Location column, with "Add entity identifiers column..." highlighted by a blue oval.
- Lancer le script « {} » button at the bottom left.

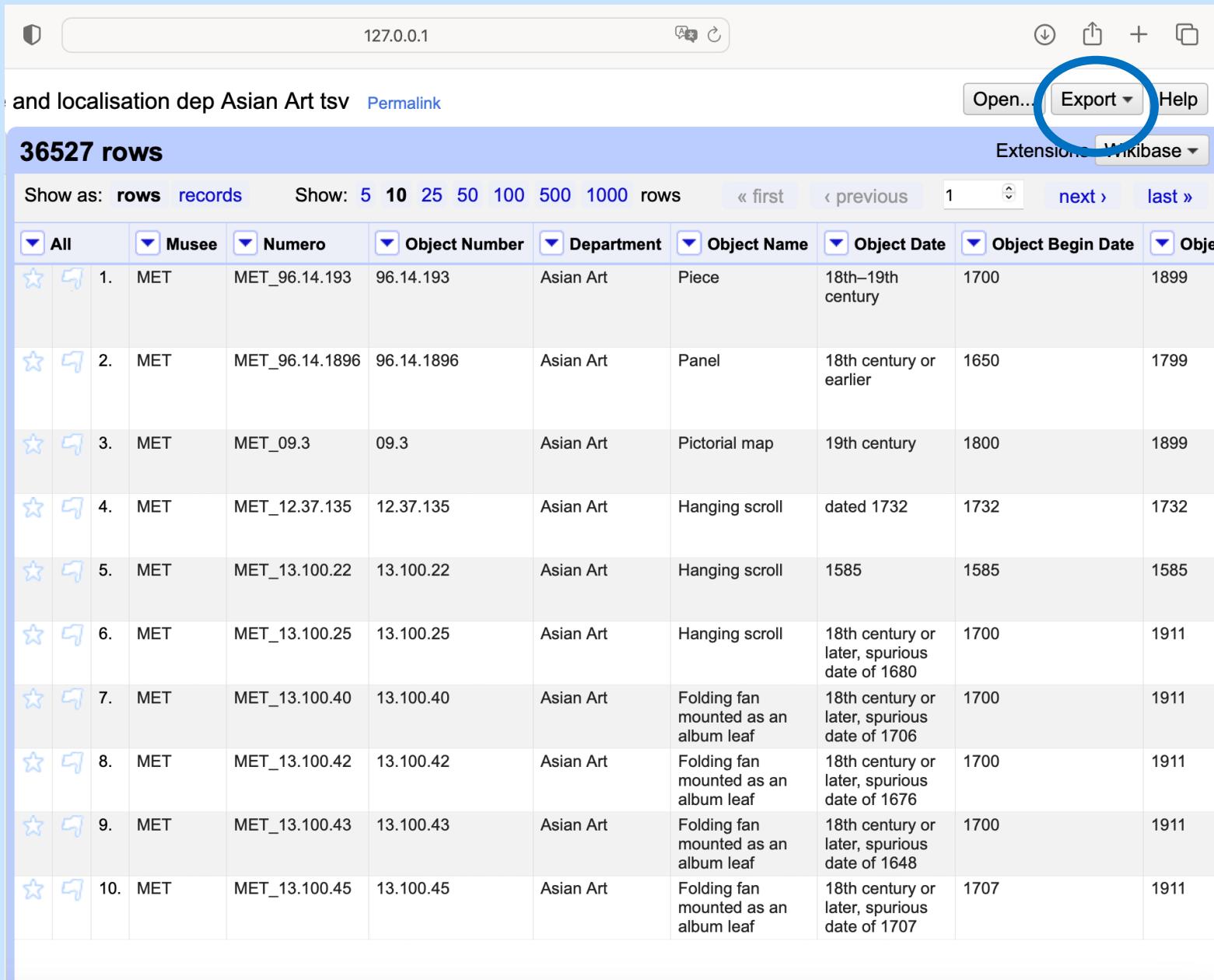
Astuce : ne pas oublier d'ajouter les identifiants Wikidata

The screenshot shows the OpenRefine interface with a large blue callout bubble containing French text. The text reads:

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.

In the background, the OpenRefine interface displays a table of data with columns for Accession Year, Location, and coordinate location. A context menu is open over a row in the 'Location' column, listing options like 'Facet', 'Text filter', and 'Reconcile'. The 'Reconcile' option has a sub-menu for 'Wikidata' which includes 'Add entity identifiers column...'. This option is circled in red.

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



127.0.0.1

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 »

All 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	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 Google search results page. The search bar at the top contains the query "stanford palladio". Below the search bar, there are tabs for "Tous", "Images", "Vidéos", "Produits", "Actualités", and "Plus". To the right of the search bar are "Outils" and "SafeSearch" buttons. The main content area shows search results. The first result is from "Stanford University" and links to "Palladio - Humanities + Design". It includes a snippet: "Palladio is developed at Humanities + Design, Stanford University. ... Distributed with an MIT license. Stanford | Humanities + Design. Palladio. Visualize ...". To the right of this result is a thumbnail image of a large blue letter "P" on a textured background. The second result is also from "Stanford University" and links to "Palladio". It includes a snippet: "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 palladio

Tous Images Vidéos Produits Actualités Plus Outils Safe

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 ...

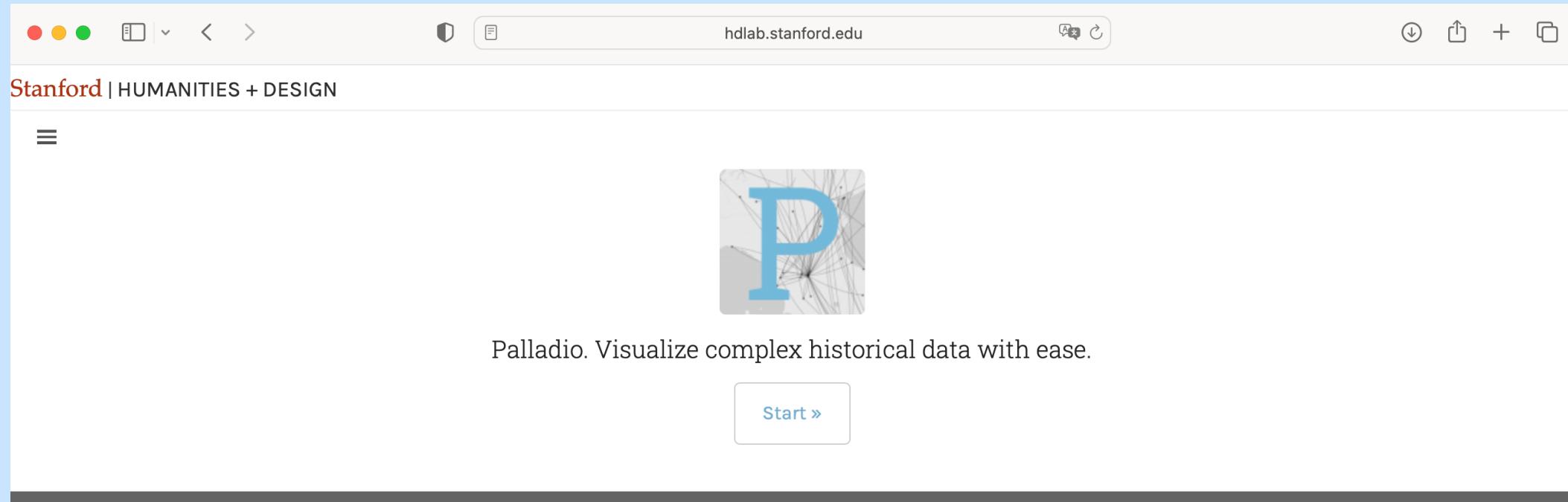
Stanford University
<https://hdlab.stanford.edu/palladi...>

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?

