# Getting started with Palladio

Palladio is still under development, so it can be buggy and slow! Some tips:
- Work slowly. Wait for an option to finish loading before you click it again or click something else.
- **Do not refresh the page.** You'll lose your work.
- On a related note: To start over, refresh the page.
- Clicking on the **Palladio** logo will bring you to the Palladio homepage, but it won't erase your work.

Navigate to Palladio.
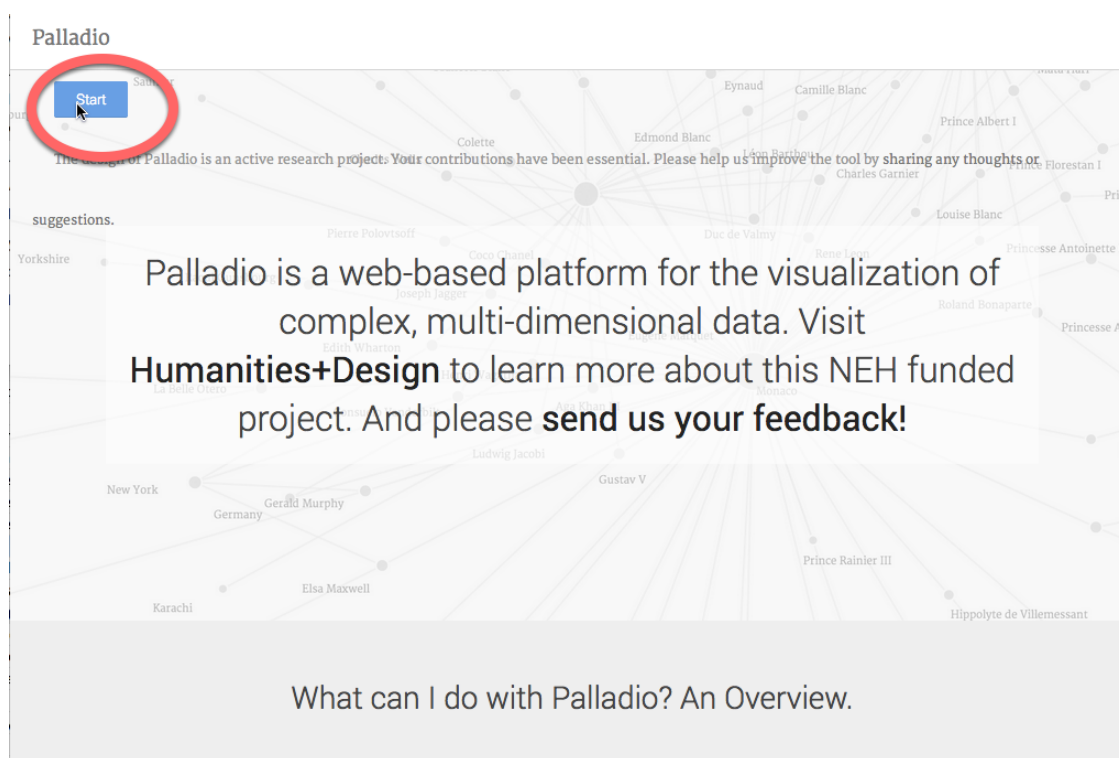
Go to palladio.designhumanities.org and click on **Start**.

Upload your spreadsheet.

Palladio

Start   The design of Palladio is an active research project. Your contributions have been essential. Please help us improve the tool by **sharing any thoughts or suggestions**.

Create a New Palladio project

You can load an existing Palladio project (.json format), load from a spreadsheet or flat–file, or load data from a SPARQL endpoint by choosing from options to the right.

Your primary table is the main entity you want to visualize. It could be either an object, like a person or a letter, or a more abstract concept, like a relationship. Once you have loaded your primary table, you will be able to extend fields in the primary table with additional information.

We recommend that your primary table include a unique key, which can be used to uniquely identify the different entities in the table.

Open a Palladio project   **Load Spreadsheet or CSV**   Load from SPARQL endpoint

Copy and paste out of your spreadsheets, drag-and-drop to upload tabular data (e.g. .csv, .tab, .tsv), or link to a public Google spreadsheet to create a new Palladio project.

Paste your data or drop a file here

Load

Click on the **Load Spreadsheet or CSV** tab and drag your spreadsheet onto the tab. (If you have an Excel spreadsheet, save it as a .csv file before uploading it.) Then press **Load**.

