ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING
AND DIGITAL STORYTELLING
Lesson 10

PUBLICATION AND ASSESSMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS



A website with github pages



How you will be evaluated





WEB PUBLICATION

Set up your github repository

Step by step tutorial (in italian)

Create an account

Enter your data and
answer the security
 question
https://github.com/join

Create a repository

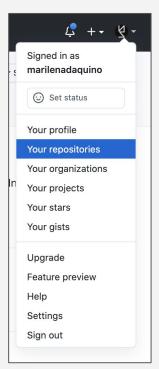
Create a repository with the name of your project https://docs.github.com/ en/free-pro-team@latest/ github/getting-started-w ith-github/create-a-repo

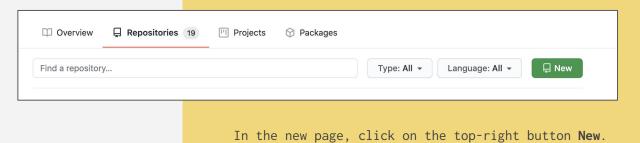
Upload resources

Use a GUI
https://www.sourcetreeap
p.com/
Or upload your files
https://docs.github.com/
en/free-pro-team@latest/
github/managing-files-in
-a-repository/adding-a-f
ile-to-a-repository

Create a repository

Top right menu, select Your repositories





Create a repository

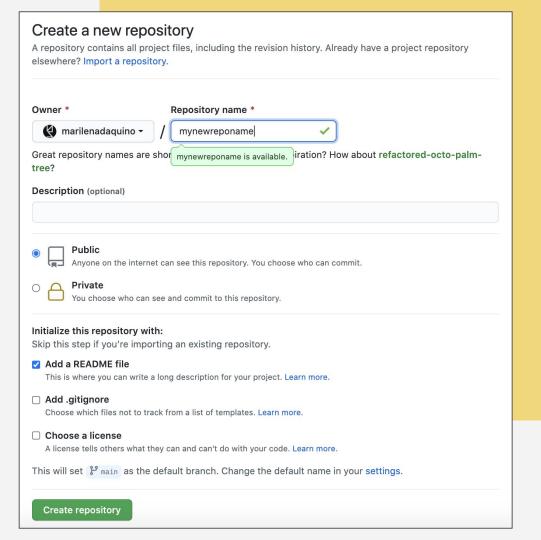
In the new page, enter the **name** of the repository

Be sure it is set on **Public**

Check the box Add a README file

Click on the button

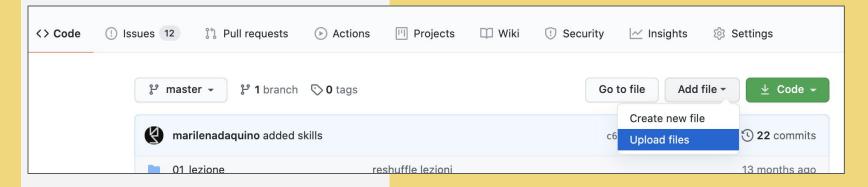
Create a repository



What to upload?

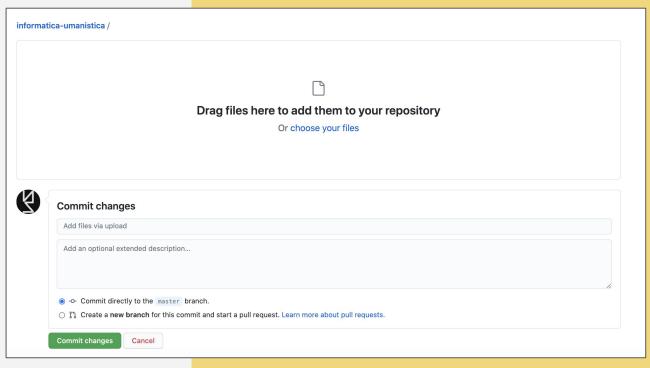
- 1. Your data, e.g. artchives.nq
- External data sources that you integrated (e.g. wikidata samples)
- The final csv/json file(s) derived from your analysis
- 4. The jupyter notebook .ipynb file
- 5. The webpage **index.html** (mandatory)
- 6. Css / js files (optional)

How to upload?



From the webpage of your repository, click on Add file > Upload files

How to upload?



Drag and drop your files here.

Add a short title to your commit with the important updates you did (e.g. added html file, min fix jupyter notebook)

Drawback: if you use this method, you are not allowed to modify folders (rename, delete) after the first time you add them. You can only modify (rename, update, delete) files.