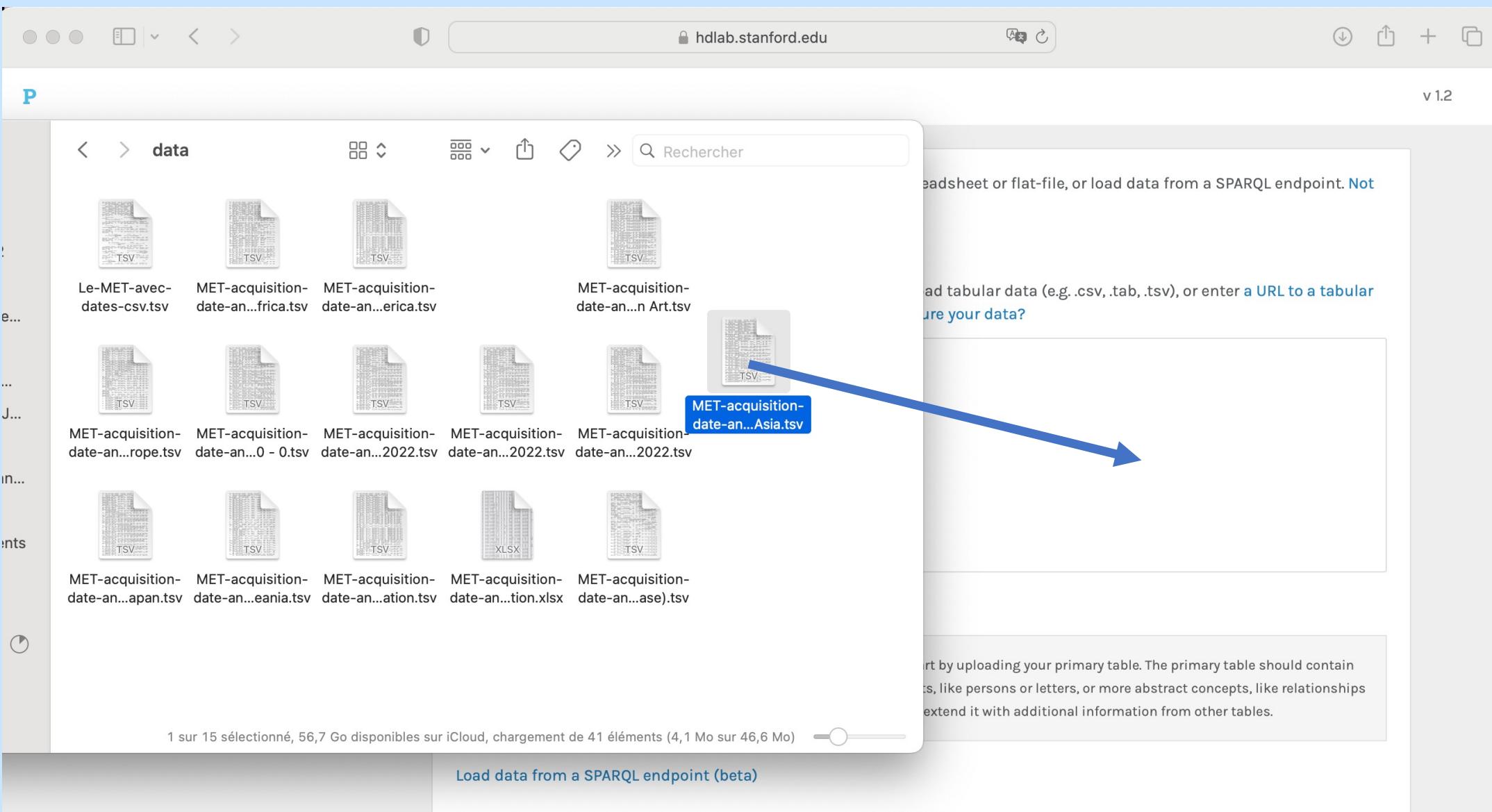
A screenshot of the Palladio software interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with icons for file operations and a search bar. The main area has a large 'P' logo and the text 'What can I do with Palladio?'. Below this, there are two main sections: 'Create or Open Palladio projects' and 'Create a new project'. The 'Create a new project' section includes options for 'Create a new project' and 'Load an existing project'. To the right, there's a preview pane showing a list of locations with coordinates: '197 Trebseen 51.2843847,12.7576024', '198 Treviso 45.6669011,12.243039', and '199 Udinge 46.8710668,13.2345794'. The bottom right corner of the interface shows the version 'v.1.0.0'.

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

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the Palladio project at hdlab.stanford.edu. The browser interface includes standard controls like back/forward, search, and refresh, along with a title bar and status bar indicating version v 1.2.

The main content area is titled "Create a new project" and includes three options: "Create a new project", "Load an existing project", and "Try with sample data". Below this, a large central panel is titled "Load .csv or spreadsheet". It contains instructions: "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?](#)" and "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?](#)". A large text input field is provided for pasting data, with the number "1" in its top-left corner. A "Load" button is located below the input field. At the bottom of the panel, a note states: "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." Finally, a link "Load data from a SPARQL endpoint (beta)" is visible at the bottom of the panel.

On fait glisser le fichier dans la fenêtre.



On clique sur « Load ».

The screenshot shows a web browser window for hdlab.stanford.edu, version 1.2. The main content area displays instructions for creating a new Palladio project by loading data from a CSV or spreadsheet. It includes a sample table with data rows 67849 through 67852, followed by a 'Load' button. Below this, a note about handling multiple tables is shown, and at the bottom, there's a link to load data from a SPARQL endpoint.

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?](#)

67849	1948	Iran	Q794	32,53	Iran	Q794	32,53	Asia	Q48	43.68111111111115,87.33111111111111	
	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		
67850	43.68111111111115,87.33111111111111	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		
67851	43.68111111111115,87.33111111111111	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		
67852	43.68111111111115,87.33111111111111										

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 a web-based data visualization tool interface. At the top, there are standard browser controls (back, forward, search bar with 'hdlab.stanford.edu'), a shield icon, and a refresh button. Below the header, there are tabs: Data (selected), Map, Graph, Table, and Gallery. On the right side, there are download options ('v 1.2' and 'Download').

The main area displays a 'Primary table' titled 'Untitled' containing 67182 rows. The table has the following columns and types:

Column	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

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 a dataset. At the top, there are standard browser controls (red, yellow, green buttons, back, forward, search bar with 'hdlab.stanford.edu', and download/upload buttons). Below the header, a navigation bar includes 'Data' (which is underlined), '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 'Primary table' with 67182 rows. The table lists various columns and their data types. Most columns are labeled with an eye icon followed by a column name and a type indicator (e.g., 'Text', 'Date'). One specific column, 'coordinate location of place', is highlighted with a large blue oval around its entry. This entry shows an eye icon, the column name, and the word 'Number' in red text, followed by a small red circular icon.

Column	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

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

The screenshot shows a web-based application interface for managing data dimensions. The main title is 'Edit dimension'.

Title: coordinate location of place

Data type: Number (highlighted with a blue oval)

Unique values: A table showing 99 unique values and their counts. Most values are red, indicating they do not match the current data type. The first few rows are:

Value	Count
-1,114	53
-2,118	2735
-7.33277777778,108.635	22
-7.4916666666667,110.004444444444	100
-8.5,115	40
-8.966667,125.75	5

Errors: 99 unique values do not match this data type! [Download errors](#)

Verify special characters: Buttons for comma (,) and dot (.)

Multiple values: Input field for delimiter strings.

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

99 values displayed. [Download](#)

Extension: Choose a table or Add a new table

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

Close

The left sidebar lists other dimensions: Musee, Numero, Object Number, Department, Object Name, Object Date, Object Begin Date, Object End Date, Credit Line, Acquisition method, AccessionYear, Location, Qid_Location, and coordinate location of place.

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

The screenshot shows a web-based application interface for managing data dimensions. The main navigation bar includes icons for window control, a shield logo, a search bar with the URL 'hdlab.stanford.edu', and various browser controls. The top menu bar has tabs for 'Data', 'Map', 'Graph', 'Table', and 'Gallery'. A sidebar on the left lists several dimension names, such as 'Primary table', 'Musee', 'Numero', 'Object Number', etc. The central area is titled 'Edit dimension' and contains a form for 'coordinate location of place'. The 'Title' field is set to 'coordinate location of place'. The 'Data type' field is set to 'Select or search'. A dropdown menu under 'Unique values' lists several options: 'Text' (Any text-based data), 'Number' (Numeric data such as 1234 or 1.234), 'Date' (Dates can be 1990-01-01T12:00:00Z), '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 large blue oval. Below the dropdown, a message states '99 values displayed. Download'. At the bottom, there are 'Extension' fields for 'Choose a table' and 'Add a new table', and a note about providing additional information from another table. A 'Close' button is located at the bottom right.

coordinate location of place

Select or search

Text
Any text-based data

Number
Numeric data such as 1234 or 1.234

Date
Dates can be 1990-01-01T12:00:00Z

Coordinates
Latitude, Longitude coordinates such as 12.345,67.890

URL
The URL of a website or image such as http://www.example.org/file.yyy

99 values displayed. [Download](#)

Choose a table

Add a new table

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

[Close](#)

On clique sur « Done »

The screenshot shows a web-based application interface for managing dimensions. The top navigation bar includes standard browser controls (red, yellow, green buttons), a search bar with placeholder 'hdlab.stanford.edu', and various icons for refresh, download, and settings. The main menu has tabs for 'Data', 'Map', 'Graph', 'Table', and 'Gallery', with 'Data' currently selected. A sidebar on the left lists various dimension names, such as 'Musee', 'Numero', 'Object Number', etc., each preceded by an eye icon. The central panel is titled 'Edit dimension' and is focused on the dimension 'coordinate location of place'. It displays the following information:

- Title:** coordinate location of place
- Data type:** Coordinates
- Unique values:** A table showing 99 unique values and their counts:

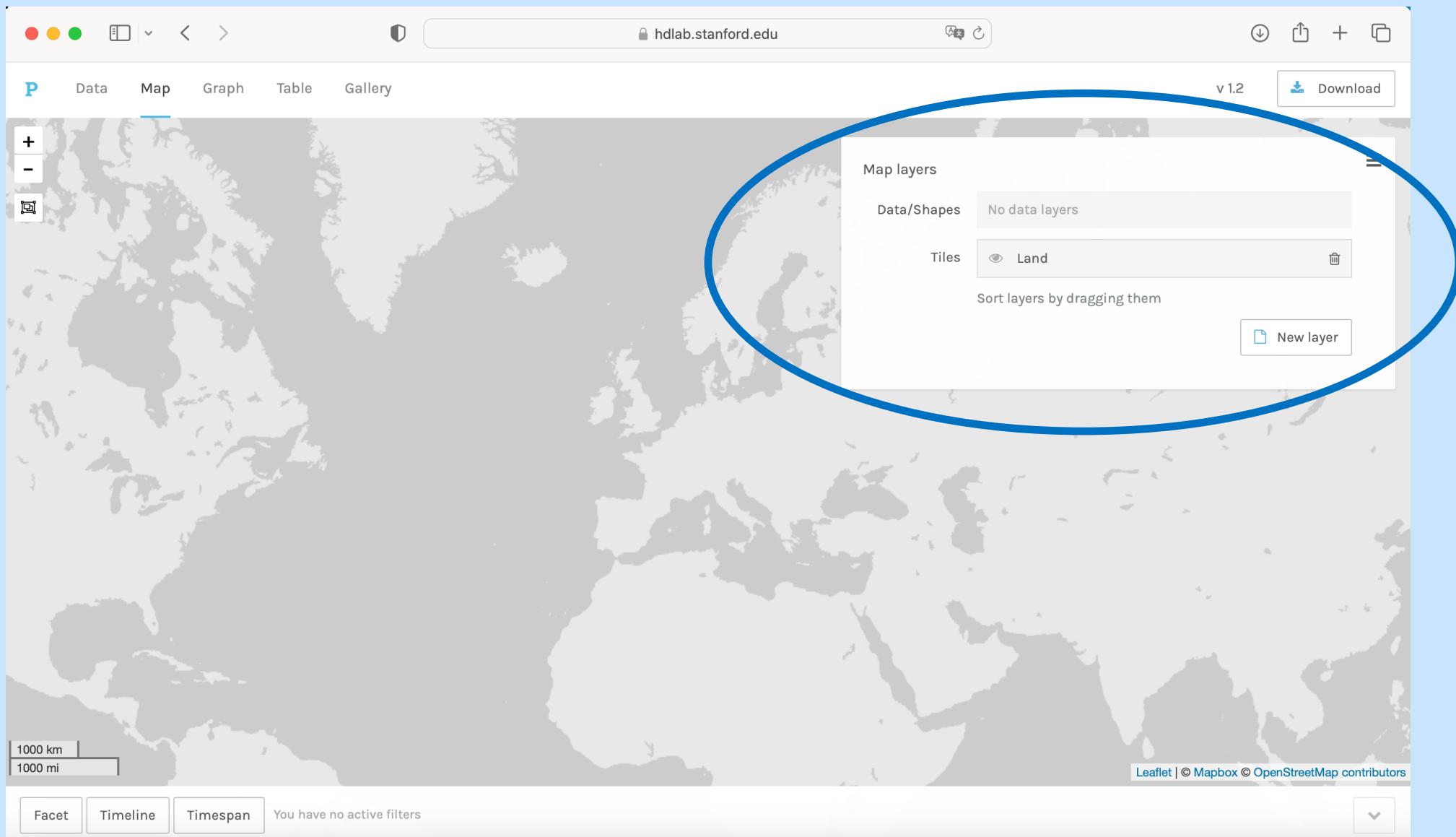
Value	Count
-1,114	53
-2,118	2735
-7.332777777778,108.635	22
-7.4916666666667,110.004444444444	100
-8.5,115	40
-8.966667,125.75	5
- Multiple values:** A text input field with placeholder 'If the dimension contains multiple values, insert the delimiter string above'.
- Extension:** Options to 'Choose a table' or 'Add a new table'.
- Information:** A note stating 'You can provide additional information about this dimension with data from another table.'
- Done button:** A button with a checkmark icon and the text 'Done'.

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

The screenshot shows a web-based data visualization tool with the URL hdlab.stanford.edu. The interface includes a top navigation bar with tabs for Data, Map, Graph, Table, and Gallery. The Data tab is currently active, indicated by a blue circle. Below the tabs, a table displays 67182 rows of data. The columns include 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 place, country or continent, and Id Country or continent. The 'coordinate location of place' column has a 'Latlong' entry, which is also highlighted with a blue circle. The table header indicates there are 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	
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 data visualization application interface with a world map. The top navigation bar includes tabs for Data, Map (selected), Graph, Table, and Gallery. A download button for version 1.2 is also present. On the left, there are zoom controls (+, -, and a bounding box tool). A scale bar at the bottom left indicates 1000 km and 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 titled "Map layers" is open on the right. It has tabs for Type (selected), Data, and Shapes. A "Tiles" tab is highlighted with a blue circle. The "Name" field contains "Layer 1". Under "Tiles type", the "Land" option is selected and highlighted with a blue box. Other options include Streets, Satellite, Buildings and Areas, Terrain, and Custom tiles. A descriptive text below states: "A basic layer, showing only lands." At the bottom of the dialog are "Add layer" and "Cancel" buttons.

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

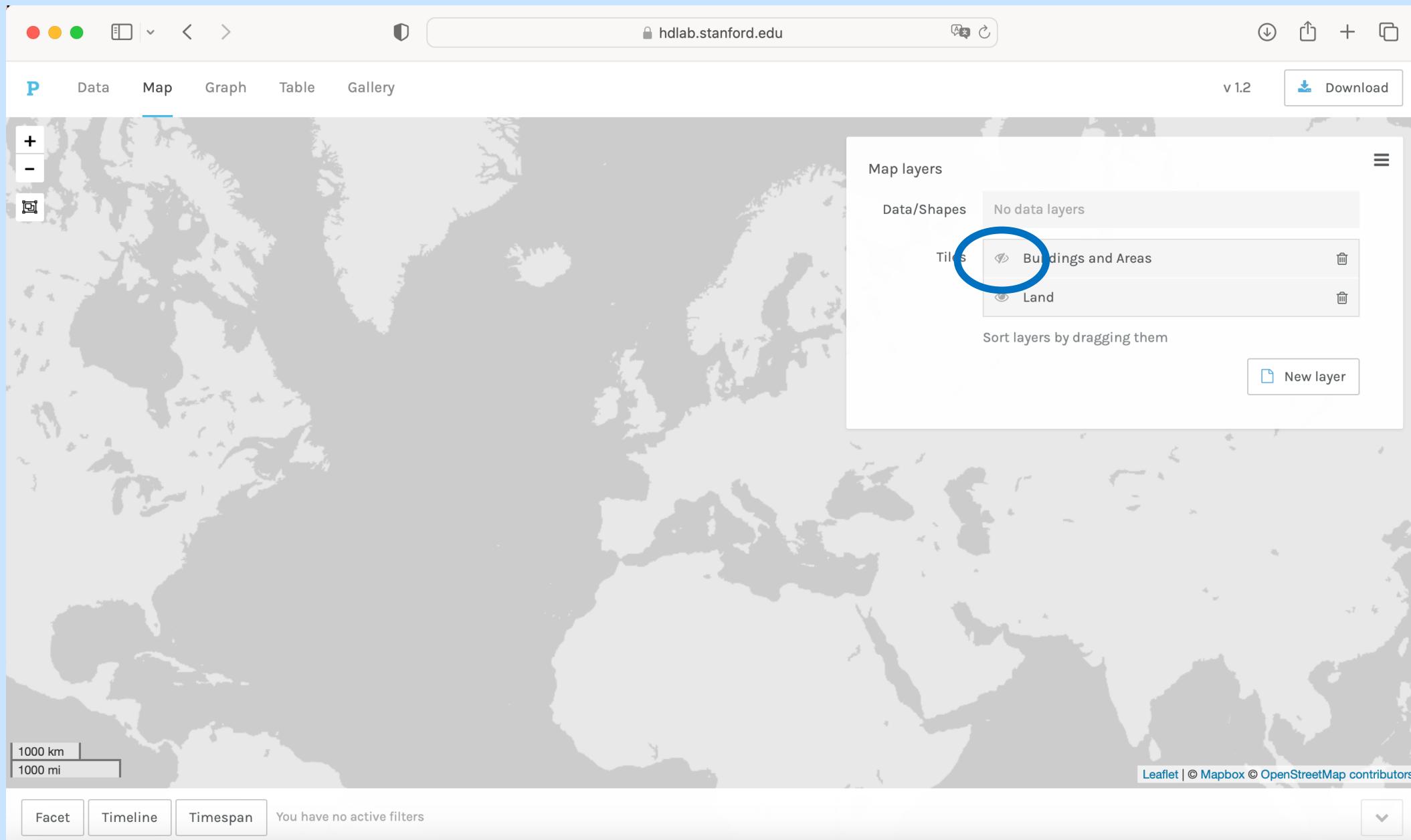
Ici, on peut choisir « Buildings and Areas »

The screenshot shows a map interface with a world map in the background. On the left, there is a sidebar with buttons for Data, Map (which is selected), Graph, Table, and Gallery. At the top right, it says v 1.2 and has a Download button. A zoom control (+, -, square) is located in the top-left corner of the map area. In the bottom-left corner of the map area, there is a scale bar with '1000 km' and '1000 mi'. At the bottom, there are buttons for Facet, Timeline, and Timespan, and a message stating 'You have no active filters'. On the right side, a modal window titled 'Map layers' is open. It has tabs for Type (Data, Tiles, Shapes), Name (Layer 1), and Tiles type (Land, Buildings and Areas, Streets, Terrain, Satellite, Custom tiles). The 'Buildings and Areas' tile is highlighted with a blue border. Below the tiles, there is a section labeled 'Buildings and green areas' with 'Add layer' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Le fond de carte a changé.