Hey, you imported your data!

Palladio   Data   Map   Graph   List   Gallery   [Save]

Cushman-Collecti

Primary table   5369 ≡ 30 ▢ 3 🏷

👁 **IU Archives Number**
Number ←

👁 **PURL**
URL ←

👁 **Image URL**
URL

👁 **Start_Date**   [Review]
Text · Special chars ←

👁 **End_Date**   [Review]
Text · Special chars

👁 **Archive Date**   [Review]
Text · Special chars

👁 **Description from Notebook** [Review]
Text · Special chars

👁 **Description from Slide Mount** [Review]
Text · Special chars

👁 **Image Note**   [Review]
Text · Special chars

👁 **Slide Condition**   [Review]
Text · Special chars

You can add additional tables by extending fields in your existing tables. For example, if your primary table is a list of letters, each letter may have an author. You can extend the author field and upload a new file with additional bibliographic information about the people who appear as authors in your letter table.

You can also extend secondary tables. For example, your table with bibliographic information may include a birth place, and you may want to extend this field with using a third table with additional information about locations, such as latitude and longitude coordinates.

These secondary tables must have a column with unique values that match the values in the field you are trying to extend.

As you can see, each column in your spreadsheet is a different category of data. If you look closely, you'll see that Palladio has automatically categorized your data as different datatypes: "IU Archives Number" is a **number**, for example, while "PURL" is a **URL**. And if you scroll down, you'll see that "Geocoordinates" is **coordinates**.

Tell Palladio what kind of data you have.

One of your data categories is a date, but Palladio hasn't figured that out right away. We need to tell it.