Publish and document

|--|

Publish your website

Connect the jupyter notebook to binder

Copy & paste the url of your notebook here https://mybinder.org/
Copy the markdown badge.

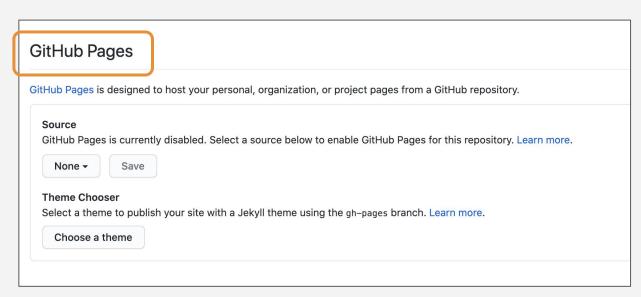
README

Create a README file in pycharm, include title, names, roles, license and paste the binder badge.

Publish your website

From your repo, click on Settings

Scroll down to the section called Github Pages



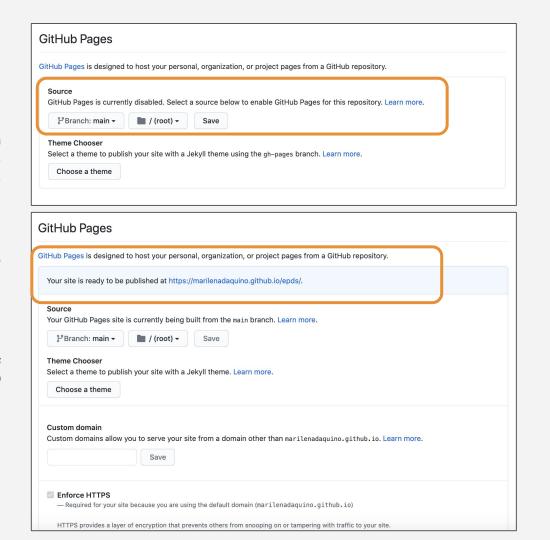
Publish your website

Select the branch main and if needed also the folder (leave /root if the index.html is in the main folder of your repo)

Click on the button Save

The page updates and shows you your website URL.

Ignore the other options (Theme and custom domain)



Link your jupyter notebook to Binder

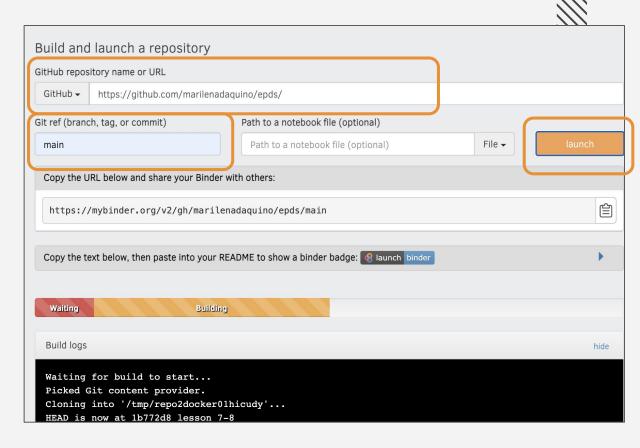
Go to https://mybinder.org

Enter the URL of your repository + /.

Enter main in the field Git ref

Click on the button launch

It will take a while, you can monitor the loading bar on the bottom.



Link your jupyter notebook to Binder

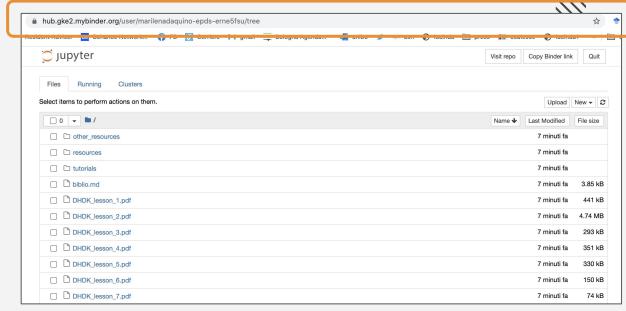
Wait...

Meanwhile, expand the dropdown and copy the markdown code of your Binder badge (to be included in your repository README file later)



Link your jupyter notebook to Binder

When it finishes to build your jupyter notebook, you'll be redirected to a "familiar" webpage.