A screenshot of a web-based spatial analysis interface. The interface includes a top navigation bar with icons for zoom, refresh, and search, and a URL bar showing "hdlab.stanford.edu". Below the navigation is a menu bar with "P Data Map Graph Table Gallery" and a version indicator "v 1.2". On the right, there is a "Download" button. The main area features a world map with blue oceans and tan landmasses. A sidebar on the right is titled "Map layers" and contains sections for "Data/Shapes" (which says "No data layers") and "Tiles" (which lists "Buildings and Areas" and "Land", each with a delete icon). Below this is a "New layer" button. At the bottom left is a scale bar with "1000 km" and "1000 mi". The footer includes links for "Leaflet | © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap contributors" and buttons for "Facet", "Timeline", "Timespan", and "You have no active filters".

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 data visualization tool with a world map background. At the top, there are navigation icons (red, yellow, green dots, zoom, back, forward) and a URL bar showing hdlab.stanford.edu. Below the URL are download and sharing icons.

The main menu includes tabs for **Data**, **Map** (which is selected), **Graph**, **Table**, and **Gallery**. In the top right corner, it says v 1.2 and has a **Download** button.

A modal dialog box is open on the right side, titled "Map layers". It has a section for "Type" with three options: **Data** (selected), **Tiles**, and **Shapes**. A blue circle highlights the "Data" tab. Below this, a descriptive text states: "Data layers allow you to display your data on the map as points and connections between them."

The "Data" layer configuration includes:

- Name:** Layer 1
- Map type:** Points (selected, highlighted with a blue border)
- Places:** Select or search
- Tooltip label:** generated
- Color:** #666
- Size points:** (checkbox)

At the bottom right of the dialog are "Add layer" and "Cancel" buttons.

At the bottom left of the main interface, there are buttons for **Facet**, **Timeline**, and **Timespan**, along with a message: "You have no active filters". A scale bar at the bottom left indicates 1000 km and 1000 mi. The footer of the page includes "Leaflet | © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap contributors".

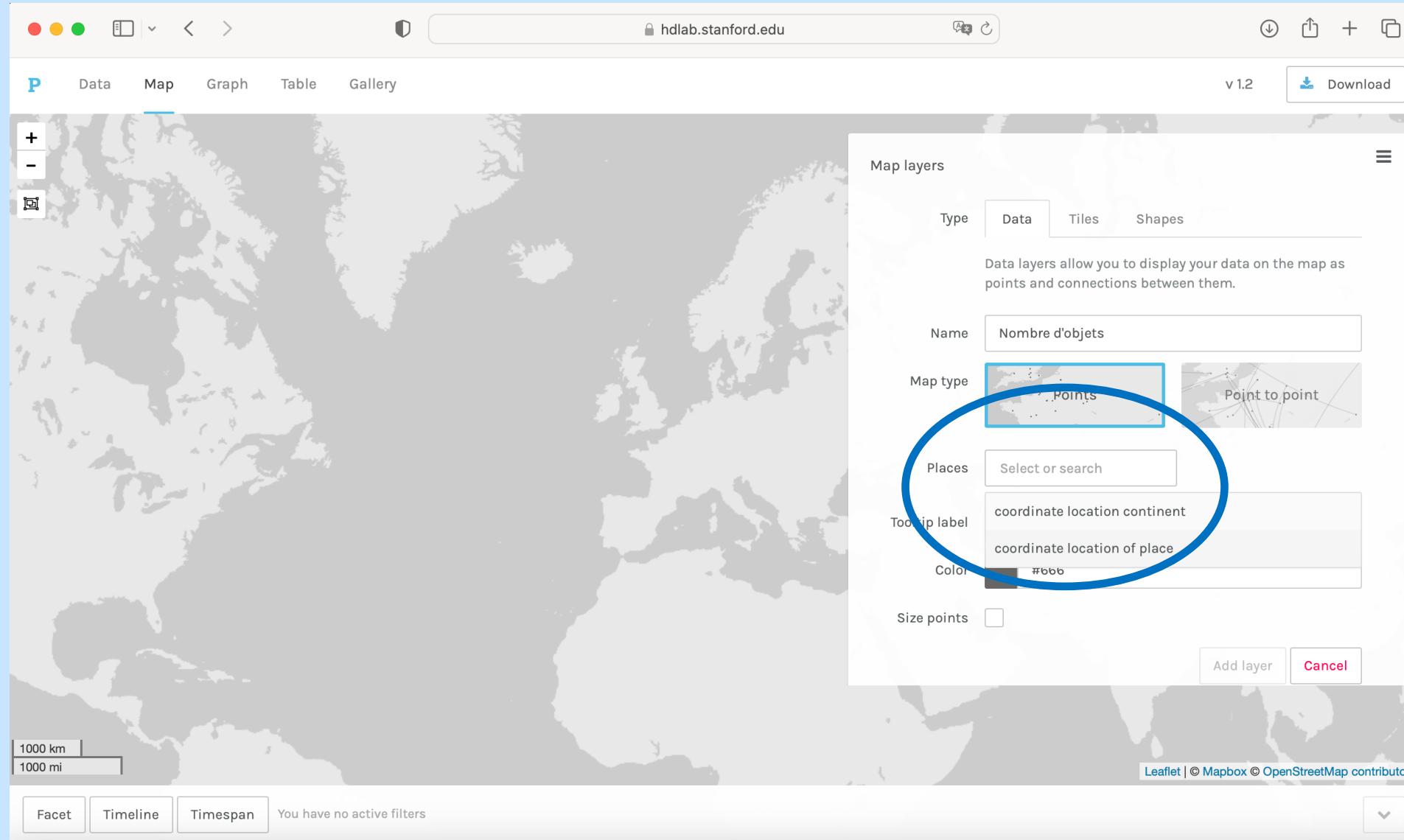
On peut donner un nom à cette couche de points

The screenshot shows a web-based data visualization tool with a world map. The top navigation bar includes icons for Data, Map (selected), Graph, Table, and Gallery, along with a version number v 1.2 and a Download button. The main area displays a grayscale world map with a legend at the bottom left indicating distances of 1000 km and 1000 mi. A sidebar on the right contains tabs for Data, Tiles, and Shapes, with Data selected. The Data tab displays a configuration dialog for a map layer:

- Name:** Nombre d'objets (highlighted with a blue oval)
- Map type:** Points (highlighted with a blue rectangle)
- Places:** Select or search
- Tooltip label:** generated
- Color:** #666
- Size points:** (checkbox)

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

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

The screenshot shows a web application interface for managing data on a map. At the top, there are tabs for Data, Map, Graph, Table, and Gallery. The Map tab is selected. Below the tabs, there's a world map with a scale bar indicating 1000 km and 1000 mi. On the right side of the screen, a modal dialog box titled "Choose the dimension(s)" is open, listing various variables such as AccessionYear, Acquisition method, Credit Line, Department, ID continent, etc. The "Object Number" button is highlighted with a dark background and white text. In the bottom right corner of the dialog, there's a "Close" button. To the right of the dialog, there's a sidebar with sections for Tiles, Shapes, and a detailed description of how to use the map. A large blue cloud-shaped callout bubble is overlaid on the right side of the screen, containing the text:

Afficher le numéro
d'inventaire permet de
rechercher rapidement
un objet sur le site du
MET

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

The screenshot shows a data visualization interface with a world map in the background. The map has a grayscale color scheme with some white landmasses. In the top left corner, there are three colored dots (red, yellow, green) and a set of navigation icons. The top center features a browser-style address bar with the URL hdlab.stanford.edu. The top right contains various interface icons. Below the address bar, a navigation menu includes tabs for **P** (active), Data, Map, Graph, Table, and Gallery. To the right of the menu is the version number **v 1.2** and a **Download** button. At the bottom of the interface, there are buttons for **Facet**, **Timeline**, and **Timespan**, along with a message stating **You have no active filters**.

A modal window titled **Map layers** is open on the right side of the screen. It has a tab bar with **Type** selected, showing options for **Data**, **Tiles**, and **Shapes**. A descriptive text block states: "Data layers allow you to display your data on the map as points and connections between them." The **Name** field is set to **Nombre d'objets**. The **Map type** section shows two options: **Points** (selected and highlighted with a blue border) and **Point to point**. The **Places** dropdown is set to **coordinate location of place**. The **Tooltip label** dropdown is set to **Object Number**. The **Color** section is highlighted with a large blue oval; it shows a color swatch and the hex code **#666**. The **Size points** section has an unchecked checkbox. At the bottom right of the modal are buttons for **Add layer** and **Cancel**. The footer of the interface includes the text **Leaflet | © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap contributors**.

On choisit quelle couleur on souhaite pour les points.