Click on the tiny **Review** button just to the right of the **Date** category. This window allows you to edit your data a bit. You have some extra characters attached to your date information, and we need to get rid of them. In the **Remove the following strings** field **(1)** type in T00:00:00Z and press enter. Wait a moment; the characters should be removed from your data. Now, in the **Data Type** dropdown menu **(2)**, choose **Year or Date (YYYY-MM-DD)**. Now close the window **(3)**.
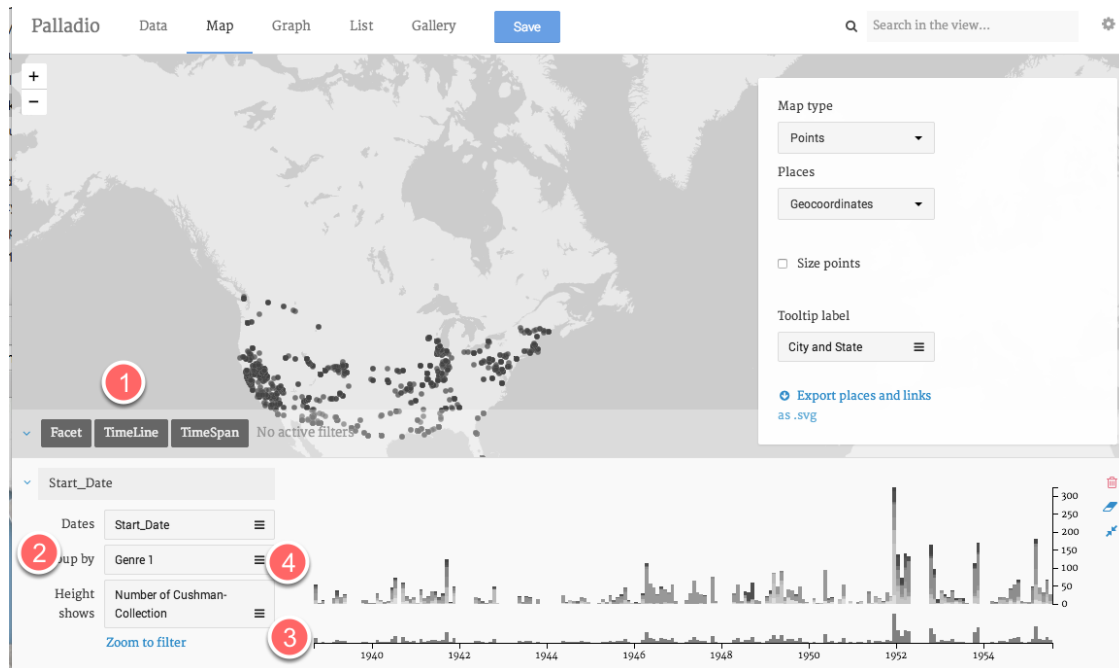
Map your data!
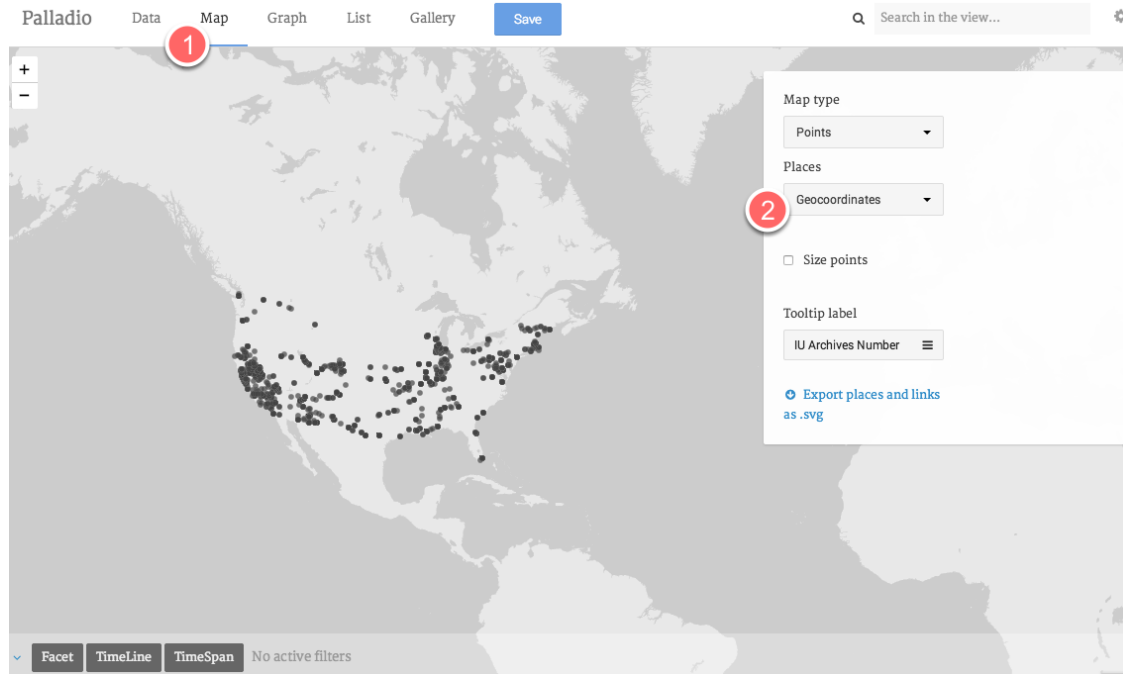
Click on the **Map** tab at the top of the window to go to the maps view of your data. From the **Places** dropdown window, choose **Geocoordinates**. Hey, you have a map!

Tip: Move this screen slowly and give the points a minute to repopulate the map once you've moved. This can take a moment or two.

Combine your map with a timeline.

Start by clicking on **Timeline** tab **(1).** Group your data by **Genre 1 (2)**. Now you can see the distribution of photos over time. The bottom graph **(3)** is the overview of the timespan; the upper graph **(4)** shows a little more detail. If you hover over the columns on the upper graph, you can get a sense of the distribution of genres.

Filter your data by date.

On the bottom graph, use the crosshairs to drag (slowly!) from 1940 to 1942. A blue box appears to indicate that you're filtering your data by date. The points on the map change to correspond with the timespan. To get rid of the date filter, click on the pink "x" next to the datespan above the graph **(1).** You can also click on **Zoom to filter** to zoom in on the timespan you've selected **(2).**

