



Session 3: NetworkX Application Tutorial

Network Analysis of Ancient Sumerian Texts



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Session 3: NetworkX Application Tutorial

Network Analysis of Ancient Sumerian Texts



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and the
Sumerian Networks Project Data Science Discovery Team

Sumerian Networks DS-Discovery Team Presents:

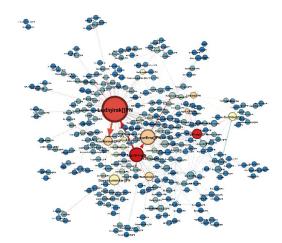
Network Analysis of Ancient Sumerian Texts

The Shoe Archive of Puzrish-Dagan, 2100-2000 BC.

Data Science Discovery Team:

Current Team	Email	GitHub	Role	Semesters 9	
Niek Veldhuis	veldhuis@berkeley.edu	niekveldhuis	Professor, Principal Investigator, developer		
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Description: In this demonstration, we will use NetworkX to help solve a riddle contained in a small administrative archive of cuneiform tablets from the ancient Sumerian city-state of Puzrish-Dagan, modern Drehem, Iraq. The archive contains many records of the production of fine shoes, along with precious metals and gems, but why does this small collection of 300 texts exist among thousands of administrative records? To help answer this question, we use network analysis in order to map the relationships between the actors of this small archive, and visualize the social network to find the leaders and their cliques in the archive.



The Data in its Various Forms

Cuneiform Tablets

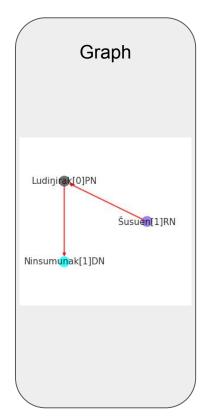


Digitization

a-ru-a šu-{d}suen ki lu2-dingirra-ta

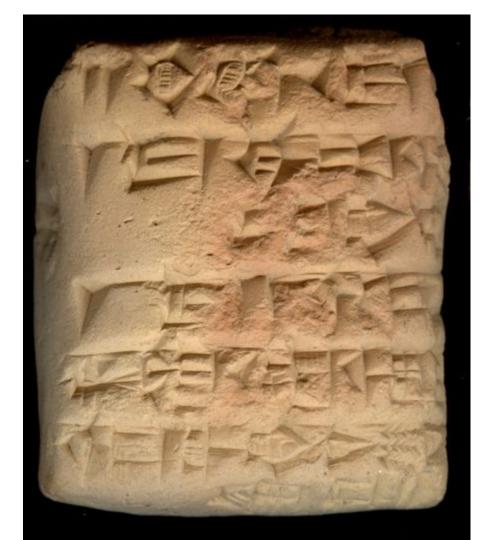
Lemmatization

arua[offering]N; Šusuen[1]RN ki[place]N; Ludiŋirak[1]PN



Tablets

- Puzriš-Dagan: Royal Archive
 - Today: Drehem (south Iraq)
 - o Ca. 2060 2000 BCE
 - Looted, sold on blackmarket
 - Original arrangement of tablets unknown
 - 15,000 tablets spread over the world
 - Mostly animals
 - Treasure & Shoe archive; ca
 300 tablets



ORACC: Open Richly Annotated Cuneiform Corpus

- Lemmatization of tablets performed by scholars in the field
- ORACC provides standards for transliteration and lemmatization.
 - Tablets assigned unique id number
 - Data and metadata can be downloaded in JSON format

```
2 har ku<sub>3</sub>-babbar 10 gin<sub>2</sub>-ta
n; har[ring]N; kugbabbar[silver]N; n; gin[unit]N
2 silver rings 10 shekels each
```

```
{d}nin-sun2 u3-suh5 {ki}
Ninsumunak[1]DN; Usuh[1]SN
For Ninsumun of Usuh
```

a-ru-a šu-{d}suen arua[offering]N; Šusuen[1]RN Offering of Šusuen (the king)

ki lu²-dingir-ra-ta ki[place]N; Ludinirak[1]PN expended by Ludinira

Rule-based Generator of Nodes and Edges

Nodes:

- Persons (PN)
- Kings (RN)
- Deities (DN)

Roles:

- Recipient
- Offerer
- Source

Keywords:

- arua (offering)
- ki (from)

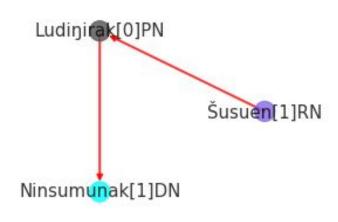
2 har ku₃-babbar 10 gin₂-ta
n; har[ring]N; kugbabbar[silver]N; n; gin[unit]N
2 silver rings 10 shekels each

{d}nin-sun2 u3-suh5{ki}

Ninsumunak[1]DN; Usuh[1]SN For the goddess Ninsumun of Usuh

a-ru-a šu-{d}suen
arua[offering]N; Šusuen[1]RN
Offering of Šusuen (the king)

ki lu²-dingir-ra-ta ki[place]N; Ludinjirak[1]PN expended by Ludinjira



Resulting directed graph

Data Overview - Nodes

Nodes - people identified as either a source or recipient in the text

- lemma the word which was identified as an actor in a transaction in the text
- translation, transliteration, pos metadata from the lemma
- role role the actor played in a transaction
- attribute other attributes associated with the node in the text

		role	attribute	transliteration	translation	pos
nodes_frame:	lemma					
	Ludiŋirak[]PN	source		Ludiŋirak		PN
	Ninsumunak[]DN	recipient	Usuh[]SN	Ninsumunak		DN

Data Overview - Edges

Edges - transactions which relate different nodes together

- source and target defines directionality, source is the source in the text, target is the recipient in the text
- edge_type: how the nodes are related
- id_text: id of the tablet the edge was scraped from
- weight: number of transactions between two individuals

		source	target	edge_type	<pre>id_text</pre>	weight
edges_frame:	224	Ludiŋirak[]PN	Ninsumunak[]DN	transaction	P103302	1