The screenshot shows a web-based data visualization tool with a world map. The top navigation bar includes tabs for Data, Map, Graph, Table, and Gallery, with the Map tab selected. A color selection dialog is open over the map, titled "Map layers". The dialog has several configuration fields:

- Type:** Data (selected), Tiles, Shapes
- 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 a red color)
- Size points:** A color gradient slider ranging from red to purple.

At the bottom right 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". The URL in the address bar is hdlab.stanford.edu.

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

The screenshot shows a data visualization interface with a world map in the background. The map has a grayscale color scheme with darker shades representing landmasses and lighter shades representing oceans. In the top left corner, there are four colored dots (red, yellow, green) and a small icon. The top center features a search bar with the URL "hdlab.stanford.edu". To the right of the search bar are several icons: a download button, a refresh button, and a zoom-in/out button. Below the search bar, there are tabs labeled "P", "Data", "Map", "Graph", "Table", and "Gallery". On the far right, it says "v 1.2" and "Download".

On the left side of the map, there are three control buttons: a plus sign (+), a minus sign (-), and a square with a cross (reset).

A large sidebar on the right is titled "Map layers". It includes tabs for "Type" (selected), "Data", "Tiles", and "Shapes". 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 fields for "Name" (set to "Nombre d'objets"), "Map type" (set to "Points" which is highlighted with a blue border), "Places" (set to "coordinate location of place"), "Tooltip label" (set to "Object Number"), "Color" (set to "#eb1111" with a red square swatch), and "Size points" (which is circled in blue). Under "According to", it says "Number of Untitled". At the bottom of the sidebar, it says "Leaflet | © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap contributors".

At the bottom of the interface, there are buttons for "Facet", "Timeline", and "Timespan", and a message stating "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'.

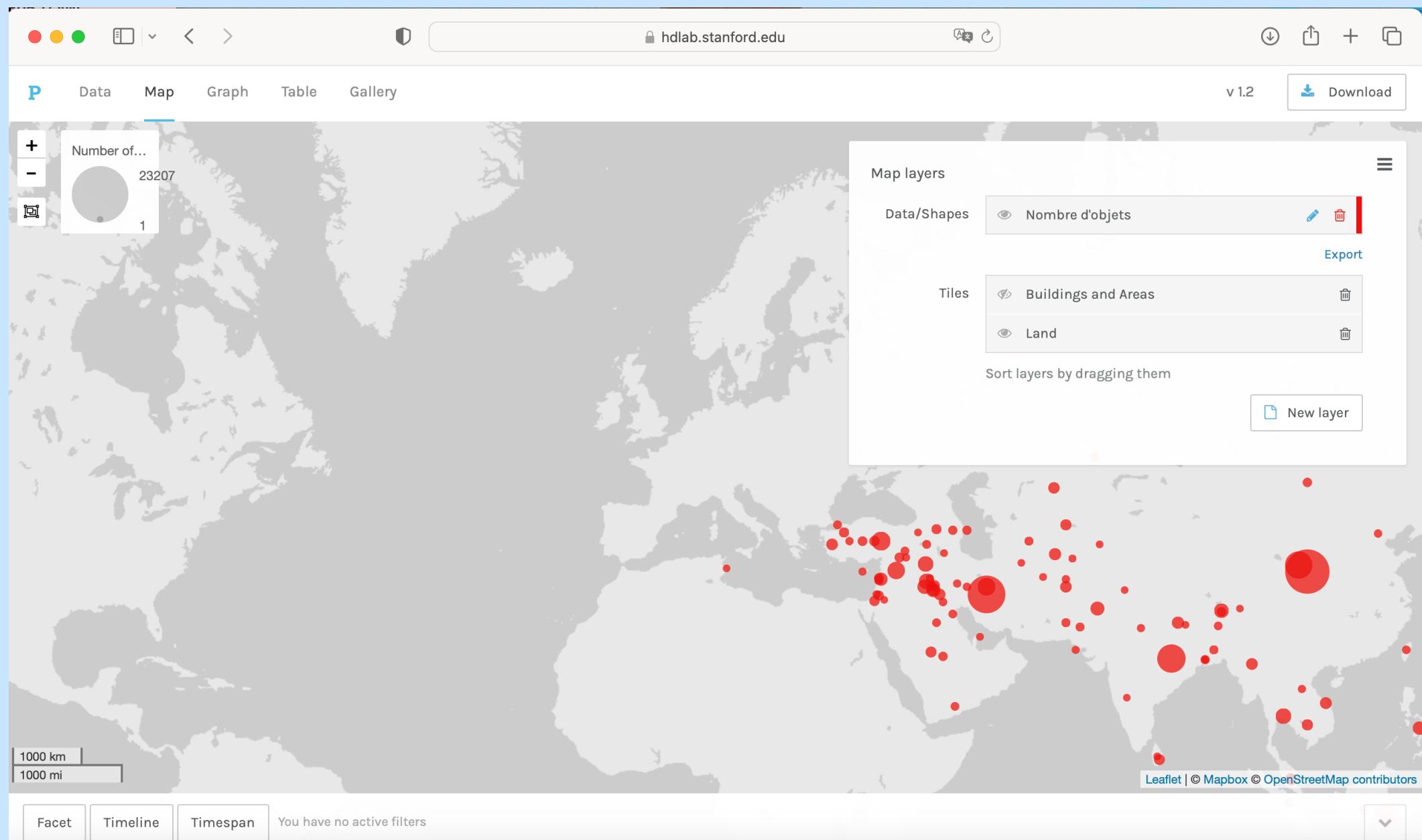
A modal dialog box is open on the right side, titled 'Add layer'. It contains the following fields:

- 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' button)
- According to: Number of Untitled

At the bottom right of the dialog, there are two buttons: 'Add layer' and 'Cancel'. The 'Add layer' button is circled with a blue oval.

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

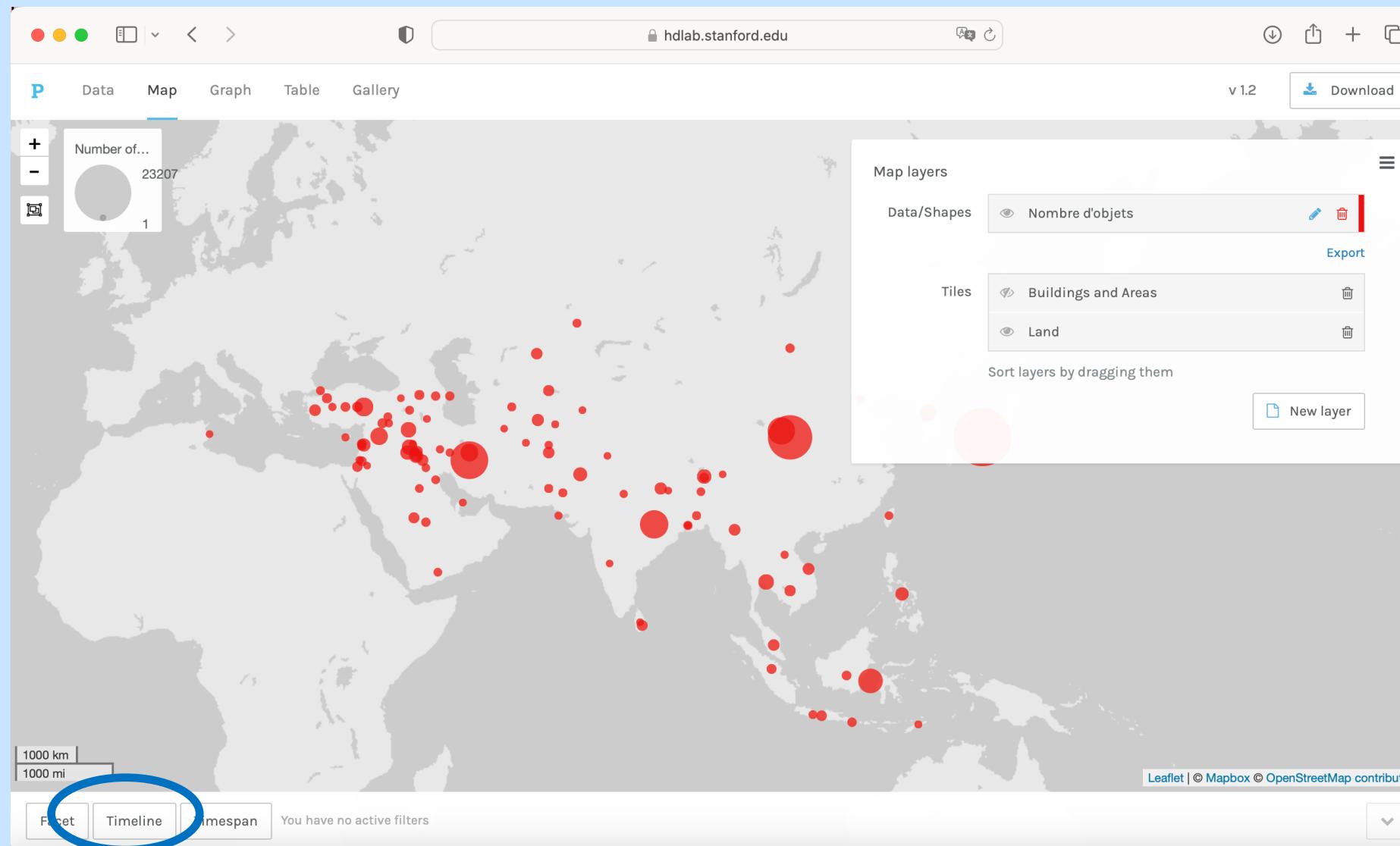
Des points proportionnels aux occurrences apparaissent.