Add a facet to further refine your data.
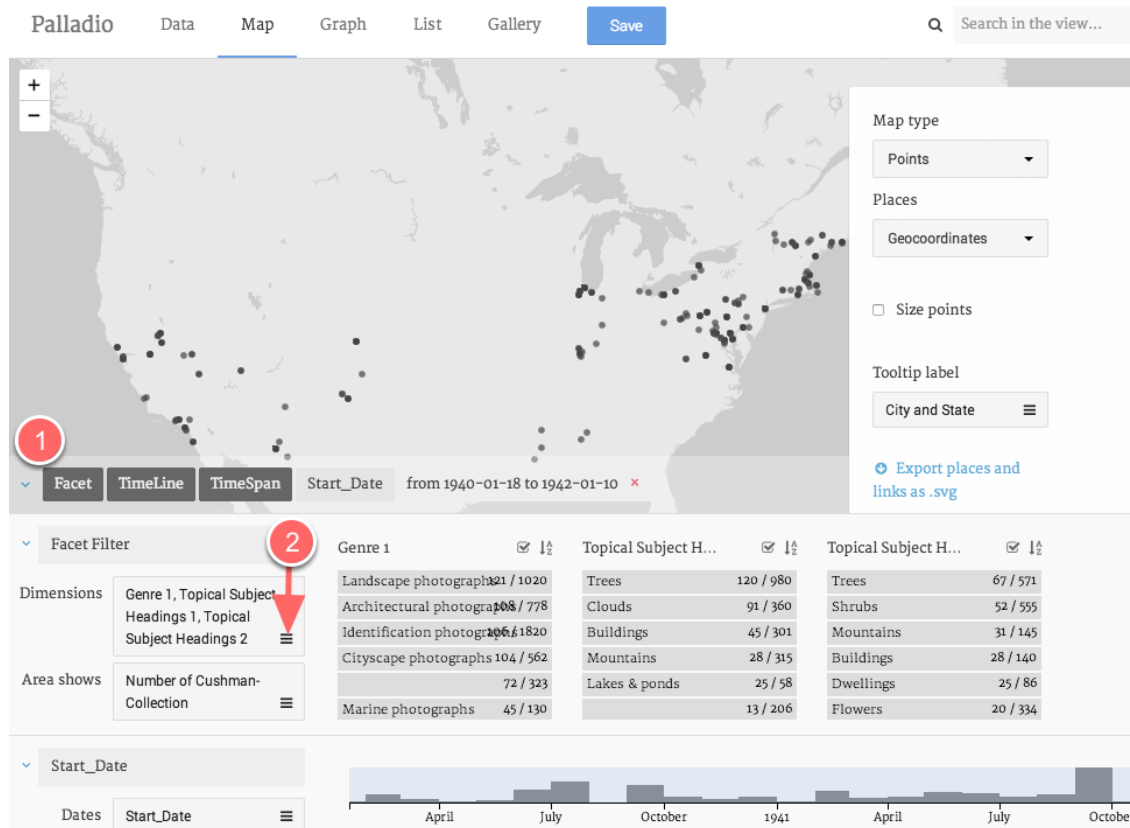
You've now narrowed your data down to 1940–1942. Now let's look at some other ways to filter your data.

Click on the **Facet** tab **(1).** (You'll probably want to compress your Timeline window by clicking on the two arrows that appear on the upper right-hand corner of the pane.)

Click on the **Dimensions** menus **(2)** and de-select the categories that are pre-selected by clicking on them. (It will take a moment for the de-selection to take effect.)