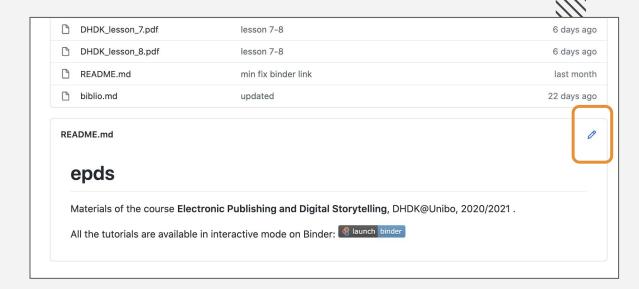


README file

From the main page of the repository, you have the default README file created while initialising the repository (it will include just the title and the description if you added it).

You can modify it by clicking on the **top right** pencil.

It opens a new page with the editor where you can modify the text in Markdown.





README file

```
<> Edit file

    Preview changes

      # My project title
      [Project Website](http://website.github.io)
     Jupyter notebook on <a href="mailto://mybinder.org/badge_logo.svg">[![Binder]</a> (https://mybinder.org/v2/gh/your_account/your_repo/main)
      Credits:
      * Name Lastname: role (e.g. data analysis, literature review)
      * Name1 Lastname1: role (e.g. web development, design)
      * Name2 Lastname2: role (e.g. data query, data integration)
 12
     License:
 14
      * artchives data are released under a <a href="ICCO licensel">[CCO licensel</a> (https://creativecommons.org/share-your-work/public-domain/cc0/)
      * integrated data (if applicable) are reused and released under the original license (specify which one, e.g. Wikidata is CCO!)
      * code and final web application are released under [CC-BY license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)
 17
 18
```

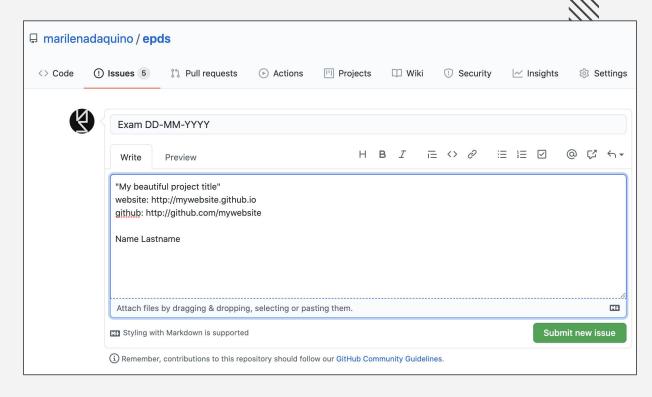
Here a template of the information to include in the README file.

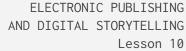
Ps. Remember to save and include a title for your commit!

Post an issue on the github repo of the course!

DO IT BY THE DAY BEFORE THE EXAM!

If there is already an issue with the same title, comment on that issue rather than opening a new one





ASSESSMENT

A guide to self-assessment

Understanding of graphs/charts purpose	Usage of corr	orrect charts to represent data at hand		
Selection of graphs/charts	Given the dat	a at hand, usage of the most effective chart		
Appropriateness of contents	Right amount	of background/context/data/methodology (and in scope)		
Strategic use of communication aspects	Titles, label	ttles, labels, explanations, visual clutter, color, white space		
Overall design	No misspellings, no errors in data analysis. Correct order of contents. Clear message/action. Optimization of explanatory graphs / texts (summarisation)			
Reliability of results*	The conclusions make sense in the reality.			

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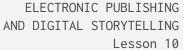
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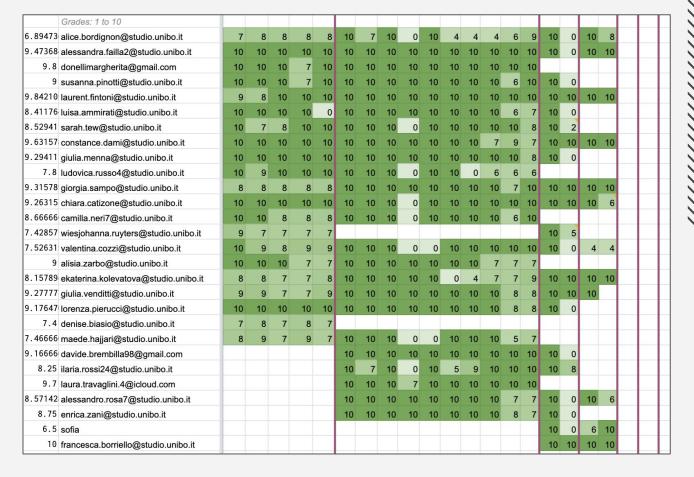
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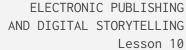
QUESTIONNAIRES