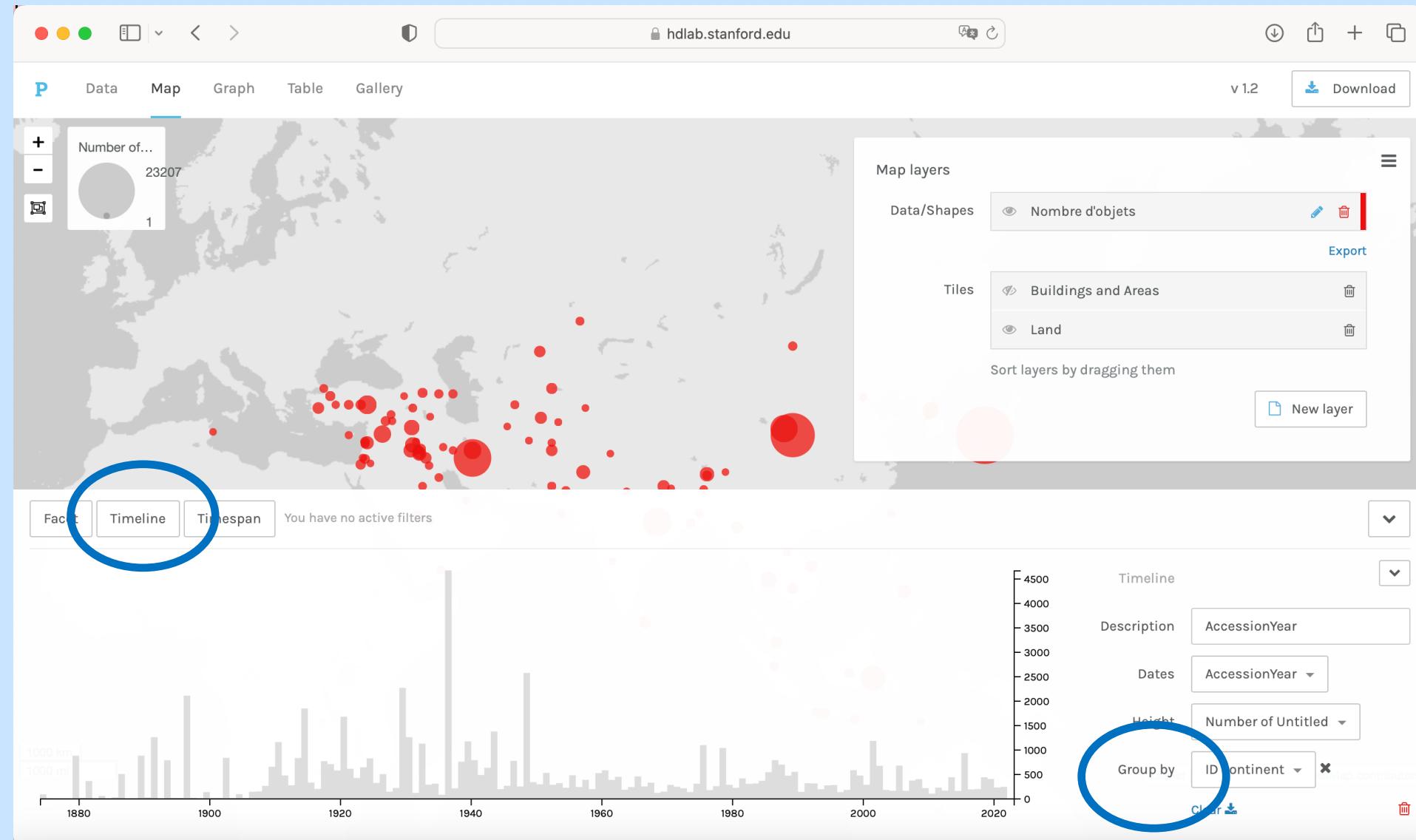
En se promenant sur la carte, l'étiquette correspond bien au numéro d'inventaire.



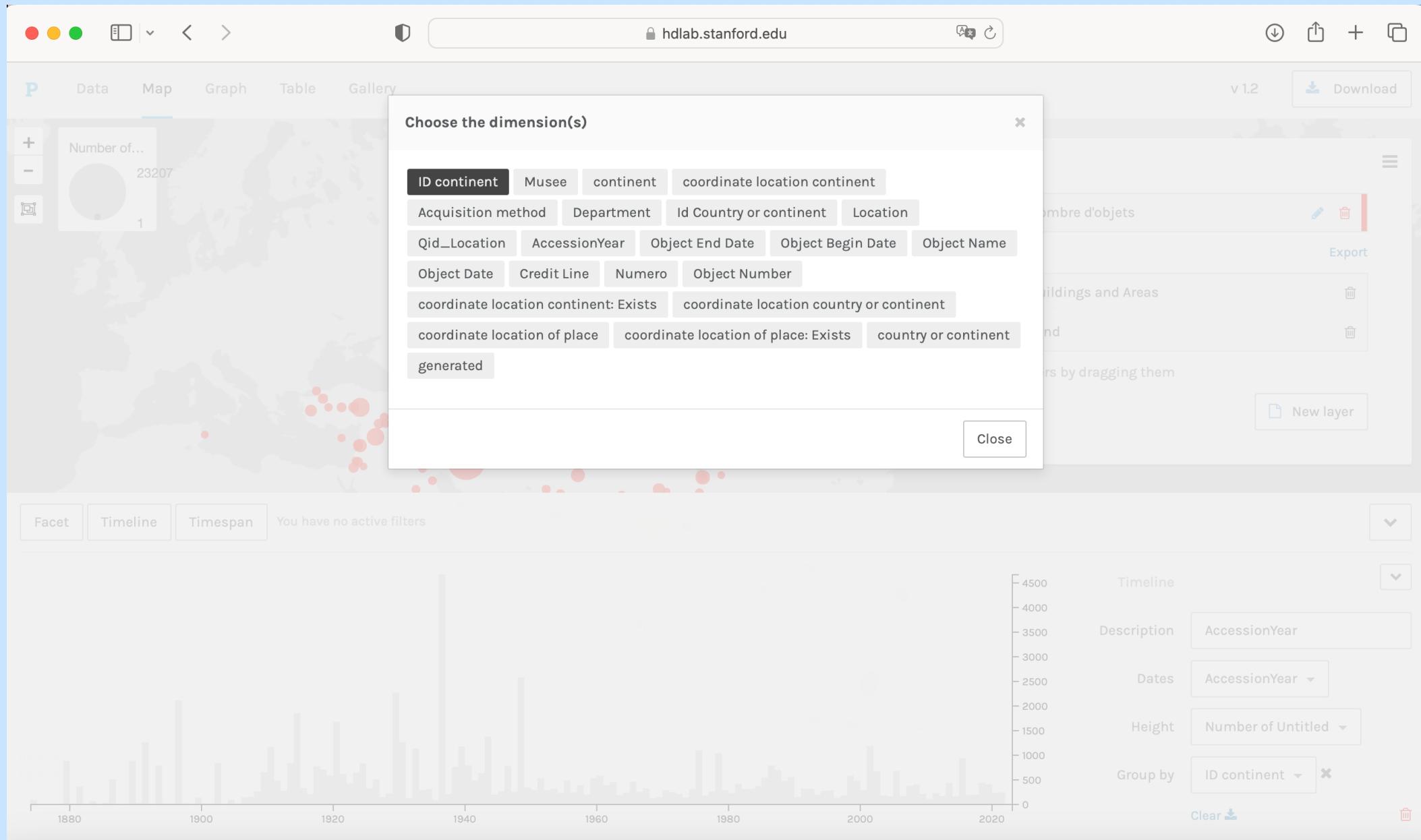
Palladio permet de visualiser les données selon une « timeline », si on a des données temporelles