Now select **Genre 1**, **Topical Subject Heading 1**, and **Topical Subject Heading 2**.
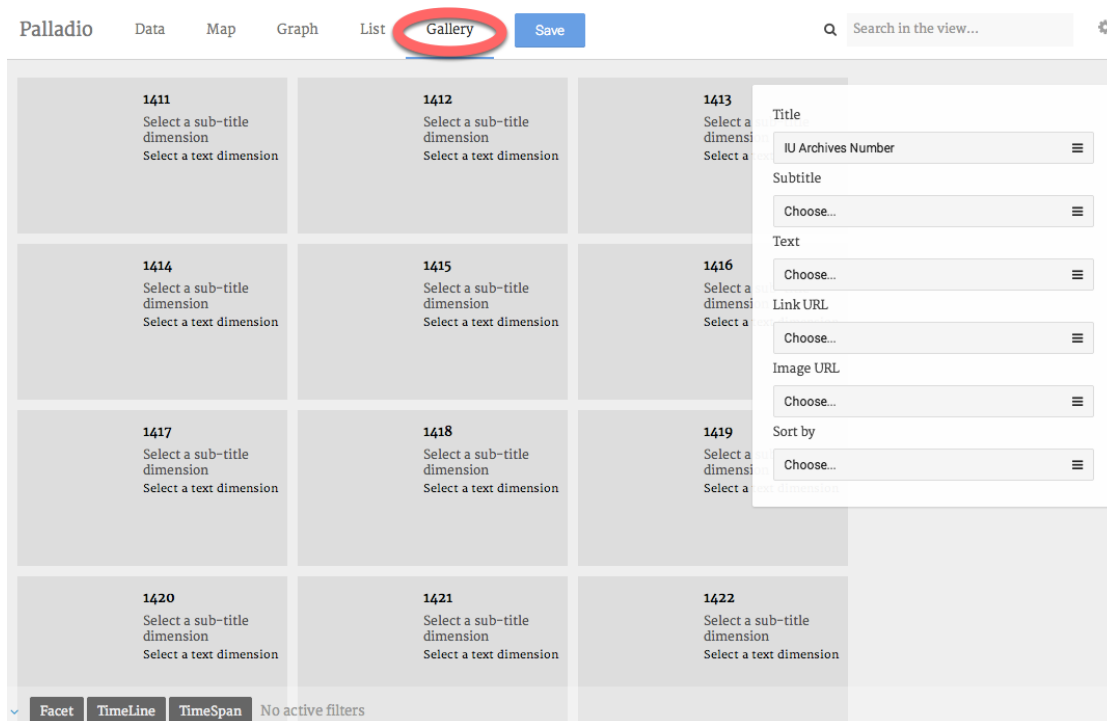
Explore your facets.
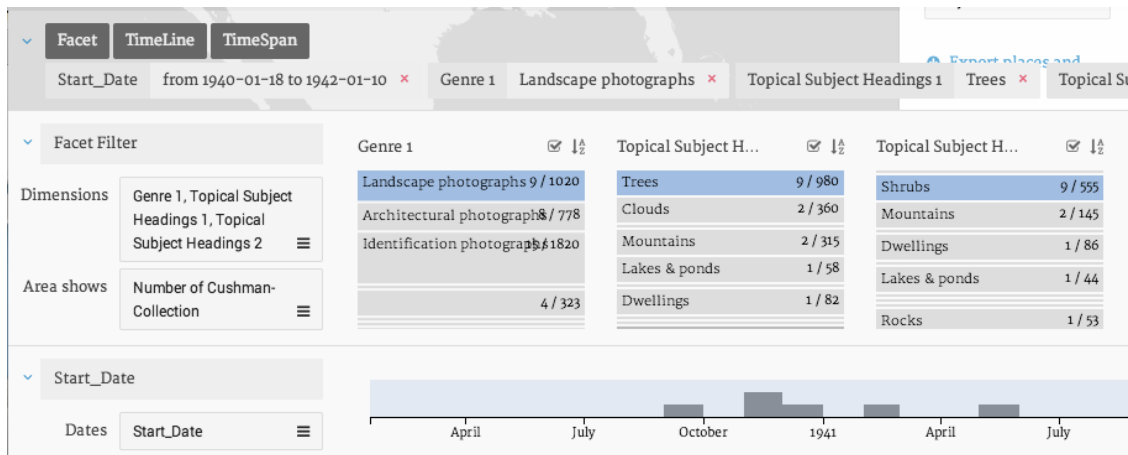
Working from left to right, the facet dimensions gradually narrow down the data displayed on the map. For example, in the image above, the map will show where Cushman took landscape photographs of trees and shrubs between 1940 and 1942.
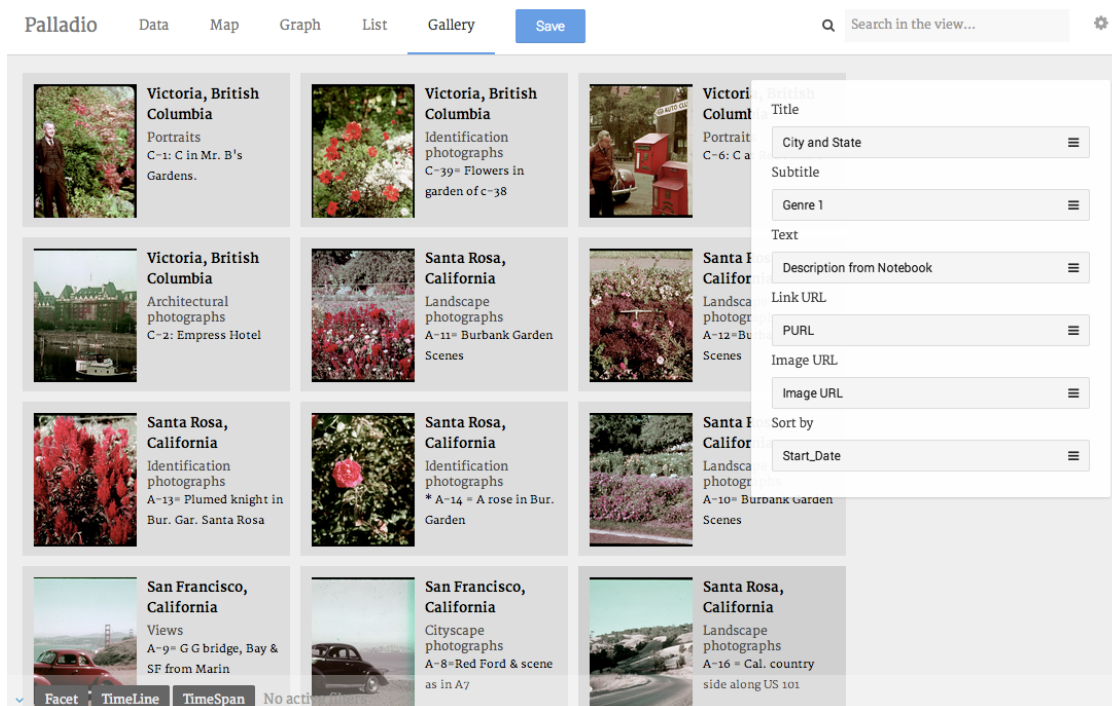
Explore your data as a gallery.