Results

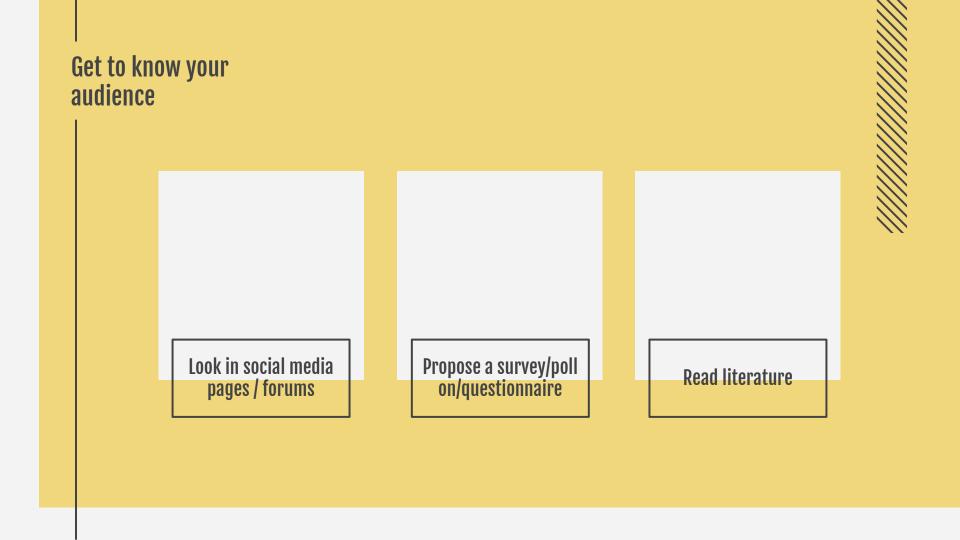


Solutions (test 3 and 4)

https://github.com/marilenadaquino/epds/blob/main/2021-2022/tutorials/questionnaire_results.ipynb



TRIVIA RESULTS!



What is your audience

Auctioneers

Scholars / students

Teachers

Art historians / critiques

Universities

Funding agencies

Museum or exhibition curators

Art passionates

random users

What do they care about

Access data from different institutions from a single place

Understand on which collections worths to invest (economically)

Visualize connections between data for entertainment

Understand relations between sources and their territory

Gather information on the curators of collections

Quick answers to exploratory research questions on collections

Find non-mainstream art topics

Gather photographs of artworks

Study relations between people/movements and historical context

What do they need to do?

Learn new trends in art history

Cite and reproduce studies

Differentiate topics of study

Create relations between artistic periods

Gather data to decide which collections to invest on for the preservation

Collaborate with institutions

Enrich existing data

Create exhibitions on interesting topics

Compare study results with others

What is the benefit of their actions?

Study different topics
broaden their
perspectives

Validate research results and become seminal

Collaboration enriches networks

Receiving fundings allow to better preserve collections Learn new methodologies and technologies

Engage with stakeholders/visitors

What is the risk if they don't act?

Be in a comfort zone and do not make new discoveries

No fundings means no preservation of history

Do not get inspiration from other works

Partial knowledge of the domain results in partial results

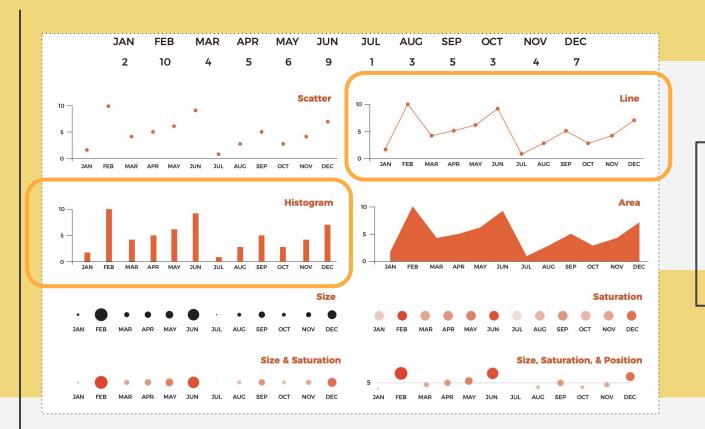
One-sentence idea

Create a network of people and institutions passionate about art and art historiography out of the mainstream trends of the big players art and cultural cities.

Art matters. Founding agencies must know its value in order to provide art collections with adequate resources for their preservation nevertheless in order to save and promote their knowledge to future audience. For art to be known in future, we need to show its value now.