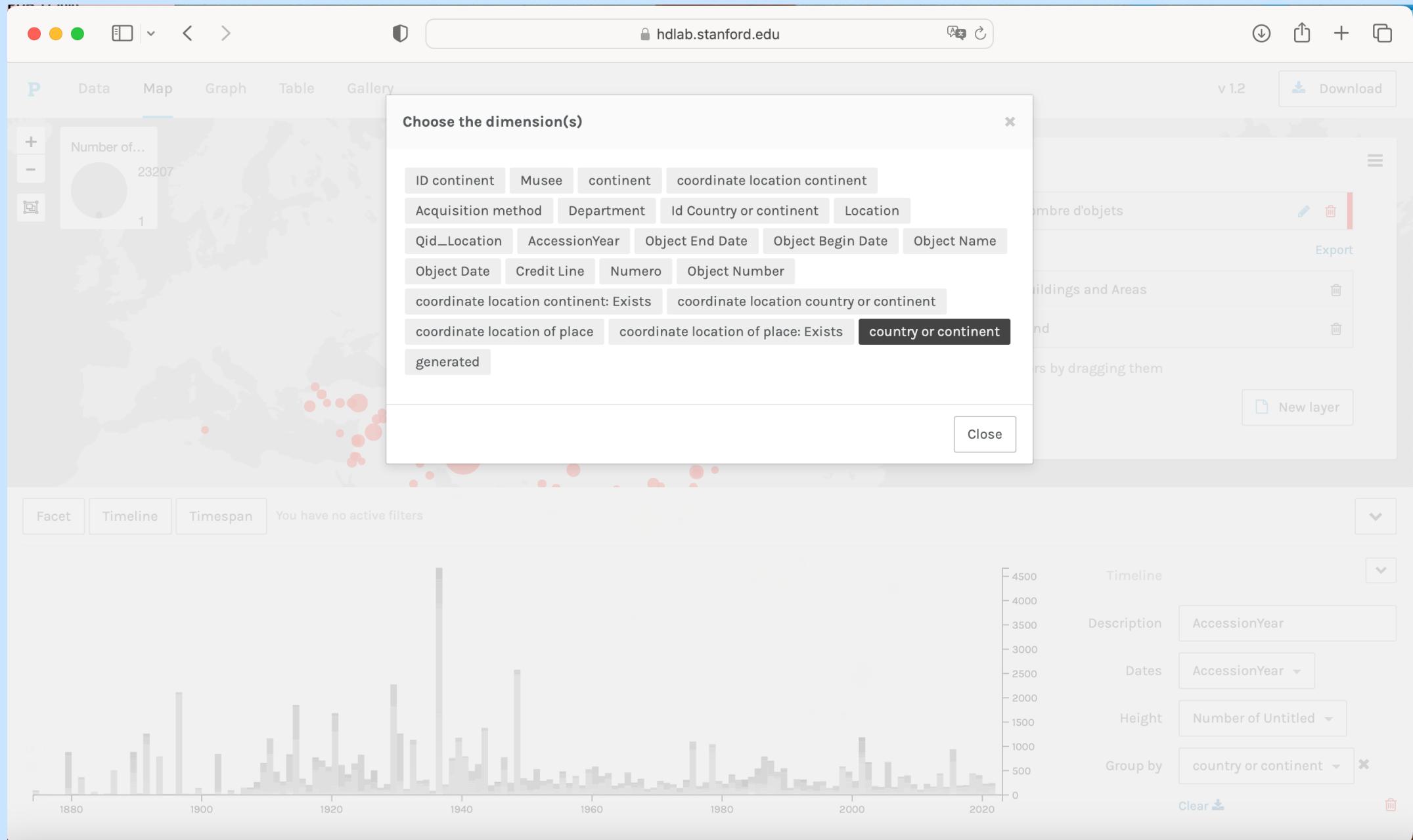
On clique sur « Timeline ». On peut raffiner en choisissant de décomposer les données selon une variable (« group by »)



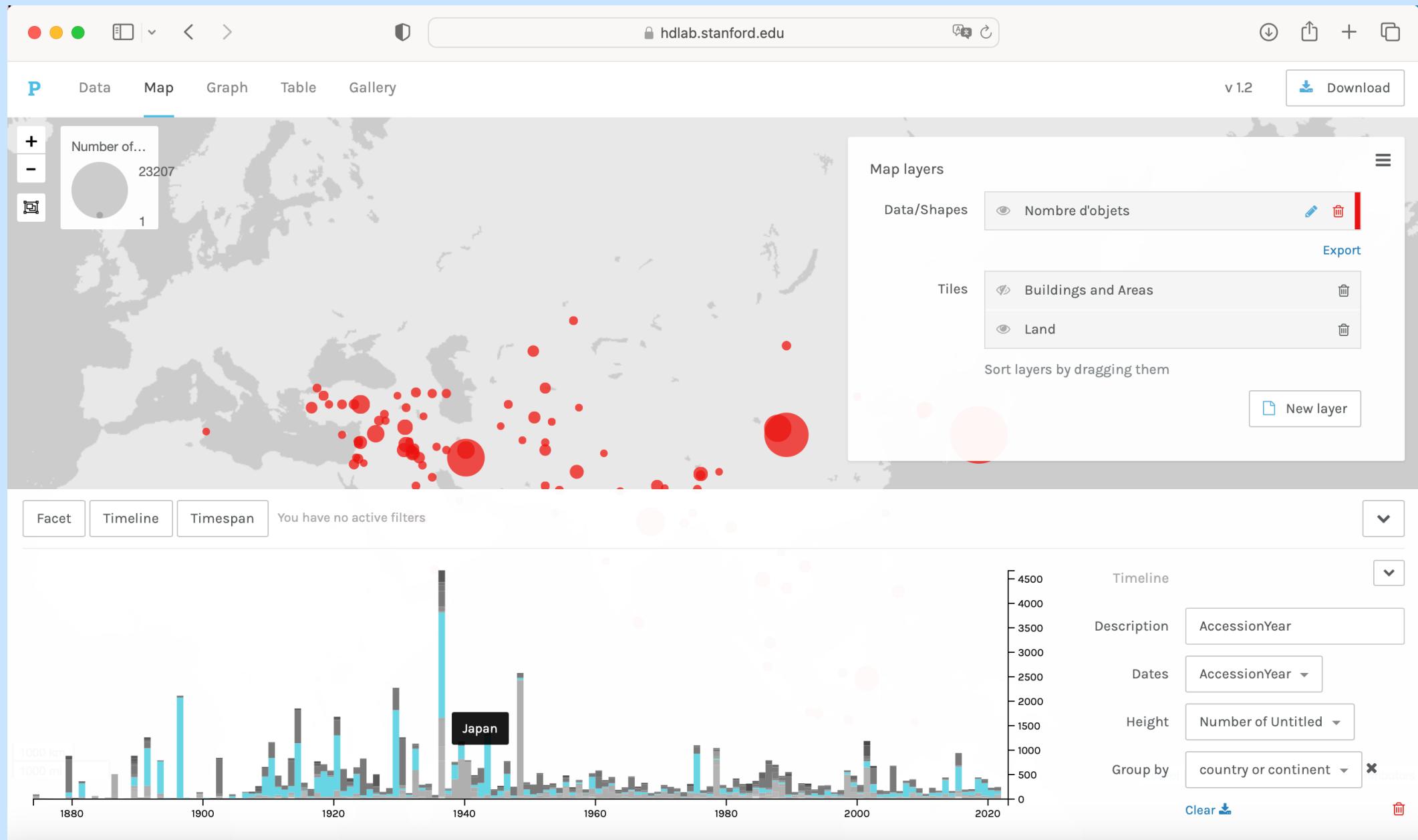
Ici, je choisis de remplacer le groupement ID continent...



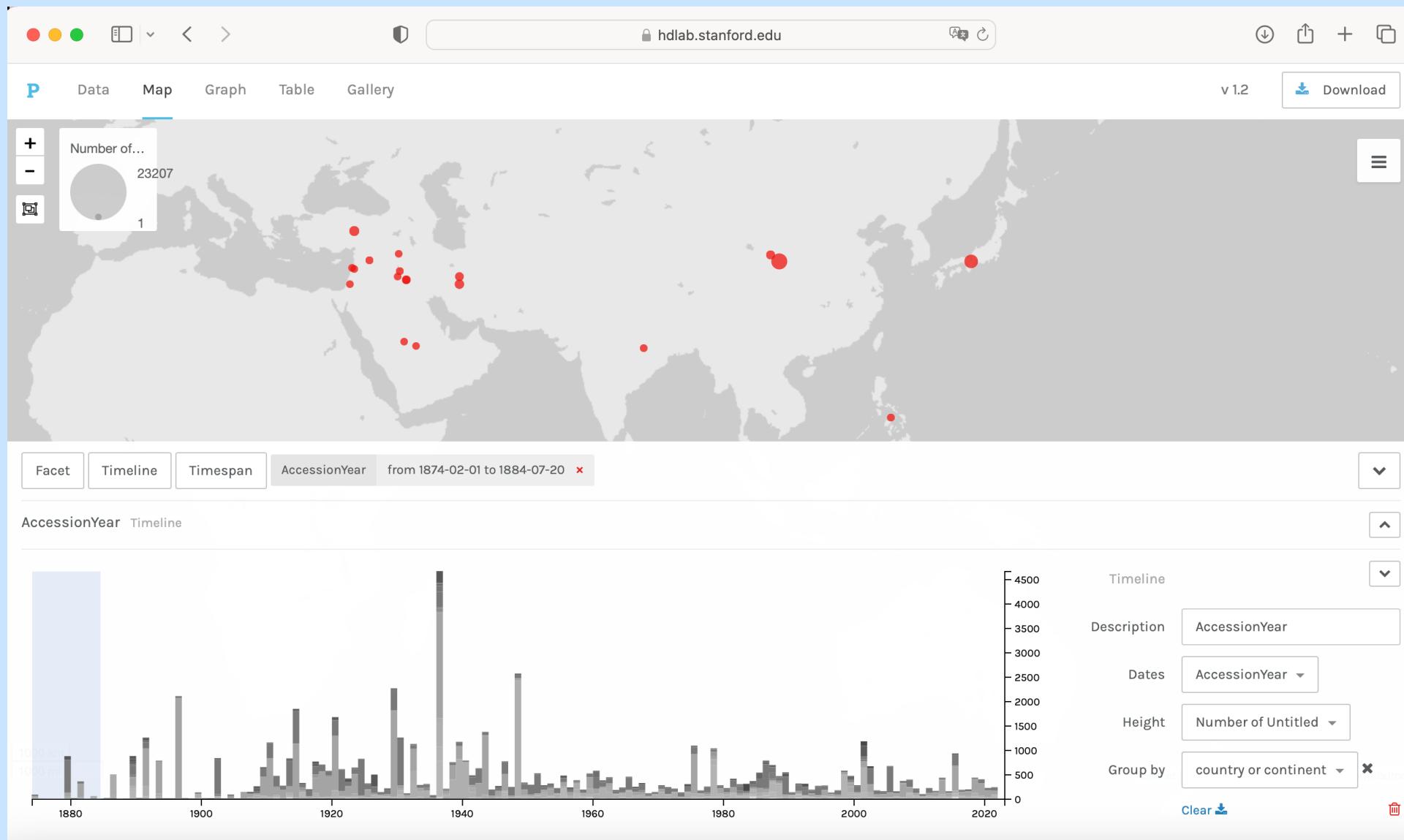
... par un groupement par pays.