Maps are fun, but galleries can be useful, too. First, **delete your time and facet filters** by clicking on the tiny pink garbage can that appears at the upper right-hand corner of each pane.

Now, click on the **Gallery** tab at the top of your window.

## Change the categories your gallery displays.

So far, not very useful. Let's change the categories your gallery is displaying. For **Title**, choose **City and State**. For **Subtitle**, choose **Genre 1**. For **Text**, choose **Description from Notebook**. For **Link URL**, choose **PURL**. For **Image URL**, choose **Image URL**. If you'd like, you can sort your gallery by **Date**.

# Filter your gallery by date and other attributes.

You can filter your gallery in the same way that you filter your map. For example, in the above image, I'm looking at pictures taken in Chicago that contain both clouds and buildings.

View your data as a network diagram.
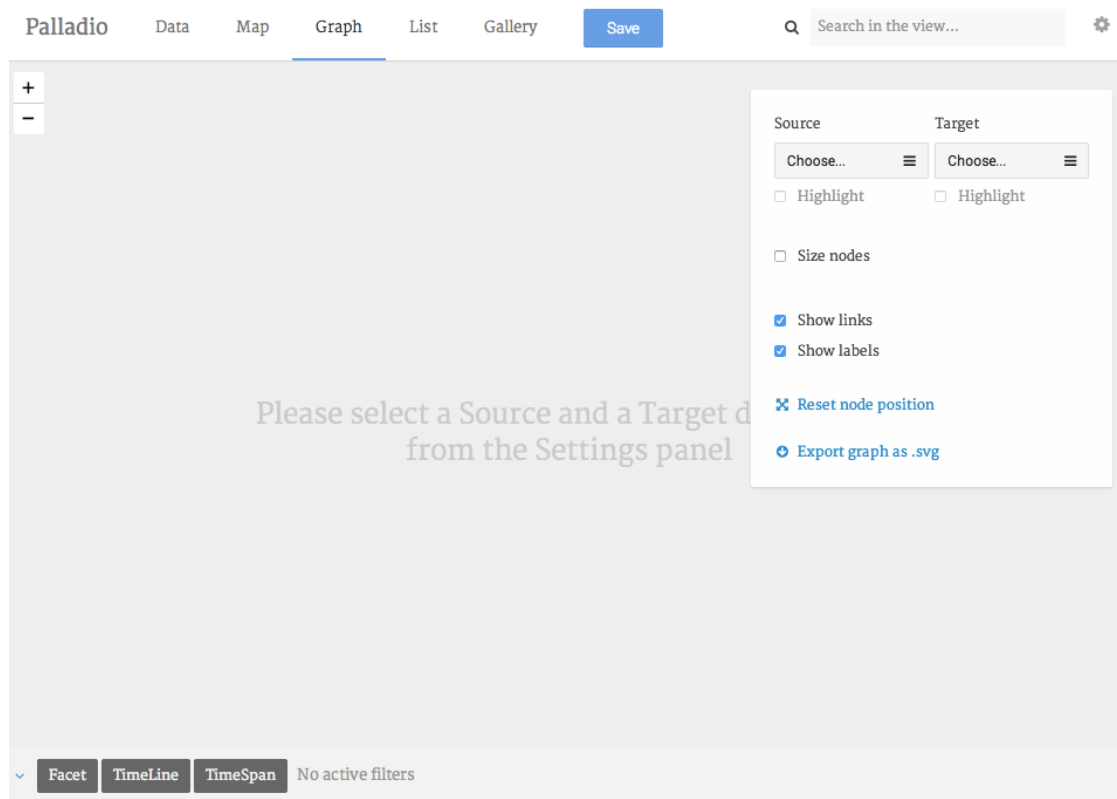
Network diagrams are good for showing the relationships among entities. To view your data as a network diagram, get rid of your filters and then click on **Graph**.