The study would be beneficial for art history researchers because it shares the raw data, the methodology and the results in a way that is possible for other researchers to repeat the process, learn something and validate research.

Which graph?



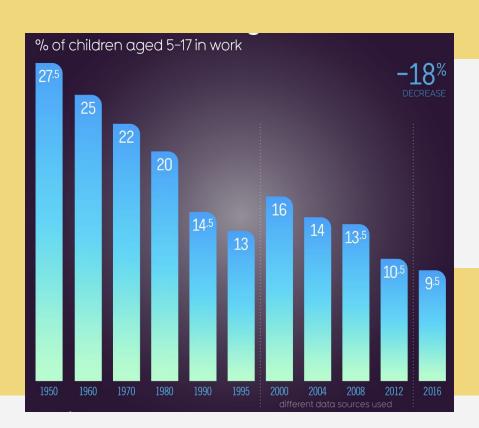
Assuming the most important information is WHEN we travel, and HOW MUCH we travel in some period...

How many graphs?



Table Heatmap Timeline Stack bar chart(ish)

Which title?



goo<mark>d ne</mark>ws: child work is decreasing again

Child labor has more than halved since 1950. "Only" 9.5% children are now at work.

Child labour's decrease: a new millenium trend.

Which description?



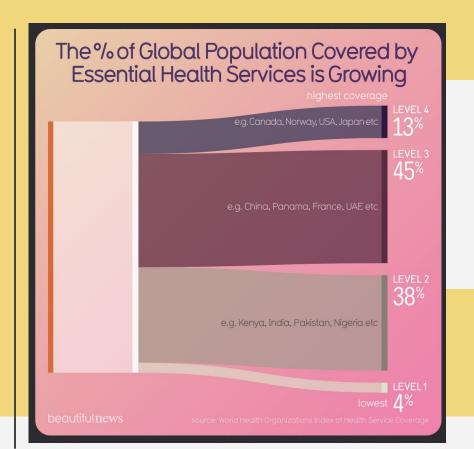
the graph shows the percentage of children aged 5-17 that are working over time

The graph is showing the percentages of children aged 5-17 that are at work in the span of time between 1950 and 2016.

The graph shows a decreasing tendency (with the only exception of the beginning of 2000s) that has brought to the encouraging result of only the 9.5% of children at work in 2016, with a decreasing value of 18% since 1950.

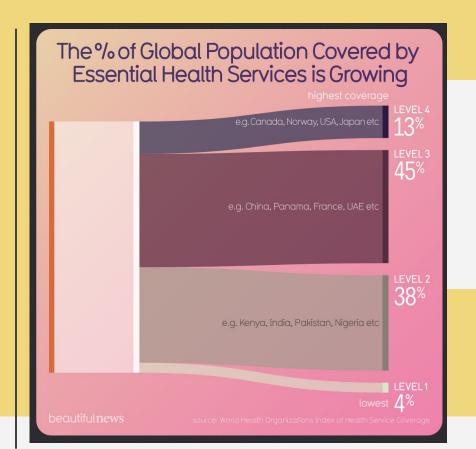
Percentage of kids aged between 5 and 17 that were in work in the years represented. The data show that the number of kids in work decreased by 18% from 1960

Which audience?



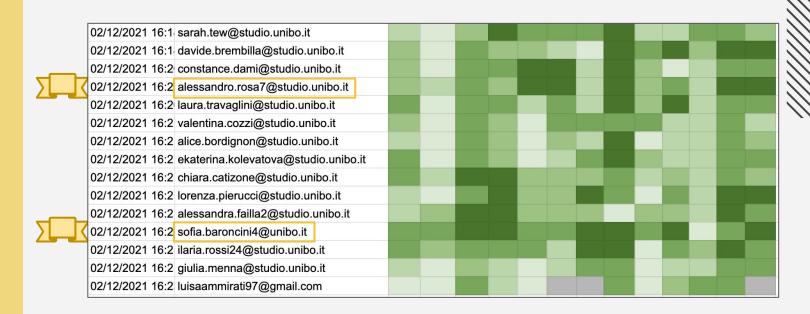
Politicians / ONG / charities People willing to move abroad Social scientists Citizens

Which action?



Promote services to fill the gap Choose in which country to move in Study the impact of services in growing countries Rise awareness

...and the winners



<u>See your answers here</u>

missing	not so well	you got it but	mmmgood!	veeery good	wow!

ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING AND DIGITAL STORYTELLING Lesson 10

THE END:)