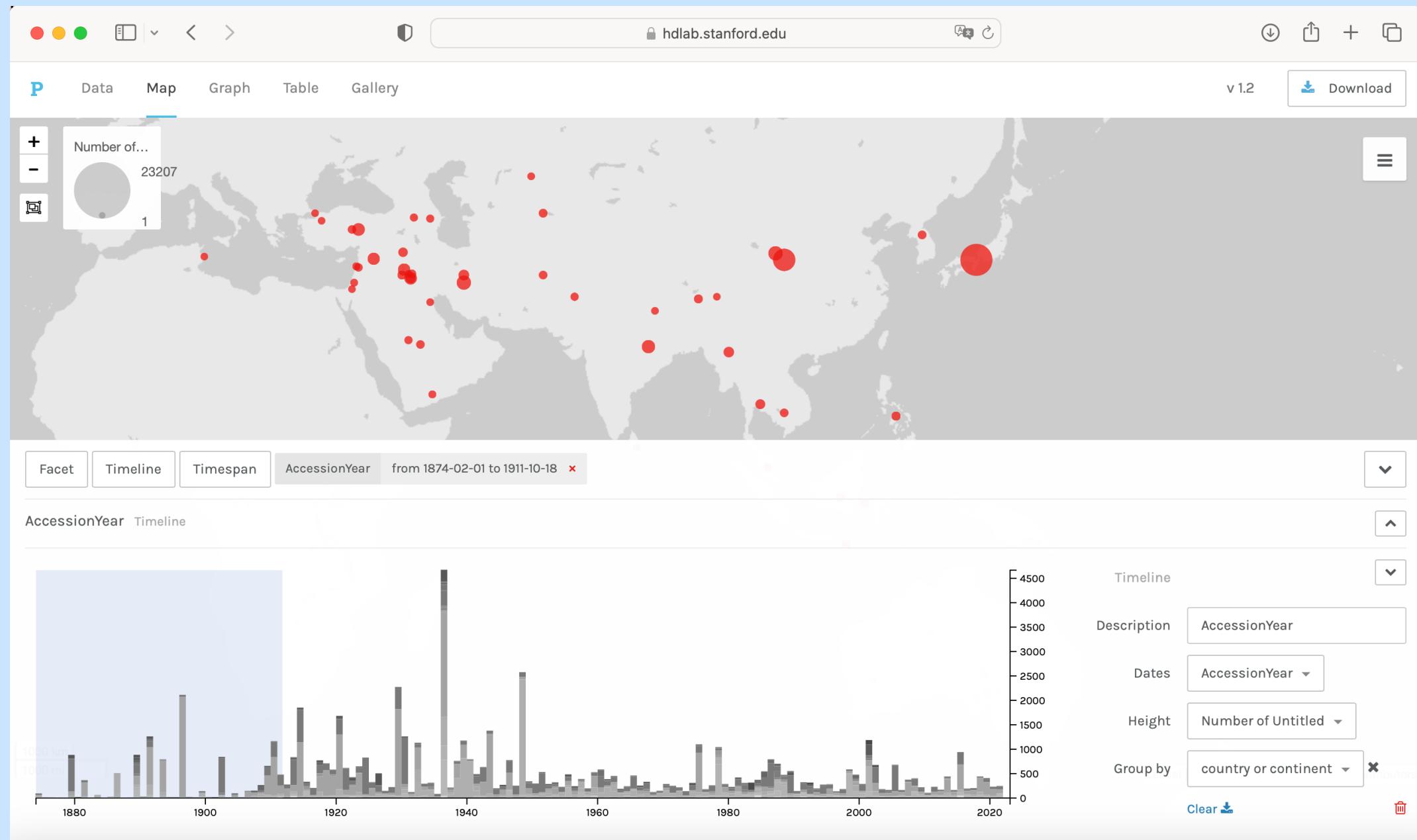
L'histogramme fait apparaître ces différentes catégories.



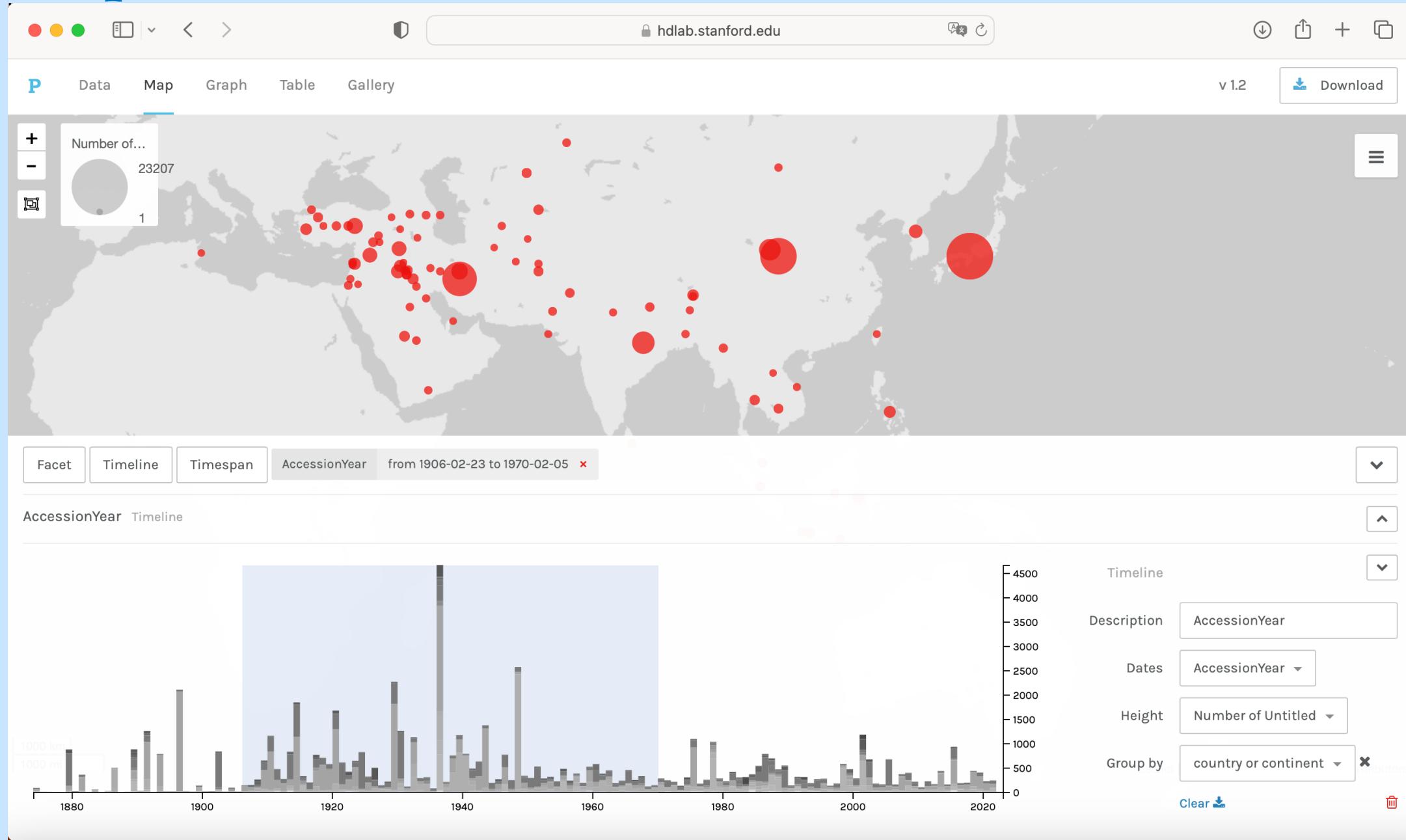
Enfin, je peux faire apparaître les flux de données de façon chronologique, en sélectionnant la plage temporelle.



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 !