Set the parameters of your network diagram.
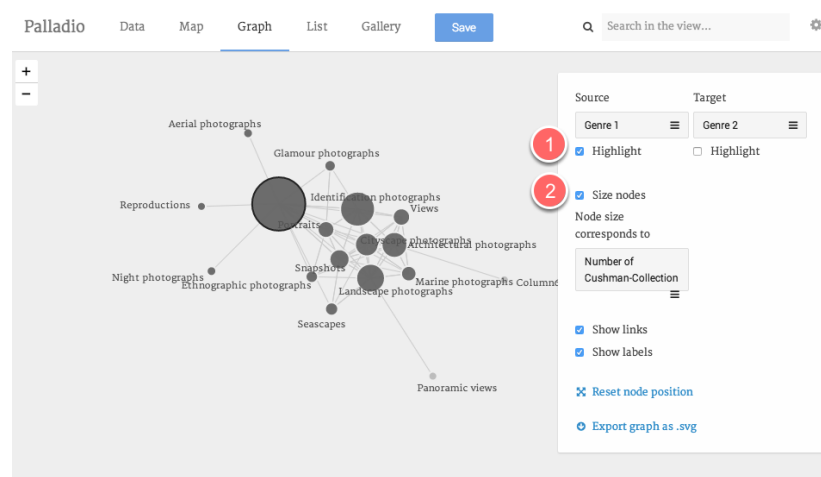
In order to create a network diagram, you need to tell Palladio which two attributes of your data you want to explore. For **Source**, choose **Genre 1**; for **Target**, choose **Genre 2**. Now you can see which genres tend to co-occur in Cushman's

photographs. You can click and drag the nodes (the circles) to explore your diagram.

To highlight one kind of node in order to distinguish between the two, click on the **Highlight** checkbox **(1)**. To size nodes according to the number of objects the represent, click on the **Size nodes** checkbox **(2)**.
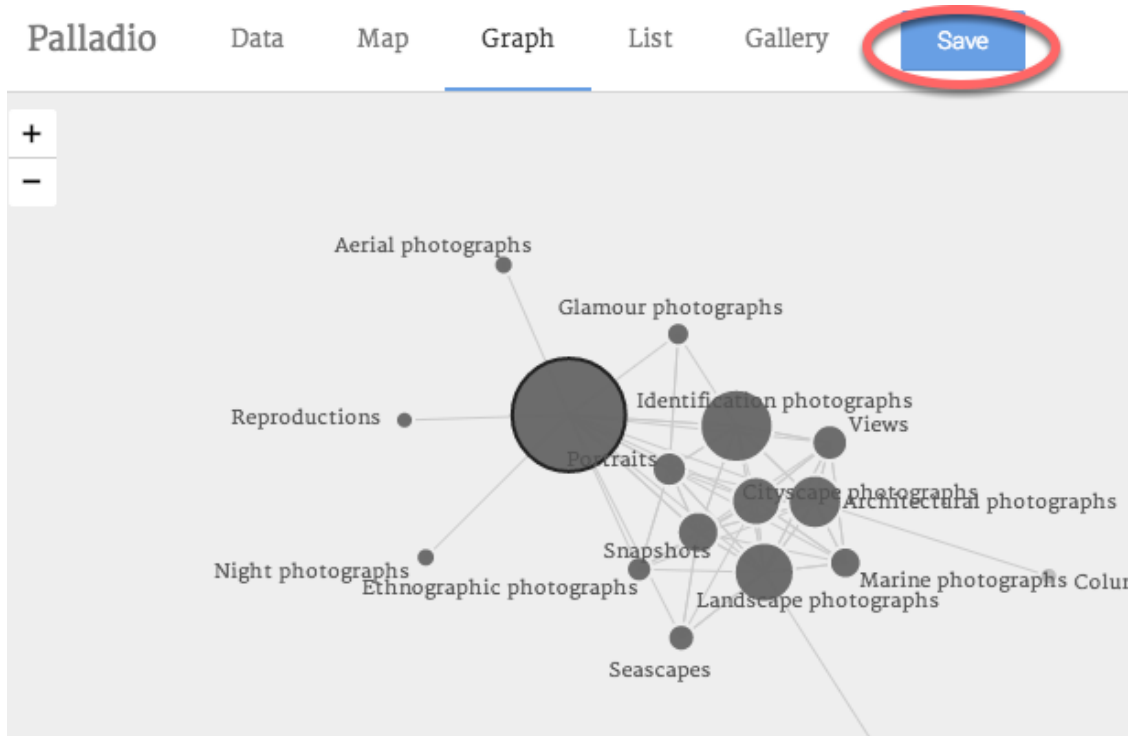
And you can filter your diagram in the same way you filtered your map and gallery.

Share your work.
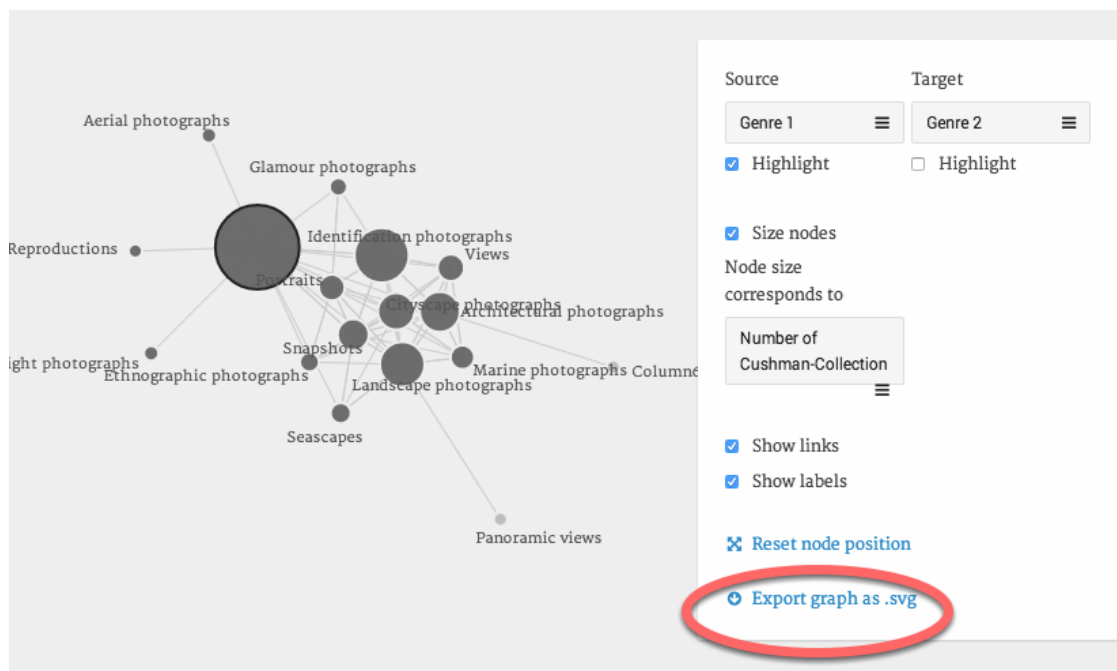
Unfortunately, you can't embed interactive Palladio diagrams on webpages, but you can produce static images, either by taking a screenshot or clicking on the **Export as .svg** link. An svg is an image, and you can post it or share it as you like.

Save your work.

Palladio doesn't save your data, but you can export your **data model** — the way you configured your data — and upload it again later. To do this, click on **Save**. This will download a file with the extension .json. The next time you use Palladio, you can upload this file (on the Palladio homepage) in order to open your project where you left off.